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John Balliol and the Scottish Wars of Independence



In the late 13th century, Scotland found itself at a crucial _____ in its history, with the death of King Alexander III leaving no clear heir. This led to a _____ of uncertainty and the eventual intervention of King Edward I of England, who sought to exert his _____ over Scotland. Among the claimants to the Scottish throne was John _____, who, with Edward's backing, was inaugurated as king in 1292. However, Balliol's _____ was far from peaceful, as his submission to English demands stirred discontent among the Scottish _____. This dissatisfaction culminated in the Wars of _____, a series of conflicts aimed at restoring Scotland's sovereignty. John Balliol's _____ is often remembered for his struggle to maintain autonomy against English dominance. Despite his initial _____, Balliol sought to forge alliances with France, England's enemy, in a bid to strengthen Scotland's _____. This move, however, led to his dethronement by Edward in 1296 and his subsequent _____. The Scottish resistance did not end with Balliol's downfall; instead, it sparked a national movement for _____, with figures like William Wallace and Robert the Bruce coming to the forefront. Balliol's eventual _____ and exile to France marked the end of his direct involvement in the Scottish _____ for independence. His legacy, however, is a testament to the complex interplay of power, _____, and national identity that characterized the Scottish Wars of Independence. Balliol's _____ illustrates the challenges of leadership in a time of turmoil and the enduring spirit of a nation's _____ for self-determination.

Balliol freedom reign rule compliance juncture influence quest nobles
imprisonment release period loyalty desire story Independence position