

The Scottish Chiefs

Teacher Guide
By Carla J. Courtney

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How to Use This Book

This book is a part of the core curriculum in the 8th grade English class at Logos School. The chapters are of varying page lengths, which makes it challenging to schedule daily/weekly reading assignments. Teachers should feel free to reduce chapters for students to read by summarizing.

History vs. Fiction

Historical fiction is a sub-genre of fiction. It features a story line that is set within an actual location or historically factual series of events that have been previously recorded. The fictional nature of the work allows the author to take poetic license with the story line, characters, and location. Quite often the major character is fictional, set within a historical set of events. However, in the case of *The Scottish Chiefs*, William Wallace is the historically correct figure set within an assemblage of fictional and factual characters.

Historical fiction is commonly used to personalize a story, drawing the reader into a historical time frame or event. A skilled author develops a story, complete with characters that gain empathy for the young reader. Readers drawn into a story in this fashion remember not only the story line itself, but the historical significance, vocabulary, and themes developed along with the story. This personalization of the story can raise the interest of both the reluctant and voracious reader. Works of historical fiction are available at many different reading levels from a variety of publishers.

There are causes for concern when using historical fiction. Teachers must be aware of the blurring of the lines between factual and fictional events in the story. Guiding students to a correct understanding of true historical facts is essential in this genre. Authors who do not share your worldview or have revisionist tendencies in their writing can also be causes for concern. Distinguishing between the concept of literary romanticism and frivolous romantic liaisons should also be a concern when planning class discussions.

Selected themes you wish students to develop during discussions and compositions should reflect the curriculum goals of your school as set by your administration. In the case of the homeschool, the parent is welcome to handle topics in a manner fitting the age of the child and family setting.

Five Elements of Short Stories in *The Scottish Chiefs*

The Scottish Chiefs is an excellent book for studying the five elements of stories. It offers an older reader the opportunity to study complex characters, plot twists, and a wide range of themes. As a teacher you have many options to adapt these to your classroom.

The characters in this book can be organized in many different ways, allowing young readers the opportunity to argue over quality of traits in each of the characters. Characters can be organized most obviously as men or women, English or Scottish. However, great classroom discussions can be generated with the determination of protagonist or antagonist. Can a character in a story switch sides? How does one determine a protagonist from an antagonist? What type of conflict is generated in a story when one character crosses from protagonist to antagonist? The teacher should not overlook the presence of inanimate objects in this story as well. The iron box, although appearing only at the beginning and ending of the story, is no less important than Wallace himself. The location and safety of the box is of chief concern to Wallace. Swords, their use, possession, and gifting, are equally important within the story, much as the giving of rings was important in the Medieval times of Europe.

Remembering that the setting includes both location and time frame, *The Scottish Chiefs* is straight-forward on both. This work of historical fiction takes place mostly in Scotland with some events occurring in France and the climactic death of Wallace occurring in England. The story opens in 1296 and essentially ends in 1304 with the death of Wallace. However the final few chapters of the book highlights the Battle of Bannockburn when Robert the Bruce defeats the English in .

The plot in *The Scottish Chiefs* includes plot lines and sub-plots, complete with twists and turns. This gives the teacher and students the opportunity to discuss events in the story, taking opportunities to prioritize events and situations. In the final discussions of the book, the teacher can challenge the student to summarize the plot in the top twenty events, down to ten events, and even down to three events.

This story is rife with conflict, both internal and external. The internal struggles of individual characters are well-portrayed by the authoress on the issues of revenge and patriotism. Spiritual devotion is also portrayed as an internal struggle within certain characters. The obvious external struggle of England vs. Scotland becomes a personal struggle between Edward III and William Wallace. There are other personal conflicts in the story, such as the animosity Lady Mar holds toward her step-daughter Lady Helen.

The themes for interpretation are abundant in this story. The teacher is welcome to investigate my favorite themes or focus on other themes that support the curriculum of the school.

Wallace states his own theme early in the work, “God armeth the patriot.” This theme changes, these additions and expansions made by other characters in the story.

The themes of loyalty and betrayal play a significant role in the story as well. Students will have the opportunity to discuss the value of each of these characteristics in the lives of the characters.

Love and marriage are two of the other topics that can be addressed. Although most teens are uncomfortable discussing these topics, they can learn to do so in a mature manner. There are several types of marriages illustrated in *The Scottish Chiefs*. The first type of marriage evident in the story is true love, in the example of Wallace and Marion as well as Lord and Lady Ruthven. The love and devotion shown by these two couples is obvious. Lady Marion lays down her life in defense of Wallace, and he eagerly avenges her death. Lord and Lady Ruthven keep each others concerns higher than their own, even though they are apart for a great deal of the story. King Edward and Queen Margaret exemplify the political marriage, as do Joanna Mar and De Warrene. The marriage of King Edward and Queen Margaret was designed to show the friendship and unity of England and France. Likewise, Lady Mar admits that her desire to marry De Warrene was purely for political alliance and gain within the English court. Revenge is the motivation behind both De Warrene and Soulis as they seek the hand of Lady Helen. Although Soulis made a genuine offer of marriage to Lady Helen in the back-story, her rejection has set him upon a course of revenge. Both Soulis and De Warrene want the hand of Lady Helen, only to prevent her from marrying Wallace. Unrequited love in the positive is demonstrated in the relationship between Murray and Helen, while the negative side of unrequited love is seen in Lady Mar’s pursuit of Wallace. When Murray, who has loved Helen from a child, sees her affection and admiration for Wallace, Murray obligingly steps aside, seeing Wallace as more worthy of Helen’s hand. In the opposite, Lady Mar’s obvious pursuit and schemes toward Wallace cause readers to revolt at the mere mention of her name. Devotion is exemplified by Edwin and Murray, who swear fealty to Wallace and prove it constantly in battle as well as admonition. Courtly love is well portrayed by Helen and Wallace when they marry in the few hours before his untimely death.

Grading and Accountability

No matter your school situation, record keeping is an important part of keeping track of student progress. Schools require more active record keeping on the part of the teacher, while homeschools may use simpler methods of accountability to prove student accomplishment.

There are some basic tools included in this teacher’s guide to help grade the students. The first option is the list of discussion questions. These will help keep track of the important

elements of the story. They can also be used as comprehension questions requiring a written response. Answers can be structured as brief statements or as complete sentences. A second option for grading is the set of quizzes. These are grouped reasonably and easily scheduled. Once again, brief answers or complete sentences can be used to assess student understanding of the story line and concepts. A final option is the book test to be administered when the student has completed the reading. Using a variety of testing techniques, a student can demonstrate their knowledge of the story line basics as well as the development of theme. Opinion questions are offered as a way of allowing the student to formulate and support an opinion in response to the reading. These tools may be adapted to best meet your situation.

Writing is another tool for assessing student knowledge and skill ability. Character sketches allow students to descriptively express an understanding of the relationships built within the story line. Essays allow student to organize their thoughts based upon story events. Chapter summaries allow a student to keep track of complicated plot lines while incorporating new vocabulary and applying grammar concepts learned in English instruction. Creative writing, such as poetry, interviews, and comic illustrations, offer additional opportunities to put pen to paper. Writing assignments are also flexible enough to allow the teacher or parent to determine a proper grading standard.

Simple check-off charts or creative projects also allow flexibility for the homeschool family. Charts allow students to keep track of their reading in an independent manner. Projects can be designed to incorporate history or science education. Multiple students or siblings can participate in projects. Once again, teacher and parent can use these tools to track student learning.

Chapter Summaries

Chapter summaries are writing tools that allow students the opportunity to keep track of characters and story lines while developing better writing skills. Vocabulary words can easily be added to these assignments. Grammar concepts can also be added easily to chapter summaries, allowing more practice of new skills. Encourage your students to open sentences in different manners. Try using a prepositional phrase to begin a sentence. Clauses also make interesting openers. Using verbs, adjectives, and adverbs of a descriptive nature will also improve the quality of student writing. Inserting questions, alliteration, metaphors, and similes will also provide variety to the content of student writing assignments. A chart will be a creative way to keep track of the different elements used in the chapter summaries.

Author Biography

Jane Porter

January 17, 1776 – May 24, 1850

Miss Jane Porter was born in Scotland. She was a devoted reader, often rising as early as four in the morning to read and write. She read the whole of Sir Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queen* while still a child. Following her father's death, the family moved to Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott was a regular visitor of the family. Jane continued her literary associations with many illustrious women writers after the family moved to London.

Her first novel, *Thaddeus of Warsaw* (1803), won her great recognition of her talents, and many honors from the people of Poland. Her novel, *The Scottish Chiefs* (1810), was even more popular. Translated into several European languages, Napoleon banned the French version. This novel has proved to be her most popular, endearing her particularly to the Scottish people.

