



# Edward I Longshanks, the Hammer of the Scots

17/18 June 1239 – 7 July 1307

# Main Dates

- 1254 – marriage with Eleanor of Castile;
- August 1265 - the Battle of Evesham;
- 1270 – joined the Eighth Crusade;
- 16 November 1272 – death of Henry III, beginning of Edward I reign;
- 19 August 1274 – coronation;
- 1277 – invasion in Wales, defeat of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Treaty of Aberconwy;
- 1282 - rebellion by Llywelyn's brother Dafydd;
- 11 December 1282 - Battle of Orewin Bridge, defeat for the Welsh, end for the independence of Wales.



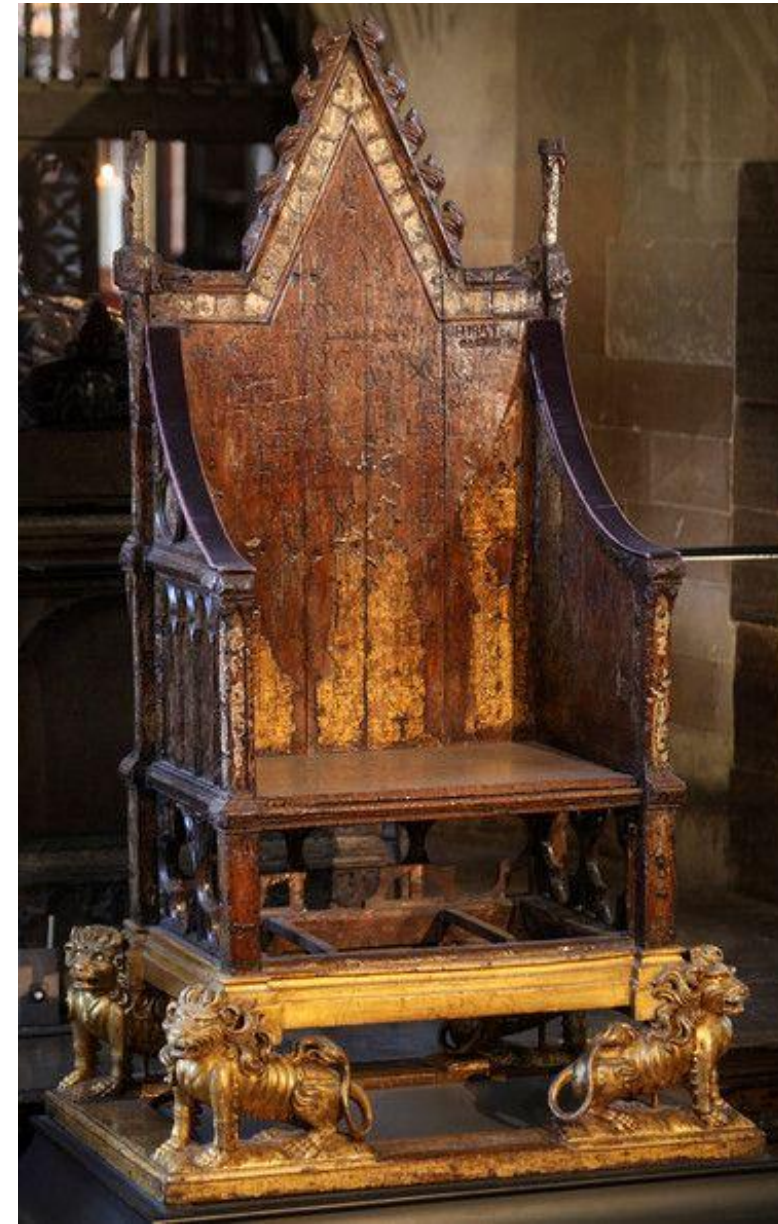


# The Great Cause, Competitors for the Crown of Scotland

- Autumn 1290 – death of Margaret, the Maid of Norway;
- 17 November 1292 - John Balliol chosen as an heir;
- 1295 – Alliance between Scotland and France
- 1296 – Battle of Dunbar, Edward's successful invasion in Scotland, William Wallace's death;

## Results:

- Edward confiscated the Stone of Destiny (the Scottish coronation stone), brought it to Westminster placing it in what became known as King Edward's Chair;
- He installed Englishmen to govern the country.



# Return to Scotland

- 25 March 1306 – Robert the Bruce crowned as King of Scotland;
- 16 June 1306 – The Battle of Methven, English victory;
- May 1307 - The Battle of Loudoun Hill, Scottish victory;
- 7 July 1307 - Edward I's death.



Robert I, King of Scots



# Domestic Policy

- 1290 – Edict of Jew Expulsion;
- First real Parliament:
  - First appearance of House of Commons;
  - Mixture of “gentry” (knights, freemen);
  - Provided money for the Crown;
  - Representatives from each shire;
  - Became necessary for the making of all statutes, all special taxes.



# Thank you for your attention

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