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## **BME:7 – Scotland – Q/A**

*Reading Recommendation: Peeps at History: Scotland, by Mitton. Advanced Students may enjoy Marshall's Scotland's Story.*

- 1) The real history of Scotland began in 843 when this King of the Scots conquered the Picts and ruled over both tribes.
- 2) This Island, the burial place of the early Scottish Kings, is associated with an Abbey founded by St. Columba, the great Scottish saint.
- 3) The Scottish Highlanders are descended primarily from this ancient Northern tribe.
- 4) The Romans built this wall from Solway Firth to the Tyne River to keep the Scots and Picts out of Roman territory.
- 5) This Saxon princess, one of the most beloved queens in Scottish history, was the wife of Malcolm Canmore and was known for her piety, culture, and works of charity.
- 6) This was the ancient name of Scotland, given by the Romans when they occupied southern Britain.
- 7) After the death of Macbeth, this son of the murdered king Duncan became King of the Scots and ruled for thirty-five years.
- 8) This missionary saint sailed from Ireland to Scotland where he founded the Abbey of Iona with twelve companions and helped convert the Scottish people to Christianity.
- 9) This wool fabric, woven in a checkered or plaid pattern, is associated with the Highland clans of Scotland.
- 10) This hero led the Scottish army to victory at the Battle of Bannockburn, the most important contest in the War of Scottish Independence.
- 11) When this Scottish princess, the only child of Alexander III, died on her way back to Scotland, numerous claimants fought among themselves for the throne.

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- 12) Edward I used this as an excuse to make war against Scotland and seize the coronation stone.
- 13) This nobleman led the first rebellion of Scots against Edward I and struck the first blow for Scottish Independence.
- 14) After many defeats at the hands of the English, the tide began to turn in favor of Robert Bruce after this occurred.
- 15) This king of Scotland was kidnapped as a youth and spent eighteen years in captivity in England, but never agreed to accept the English king as his overlord.
- 16) After the death of the 'Maid of Norway', the numerous claimants to the Scottish throne agreed to submit to the decision of this king of England.
- 17) James VI of Scotland became James I of England when this monarch died childless.
- 18) Mary, the Queen of Scots, was raised in this country where she was betrothed at an early age to the prince of the realm.
- 19) This Protestant minister was very influential in both religious and political circles during Mary's reign in Scotland.
- 20) After the Reformation, most churches in Scotland were members of this branch of Protestant Christianity.
- 21) This English nobleman was a cousin of Mary, Queen of Scots, who became her second husband and the father of James VI.
- 22) This palace in Edinburgh was the residence of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots.
- 23) When Mary Stuart married this nobleman, who was suspected of murdering her husband, it caused such a scandal she had to escape from Scotland.
- 24) The Puritan party of Scotland assumed this name for its church.

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- 25) By this law, the countries of England and Scotland were joined together as the United Kingdom
  
- 26) During the Jacobite rising of 1745, these were 'The Young Pretender's (Grandson of James II), chief supporters.
  
- 27) During the early years of the English Civil War, the Scots, who were allied with the Parliamentarians against the Royalists were called by this name.
  
- 28) Although the Scots referred to the grandson of James II who attempted to reclaim the throne in 1745, as "Prince Charlie", the English refer to him as:
  
- 29) The British government under the Hanoverians distrusted Scottish Highlanders because they sympathized with this political party.
  
- 30) This incident, following the Jacobite uprising of 1689, resulted in the death of the Macdonald Clan, and increased the Scots very distrust of William III's government.