Great Quotes from the Book

“If such be the boys of Scotland, need we wonder, when the spirit of resistance is roused in the nation, that our strength should wither before its men.” De Warenne to Montgomery upon meeting Edwin Ruthven.

“As your general I may serve you gloriously; as your monarch, in spite of myself, I should incur your ultimate destruction.” Wallace to the nobles who want to crown him king. Ch. 34

“All warfare that is not defensive is criminal.” Wallace to De Warenne. Ch. 38

“Industry, temperance, and discipline amongst the people, with moderation and justice in the higher orders, are the only aliments of independence.” Wallace to the nobles of Scotland Ch. 41

“Can the man who would bribe me to betray a friend be faithful in his friendship?” Wallace to the embassy of King Edward Ch. 65

The Scottish Chiefs Vocabulary

Accidents – particular things

Acclivity – upward slope, hill

Acquiesce – submit

Affect – fake, pretend

Apprise – inform, notify

Aspirations – hopes

Augment – add to

Avow – promise

Bonnet - helmet

Cajole – persuade, often by flattery

Calumny – false statement, slander

Canting – hypocritically pious

Caparisoned – clothed in finery

Chagrin – embarrassment due to failure

Claymore – double-edged broadsword

Coffer – stash of money

Corse – corpse

Dastard – sneaking, malicious coward

Declivity – downward slope

Depredation – predatory attack, raid

Dilate – to make/become larger

Discomfited – uneasy, disappointed

Domestics – servants

Dotard – old fool

Facility – ease

Fastnesses – stronghold, secure place

Genius – distinctive spirit of a place

Habited - clothed

Hoary – white with age

Imbibed – taken in

Imprecation – pleading

Incurred – received, taken

Insensible – unaware, not caring

Inviolate – unviolated

Languid – lacking spirit, sluggish

Miscreant – doer of evil deeds

Myrmidons – followers of Achilles

Obsequies – solemn ceremonies

Oratory – a place of prayer, small chapel

Palfrey – horse for riding (not war)

Pall – coffin, or cloth covering a coffin

Palladium – sacred object, safeguard

Pallid – pale

Palsied – paralyzed, deprived of strength

Paroxysm – a sudden, violent outburst

Perpetrated – done, caused

Pibroch – bagpipe song for war or death

Pinions – shackles, chains

Poniard – dagger, used for sneaky kills

Preternatural – extraordinary

Prodigious – enormous, great, marvelous

Promontory – cliff

Pussillanimity – cowardice

Rapacious – greedy, preying on others

Ratify – to confirm, seal, agree on

Redress – satisfaction for wrongs done

Remonstrance – expressing protest

Repose – rest, sleep

Resplendent – shiny bright

Saracens – Muslims

Satiated – satisfied

Sordid – dark, grimy, evil

Southrons – English people

Standard – a flag

Succor – aid

Unavailing – not helping

Vassalage – servitude

Venerable – worthy of honor due to age

Vindictive – wanting revenge

Map of Modern Scotland



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Comprehension Questions

Name: _____

Chapter 1: Scotland

1. In what year does our tale begin? _____

2. Why won't Wallace take the oath of the sword? _____

3. What are the speculations about the content of the iron box? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 2: Lanark

1. Who is the prominent man slain? _____

2. Who did Wallace rescue in Lanark? _____

3. Where are these people/items hidden? _____

4. At the end of the chapter, what does Wallace command be done with the iron box?

Name: _____

Chapter 3: Ellerslie

1. What three questions does the governor of Lanark demand of Lady Marion?

2. Explain what has happened to Lady Marion. _____

3. Why do Grimsby and Heselrigge part company? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 4: Corie Lynn

1. Where is Lord Mar taking the iron box? _____
2. What are Wallace's new mottos? _____

3. How many men joined Wallace in his quest for vengeance? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 5: Lanark Castle

1. How did Hesellrigge die? _____

2. Once Hesellrigge is dead, what becomes Wallace's new motivation? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 6: Cartlane Craigs

1. What has Lord Mar asked Helen to do with the lock of Wallace's hair? _____

2. Why is Lady Joanna Mar so upset with Lord Mar? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 7: Bothwell Castle

1. According to Halbert, what changes have occurred over the past few days? _____

2. What act of Kindness does Helen show to Wallace? _____

3. What was Lady Helen's offer to Grimsby and what was his response? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 8: Bothwell Chapel

1. What is the summary of Lady Mar's argument with Helen? _____

2. What is the summary of Helen's argument with her step-mother? _____

3. What is the final event in this chapter? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 9: Bothwell Dungeons

1. Who has burst in through the doors of Lord Mar's castle? _____

2. For what reason does Murray leave the skirmish? _____

3. Who was escorting Halbert in the tunnels? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 10: St. Filian's

1. Who has the iron box now, and what is he to do with it? _____

2. What is the history between Lord Soulis and Lady Helen? _____

3. Halbert as a very old man has agreed to live out his days where? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 11: The Chapter-House

1. Why do Murray and Grimsby exchange swords? _____

2. The English soldiers have captured a Scottish knight. How does the prior arrange for his freedom? _____

3. What happened to the company of fifty Scots sent to help Wallace? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 12: Drumshargard

1. To whom has Murray gone for more soldiers? _____

2. Where will Sir John Murray go when he escapes his home? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 13: Banks of the Clyde

1. Why has the Scottish knight come for Helen? _____

2. Lady Helen was deceived and captured. Who kidnapped Lady Helen? _____

3. Who was the traitor that informed the English that there would be soldiers sent from Bothwell? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 14: The Pentland Hills

1. Who escorts Lady Helen to her litter for the trip to the south? _____

2. Who attacks her in the litter? _____

3. What happens to Margery Macgregor? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 15: The Hut

1. What are some clues to the helmeted knight's identity? _____

2. Who does Helen think the knight might be? _____

3. How is Helen taken down the mountain? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 16: The Glen of Stones

1. Where is Helen taken by the helmeted knight? _____

2. Who is the hermit? _____

3. Where is Helen planning to go for protection? _____

4. What does the helmeted knight ask the young man at the hermit's cell to do?

Name: _____

Chapter 17: The Hermit's Cell

1. Who does the hermit think the helmeted knight might be? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 18: Cartlane Craigs and Glenfinlass

1. What clues did Wallace leave for the men who followed him? _____

2. Why is Kirkpatrick vengeful against Cressingham? _____

3. How did Wallace and his band escape? _____

4. Who was the young man in the burial procession? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 19: Craignacoheilg

1. Why is Edwin hesitant to reveal his full name to Wallace? _____

2. Why does Wallace want to show mercy to the Welsh and Irish soldiers in the English army and well as mercy to some of the English? _____

3. Which castle will they attack first, and at what time of day? _____

4. Note the support of the women. _____

Name: _____

Chapter 20: The Cliffs of Loch Lubnaig

1. When Murray realizes the small size of his force, he invokes a Biblical illusion.

What is the story he is referring to? _____

2. When Sir Alexander Scrymgeour dips his banner to Wallace, Wallace refuses this royal courtesy. How does Wallace react when the shepherd offers him the crown?

3. When Dugald invokes the blessings of St. Andrew, who's blessing does Wallace invoke? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 21: Loch Lomond

1. Who is out for blood on this campaign? _____

2. When Wallace refuses the crown for a second time, it leads to a discussion of Edward Baliol and Robert Bruce as future kings. What is the opinion of Wallace's men on Baliol and Bruce? _____

3. To which Bible story does this phrase refer: Bad education and luxury will debase the most princely minds. _____

Name: _____

Chapter 22: Dunbarton Rock

1. Under cover of darkness, Edwin sneaks into the castle. He had two goals in mind. What are they? _____

2. While achieving his goals, Edwin must think very quickly and make use of disguises. What does he do by way of pretense and disguise to keep from being caught? _____

3. What has Wallace promised Edwin as a result of his bravery? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 23: The Fortress

1. What is the altered plan of attack for Dumbarton Castle, held by deValence?

2. Who asked for mercy and quarter during the battle? _____

3. How did deValence betray this quarter? _____

4. When Lady Mar meets Wallace, what does she reveal to the readers by her thoughts? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 24: The Great Tower

1. After the flag is changed at the castle, Lord Mar gives his own spurs as a prize to Edwin. How did Lord Mar acquire the spurs? _____

2. What is Edwin's true name and relationship to Donald, Earl of Mar? _____

3. Lord Mar wishes to bring Helen to the castle to be under his protection, but who objects and why does she object? _____

4. Who will carry the message of the victory at Dumbarton to Helen? What is this messenger's opinion of Helen? _____

5. How do the Welsh and Irish prisoners respond when Wallace comes to visit them? _____

6. With the arrival of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, Wallace is ready to push on for the attack on Sterling Castle. What are the objections provided by the Lady Mar?

