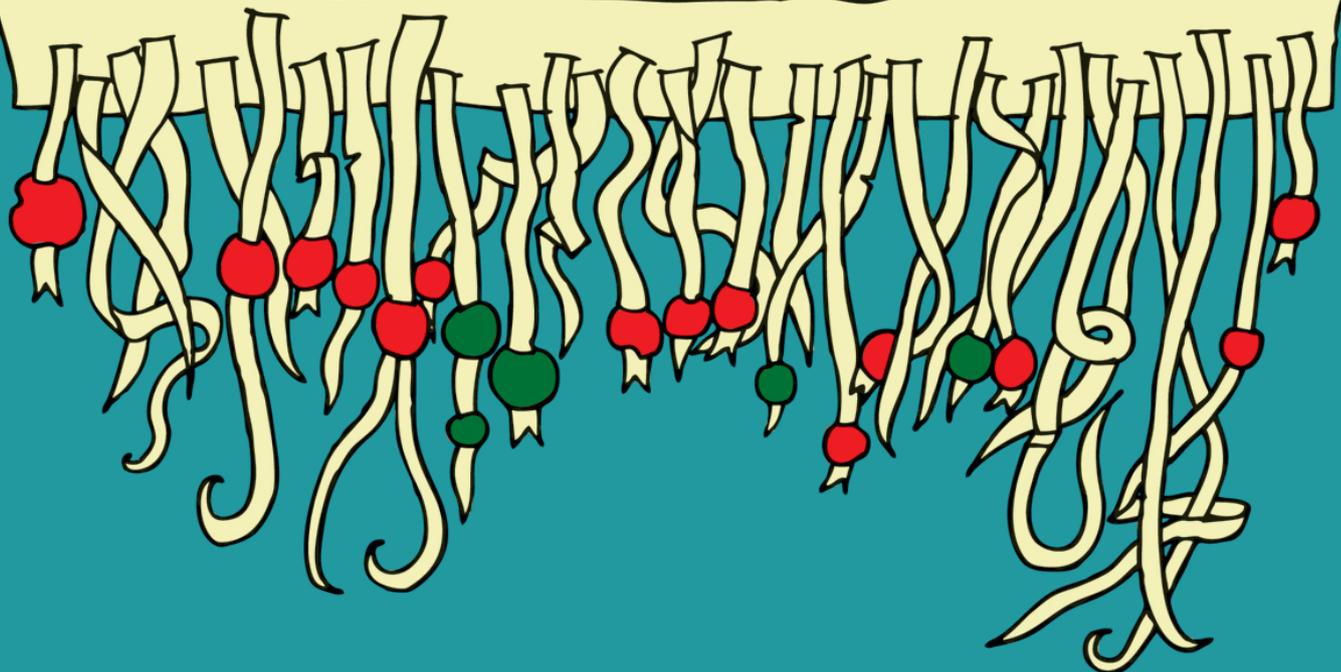


*S*andwichino Patri in Christo ac Domino, domino Johanni, divina providencia Sanctissimae Romanae
 et Universalis Ecclesiae Summo Pontifici, Filii sui Humiles et devoti Duncanus Comes de Fyff
 Thomas Ranulphi Comes Moraviae Dominus Mannie et Vallis Anandie, Patricius de Dunbar Comes
 Marchie, Malcolmus Comes de Stratheryme, Malcolmus Comes de Lennox, Willelmus Comes de
 Ross, Magnus Comes Catharie et Orkadie et Willelmus Comes Sutherlandie; Walterus Senescallus
 Scombracie, Willelmus de Soules Brittonus Scocie, Jacobus Dominus de Douglas, Rogerus de Murbraugh,
 de Corn, Merethine, David de Graham, Ingramus de Vngwille, Johannes de Menetthe, Custos
 Henr, Sancti claus, John Aber, Gilbertus de Hoffa Constabularius Scocie, Robertus de Keth Scocie
 Gualterus de Fentoun, ralis de Stadoun, Colligimus quod in
 Alan et Alia, filius de Ubra, Colligimus quod in
 gestis in Hospitijs, indeque venit
 subreptum ab omnibus sibi se
 et An, uisus sepius
 ab omni servitute Lib
 Tredecim Reges de ip
 Notabilitates et Merita, licet ex aliis non clarescit, satis patenter desfulgent ex eo quod Rex
 Regum et dominacion dominus Thomeus Christus post passionem suam fidem sanctissimam
 conuocauit et Nec eoz per quemlibet in dicta fide confirmari voluit set per suum primum
 apostolum quamvis ordine secundum vel tertium sanctum Andream, mirissimum, beati Petri
 Gomanumque ipsius preesse voluit et patronum. He autem Sandwichini patres et Fratres reddi
 sollicita mente persantes ipsorum Regnum et populum ad beati Petri gannari peculium multis
 favoribus et privilegiis quamplurimis Munitis, Ita quippe quod gens nostra sub ipsorum protecc
 hactenus Libera degit et queta donec ille Princeps Magnificus Rex Anglorum Eduardus, pater istius
 qui nunc est, Regum nostrum acrophalum populumque nullius mali aut doji conuocum nec bellis aut
 irasulibus hunc ad seculum sub amici et conuocandi specie; inimicabiliter inflebrauit. Quis in unum Cetero
 et in Bli lauent et a sacali aua in illud quod

