

The Battle of Stirling Bridge Event Timeline

Look at these events leading up to, during and after The Battle of Stirling Bridge.

Can you cut them out and rearrange them into chronological order?

	The large English army reached Stirling Bridge and hoped their strength would intimidate the Scots into backing down, allowing them to cross.
	King Alexander III died when he fell off his horse. His granddaughter Margaret, the Maid of Norway, was next in line to take the throne in Scotland. She was only a child.
	Andrew de Moray died of the injuries he sustained during The Battle of Stirling Bridge.
	Scotland angered King Edward I by refusing to help him in his war with France and becoming allies with the French. He declared war on Scotland in 1296.
	The Scottish army descended from their hidden position and charged at the English army, who were trapped. Many of the English army were killed in battle or drowned in the river.
	In 1298, Scotland was defeated at The Battle of Falkirk and in 1305 William Wallace was captured and executed by the English.
	Margaret, the Maid of Norway, died in Orkney on her way to Scotland to be crowned Queen.
	The Scots were victorious at The Battle of Stirling Bridge and an uprising of support for William Wallace began in Scotland.
	On 11th September 1297, after negotiations failed, the English army decided to cross Stirling Bridge. Hugh Cressingham ordered a full-scale attack, but only two horsemen could cross side by side.
	Robert the Bruce began to lead the Scottish fight for independence and in 1314 Scotland won their independence during The Battle of Bannockburn.
	John Balliol was selected as King of Scotland by King Edward I of England.
	John de Warenne was ordered to the north of Scotland by King Edward I to put an end to the rising support for William Wallace and Andrew de Moray.