Name: _____

Chapter 25: The Citadel

1. In this chapter Lady Mar begins to show signs of infatuation with Wallace. How does she show this infatuation? _____

2. What are the arguments of the Scottish opposition to Wallace? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 26: The Firth of Clyde

1. What happened on the passage to the Isle of Bute? _____

2. How did Wallace rescue the passengers of his boat? _____

3. What is Wallace's greatest concern after his party is safe in the cave? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 27: Isle of Bute

1. What does Wallace say to Lady Mar when she declares her love for him? _____

2. What tragic message does Wallace receive from Sir John Graham? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 28: The Barns of Ayr

1. Who is Elspa and what story does she tell Wallace? _____

2. How does Wallace plan to take his revenge for the death of his grandfather?

3. Who was found alive among the dead? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 29: Berwick and the Tweed

1. What does Wallace plan to do on his way to Berwick castle? _____

2. How did Berwick fall to Wallace? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 30: Stirling

1. Wallace receives a letter from whom requesting what? _____

2. Who is happy that the next battle will be at Stirling? _____

3. Who is on his way to intercept Wallace? _____

4. Who begs for mercy a second time? _____

5. Why did Cressingham change his mind about the surrender of Stirling Castle?

6. What is Cressingham's strategy? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 31: Cambus-Kenneth

1. Cressingham convinces Montgomery to cross the bridge and attack Wallace in Stirling castle before De Warenne arrives to take the credit. What happens when Montgomery's troops are on the bridge? _____

2. Kirkpatrick finally takes his revenge upon Cressingham. How does he do that?

3. What were the terms and conditions of De Warenne's surrender to Wallace?

Name: _____

Chapter 32: Stirling Castle

1. Who is the Earl of Montgomery and why did he return to Scotland? _____

2. When Edwin and Murray go to the dungeons to set free Ladies Mar and Ruthven, the ladies express the first concerns. For whom is Lady Mar's first concern? For whom is Lady Ruthven's first concern? Whose concern is more honorable? _____

3. How does Murray admit his true feelings for Helen in the reading? _____

4. Helen never reveals the name of the Scottish traitor, however, the author reveals who as the traitor? _____

5. Compare the treatment of the prisoners under De Warenne and Cressingham.

Name: _____

Chapter 33: Stirling Citadel

1. Who has Wallace named as the new governor of Stirling castle? _____

2. Compare the appearance of Lady Mar and Lady Helen at the arrival of Wallace.

3. Wallace's concern for Helen comes from his gratitude. Why is he grateful to

Helen? _____

4. Lady Mar and Murray both witness the first meeting of Wallace and Helen.

How does each one respond? _____

5. Who does Lady Mar want included on the prisoner exchange? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 34: The Carse of Stirling

1. To whom does Lady Mar write, and what does she ask? _____

2. Who has joined the festivities as scorner? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 35: Snawdoun Palace

1. Helen realizes that her emotional attachment to Wallace is love. How does she plan to show her love for him? _____

2. Who laments that Wallace has no wife or heir? _____

3. What warning does Lady Helen give to Edwin? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 36: Stirling Castle and Council-Hall

1. What is in the letter from the Prince of Wales? _____

2. Kirkpatrick, though eternally loyal to Wallace and Scotland, is clearly vengeful in his desires against the English. What is Wallace's response to Kirkpatrick?

3. Why did Wallace dismiss Sir Hugh le de Spencer from his council? _____

4. What is the second message delivered from the Prince of Wales? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 37: The Governor's Apartments

1. Why does Lord Aymer de Valence so vehemently hate Wallace? _____

2. What is de Valence's final vow? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 38: Chapel in Snawdoun

1. De Warenne delivers another letter from the Prince of Wales to Wallace stating the English intention to attack Scotland as soon as the prisoners are delivered.

Who is leading an army to attack Scotland? _____

2. What is Wallace's view of warfare? _____

3. What is De Warenne's view of warfare? _____

4. Where is Helen and who meets her there? _____

5. How is Helen injured? _____

6. To whom will Helen reveal the name of the assassin? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 39: The Carse of Stirling

1. What was the evidence that de Valence was the assassin? _____

2. Although Wallace could have De Valence executed, what does he do? _____

3. When De Valence insults Wallace, who strikes him from his horse? _____

4. What punishment does Wallace inflict upon Edwin? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 40: The Cheviots

1. Who did Wallace meet at the ruined tower of Lammington? _____

2. Why does Gregory say “Alas, the Southrons in conquering Scotland, have not gained a kingdom, but made a desert”? _____

3. How does Wallace provide for the homeless Scots in the Anan area? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 41: Lochmaben Castle

1. What was Wallace's plan for renovating the public happiness in Scotland?

2. When the Scottish army entered northern England, what was their commission?

4. Who was the previous owner of Lochmaben Castle? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 42: Lammington

1. Who has come to deliver a message from the King of England? _____

2. What do the King of England offer to Wallace? _____

3. Edwin returns with letter packets from whom? _____

4. How does Helen respond when Edwin confronts her love and admiration for Wallace? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 43: Stanmore

1. What was the prediction of the sage of Ercildown? _____

2. When Wallace judges against Athol in favor of Ruthven, what does the envious Athol determine? _____

3. Why does Edward continue to submit proposals totally unacceptable to Scotland? _____

4. What were Wallace's last requests of King Edward? _____

5. King Edward was forced to do something he had never done before.
What was that? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 44: Stirling and Snawdoun

1. What do Badenoch, Athol, Buchan, and March plan to do when they hear that the regent of Scotland has been overthrown? _____

2. Who is leading the conspiracy to overthrow Wallace? _____

3. What is first and foremost in the mind of Lady Mar at this time? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 45: Banks of the Forth

1. Although they pledge their loyalty and their fortunes, how many of the nobles are plotting against Wallace at this time? _____

2. Why has Edwin left the palace? _____

3. Who is in regular contact with Lord Soulis about the progress of Wallace? _____

4. What has Helen brought to Wallace and her father? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 46: Falkirk

1. What is Athol's current opinion of Wallace? Does his brother John of Badenoch share his opinion? _____

2. Who refuses to follow Wallace into battle, considering him too low-born and vulgar? _____

3. How does Athol show his total ruthlessness? _____

4. What major flag is joined to Edward's party? _____

5. When Wallace meet Bruce, the Lord of Carrick and of Annandale, in the field, what reason does Bruce give for fighting? _____

6. Who pledges his loyalty to Wallace? _____

7. Who joins Wallace at the end of this chapter? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 47: Carron Banks

1. King Edward's troops have celebrated into a drunken stupor. How does Wallace take advantage of that situation? _____

2. Where does Wallace send Robert the Bruce? _____

3. As Lord Mar lay dying from his wounds, Joanna Mar tells Wallace about the capture of whom? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 48: Church of Falkirk

1. What is the message of the anonymous warning? _____

2. Who opposes Wallace taking his seat at the council meeting? _____

3. Why does Wallace resign as the regent of Scotland? _____

4. What will Wallace do now? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 49: The Monastery

1. With the death of Lord Mar, Lady Mar is shocked to realize what about her future?

2. When she reveals this plan to Edwin, how does he reprimand her? _____

3. Why does Lady Mar go to Wallace's chamber in the middle of the night?

Name: _____

Chapter 50: Durham

1. As he sends Lady Ruthven and Lady Mar on to the funeral procession, where is Wallace planning to go? _____

2. What disguise does Wallace use for his travel? _____

3. How does Wallace gain access to the castle at Durham? _____

4. How does Wallace find Robert Bruce? _____

5. What does Wallace learn from the younger Bruce? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 51: The Bishop's Palace

1. Who has requested Wallace play the harp in his quarters? _____

2. The king and queen are so impressed by his playing that the queen makes a request. What is that request? _____

3. During the lesson what does Wallace learn about Helen? _____

4. Although Wallace and Bruce have a plan of escape, whose message come to change their plan? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 52: Gallic Seas

1. What does Wallace do to vindicate the queen? _____

2. Though he is attacked by the Red Reaver on the crossing to Normandy, whom is Wallace able to save during the crossing? _____
3. Who helps Bruce to escape from the castle at Durham? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 53: Normandy

1. While traveling through France, Wallace comes upon an injured man. When an old woman offers safety from the storm, Wallace realizes he is sharing hospitality with whom? _____

2. How do Wallace and Bruce treat Baliol? _____

3. What was Baliol's last regal act? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 54: Chateau Galliard

1. Why won't Robert the Bruce step up and take the crown at this time? _____

2. Even though King Philip of France had granted Baliol the use of the castle Galliard, who took the castle from him? _____

3. How does Wallace get Lady Helen out of the castle? _____

4. The attendant in the stables, thinking Wallace to be the brother of the King of France, gives a warning about DeValence. Who is the attendant? _____

5. Who is in the group that escapes from Chateau Galliard? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 55: Forest of Vincennes

1. What lies did DeValence tell Helen to pressure her to marry him? _____

2. To whom does Grimsby declare his loyalty? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 56: Paris

1. Philip King of France has offered to help Wallace establish himself as king in Scotland, however, what did Wallace want instead? _____