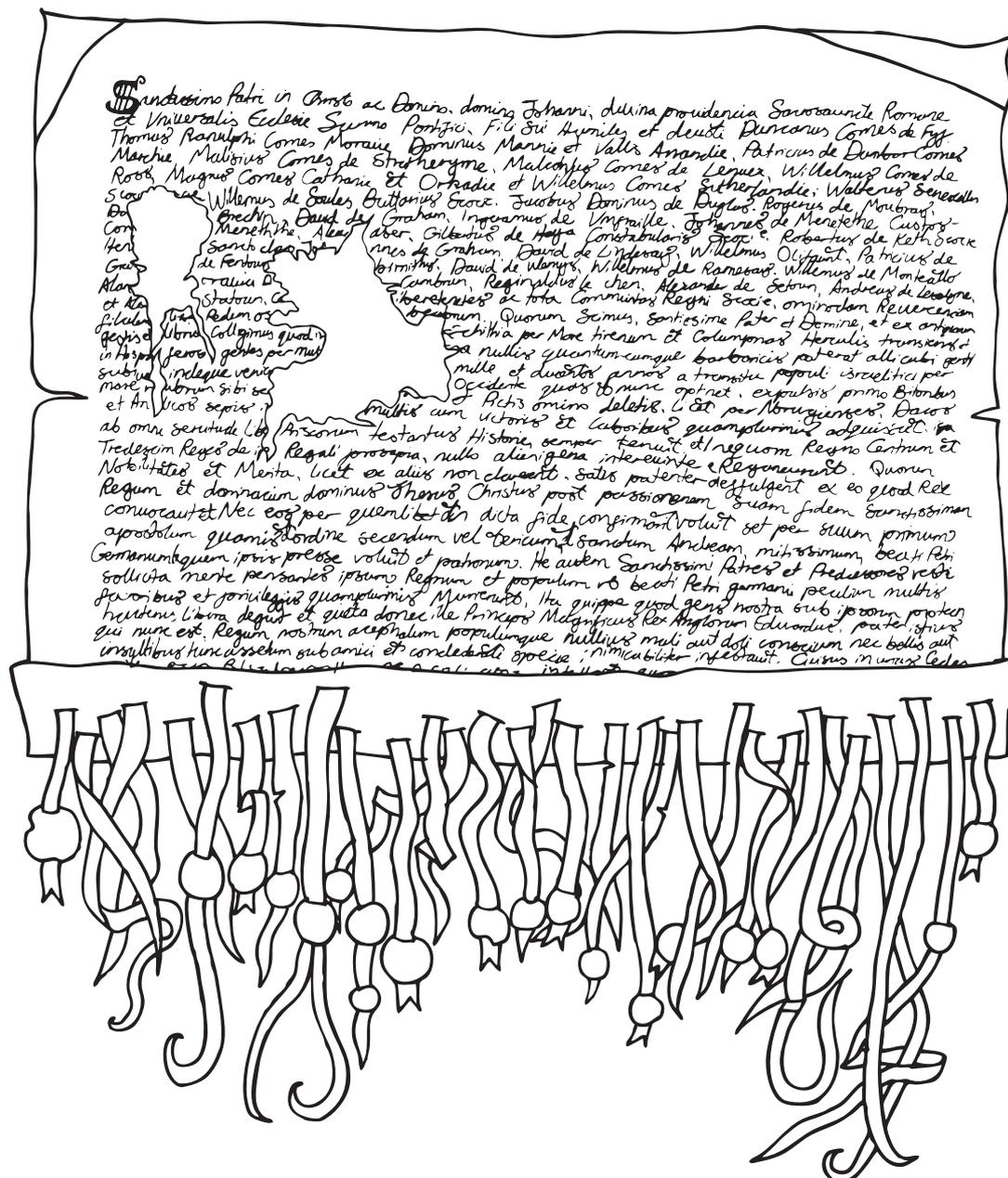


The Declaration of Arbroath

An illustrated activity booklet

In this activity booklet, you can find out about the Declaration of Arbroath – a famous letter and one of Scotland’s most important historic documents. Use your imagination to draw, design and create. You can also colour in the illustrations!

What is the Declaration of Arbroath?



The Declaration of Arbroath was a letter written 700 years ago in 1320, when the Scots wanted to stop King Edward II of England trying to rule over Scotland.

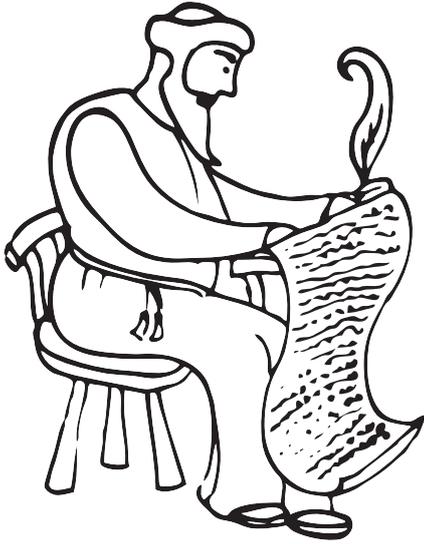
It was sent by some of the most powerful people in Scotland to Pope John XXII. They wanted him to recognise Robert the Bruce as their king. As the Head of the Catholic Church, the Pope could help sort out disagreements between countries.

The letter was written on parchment in Latin, a language used by the church. It was originally called the Barons' Letter and a copy was made when it was written. Much later it became known as the Declaration of Arbroath. The copy is now looked after by National Records of Scotland in Edinburgh.

What's it got to do with Arbroath?

