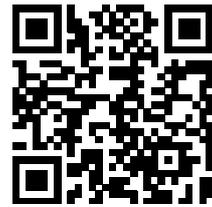


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The Battle of Falkirk



In 1298, the Scottish _____ of Independence were in full swing. A key battle took place near the town of _____. This battle is often remembered for its significant impact on the fight for Scottish freedom. The English king, _____ I, led a large army into Scotland, determined to crush the Scottish _____. On the other side, the Scottish forces were led by William _____, a name that has since become synonymous with the struggle for Scottish _____. The English army was well-equipped, featuring a formidable force of _____ and longbowmen. The Scottish army, on the other hand, mainly consisted of infantry, including many _____. Despite their bravery, the Scots were not well-matched against the English tactics. The _____ played a crucial role in the battle, decimating the Scottish ranks before the melee _____ even began. This battle highlighted the effectiveness of the English _____, a weapon that would dominate medieval warfare for the next century. Ultimately, the battle ended in a decisive _____ for the English. The defeat at Falkirk was a significant setback for Wallace and the Scottish cause. However, it was not the end of Scotland's _____ for independence. The battle served to inspire further resistance, and the struggle continued for several more _____. In 1328, Scotland's independence was finally recognized with the signing of the _____ of Edinburgh-Northampton. The Battle of Falkirk remains a pivotal moment in Scottish _____, symbolizing both the challenges and the enduring spirit of the Scottish people in their quest for _____.

- Wars
- victory
- combat
- spearmen
- independence
- Edward
- longbow
- Falkirk
- resistance
- longbowmen
- Wallace
- decades
- Treaty
- fight
- freedom
- cavalry
- history