2. What are Wallace and Bruce's assumed identities in France? _____

3. Who in France has recognized Bruce's true identity? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 57: The Louvre

1. When did a messenger return from England for Wallace? _____

2. Who was with the messenger? _____

3. Who writes to request Wallace's disguised return? _____

4. What disguises will Wallace and Bruce use when they return to Scotland?

Name: _____

Chapter 58: Scotland

1. Who do Bruce and Wallace agree should be the new regent of Scotland to replace the deceased James Cummin? _____

2. Who anonymously joins Wallace's party pledging faithful service?

3. Who is severely injured in the battle? _____
4. How does Wallace rally his troops at the close of battle? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 59: Roslyn Castle

1. Where is Robert the Bruce? _____

2. Even though the wounded John Cummin is the regent of Scotland, who is holding the authority for that position? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 60: Berwick

1. Who is the Knight of the Green Plume? _____

2. What does she beg of Wallace? _____

3. When Lady Mar's love for Wallace turns to hatred, how does she express her new-found feelings of hatred? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 61: The Camp

1. Who is intercepting messages coming in and out of the camp? _____

2. Who signed the shocking letter charging Wallace with treason against Scotland?

3. When the soldiers begin to speak of attacking the regent and the council, how does Wallace quiet them? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 62: Stirling Castle

1. How did Wallace show respect for the nobility of Scotland at his trial? Who else showed this same respect? _____

2. What were the charges against Wallace? _____

3. Who was Athol's lead witness against Wallace? _____

4. What does Wallace offer as proof against his accusers? _____

5. Why have the nobles asked Wallace to come back to lead the armies? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 63: Arthur's Seat

1. When her accusations did not ruin Wallace at the council meeting, what did Joanna of Strathearn do next? _____

2. Who attended the wedding of Lady Joanna and De Warenne? _____

3. What was Wallace's custom every night? _____

4. What does the apparition say in warning to Wallace? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 64: Dalkeith

1. For what was DeWarenne fighting? For what was Wallace fighting? _____

2. De Warenne's troops were soundly defeated, but his wife looks like a victor. In what ways is Joanna victorious? _____

3. Who fought at the council meeting? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 65: Hawthordean

1. What has Soulis come to do? _____

2. Who were the ambassadors sent by King Edward and what was their offer?

Name: _____

Chapter 66: Wallace's Tent

1. What was King Edward's alternative offer to the Scottish barons? _____

2. A fight breaks out between Wallace's supporters and the officers of Soulis. Who dies in this action? _____

3. How does the meeting end? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 67: Banks of the Esk

1. Who remains loyal to Wallace? _____

2. What does Wallace see as his new duty to Scotland? _____

3. To whom does Wallace write of letter of explanation and recommendation? _____

4. What news does Grimsby bring from Hunting-tower? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 68: Lumloch

1. Who joins Wallace in Ayrshire? _____

2. How has Wallace changed? _____

3. Who offers Wallace and Edwin hospitality in his castle and a ship for the purpose of escape? For whom does this knight work? _____

4. What are Wallace's words of surrender? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 69: Hunting-tower

1. Why was Edwin buried at Dumbarton chapel? _____

2. What is the prophecy of Ercildown upon hearing the news of Wallace's capture and removal to the Tower of London? _____

3. Helen leaves in the middle of the night. Where is she going and how does she plan to get there? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 70: The Thames

1. While still on the boat, Helen hears the story of Wallace's trial. Who encouraged Wallace to speak and defend himself? _____

2. What was the only defense Wallace offered? _____

3. How does Helen gain access to Wallace in the Tower of London? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 71: The Tower of London

1. What emotions overwhelmed Helen at seeing Wallace in his cell? _____

2. When Gloucester refuses Helen's request to stay with Wallace, Wallace proposes marriage to Helen so that Edward cannot legally prevent her staying with Wallace until his end.

3. After they are married by the priest, Wallace dictates his last will and testament to Helen. What are some of the specifics he mentions in his will? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 72: The State Dungeon

1. What final terms does King Edward offer to Wallace? _____

2. King Edward summons Helen to convince her to persuade Wallace to surrender his loyalties to Scotland. The king is convinced that only one of them can survive this argument. What is the king's statement on the subject? _____

3. What charges does Lady Stratheran raise to King Edward in the letter delivered by Lord Athol? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 73: Tower Hill

1. After receiving last rites from the priest, Wallace is led to the scaffold for his execution. What prevents his hanging? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 74: The Warden's Apartments

1. Who is the knight hidden by the visor? _____

2. How has Gloucester preserved Wallace from final desecration? _____

3. Although Bruce is set upon avenging the death of Wallace, what does
Gloucester advise? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 75: Highgate

1. The news of Wallace's execution has shaken all of Scotland. What does the regent, John Cummin, report to King Edward? _____

2. How does Gloucester warn Bruce of his danger? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 76: Scotland-Dumfries

1. What does the regent of Scotland reveal in the letter intercepted by Bruce?

2. How does the regent of Scotland act when confronted by the true king of Scotland? _____

3. How does Cummin meet his end? _____

4. Where will Bruce declare his rightful kingship? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 77: Stirling

1. Upon entering Stirling castle as the conqueror, he is informed of the presence of a lady gone mad. Who is the lady? _____

2. How does Bruce find her in her chambers? _____

Name: _____

Chapter 78: Bannockburn

1. What news does Montgomery bring to Bruce? _____

2. King Edward comes to battle with a hundred thousand men. What does Scotland have? _____

3. The Abbot of Inchafray presents the iron box to Robert Bruce, but Robert declares he will not open the box until what is accomplished? _____

4. What did the Scottish army do before the battle? _____

5. Describe the events of the battle. _____

6. Where is Wallace taken for burial and who joins him there? _____

7. What are the contents of the iron box? _____

Answers to the Comprehension Questions

Chapter 1: Scotland

1. 1296
2. He will not bind his conscience on subjects he does not know. He will not swear an oath if he doesn't know what he is protecting.
3. Holy relics, gold, treasure

Chapter 2: Lanark

1. Arthur Heselrigge, the governor's nephew
2. Donald, Earl of Mar
3. Wallace, Lord Mar, the iron box Wallace is hiding in a tree; Lord Mar and the iron box are down the well
4. Wallace commands Halbert to take the box from the well and ask the Lady Marion to guard it without looking into it.

Chapter 3: Ellerslie

1. Where is Sir William Wallace, the murderer of my nephew? Who is that old Scot for whom my nephew was slain? Where is that box of treasure which your husband stole from Douglas castle?
2. Heselrigge barged into Lady Marian's home, demanding answers. Heselrigge loses his patience with her and stabs her.
3. Grimsby will no longer serve under Heselrigge. He considers him to be an unworthy man.

Chapter 4: Corie Lynn

1. Bothwell
2. God armeth the patriot and Death and Lady Marion
3. 60 men

Chapter 5: Lanark Castle

1. Wallace killed him in his bed at Lanark Castle.
2. The liberation of Scotland. No more personal revenge; patriotism alone.

Chapter 6: Cartlane Craigs

1. Weave it into his battle banner.
2. She thinks that Scotland is at peace, so there should be no fight. She does not want her husband in danger. She does not want him to turn his back on her selfish desires for safety.

Chapter 7: Bothwell Castle

1. Lady Marion the gentlest of ladies is dead, and Wallace, the most benevolent, wields the sword in battle.
2. She repays a debt of honor with a Christian burial for Lady Marion.
3. Lady Helen offered him lands within Mar or a position of honor in her father's fighting force. He kindly refused, saying that although he was no longer loyal to Heselrigge, he was loyal to his English fatherland.

Chapter 8: Bothwell Chapel

1. King Edward's power is too strong in Scotland. Rebellion must not be attempted.
2. Lord Mar should not abandon his preserver (Wallace)
3. The proper burial of Lady Marion.

Chapter 9: Bothwell Dungeons

1. Lord Soulis, and English soldiers.
2. He leaves to find Helen and take her away from the fighting.
3. Grimsby

Chapter 10: St. Filian's

1. Grimsby has it; Wallace has instructed him to give it to the prior of St. Fillian's for safe-keeping.
2. Lord Soulis has proposed to Helen twice, and has been refused both times.
3. In the monastery at St. Filian's

Chapter 11: The Chapter-House

1. Murray takes the sword offered by Grimsby as a memorial for finding virtue in an enemy. Grimsby offers his sword in the hopes that when faced by the enemy, Murray was grant pardon for those who ask mercy.
2. The prior promises to question him and turn him back to the English if he is guilty.
3. Ker says that they have probably been captured by the English.

Chapter 12: Drumshargard

1. To his uncle, Sir John Murray.
2. Sir John Murray will escape to the Highlands to join his brother at Lock-awe.

Chapter 13: Banks of the Clyde

1. He will escort her to her father for his final blessing.
2. Lord Soulis captured Lady Helen.
3. Lady Joanna Mar in a letter to her cousin.