Arbroath Abbey, on the east coast of Scotland, was chosen as the place where the Declaration would be sealed and sent off to the Pope in France. The man in charge of the abbey, Abbot Bernard, was chancellor of Scotland and was responsible for all official documents for Robert the Bruce. Arbroath was also quite far away from England and next to the sea - so the letter could be sent safely by boat to France.

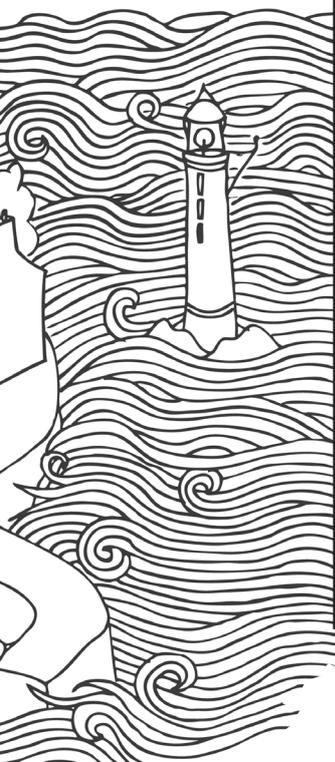




Back in 1320, most people could not read or write. But the monks who lived in abbeys were very well educated and good at writing. As well as official letters, they wrote, copied and illustrated books. They decorated their writing with drawings of leaves, flowers, animals and patterns.



**If you were a monk how would you decorate your writing?
Look at the example on this page, then draw the first letter
of your name in the space below, and try decorating it.**



What does the letter say?



The **Declaration of Arbroath** starts by telling a story about how Scotland began. It claims that the Scots took a long journey to arrive in Scotland, many centuries ago.

