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Edward I and the Scottish Independence



During the late 13th and early 14th centuries, the Scottish _____ of Independence were a series of conflicts between Scotland and England. One of the central figures in these wars was King _____ I of England, known for his determination to bring Scotland under his control. His aggressive military _____ earned him the nickname "Hammer of the Scots". Edward's interest in Scotland began after the death of the Scottish _____, Alexander III, which left Scotland without a clear heir. The Scottish nobles asked Edward to mediate in the _____ crisis, a role he accepted with the intention of asserting his dominance over Scotland. In 1296, Edward invaded _____, marking the beginning of the First War of Scottish Independence. His army captured the Stone of _____, a symbol of Scottish kingship, and took it to England. This act was intended to symbolize Scotland's _____. However, resistance among the Scots was fierce. Figures like William _____ and later Robert the Bruce led the Scottish fight for independence. Despite Edward's initial _____, his campaigns ultimately failed to secure permanent English control over Scotland. The _____ of Stirling Bridge in 1297 was a significant Scottish victory, where Wallace defeated a much larger English _____. Edward's response was to lead another campaign into Scotland, culminating in the _____ of Falkirk in 1298, where he defeated Wallace's forces. Yet, this did not end the Scottish _____. Edward I died in 1307, on his way to another military campaign in Scotland, leaving the _____ unresolved. His son, Edward II, would continue the struggle, but the _____, under Robert the Bruce, eventually secured their independence with the _____ at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

victory Wars Destiny Battle king Edward succession conflict Wallace
campaigns Battle Scots Scotland resistance subjugation successes force