Chapter 14: The Pentland Hills

1. A helmeted knight.
2. Lord Soulis
3. Soulis throws a tantrum, accuses her of treachery, hits her with his gloved hand, and kills her.

Chapter 15: The Hut

1. Noble, courtesy, no wife, no sister
2. Wallace
3. On a litter made of tree boughs

Chapter 16: The Glen of Stones

1. A hermit's cell to rest
2. He was the abbot of Scone. Scone was where all of the kings of Scotland had been crowned.
3. To the castle of her father's sister, near the Forth
4. Be a servant and guard for Miss Helen.

Chapter 17: The Hermit's Cell

1. Robert the Bruce

Chapter 18: Cartlane Craigs and Glenfinlass

1. He agreed to leave a dagger if he escaped by the south point; he would leave an arrow if he escaped to the north.
2. When Cressingham suggested all the barons sell-out to Edward, Kirkpatrick opposed him in argument. Cressingham struck Kirkpatrick in the face, but Kirkpatrick's friend did not allow him to fight back. Kirkpatrick is feeling dishonored by a blow that he could not repay.
3. They climbed down over a ledge after the English night of revelry.
4. Edwin

Chapter 19: Cragnacoeheilg

1. Edwin was placed by his parents (nervous mother) into a monastery for protection. He escaped from the monastery to join Wallace, and so he does not wish to reveal his true identity until he has done a brave and noble deed to use to appeal to his mother's forgiveness.
2. He knows that they were forced into service of the English and may very well wish to freely join the Scots.
3. They will attack Dumbarton (deValence) first, and they plan a night attack by storm.
4. The women take care of the elderly and the children so the men can take part in the attack.

Chapter 20: The Cliffs of Loch Lubnaig

1. When the poor widow gave all she had to the temple fund, and Jesus said she put in more than all the rich people.
2. He said he wanted them to have equal zeal for the rightful kind of Scotland.
3. Wallace invokes the blessings of on greater than St. Andrew, meaning Christ.

Chapter 21: Loch Lomond

1. Kirkpatrick is out for Cressingham's blood.
2. They think Edward Baliol is effeminate given to parties. Robert Bruce is manly and noble, but they don't like that he hasn't helped to rescue Scotland.
3. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego

Chapter 22: Dunbarton Rock

1. He wants to determine where Earl and Countess Mar are held, and he wants to know the best way to attack the castle.
2. He pretends to be carrying love notes for an officer, and he pretends to be drunk.
3. Brotherhood and Knighthood.

Chapter 23: The Fortress

1. Edwin will lead Lord Andrew Murray, his followers, and the Fraser men. They will mount the watch-tower rock and seize the soldiers that guard the beacon light. They will smother the flame as a signal to the others, and then they will meet Wallace before the prison of the Earl of Mar.
2. DeValence asks mercy and Wallace grants it.
3. DeValence betrayed his quarter by stabbing Wallace with a dagger.
4. She reveals that she is the one who betrayed Wallace.

Chapter 24: The Great Tower

1. King Alexander of Scotland gave him those golden spurs after the battle of Largs.
2. Edwin's last name is Ruthven, and his mother, Janet, is a sister to the Earl of Mar.
3. Lady Mar objects. She thinks that Helen would be safer with her grandfather. Secretly, she is jealous and does not want Helen near Wallace.
4. Andrew Murray will carry the message to Helen. He is very much in love with Helen, and tells Wallace of her goodness.
5. They treat him as a liberator and insist upon joining his armies.
6. Lady Mar insists that Wallace needs rest, and that Wallace should not abandon her and her husband at this time.

Chapter 25: The Citadel

1. She is flirtatious, she dresses to impress Wallace, she does not want Helen to be near Wallace, she plays music in an attempt to please him, she refuses her husband's comfort.
2. Fishing in troubled waters, he should wear his yoke in peace, project was too hard for men of small means, some were too great a coward, some wanted to protect their families from the repercussions.

Chapter 26: The Firth of Clyde

1. A storm came up on the sea.
2. He tore up some of the benches to make a small raft and guided them to land.
3. His greatest concern is for Edwin and Murray, who were in the other boat.

Chapter 27: Isle of Bute

1. He tells her that he will do his best to forget the conversation and regard her as the wife of his friend.
2. He learns of the death of Sir Ronald Crawford and eighteen others Scottish chiefs in the Barns of Ayr.

Chapter 28: The Barns of Ayr

1. Elspa was his nurse in his childhood and the attendant of his grandfather, Sir Ronald Crawford. She tells Wallace how she rescued the body of Sir Ronald Crawford from the waves and found his severed head as well. She plans a proper burial for him.
2. He plans to attack and kill the guards then fasten the doors from the outside and torch the barn.
3. Sir John Monteith

Chapter 29: Berwick and the Tweed

1. He plans to leave 500 men at Ayr and march 2000 men towards Berwick. He is planning to take every small castle along the way and build up a set of fortifications.
2. Wallace surrounded the city, gained the ships to prevent their escape, and dammed up the fresh water spring. There was no food or water in the castle. The Earl of Gloucester surrendered and was given safe passage across the Tweed.

Chapter 30: Stirling

1. The letter was from Helen asking Wallace to rescue her father who has been captured and transferred to Stirling.
2. Kirkpatrick. He wants revenge against Cressingham for slapping him.
3. Lord de Warenne, the Lord Warden of Scotland.
4. DeValence drops his sword and begs mercy. He is held as a prisoner in the castle.
5. Cressingham heard that de Warrenne is coming with an army.
6. He is trying to stall Wallace until de Warrenne arrives. He plans to execute Lord Mar secretly in the dungeons.

Chapter 31: Cambus-Kenneth

1. The bridge collapses because the piers had been half-sawed.
2. Kirkpatrick severs the head from Cressingham in one single blow, even though he asked for mercy.
3. De Warenne offered to lay down their arms if they could keep their standard. Wallace agreed to this. De Warenne asked to be allowed to return to England as soon as possible. However, Wallace required that the returning officers be used in exchange for Scottish prisoners and that the fighting men must swear an oath not to take up arms against Scotland again.

Chapter 32: Stirling Castle

1. Sir Gilbert Hambleton is the Earl of Montgomery. He left England because he was opposed to Hesselrigge. Once he was named Earl of Montgomery, he returned in loyal service to his king, proving his faithful service to those who had slandered him.
2. Lady Mar's first concern is for William Wallace and her own death in his absence. Lady Ruthven's first concern is for her son Edwin and for her husband. Lady Ruthven's first concern are far more honorable than Lady Mar's concerns.

3. He call her “my best beloved”, which was beyond the affection due to a cousin; he desired personal revenge against Soulis for his actions against Helen; he realizes as never before that Helen is more dear to him than fifty thousand cousins.
4. Lady Joanna Mar is guilty, but she plans to continue covering her sin by seeking vengeance upon Helen who knows that Joanna is the traitor.
5. Under De Warrene the prisoners were kept together in pleasant apartments. He was courteous to them, but did not allow Helen to speak with her aunt and uncle. When Cressingham was in control, he continued Helen’s apartment, but put everyone else into separate dungeons.

Chapter 33: Stirling Citadel

1. Donald, Earl of Mar is the new governor of the castle.
2. Lady Mar is dressed in all of her finery, she waits anxiously by the door, and she hugs Wallace when he enters. Helen is simply dressed, waits nervously behind her Aunt Ruthven, and swoons when she realizes that Wallace was her rescuer from the evil Soulis.
3. Wallace is grateful that Helen provided a grave and proper burial for Marion.
4. Lady Mar perceives their meeting as a sign of love and affection and becomes jealous in her heart. Murray perceives their meeting as a sign of love and affection and surrenders his affection for Helen in favor of Wallace.
5. She wants her cousins Athol and Badenoch released so that they can help her accomplish her plans.

Chapter 34: The Carse of Stirling

1. Lady Mar wrote to her cousin John Cummin, the Earl of Buchan. She wants him to leave the service of King Edward and join Wallace. She says that it will raise the House of Cummin to high dignity.
2. Lord Buchan and the Earl of March are scornful of Wallace.

Chapter 35: Snawdoun Palace

1. She plans to pray for him earnestly.
2. Lady Ruthven
3. Lady Helen warns him to be alert for treason in even family members, but particularly the family of Cummin and Lord Buchan. She fears for Wallace’s safety in the privacy of his companions, not of the field of battle.