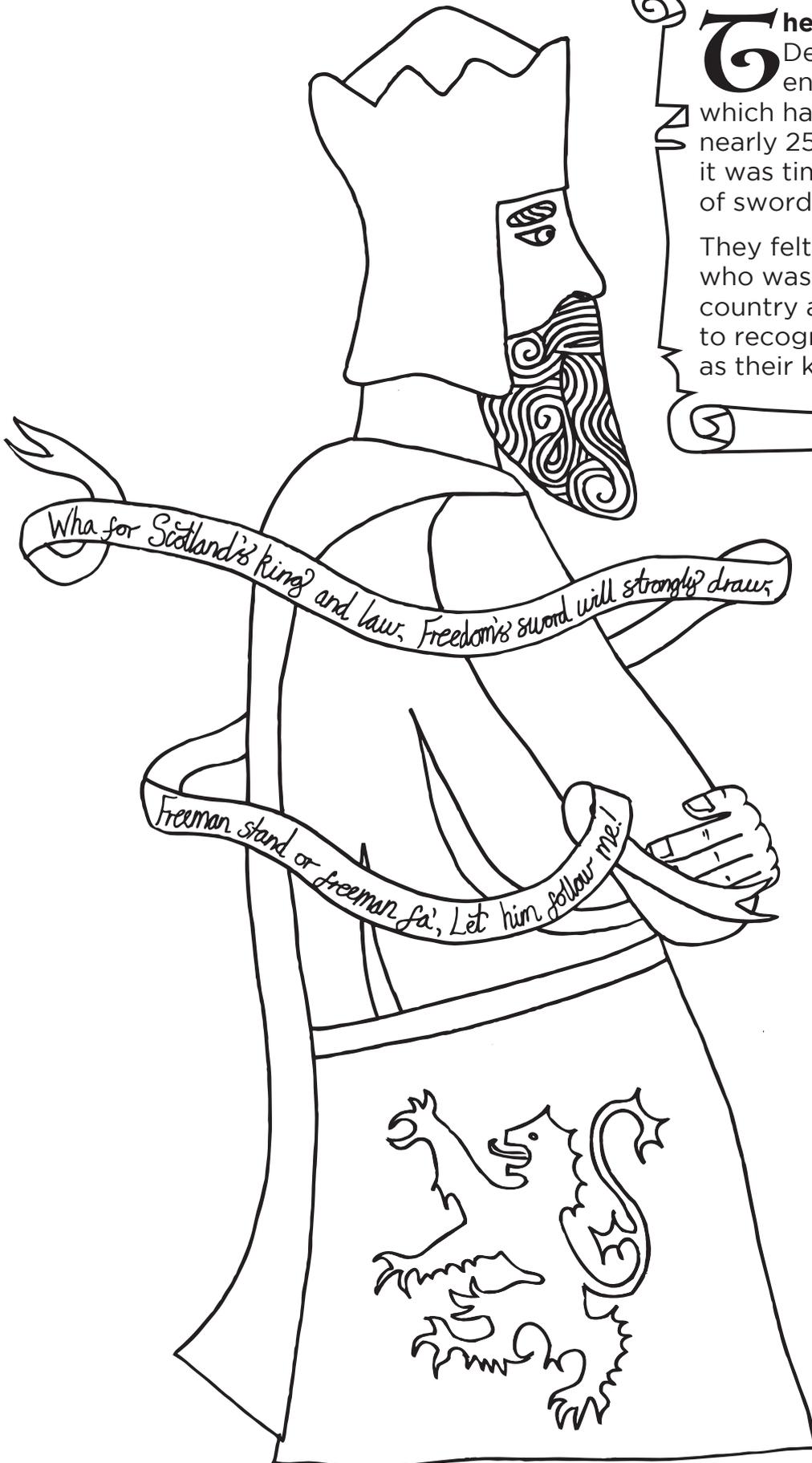
It describes how they “journeyed from Greater Scythia by way of the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Pillars of Hercules, and dwelt for a long course of time in Spain.”

The story isn't true, but at that time many people believed the Scots originally came from a country far away. The writers wanted the Pope to know they had a long history of adventure and courage.

