

SCOTLAND

1403 TO 1707 A.D.

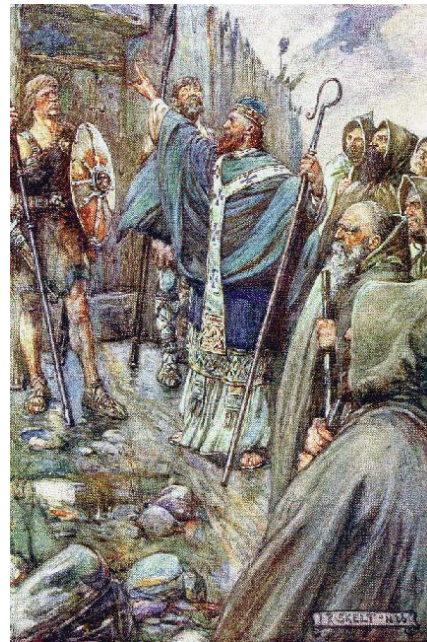
MACALPINE UNIFIES SCOTS AND PICTS TO ACT OF UNION

ERA SUMMARY – SCOTLAND

Very little is known of Scottish history until the age of the Roman occupation of England. At that time, Scotland was inhabited by Celtic Britons who had fled from the Romans, and by Picts, who may or may not have been Celtic, but who were definitely fearsome and uncivilized. In spite of many campaigns, the Romans were never able to conquer the land north of Hadrian's Wall because the population was too spread out, there were no important towns to conquer, and the Scots engaged in guerilla-style warfare. The great pride of the Scottish nation is that it has lost many battles but never been conquered, and this is true. In spite of sharing a border with a much stronger nation for hundreds of years, Scotland largely retained its independence until its voluntary union with England in 1707.

Early Kings of Scotland – The Romans referred to Northern Britain as Caledonia, and when the region was first unified under a single king, the land was referred to as Alba. The name Scotland came from a tribe of Irish 'Scots' (the Roman name for Ireland was Scotia), that migrated to the region soon after the Romans left Briton. For several hundred years, the Scots, Picts, and Britons in the northern regions lived in independent tribes and clans. The Scots eventually became the dominate tribe and in 843 after a great battle, the King of the Picts submitted to [Kenneth Macalpine](#), who became the first *King of Scots* to rule the unified region.

The Irish had been converted to Christianity in the fifth century by [Saint Patrick](#) and because of the close relationship between Ireland and Scotland, Celtic missionaries such as [Saint Mungo](#) and [Saint Columba](#) were important in the conversion of Scotland to Christianity. As in Ireland, the monasteries founded by the Celtic Christians became great centers of learning and culture, while the surrounding regions remained relatively primitive. Some famous monasteries founded by Celtic missionaries include Iona and Lindisfarne. The Scots as well as the English suffered Viking attacks during the ninth and tenth centuries, but as the Scots were less civilized and more disperse, there was little outside of the monasteries to plunder. The



ST. COLUMBA MADE THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

Vikings, however, took over several northern islands, including Orkney and Shetland, and held them for many years.

[Malcolm Canmore](#) was one of the most important early Scottish kings, and his long reign spanned the period immediately before and after the Norman invasion of England. He was the son of Duncan, who was murdered by the [Macbeth](#) of Shakespeare fame. He married [Saint Margaret of Scotland](#), one of last heirs of the royal Wessex family, and she had a great civilizing effect on him. Their daughter, [Maude the Good](#), married [Henry I of England](#), so during this period Scotland was on reasonably good terms with England. After this marriage, many Norman nobles were granted lands in Scotland, including one of the ancestors of [Robert I of Scotland](#), the great Scottish patriot.

