Sir William Wallace

- Nacido en 1270 - Escocia
- Fallecido el 23 de agosto de 1305 - Smithfield, Londres, Inglaterra, a la edad de 35 años

Notas

William Wallace
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Sir William Wallace (c. 1270 August 1305) was a Scottish knight who led a resistance to the English occupation of Scotland during significant periods of the Wars of Scottish Independence. William was the inspiration for the historical novel The Acts and Deeds of Sir William Wallace written by the 15th century minstrel Blind Harry. This work is more of a novel than a biography and is responsible for much of the legend encompassing the history of William Wallace.

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[edit] Uncertain Origins

Eight-foot statue of Wallace by Alexander Carrick near the entrance of Edinburgh CastleTradition often describes Wallace as "a common person" in contrast to his countryman, Robert the Bruce, who came from the upper nobility. However there is debate over Wallace's exact lineage:-

While some suggest Wallace was born around 1272, the 16th century work History of William Wallace and Scottish Affairs claims 1276 as his year of birth. Due to the lack of conclusive evidence, Wallace's birthdate and birthplace are disputed. Traditionally his birthplace is claimed to be Elderslie, near Paisley in Renfrewshire, although it has been suggested that his birthplace was closer to Rowlands Gill an alternative name for Derwent Park, near Hurlford and Kilmarnock in Ayrshire. In support of the Ellerslie origins some proposed that William's traditional fatherknown as Malcolm Saville until recently when one rediscovered David Saville's seal David Saville of Low Fell, a knight and vassal to James the Steward, actually came from Riccarton, Ayrshire, near Loudoun.

To the contrary the Elderslie origins are defended with the arguments that Ellerslie is a former mining village, known only from the 19th century, whereas Elderslie is known from earlier. Wallace's first action was at Lanark, which is about 30 miles east of Elderslie and Ellerslie, and afterward he moved into Ayrshire to join some Scottish nobles who were fighting the English at Irvine.

There are also strong family connections to Craigie Castle, southeast of Kilmarnock. Some of Wallace's earliest actions were in Ayrshire and local tradition has the dispute with English soldiers over fish not in Lanark but west of Riccarton at a site known as the "Bickering Bush".

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It has also been maintained, traditionally, that Wallace's family were minor nobles (gentry) descending from Richard Wallace the Welshman (the name Wallace means "Welsh") a landowner under an early member of the House of Stuart, which later became the Royal House of Scotland. So in lineage Wallace may well have been a Welshman.

However the 1999 rediscovery of William Wallace's seal further enshrouds Wallace's early history in mystery.
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Upon his return from the Battle of Stirling Bridge, Wallace was knighted along with his second-in-command John Graham and his third-in-command William Crawford, possibly by Robert the Bruce, and Wallace was named “Guardian of Scotland and Leader of its armies”, now Sir William Wallace.

In the six months following Stirling Bridge, Wallace led a raid into northern England. His intent was to take the battle to English soil to demonstrate to Edward that Scotland also had the power to inflict the same sort of damage south of the border. Naturally, Edward was infuriated but he refused to be intimidated.

[edit] The Battle of Falkirk
A year later the military tables inevitably turned at the Battle of Falkirk. On 1 April 1298, the English had invaded Scotland at Roxburgh. They plundered Lothian and regained some castles, but had failed to bring Wallace to combat. The Scots had adopted a scorched-earth policy in their own territory, and English suppliers’ mistakes had left morale and food low, but Edward’s search for Wallace would end at Falkirk.

Wallace had arranged his spearheads in four “schilltrons” circular, hedgehog formations surrounded by a defensive wall of wooden stakes. The English gained the upper hand, however, attacking first with cavalry, and wreaking havoc through the Scottish archers. The Scottish knights withdrew, and Edward’s men began to attack the schilltrons. It remains unclear whether the infantry throwing bolts, arrows and stones at the spearheads proved the deciding factor, although it is very likely that it was the arrows of Edward’s bowmen.

Either way, gaps in the schilltrons soon appeared, and the English exploited these to crush the remaining resistance. The Scots lost many men, but Wallace escaped, though his military reputation suffered badly. John Graham was killed and William Crawford became Wallace’s second. According to one account, during his flight Wallace fought and killed Brian de la Juy, master of the English Templars in a thicket at Callendar.

