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The Rise and Fall of Edward II



Edward II was a king of _____ who is known for his turbulent reign and conflicts with the nobility. Born in 1284, he was the fourth _____ of Edward I and became king in 1307 after his father's death. Unlike his _____, Edward II's reign was marked by military defeats, such as the loss at the Battle of _____ against the Scots in 1314. Edward's relationship with the nobility was strained, particularly with the _____, who were unhappy with his close associates like Piers _____. Gaveston's influence and eventual execution by the barons in 1312 highlighted the deep _____ within the kingdom. Edward II's marriage to Isabella of _____ was initially meant to strengthen Anglo-French relations but eventually led to his _____. Isabella, discontent with Edward's rule and his favorites, notably Hugh Despenser, led an _____ from France in 1326. With the support of the barons, she deposed Edward in favor of their son, _____ III, marking one of the few successful invasions of England. Edward II's reign ended in captivity and he was allegedly murdered in _____ Castle in 1327. His rule is often seen as a period of weakness in English monarchy, contrasting sharply with the military _____ of both his father and son. Edward II's legacy is complex, involving discussions on his personal life, his possible homosexuality, and his role in the _____' dynasty. Despite his failures, his reign is a significant chapter in the history of the English monarchy, illustrating the _____ of medieval kingship and the volatile relationship between the crown and the _____.

England nobility successes divisions father Bannockburn Berkley barons
challenges France downfall Gaveston son Edward invasion Plantagenets