Chapter 36: Stirling Castle and Council-Hall

1. The Prince agrees to the prisoner exchange; the Prince denounces Wallace as the instigator of the rebellion; the Prince threatens him with judgment; and finally the Prince demands the return of Berwick town and citadel to the English.
2. Wallace wants the Scots to fight like men; he wants them to understand that they fight with fellow creatures; that they may one day be friends with these opponents; and they not behave themselves like the Vikings.
3. Le de Spencer was dismissed for his rudeness to Wallace and the council. Wallace considers his youth and ignorance to be his chief failings. Scrymgeour escorts le de Spencer back to de Warrene.
4. The second message states that if the town and citadel of Berwick are not returned to the English, then William, Lord Douglas, shall not be freed from London until the other prisoners are returned to Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Chapter 37: The Governor's Apartments

1. De Valence is in love with Lady Helen, has asked for her hand in marriage, and has been refused. He argues that his marriage to Helen will help bring peace between Scotland and England and that his promotion to warden of Scotland would help Lord Mar as well.
2. "If there be power in gold or strength in my arm, he (Wallace) shall die!"

Chapter 38: Chapel in Snawdoun

1. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, the king's nephew is coming with an army.
2. All warfare that is not defensive is criminal.
3. By the sword my ancestors gained their estates, and with the sword I have no objection to extend my territories.
4. Helen is in the chapel praying for Wallace when Wallace walks in to pray. They pray together.
5. Helen is stabbed in the arm when she throws her arms around Wallace to protect him.
6. Helen will only reveal the name of the assassin to Wallace.

Chapter 39: The Carse of Stirling

1. Edwin found the dagger with the martlets (heraldic designs) of De Valence
2. Wallace returns the dagger and tells him to use it for more knightly aims than assassination.
3. Edwin strikes him in anger.
4. In his violation of military and moral law, he orders that Edwin must stay at Stirling until he (Wallace) returns to Scotland.

Chapter 40: The Cheviots

1. Gregory, the faithful steward of the Lady Marion.
2. The English have burned and destroyed the land that could have provided for the conquerors.
3. He has the soldiers give their food, promising that there will be more food tomorrow.

Chapter 41: Lochmaben Castle

1. He wanted the young men to be instructed in the use of weapons for warfare, he wanted them instructed in the duties of subordination (military disciplines), and he wanted them to understand exactly why they were being asked to fight.
2. Their commission was not to destroy the land or to harm the peaceful inhabitants. They were not to use fire against the land. They were only to take what the English had taken from them (foods and supplies).
3. Bruce, the rightful but sold-out king of Scotland, was the previous owner of the castle.

Chapter 42: Lammington

1. Edmund, Earl of Arundel (married to the sister of De Warenne) and Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham.
2. Edward, King of England, offer Wallace the crown as King of Scotland if he will acknowledge Edward as the liege lord of both countries. Wallace refuses, because he does not swear loyalty to an unjust king.
3. Earl Mar and Countess Mar.
4. She says that her heart reveres Sir William Wallace, but that is all.

Chapter 43: Stanmore

1. The sage had predicted many years before that a storm would burst upon Scotland on the 18th of April, laying the country in ruins for years. The prediction came true in the death of King Alexander when he fell from the cliffs of Kinghorn.
2. Athol, in bitterness and envy, spends his days and nights thinking of ways to cause Wallace's downfall.
3. Edward wants everyone, including Phillip of France, to think that Scotland is the force that wishes to continue the war.
4. To release Lord Douglas and to relinquish his (Edward's) claims on the monarchy
5. Retreat.

Chapter 44: Stirling and Snawdoun

1. Badenoch has a ship ready to take him to France, and Athol, Buchan, and March plan to throw themselves at Edward as their sovereign.
2. Athol, Buchan, and March are leading the conspiracy. They only pretend to show support of the regent.
3. She thinks only of gaining Wallace as a husband and the crown of Scotland as queen.

Chapter 45: Banks of the Forth

1. Three-fourths of the nobles are planning against Wallace.
2. Edwin's father has fallen ill. Edwin is escorting his mother to go get Ruthven and return him home so that he will get well.
3. Lord March
4. She has brought a letter from Lord March that reveals his treason against Wallace.

Chapter 46: Falkirk

1. Athol considers him a proud dictator because he refuses the crown, but there is no other voice that speaks for Scotland. His brother, John of Badenoch, does not agree since the people of Scotland all agreed on him as the regent to speak for Scotland.
2. Athol, Buchan, and Bute refuse to go to battle unless a Cummin or Stewart lead the vanguard.
3. He has a messenger murder his brother Badenoch just as the battle begins, murders the assassin himself, and then blames it upon Wallace.
4. The flag of Bruce.
5. Bruce says that he is not fighting the battle for Edward, but against the usurper of the rights of Bruce to the kingship.
6. Robert Bruce, the oldest son of the king, overheard his father's conversation and pledges to right the wrongs of his father.
7. The Bishop of Dunkeld leads his younger men from the monastery into battle.

Chapter 47: Carron Banks

1. Disguised behind tree branches, his men kill the guards on watch. They used fire in the tents to confuse everyone. Edward escaped from Wallace. Robert the Bruce kills the traitorous March, and his followers flee.
2. Wallace sends Robert to get his father and get him to appear as the rightful king of Scotland.
3. Helen has been captured by Lord Aymer De Valence, presumably because he loves her and wants to marry her.

Chapter 48: Church of Falkirk

1. A father and son held captive in London write to Wallace to warn him that Edward's gold has found its way to Wallace's own council and to be careful whom he trusts.
2. Young Badenoch.
3. Wallace declares that he has reestablished the castles to their ancient family ownership, the fortresses have native Scots in the garrisons, the seas are controlled by Scottish ships, and the kingdom is well-defended. He also wishes to avoid civil war between the divided chieftains.
4. He will rescue Helen and fulfill his vow to his good friend Lord Mar.

Chapter 49: The Monastery

1. Her husband is dead, Helen is kidnapped and probably married, and Wallace is at the monastery. She is free to pursue him and work towards gaining a crown in Scotland.
2. Even if Wallace did love you, he would not betray his honor for an empire.
3. She wants to plead her love to Wallace one more time.

Chapter 50: Durham

1. He is going to Durham, hoping to find Helen and maybe even gain an interview with the young Robert Bruce.
2. He uses the costume of a minstrel.
3. Wallace assists Sir Piers Gaveston by steadying his horse. Gaveston says that he will take the minstrel into the castle to sing for the queen.
4. Wallace finds Bruce's minstrel and changes places with him so that he can get into Bruce's rooms.
5. Wallace learns that the older Bruce is dead and before his death repented his abdication to Edward and challenged his son to do better and avenge his honor.

Chapter 51: The Bishop's Palace

1. King Edward himself has requested Wallace come to play for him.
2. She desired the minstrel to come give her a private lesson in her chambers.
3. He learns that Helen has been taken to Guienne in France by the Earl De Valence.
4. The Duke of Gloucester brings a warning for Wallace that causes their change of plan. Wallace will escape, and Bruce will remain for the time being.

Chapter 52: Gallic Seas

1. He writes a letter to King Edward explaining everything and signing it as William Wallace.
2. Prince Louis of France
3. Gloucester

Chapter 53: Normandy

1. Bruce and Baliol
2. They treat him with great respect, the respect due to a king.
3. Baliol asks God's forgiveness and resigns the crown to Bruce.

Chapter 54: Chateau Galliard

1. He wishes to prove himself in the field of battle leading the Scots before he officially takes the crown.
2. De Valence and his party (including a captive Helen) took over the castle for their use.
3. Wallace and Bruce gain admittance to the castle without ever revealing their faces. While Bruce detains De Valence with discussions of politics and many glasses of wine, Wallace sneaks into Helen's room and removes her. She dresses in a page's clothes
4. Joppa Grimsby, the honest English soldier.
5. Wallace, Bruce, Helen, and Grimsby.

Chapter 55: Forest of Vincennes

1. De Valence told Helen that her uncle Ruthven was dead as well as her father, and that she had no protection left to her.
2. Wallace

Chapter 56: Paris

1. Wallace would only accept the services he offered to Scotland. He wanted no invading armies from France, only the promise that Philip would use his influence with Edward to keep Scotland free from Edward's control.
2. Wallace is known as a prince of France, Count of Gascony. Bruce is known as DeLongueville.
3. John Cummin, the elder twin brother of the regent of Scotland, and James, Lord Douglas, son of the previous William. Lord Douglas killed in the Tower of London. John Cummin does not agree with his brother's policies and supports Wallace.

Chapter 57: The Louvre

1. January 1299
2. Sir Edwin Ruthven
3. Lord Ruthven and Lord Bothwell (Andrew Murray)
4. Bruce will be known as Thomas de Longueville (the younger brother of the deceased Red Reaver) and Wallace shall be known as the Red Reaver.

Chapter 58: Scotland

1. John Cummin that came from France as supportive of Wallace.
2. A Green Knight
3. Bruce is severely injured in the battle
4. He reveals himself as Wallace.

