



## Abstract

The importance of that conflict increased because of its repercussions on the two countries' continental relations, and its repercussions on many Western European countries and their powers, most notably France and the papacy. Hence, I chose that conflict as the subject of my study, which came under the title "The Anglo-Scottish Conflict 1272 - 1348." Perhaps the reason we limit ourselves to this historical era is the importance of the political and military events that changed the course of the history of England and Scotland, as well as the main European powers in Western Europe, and after the dismantling of The stages of the conflict and anticipating its dimensions, I concluded that it was divided into stages, one of which was distinguished from the other by an event that produced characteristics distinct from the others, but the conflict in general was divided into a diplomatic, conciliatory or threatening one, and a military one whose tactics varied between limited skirmishes and decisive battles. Therefore, the nature of my study and my approach to its events and axes build The descriptive approach to the events of the study and the analytical approach to its axes that require analysis, taking into account the chronological sequence and the unity of the topic 'Our conception of the subject, and the material that facilitated it for me, required dividing the study into five chapters, the first of which dealt with "the roots of the conflict between England and Scotland until the reign of the English monarch Edward I," which in its entirety gives a preliminary conception of everything related to the beginnings of that conflict and England's political interventions in internal affairs. Scotland and its role in installing the Scottish kings after the murder of Malcolm III, through the developments that were reflected in the relationship between the two countries after the King of England, Henry II, imposed the Treaty of Falaise in 1174, which turned the King of Scotland into a feudal vassal of the King of England, and made the Scottish Church subordinate to its English counterpart for fifteen years. Then it happened Developments that contributed to the improvement of Anglo-Scottish relations during the reign of King Richard the Lionheart of England and those who came after him until King Edward I. The second chapter reviewed "the problem of succession to the Scottish throne and its impact on English hegemony over Scotland 1286-1300," beginning with the death of the Scottish King Alexander III in 1286, and his sole heir, Margaret of Norway, in 1290, passing through King Edward I's position on the crisis of the vacancy of the Scottish throne and King Edward's exploitation of that conflict. To interfere in the affairs of Scotland and impose complete control over it, ending with the growing Scottish resistance to English interference in the affairs of its country after the deposition of King John Balliol in 1296, which reached its peak after William Wallace assumed its leadership in 1297, and the ensuing battles and opposing Anglo-Scottish campaigns that increased in intensity after England's campaign against Scotland in 1300. The third chapter dealt with "the combat activities between the kingdoms of England and Scotland 1301-1307", focusing on England's campaigns against Scotland in the period 1301-1304 and the Scottish response to it, then it dealt with the important developments that were reflected in that conflict after the assassination of John Comyn and the execution of William Wallace and the death of William Wallace. Robert the Bruce took the throne of Scotland and led the Scottish resistance against the English throne in 1306. This affected the growth of combat activities between the two countries until the death of Edward I, which moved the Anglo-Scottish conflict to a dangerous turning point that favored the establishment of the Scottish throne at the expense of England and its military leaders.

In the fourth chapter, I traced "the Anglo-Scottish conflict and its repercussions on the two countries, December 1307 - June 1327," the signs of which were evident in the Scots' ability to expel the English armies in seven years ending in June 1314, and the subsequent transition of the conflict to new paths during the period from June 1314 until