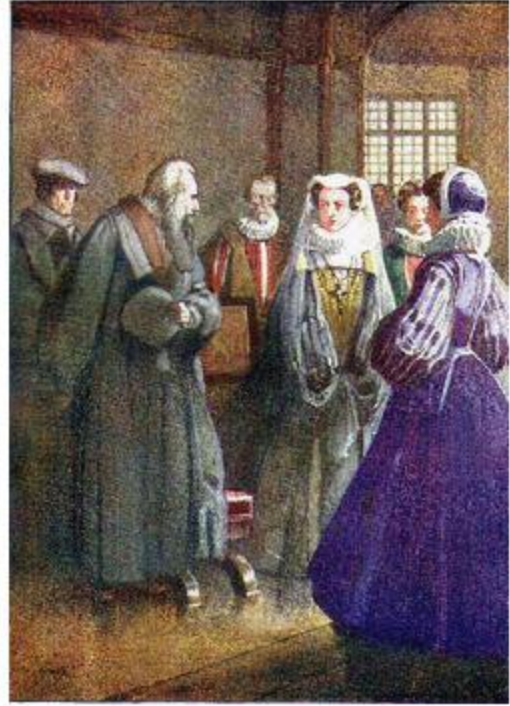
The Scottish Wars of Independence – The Scottish population consisted of many very poor, but proud and fiercely independent war-loving citizens. The fiercest, and most war-loving were the Celtic Highlanders, who continued to speak Gallic even after many Lowlanders had adopted English ways. The overlords and barons of Scotland were powerful and difficult for the king to control. The barons tended to prefer weak kings so that they could do whatever they wanted. The descendants of Malcolm Canmore continued to rule Scotland until [Alexander III of Scotland](#) died without an heir. During the ensuing period of confusion, [Edward I of England](#) quickly installed, one of several royal cousins on the throne, on condition that Baliol agree to acknowledge him as an overlord. Edward I was a powerful monarch and at first everything went his way—most of the Scottish nobles agreed to pay homage to him. Not until [William Wallace](#) rallied the whole population against him did he begin to lose his hold on Scotland. Even Robert the Bruce fought on the side of Edward I in his youth, but once inspired with true patriotism, Bruce dedicated the rest of his life to freeing Scotland from the English yoke. The *Battle of Bannockburn*, which was fought against the weak son of Edward I, was the high point of the [Scottish Wars of Independence](#). It abolished English power in Scotland for generations and firmly established Bruce as the rightful monarch in Scotland.

Bruce's son David died without heirs, so the crown passed to [Robert II of Scotland](#), a grandson of Robert the Bruce and first of the Stuart kings. The Stuart kings continued to rule Scotland until [James II of England](#) (a.k.a. James VII of Scotland), was deposed. Even afterwards the Scots remained loyal to the Stuart line, and a Jacobite party, dedicated to restoring the Stuart monarchy, remained active until the 19th century.

The Stuart kings were of mixed ability; Scotland's relationship with England was always tense and throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there were continual border wars. In addition, many Scottish barons became so strong that the Stuarts had a great deal of difficulty controlling them. The Douglas clan in particular, descended from a favorite knight of Robert the Bruce, became so powerful that the Stuart kings resorted to murder and civil war to bring them down. The Stuart's reign was not particularly peaceful, but the Scots were a war-loving people and could not be kept at peace except by a very strong hand.

Mary Queen of Scots and the Reformation – The Scots and French had a long-standing strategic agreement that called upon each of them to come to the others aid when at war with

England. This relationship continued strong until Scotland, under the influence of [John Knox](#), started to turn Protestant. This complicated the relationship with Catholic France and led to numerous [civil wars within Scotland](#). The problems came to a head during the reign of [Mary I of Scotland](#), who inherited the throne from her father James V when she was only a few weeks old. The royal family remained Catholic, and Mary was raised in France and briefly married to the king of France. It was not until the death of her husband that she returned to rule Scotland herself, only to find the country torn by religious wars. Her reign was active but brief. She married her cousin, Henry Stuart Darnley and produced a son, [James I of England](#) (aka James VI of Scotland), but quickly became embroiled in a scandal involving the murder of her husband and an affair with a renegade noble. After a decisive defeat, she was deposed by the Protestant faction, who reigned in the name of her infant son. She was then driven from the country, imprisoned, and finally executed by her arch-nemesis, [Elizabeth I of England](#).