Chapter 59: Roslyn Castle

1. Bruce is at Roslyn Castle being treated for his wounds.
2. Wallace

Chapter 60: Berwick

1. Lady Joanna Mar
2. She begs Wallace to marry her; she promises all her support as Countess and Princess.
3. Lady Mar stabs Wallace with the dagger given to the Knight of the Green Plume by the King of France.

Chapter 61: The Camp

1. An emissary is intercepting messages on behalf of Lady Mar.
2. John Cummin, Earl of Badenoch, Lord Regent of Scotland
3. Wallace reminds them of the regent's duty to try Wallace by the laws of Scotland, and it is Wallace's job to submit to the questioning. He invites the soldiers to come as friends and to watch his acquittal.

Chapter 62: Stirling Castle

1. He removed his bonnet in the presence of the assembly. Loch-awe and Lennox
2. That Wallace had been won over by Philip of France and that Wallace had sold rights of supremacy to Philip. Additional charges included Philip promising to grant Wallace the throne, and that Philip gave Wallace the principality of Gascony. The charges also say that there is a list of barons to be sacrificed.
3. Joanna, countess of Strathearn and Mar, Princess of the Orkneys.
4. He reminds the council that he has never accepted the crown when offered by the people or even by Edward.
5. The Scots have lost Berwick and every outpost around the town when the English commanders learned that Wallace has been removed as the head of the army.

Chapter 63: Arthur's Seat

1. She appealed to De Warenne to marry her, so that she can use his influence to destroy Wallace.
2. King Edward himself attend this important wedding.
3. Wallace liked to go around his posts to see that all was safe.
4. "Fly, bravest of the brave, and live! Stay, and perish!"

Chapter 64: Dalkeith

1. De Warrenne was fighting for conquest and the recovery of his reputation. Wallace fought for his country and to earn the blessing.
2. She has made Edward triumphant in the hearts of her family, and gold and future honors from the king had persuaded her family.
3. Kirkpatrick and Athol fought with swords until they were covered with wounds.

Chapter 65: Hawthordean

1. Soulis has brought 4,000 men to arrest Wallace and take him back to Stirling.
2. Baron Hilton and Le de Spencer (the father of the previous envoy) King Edward offers Wallace the throne of Ireland if he will abandon Scotland, swear fealty to Ireland to England, and give him the names of the most ungrateful traitor. King Edward invited him to come to London to accept this offer.

Chapter 66: Wallace's Tent

1. Edward agreed to grant them amnesty against their treasonous actions if they swear fealty to Edward within the next twenty-four hours. Death would be the result of anyone giving aid, assistance, or shelter to Wallace.
2. Ker dies in this skirmish.
3. Wallace hands his sword (King Edward's sword) to Murray, removed his helmet and shield, and walked out of the meeting.

Chapter 67: Banks of the Esk

1. Ruthven, Bothwell, Scrymgeour, Edwin, and the Lanark veterans alone remain loyal to Wallace.
2. Wallace sees his new duty to Scotland is to leave. He feels he has become the object of civil war that will deliver all of Scotland into the control of Edward.
3. Wallace writes to Robert Bruce explaining his actions, his love for Scotland, and hopes for Bruce's actions toward his friends.
4. Grimsby brings news that Countess Strathearn's vicious and vile letter of triumph over Wallace cause Helen to swoon and Bruce to rush to Wallace's aid. While Bruce was fleeing to Wallace, he was thrown from his horse and is most surely dead by now.

Chapter 68: Lumloch

1. Edwin joins Wallace and refuses to leave him.
2. He is sad and pale. He no longer has the fire of valor in his eyes.
3. Sir John Monteith offers Wallace and Edwin hospitality in his castle and a ship from Newark. This knight is a hireling and will work for anyone who will pay his price. At this time he is loyal to Edward and De Warrene who have promised him lands, title, and money if he will deliver Wallace to them.
4. "You may bind me with a hair. I contend no more."

Chapter 69: Hunting-tower

1. This was the castle that Edwin so bravely scouted, scaling the walls, evading the English, and fighting to earn his knighthood.
2. Ercildown declares that the offspring of Bruce will unite England and Scotland under Scottish rule.
3. Helen has left Hunting-tower to go be with Wallace. She changes into pages' clothes and sets out on foot. She eventually buys a horse, and then uses her jewels (gift from the King of France) to buy passage on a ship to London.

Chapter 70: The Thames

1. Earl of Gloucester, whom Wallace had released after the battle of Berwick.
2. Wallace denied the possibility of being a traitor when he had never sworn allegiance to Edward.
3. Helen bribes a guard with her diamond bracelet.

Chapter 71: The Tower of London

1. She was overwhelmed with veneration, anguish, and shame.
2. When Gloucester refuses Helen's request to stay with Wallace, Wallace proposes marriage to Helen so that Edward cannot legally prevent her staying with Wallace until his end.
3. He leaves Ellerslie and its estate to the faithful men of Lanark; he leaves his heart to Bruce as testament of his loyalty to the king; to Ruthven, Bothwell, Lockhart, Scrymgeour, and Kirkpatrick he leaves his prayers and blessings.

Chapter 72: The State Dungeon

1. Wallace may go free if he reveals the location of Bruce, forswears Scotland forever, and takes an oath of allegiance to Edward. In return Wallace will receive the Earldom of Cleveland. Wallace, of course, refuses.
2. "Cease! Wallace and I have now come to that issue where one must fall. I shall use my advantage, though I should walk over the necks of half my kindred to accomplish his fate. I can find no security on my throne, no peace in my bed, until I know that he, my direct enemy, is no more.
3. Lady Strathearn accuses Lady Helen Mar of raising an insurrection army to free Wallace, she accuses Lord Bothwell (Murray) of going to France to encourage King Philip to bears arms in the same cause.

Chapter 73: Tower Hill

1. Wallace dies of a broken heart before he can be hung.

Chapter 74: The Warden's Apartments

1. The knight in the visor is Robert Bruce.
2. Gloucester swapped Wallace's body for the body of a known murderer who died under torture. Wallace's body is safely hidden in another chamber.
3. Gloucester advises Bruce to go on to be the King, just as Wallace wished, and that Helen leave for Scotland immediately.

Chapter 75: Highgate

1. The regent of Scotland, John Cummin, reports that Robert Bruce has left Scotland on a boat from Dundee to London, leaving Cummin as the loyal ruler of Scotland. He encourages the king to capture Bruce while he is in London.
2. Gloucester sends Lord Montgomery with a coded message.

Chapter 76: Scotland-Dumfries

1. The regent writes to King Edward to request that Robert Bruce be killed immediately, to warn the king that Bruce would be dangerous as the leader of so many Scottish zealots, to let him know the military progress of Lords Loch-awe, Douglas, and Ruthven, to inform him that Lord Bothwell has returned with the true Sir Thomas de Longueville, and that he has moved to the monastery at Dumfries.
2. Lord Badenoch utters an unmanly cry of terror while trying to escape the room. He declares himself a supporter of Bruce, denies that he wrote a letter to King Edward requesting the death of Bruce (lies), and then he stabs Bruce in the back.
3. Cummin is stabbed by Bruce, and stabbed again by Kirkpatrick who desires to be sure that Cummin is dead.
4. Bruce will declare his kingship on the plains of Stirling.

Chapter 77: Stirling

1. Countess Stratheran. She confesses her guilt in the murder of Wallace, her disappointed passion for Wallace, and her revenge.
2. The Countess is wrapped sitting in the corner of the room, wrapped in scarlet blankets from her bed. She dashes her head against the hearth when she discovers that Bruce is not Wallace returned from the dead.

Chapter 78: Bannockburn

1. Montgomery declares that he has forsworn his allegiance to the Plantagenets of England, resuming his life as Gilbert Hambleton without land or title. He comes to swear allegiance to Bruce. He has also returned the body of William Wallace to Scotland.
2. Scotland has the relics (bones) of Wallace, the spirit of Wallace glowing in the heart of Bruce, and thirty thousand men.
3. He will not open the box until he is victorious over Edward.
4. Bishop of Dunkeld led the army in the Mass. They bowed their knee to confirm their vows.
5. The English cavalry charged the kneeling Scots, falling into spiked trenches. DeValence was overthrown and severely wounded. The king's division was struck with consternation at the events. Lord Bothwell came upon sir John Monteith and let the men of Lanark have him. The women and followers of the battle lined the ridge waving their plaids in encouragement. The English, thinking this to be a new army on the attack, flung down their weapons and fled the scene of the battle. Edward narrowly escaped the battle when the young Earl of March gave him passage to England.
6. Wallace's body is taken to Cambus-Kenneth for burial and Helen joins him there, dying upon his coffin.
7. The regalia of Scotland is discovered in the iron box.