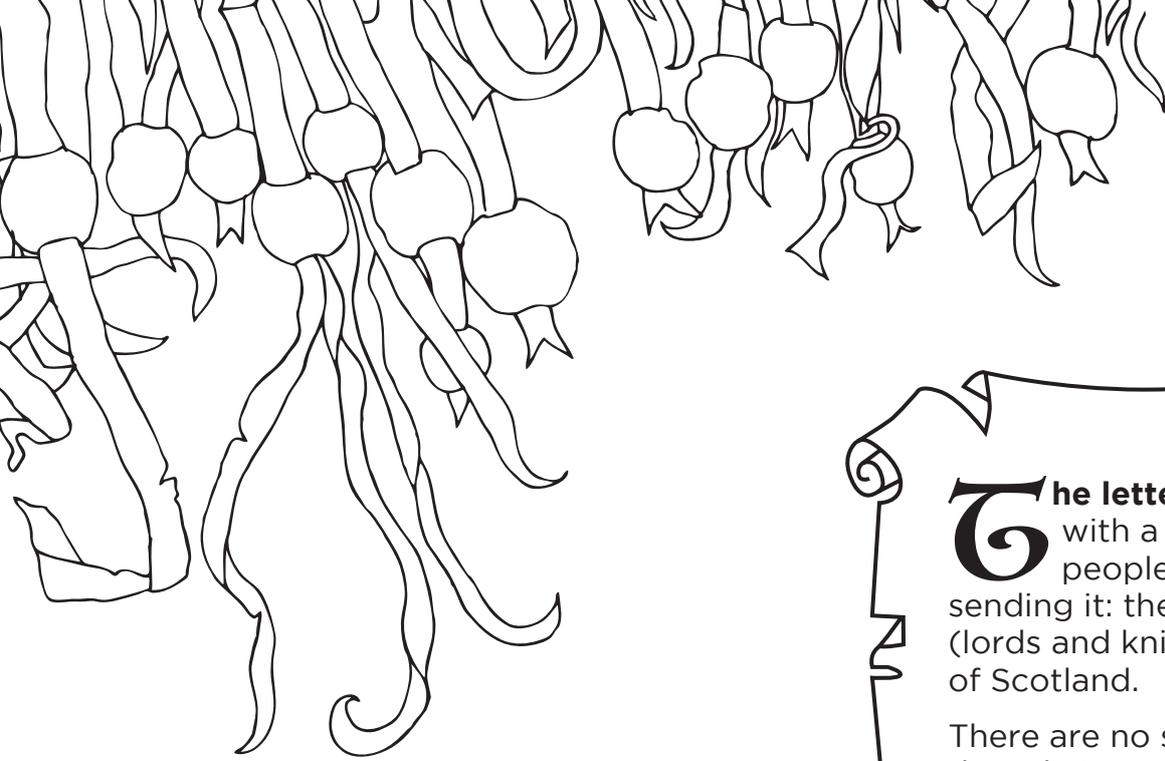
Why was the Declaration written?

The Scots who sent the Declaration wanted to end the war with England which had been going on for nearly 25 years. They decided it was time to use words instead of swords.

They felt very strongly about who was in charge of their country and wanted the Pope to recognise Robert the Bruce as their king.



The words on Bruce's ribbon are from 'Scots Wha Hae', a famous song by Robert Burns. It was inspired by a speech Bruce is supposed to have given to his troops before the Battle of Bannockburn.



Who supported the Declaration?

The letter begins with a list of the people who were sending it: the barons (lords and knights) of Scotland.