QUEEN MARY AND KNOX HAD MANY TALKS TOGETHER

Crowns of Scotland and England United – On the death of Queen Elizabeth, James VI of Scotland became heir to the throne of England, so from that time the Stuart kings resided in England rather than Scotland and the management of the country was left in the hands of Scottish Parliament. Although James VI was raised as Presbyterian, he and his descendants subscribed to the Anglican faith and did not tolerate non-conformists. This caused considerable conflict between the Stuart kings and their Scottish subjects, which flared up during the reign of [Charles I of England](#), triggering the [English Civil Wars](#). Although many Scots fought against the king during the English Civil War, they fought only for the principles of religious freedom and self-government, and strongly resisted Cromwell's effort to eliminate crown altogether.

The Stuarts presided over the independent countries of England and Scotland for over 100 years before the Parliaments were combined into the United Kingdom of Great Britain by the Act of Union in 1707. Even then there was great popular resistance to the Union among native Scots, and it is thought the Union was brought about by strategic bribery. Anti-English feeling was still strong enough to fuel the [Jacobite Rebellion](#) in 1715 and 1745, but by the mid-18th century the industrial revolution, spurred on by Scottish inventor [James Watt](#) and Scottish economist [Adam Smith](#), was well underway. Rail transportation and commercial trade helped close the distance between the two countries, and pride in the growing empire unified patriot feeling between the two countries. The Scots reputation as fearless fighters and dauntless explorers was greatly enhanced by their important contributions to colonial development, and from the 18th century on, the history of Scotland is the history of the British Empire.

CHARACTERS – SCOTLAND

EARLY KINGS AND HEROES

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| Kenneth Macalpine | 800–859 | United the Scots and the Picts into a single kingdom, reigned as first King of 'Alban' or Scotland. |
| Macbeth | 1005–1057 | Murdered Duncan, the rightful king of Scotland. Ruled until he was murdered by MacDuff. |
| Malcolm Canmore | 1030–1093 | Long reigning King of Scotland, married St. Margaret, and befriended Saxon exiles from Normans. |
| Alexander III | 1241–1286 | Last direct descendant of Malcolm Canmore. His death ushered in years of turmoil in Scotland. |
| William Wallace | 1272–1305 | Commoner who led resistance to Edward I's conquest of Scotland. |
| Robert the Bruce | 1274–1329 | Scottish nobleman who claimed the crown and led resistance to England at Bannockburn. |
| Sir James Douglas | 1286–1330 | Associate of Robert the Bruce. Fought in wars of Scottish Independence. |
| John Balliol | 1248–1297 | Appointed King of Scotland by Edward I on the condition that he surrender Scotland's independence. |
| Black Agnes | 1312–1369 | Favorite Scottish heroine who opposed the English, with great flair, during the Scottish war of Independence. |

STUART KINGS

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---|
| James I | 1394–1437 | King of Scotland, who was also a poet. Imprisoned for many years by the King of England. |
| James II | 1430–1460 | King of Scots who brought rebel Barons under control. Destroyed power of Black Douglases. Died at Roxburgh. |
| James III | 1452–1488 | Weak ruler of Scotland who tried to make alliances with England, but was unpopular with nobles. |
| James IV | 1473–1513 | Strong and effective ruler of Scotland. Brought the Barons under control. Died at Flodden Field. |
| James V | 1512–1542 | Father of Mary Stuart. He was defeated in battle and died shortly after Mary was born. |
| Mary Stuart | 1542–1587 | Queen of Scotland. Deposed and exiled. Held captive and executed by Queen Elizabeth. |

SAINTS

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| Saint Mungo | ~ 540 | Early Christian missionary to Scotland. |
| Saint Columba | 521–597 | Missionary who helped to Christianize Scotland. Founded a monastery on Iona in Scotland. |
| Saint Margaret | 1045–1093 | Wife of Malcolm III of Scotland. Pious and noble Queen. Mother of Maude the Good. |

