

CHAPTER IX.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND DURING THE FIRST SEVEN
PLANTAGENET REIGNS.

From 1153 to 1370.—217 years.—8 Scottish Sovereigns.

	A.D.
MALCOLM IV. (grandson of David I.), began to rule	1153
WILLIAM I. (brother),.....	1165
ALEXANDER II. (son),.....	1214
ALEXANDER III. (son),.....	1249
MARGARET (grand-daughter),.....	1286
JOHN BALIOL (descendant of David I.),.....	1292
SIR WILLIAM WALLACE (Guardian).	
ROBERT BRUCE (descendant of David I.),.....	1306
DAVID II. (son),.....	1329 to 1370

Cession of northern counties.
William the Lion.
Disputed succession.
William Wallace.
His betrayal and death.

Bannockburn.
Nevil's Cross.
Confusion in Ireland.
Edward Bruce.
The Anglo-Irish.

MALCOLM IV., grandson of David I., succeeded. His father was that Prince Henry who so narrowly escaped from the field of Northallerton. This King was called "the Maiden," either from his girlish features or his timid nature. Influenced by Henry II., he yielded to England all right over Northumberland and Cumberland. He died at Jedburgh, 1165 A.D.

William I., Malcolm's brother, then ascended the throne. He received the name of Lion, perhaps because he was the first to assume the lion rampant on the royal shield of Scotland. While attempting to recover the lost territories of Northumberland and Cumberland, he was made prisoner at Alnwick by English troops. To obtain his freedom, he took an oath of allegiance to Henry II., and agreed to hold Scotland as a fief of the English crown. This claim to the lordship of Scotland was sold for 10,000 merks by Richard Cœur de Lion. William I. died in 1214, having reigned forty-nine years. His was the longest reign in Scottish history.

Alexander II., son of William, was the next King. He