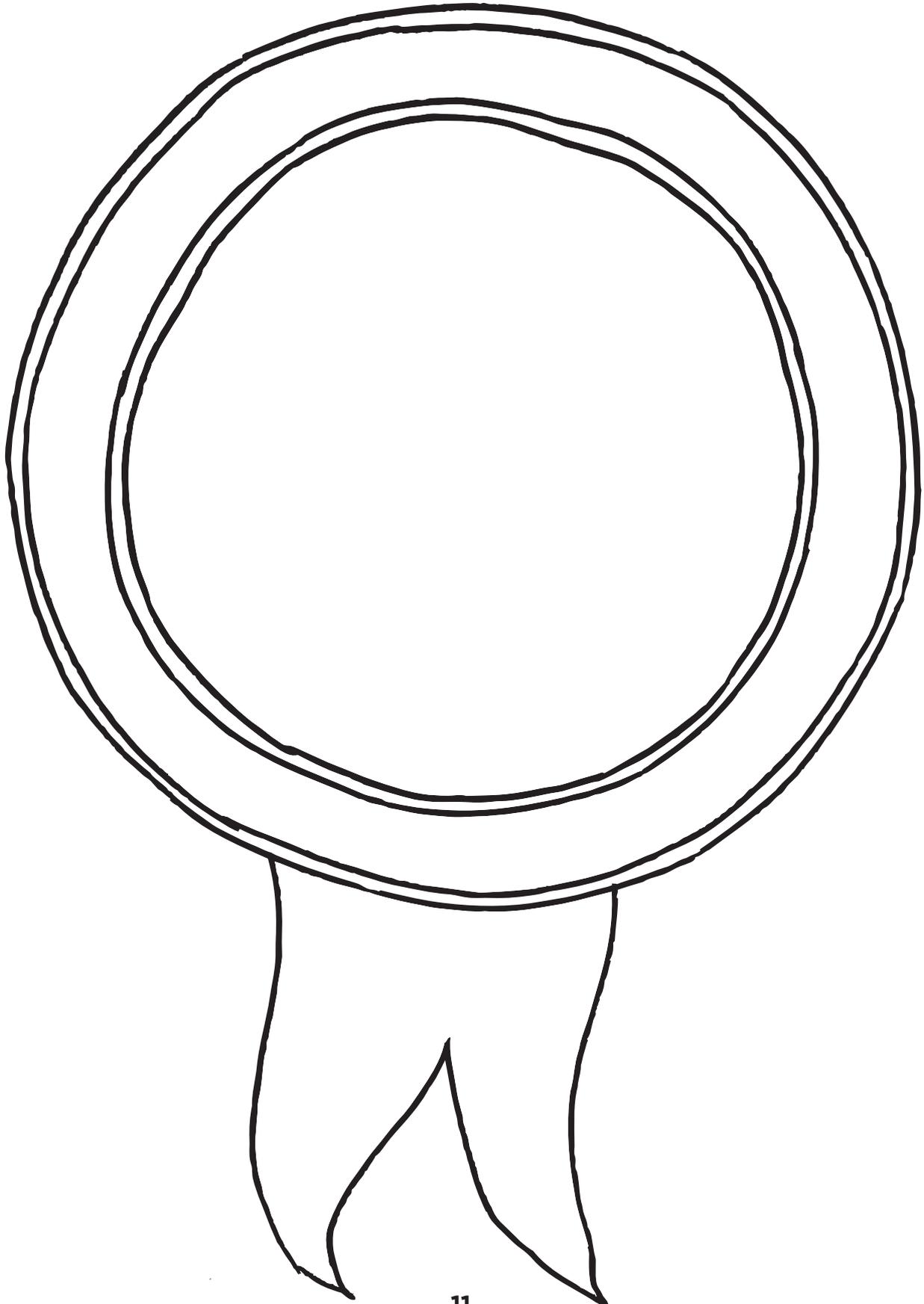
There are no signatures though. Instead, the barons attached their personal wax seals – 700 years ago that’s how people ‘signed’ a letter to show their support.

Here are some examples of seals inspired by those on the Declaration.