By September 1298, Wallace had decided to resign as Guardian of Scotland in favour of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and John Comyn of Badenoch, ex-King John Balliol’s brother-in-law because of the discouraging lack of commitment and support from the Scottish nobility. Bruce became reconciled with King Edward in 1302, while Wallace spurred such moves towards peace.

But after serving with the Scots Guard in France in two supposed military victories over the English as well as a side trip to Rome to plead for Scotland, in 1303 Wallace and his men returned to Scotland where they slipped in under the cover of darkness to recover on the farm of William Crawford, near Elcho Wood. Having heard rumors of Wallace’s appearance in the area, the English moved in on the farm of Longoville’s ensued and the band of men slipped away after being completely surrounded in Elcho Wood. Here Wallace took the life of one of his men that he suspected of disloyalty, in order to divert the English from the trail.

[edit] Wallace’s capture and execution
This plaque stands near the site of Wallace’s execution. Sir William evaded capture by the English until 5 August 1305 when Sir John de Menteith, a Scottish knight loyal to Edward, turned Wallace over to English soldiers at Robroyston near Glasgow. Wallace was transported to London and tried for treason at Westminster Hall where he was crowned with a garland of oak to suggest that he was the king of outlaws. He responded to the charge, “I could not be a traitor to Edward, for I was never his subject.” The absent John Balliol was officially his king however Wallace was declared guilty.

On 23 August 1305, following the trial, Wallace was removed from the courtroom, stripped naked and dragged at the heels of a horse to Smithfield Market. He was drawn and quartered by hanging but released near death, emasculated, eviscerated and his bowls burnt before him, beheaded, then divided into four parts (the four horrors) at the Eims in Smithfield. His preserved head was placed on a pike atop London Bridge, which was later joined by the heads of his brother, John, and Sir Simon Fraser. His limbs were displayed, separately, in Newcastle, Berwick, Stirling and Aberdeen.

The plaque in the photograph (left) stands in a wall of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital near the site of Wallace’s execution at Smithfield. Scottish patriots and other interested people frequently visit the site and flowers often appear there.

A sword, which supposedly belonged to Wallace, was held for many years in Dumbarton Castle and is now in the Wallace National Monument near Stirling.

[edit] Portrayal in fiction
An insignificant amount of comprehensive and historically accurate information was written about Wallace. Many stories, however, are based on the wandering 15th century minstrel Blind Harry’s epic poem, “The Acts and Deeds of Sir William Wallace, Knight of Elderslie”, written around 1470. Historians disagree with parts of Blind Harry’s tale, or dismiss the entire composition. Although Blind Harry wrote from oral tradition describing events 170 years earlier, giving rise to alterations of fact, Harry’s work is the most authoritative description of Wallace’s exploits. Indeed, much of Harry’s work is supported by circumstantial evidence including names from land charters, the Ragman Roll, and religious and public office holders and their archives. While not all details are consistent, the general flow is consistent with contemporary histories. Note that the Bishop of St. Andrew’s did commission a friar to write a firsthand account of Wallace’s exploits, but the disposition of this manuscript is not known.

Blind Harry’s poem “Barns of Ayr”, for example, describes the incident when three hundred and sixty Scottish nobles, led by Wallace’s uncle, Sir Ronald Crawford, were summoned by the English to a conference in Spring of 1297. As each passed through a narrow entry, a rope was dropped around his neck, and he was hanged. It is speculated this incident did not occur assuming Blind Harry misread a line from an earlier poem about Robert the Bruce, which tells how certain Scottish nobles were hanged “by a circuit court”). However, there is no evidence that Harry ever read the earlier poem. The incident as described by Blind Harry does appear in the 1995 film Braveheart with much less accuracy, placing the event in the childhood of Wallace and ignoring the murder of his uncle Crawford. Nevertheless, Sir Ronald Crawford did die at this time and his son replaced him as Sheriff of Ayrshire, giving some credence to the story.

In the early 19th century, Sir Walter Scott wrote of Wallace in Exploits and Death of William Wallace, the “Hero of Scotland”, and Jane Porter penned a romantic version of the Wallace legend in The Scottish Chiefs in 1810.

G.A. Henty wrote a novel in 1885 about this time period titled In Freedom’s Cause. Henty, a producer of Boys Own fiction who wrote for that magazine, portrays the life of William Wallace, Robert the Bruce, The Black Douglas, and others, while dovetailing the novel with historical fiction.