Quizzes and Final Test

Name: _____

The Scottish Chiefs

Comprehension Quiz—Chapters 1-15

1. What is the name of the author?
 2. In what year does our tale begin?
 3. What does John Monteith give to Wallace? Why does he choose to give it to Wallace?
 4. Who did Wallace rescue in Lanark?
 5. Who is the noble Englishman who is kind to Marion?
 6. What is the name of Wallace's faithful servant?
 7. Who stabs and kills Lady Marion?
 8. Once Heselrigge is dead, what becomes Wallace's new motivation?
 9. How does Lady Mar feel about Wallace's cause?
 10. What act of kindness does Helen do for Wallace?
 11. Who invades Bothwell Castle?
 12. Who has been entrusted with the safe-keeping of the iron box?
 13. What to Murray and Grimsby exchange?
 14. Who has deceived and kidnapped Helen?
- E.C. – What is the slogan that the Scots shout when Wallace gathers them to kill Heselrigge?

Name: _____

The Scottish Chiefs

Comprehension Quiz—Chapters 16-27

1. What is the name of the author?
 2. What is the setting for this story?
 3. Why does Kirkpatrick seek vengeance against Cressingham?
 4. In what did Edwin travel with a troop of monks to meet Wallace?
 5. What does Wallace say when a simple shepherd asks him to become King of Scotland?
 6. When Wallace refuses the crown for the second time, who are the two men discussed as likely contenders for the crown?
 7. What does Edwin do to win the honor of being called Wallace's brother? (2)
 8. What is the name of the Englishman who holds Dumbarton Castle?
 9. How is Wallace wounded? (2)
 10. How does Lady Mar feel about Wallace?
 11. What happens on their way to the Isle of Bute?
 12. What tragic message does Wallace receive from Sir John Graham?
- E. C. – What was the password of the night (the one that Edwin overheard)?

Name: _____

The Scottish Chiefs

Comprehension Quiz—Chapters 28-44

1. What is the name of the author?
 2. What is the setting of the story?
 3. What travesty did the English commit in the Barns of Ayr?
 4. Who is on his way to intercept Wallace and his army?
 5. Who begs for mercy a second time? What is the response?
 6. What clever battle tactic did the Scots use at the bridge during the Battle of Cambus Kenneth?
 7. What did Kirkpatrick do at that same battle that avenged him for the slap on the face?
 8. Although Lady Helen never reveals the name of the Scottish traitor, the reader knows that it is whom?
 9. What is Wallace's view of warfare? What is de Warrenne's view of warfare?
 10. What happens when Helen and Wallace are praying at the chapel in Snawdoun?
 11. Who does the evil man turn out to be?
 12. What does Edwin do that causes Wallace to banish him to Stirling Castle?
 13. What does the King of England offer Wallace?
 14. King Edward is forced to do something in the battle of Stanmore that he has never done before. What is that?
 15. Who is leading the conspiracy to overthrow Wallace?
- E.C.: Who did the Earl of Montgomery turn out to be?

Name: _____

The Scottish Chiefs

Comprehension Quiz—Chapters 45-52

1. The Scottish nobles make Wallace an offer before the battle of Falkirk. What offer did they make him?
2. Why does Wallace refuse their offer?
3. Who brought Wallace and Lord Mar a message of Lord March's treason?
4. Which Scots nobles refuse to follow Wallace into the battle of Falkirk? (name at least one)
5. Who does Wallace fight with at the battle of Falkirk?
6. When Wallace tries to take his seat at the council, how do the nobles act?
7. After Wallace resigns the regency, what does he plan to do?
8. How does Wallace disguise himself to enter Edward's court at Durham?
9. What is the name of Edward's young queen?
10. What was the dying request of the elder Bruce to his son?
11. Who promises to help Wallace escape safely from Durham?

E.C. Where is the iron box?

Name: _____

The Scottish Chiefs

Comprehension Quiz—Chapters 53-68

1. How do Wallace and Bruce treat Baliol at the old woman's hovel?
 2. Describe how Helen is rescued from De Valence.
 3. Who is in the group that escapes from Chateau Galliard?
 4. What disguises will Wallace and Bruce use when they return to Scotland?
 5. Who takes care of the wounded Bruce?
 6. Who does the Knight of the Green Plume turn out to be?
 7. When the nobles call Wallace to stand trial for treason, who is Lord Athol's lead witness against Wallace?
 8. Why does Lady Joanna Mar ask De Warrene to marry her?
 9. How is Wallace finally taken? What becomes of Edwin?
- E. C. What does the apparition say in warning to Wallace?

Name: _____

The Scottish Chiefs

Comprehension Quiz—Chapters 69-78

1. Why was Edwin buried at Dumbarton chapel?
2. Helen leaves in the middle of the night. Where is she going, and how does she plan to get there?
3. How does Helen gain access to Wallace in the Tower of London?
4. Why does Wallace propose marriage to Helen while he is still in prison?
5. What is King Edward's final offer to Wallace? What is Wallace's answer?
6. What prevents Wallace's death by hanging?
7. Who is the knight hidden by the visor?
8. Where will Bruce declare his rightful kingship?
9. Who is the identity of the "lady gone mad" in Stirling Castle?
10. Who returns the body of William Wallace to Scotland?
11. Who is buried with Wallace at Cambus-Kenneth?
12. What are the contents of the iron box?

Name: _____

The Scottish Chiefs

Character Quiz

Matching: Match the character on the right with the description on the left.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. _____ Wife of Lord Mar | A. William Wallace |
| 2. _____ English soldier turns against the governor | B. Lady Marian |
| 3. _____ Gives the iron box to Wallace | C. Arthur Hesselrigge |
| 4. _____ King of England | D. Governor Hesselrigge |
| 5. _____ Scottish warrior in seclusion | E. John Monteith |
| 6. _____ Attacked by Arthur Hesselrigge | F. Lord Mar |
| 7. _____ Murders Lady Marion | G. Lady Joanna Mar |
| 8. _____ Daughter of Lord Mar | H. Lady Helen Mar |
| 9. _____ Barges into Bothwell Castle | I. Lord Soulis |
| 10. _____ Nephew to Lord Mar | J. Grimsby |
| 11. _____ English hothead attacked Lord Mar | K. Halbert |
| 12. _____ Wants to marry Lady Helen | L. Edward III |
| 13. _____ Offered as a second husband to Lady Marion | M. Hambleton |
| 14. _____ Wife of Wallace | N. Andrew Murray |
| 15. _____ Faithful servant | O. Aymer de Valence |

Name: _____

The Scottish Chiefs

Final Test

Character Matching: Place the letter for the correct character name in the numbered blank that best describes the character.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. _____ King of Scotland that serves another king | A. Edward |
| 2. _____ King of England | B. Arthur Heselrigge |
| 3. _____ Self-deceived woman who desires to be the wife of William Wallace | |
| 4. _____ Wife who defended her husband, though she died | C. Kirkpatrick |
| 5. _____ Good Southron asked to be returned to England | D. Lady Mar |
| 6. _____ Nephew of the Governor of Lanark | E. De Valence |
| 7. _____ Holds a grudge against Cressingham | F. Marion |
| 8. _____ Proposes to Helen then kidnaps her | G. Edwin |
| 9. _____ Beautiful lady who prays for Wallace | H. Baliol |
| 10. _____ Young man knighted and adopted by Wallace | I. Grimsby |
| 11. _____ Scottish Knight carries the banner for Wallace | J. Hambleton |
| 12. _____ Wallace grants mercy; he stabs Wallace | K. John Monteith |
| 13. _____ Harper; becomes a monk at St. Fillan's | L. Lady Helen |
| 14. _____ Earl of Montgomery | M. Scrymgeour |
| 15. _____ Passed the iron box to William Wallace | N. Soulis |
| | O. Halbert |

Royalty Match: Match the correct nation to the numbered royalty on the left.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. _____ Baliol | A. France |
| 2. _____ Edward | B. Scotland |
| 3. _____ Philip | C. England |
| 4. _____ Margaret | |
| 5. _____ Robert the Bruce | |

Short Answer:

1. What were two particularly strong themes in the story?

a. _____

b. _____

2. What was in the iron box? _____

3. In which three countries does the story take place? _____

4. Give one story line that is not historically accurate. _____

5. Our authoress related many of her characters to biblical characters. Who are these *The Scottish Chiefs* characters most closely related to?
- a. William Wallace _____
 - b. John Monteith _____
 - c. Edwin Ruthven _____
 - d. Kirkpatrick _____
 - e. Lord Mar _____

Essay Questions: Using complete sentences answer these questions to the best of your ability.

1. Imagine for a moment that *The Scottish Chiefs* is a movie. If you were giving an Oscar to the Best Supporting Actor or Actress, who would you choose? Support your argument by explaining the character traits, good or bad, that make this character important or influential to the storyline. (10)

2. Love and marriage plays a major part in this story. Identify one type of love from our discussion in class and provide an example from the story. (5)

3. Negate the fictional retelling of Wallace's death from the book. How did Wallace really die? (5)

4. Was John Monteith a “good” Scot or a “bad” Scot? Back up your answers with facts from the story.