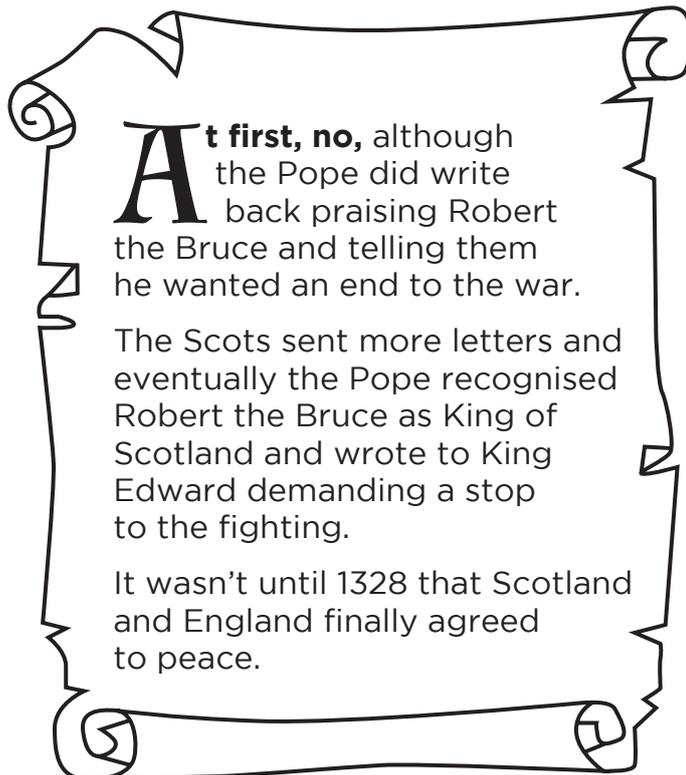


If you could design a seal to represent you, what would it look like?

Try drawing your own seal below. Think about who you are, the things you like, and your hobbies. Include a motto that says something about you, for example 'always friendly' or 'strong and brave'.

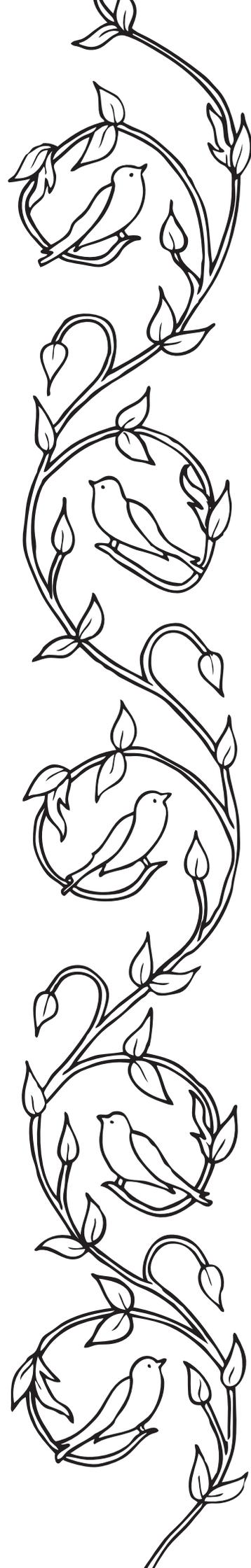


Did it make a difference?



What could you do to make your school or home a more peaceful place? Have you done what your parents have asked you to do or been kind or friendly?

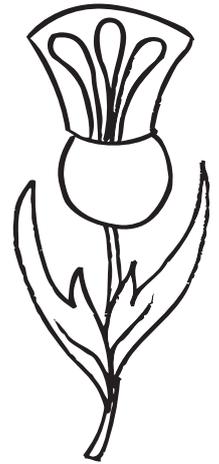
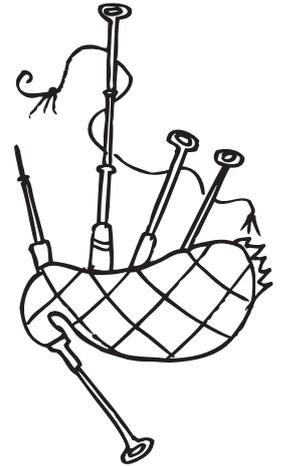
Use the space below to design a peace bench/peaceful space, or draw a poster showing others how they can help create a peaceful school or write an acrostic poem using the word PEACE to show what you could do: each line of the poem should begin with one of the letters in the word PEACE.



Is the Declaration still important?

The Declaration of Arbroath is one of Scotland's most famous and important documents.

For some people, the Declaration of Arbroath has become an important symbol of Scottish identity along with traditional symbols such as tartan and the thistle.



Can you think of any other symbols that represent Scotland? Do you know any Scottish songs or poems? Do you have a favourite Scottish place or food? Using the space below, try writing or drawing something you feel represents Scotland today.

Did you know?

St Andrew is the Patron Saint of Scotland.

The Declaration of Arbroath said that Scotland was under St Andrew's protection.

St Andrew is known for his X-shaped cross, which is still used today in the flag of Scotland and is called the Saltire.





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