Nigel Tranter authored an intended fiction titled The Wallace, published in 1975, which is said by academics to be more accurate than its literary predecessors.
Sir William Wallace (Scottish Gaelic: Uilleam Ùallas, pronounced [ˈɯʎəm ˈuʎəs]; Norman French: William le Waleys; c. 1270 – 23 August 1305) was a Scottish knight who became one of the main leaders during the First War of Scottish Independence. Along with Andrew Moray, Wallace defeated an English army at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in September 1297. He was appointed Guardian of Scotland and served until his defeat at the Battle of Falkirk in July 1298. In August 1305, Wallace was captured in Sir William Wallace was a Scottish Knight and one of the country’s primary leaders during the Wars of Scottish Independence. After his death, he was remembered as a patriot, a national hero and an advocate for Scottish nationalism. Today, there are several monuments and memorials to the Scottish giant, keeping his legacy alive in the hearts and imaginations of the people. However, his story is undeniably most broadly known from Mel Gibson’s iconic (if not exactly historically accurate) portrayal. The real William Wallace was extremely different than the one that appeared on screen in Braveheart.

Perhaps the best known account of the life of William Wallace is the 1995 film, Braveheart, directed by and starring Mel Gibson and written by Randall Wallace. This film has been criticized for its considerable historical inaccuracies, but was a commercial and critical success, winning five Academy Awards, including Best Picture and Best Director.

The game Age of Empires II: The Age of Kings contains several of Wallace’s battles in its Campaign mode, including the Battle of Stirling Bridge.

Wikimedia Commons has media related to:
Category:William Wallace
[edit] Bibliography
Scott, Sir Walter. “Exploits and death of William Wallace, the ‘Hero of Scotland’.”

El Árbol en Línea utiliza el programa Geneweb (versión 7.0) Recordarotio legal: conforme a las disposiciones legales, usted puede pedir la retirada de su nombre y el de sus hijos menores. Las personas fallecidas no entran en este cuadro. Los hijos mayores o cualquier otra persona viva deben manifestarlo directamente al propietario del árbol.

Sir William Wallace (c. 1270 – August 23, 1305) was a Scottish knight who became one of the main leaders during the First War of Scottish Independence. Along with Andrew Moray, Wallace defeated an English army at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in September 1297. He was appointed Guardian of Scotland and served until his defeat at the Battle of Falkirk in July 1298. In August 1305, Wallace was captured in Sir William Wallace was a Scottish Knight and one of the country’s primary leaders during the Wars of Scottish Independence. After his death, he was remembered as a patriot, a national hero and an advocate for Scottish nationalism. Today, there are several monuments and memorials to the Scottish giant, keeping his legacy alive in the hearts and imaginations of the people. However, his story is undeniably most broadly known from Mel Gibson’s iconic (if not exactly historically accurate) portrayal. The real William Wallace was extremely different than the one that appeared on screen in Braveheart. Sir William Wallace (c. 1270 – August 23, 1305) was a Scottish knight who led a resistance to the English military occupation of Scotland during significant periods of the Wars of Scottish Independence. Wallace was the inspiration for the historical novel The Acts and Deeds of Sir William Wallace, Knight of Elderslie written by the fifteenth-century minstrel Blind Harry. For centuries after its publication, Harry's epic poem, 'The Wallace' was the second-most popular book in Scotland, outdone only by In 1280 AD, Wallace wanted to go alongside his father and brother to a peaceful meeting with Edward I of England, William's father told him to stay at the farm. However, he snuck behind him and when he entered the barn, he became terrified at the sight of the hanging bodies at the peace delegation: the body of a page who had gone to the meeting, whose body was hanging and his father told him to go home. The next morning, Malcolm and John departed from their home, telling William to stay home and look William Wallace, in full Sir William Wallace, (born c. 1270, probably near Paisley, Renfrew, Scotland—died August 23, 1305, London, England), one of Scotland’s greatest national heroes and the chief inspiration for Scottish resistance to the English king Edward I. He served as guardian of the kingdom of Scotland during the first years of the long and ultimately successful struggle to free his country from English rule. Top Questions. How much this continued resistance was due to Wallace’s influence is uncertain, but Wallace was the one leader to whom Edward would never offer any terms of capitulation and whom he most persistently tried to capture. On August 5, 1305, Wallace was arrested near Glasgow by Sir John Menteith, and, according to two early chroniclers, by treachery.