ART, SCIENCE, RELIGION

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| John Knox | 1533–1603 | Religious leader in Scotland who embraced Calvinism, founder of Presbyterian Church. |
| Adam Smith | 1723–1790 | Leading theorist of modern capitalism. Wrote <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> . |
| Robert Burns | 1759–1796 | Romantic Poet, who wrote in a Scottish dialect. National Poet of Scotland. |
| James Watt | 1736–1819 | Inventor of the Steam Engine, and founder of the Industrial Revolution. |
| Sir Walter Scott | 1771–1832 | Author best known for novels set in Scotland. |
| Jenny Geddes | ~ 1637 | Commoner who led a rebellion against Church of England in Scotland. |

JACOBITE REBELLIONS

- Duke of Argyll** 1678–1743 Led royalist forces loyal to George I against the Jacobites in 1715.
- Young Pretender** 1720–1788 Grandson of James II, led Jacobites in bid to restore Stuarts to the throne of England.
- Flora MacDonald** 1722–1790 Heroine who help Bonnie Prince Charles escape from Scotland.

TIMELINE – SCOTLAND

- 540** [Saint Mungo](#) arrives in Glasgow from Ireland as a missionary to Scotland.
- 563** [Saint Columba](#) founds the Monastery of Iona.
- 843** Picts and Scots unite under [Kenneth Macalpine](#).
- 1040** Duncan, the King of Scots, is killed by the usurper, [Macbeth](#).
- 1058-96** Reign of [Malcolm Canmore](#); and his wife [Saint Margaret of Scotland](#).
- 1286** Death of [Alexander III](#) leaves the Scottish throne vacant, chaos ensues.
- 1297** [William Wallace](#) leads the Scots in Revolt against [Edward I](#).
- 1306** [Robert the Bruce](#) is crowned king of Scotland in defiance of Edward I.
- 1314** Scottish victory at the [Battle of Bannockburn](#) assures Scotland's Independence from England.
- 1371** [Robert II](#) ascends the throne as the first Stuart King of Scotland.
- 1424** [James I](#) is released by [Henry VI](#) after many years in prison.
- 1460** [Fall of the Black Douglases](#).
- 1513** [James IV](#) dies at the [Battle of Flodden Field](#), a disastrous loss for Scotland.
- 1560** The Scottish Parliament, led by [John Knox](#), establishes National Church.
- 1567** [Mary Stuart](#) is exiled from Scotland and imprisoned by Queen Elizabeth.
- 1603** [James I](#) (formerly James VI of Scotland) assumes the throne of England.
- 1641** Scotland declares against [Charles I](#) in the [English Civil Wars](#).
- 1649** After the execution of Charles I, Scotland for [Charles II](#) in the [English Civil Wars](#).
- 1692** Massacre of Glencoe results from Scots resistance to [William III](#).
- 1707** Act of Union unites England and Scotland into Great Britain.
- 1715** [First Jacobite Uprising](#) in Scotland in support of the [Old Pretender](#).
- 1745** [Second Jacobite Uprising](#) in Scotland in support of [Bonnie Prince Charles](#).

RECOMMENDED READING – SCOTLAND

CORE READING ASSIGNMENTS*

Mitton - *Peeps at History - Scotland* *entire book*

Marshall - *Scotland's Story* *entire book*

RECOMMENDED

Lang - *The Story of Robert Bruce* *entire book*

Haaren - *Famous Men of the Middle Ages* *Robert Bruce* (1)

Perkins - *Scotch Twins* *entire book*

Macgregor - *Stories from the Ballads* *entire book*

Marshall - *Our Island Story* *The Hammer of the Scots* to *The Battle of Bannockburn* (3)

Abbott - *Mary Queen of Scots* *entire book*

Lang - *Stories of the Border Marches* *entire book*

** Level I and II Study Questions are based on **Core** Reading Assignments.*