Union 1707 and 18th century

The Union Jack

History of Union Jack
- Flag of England
- Flag of Scotland
- Flag of Northern Ireland

The Act of Union
- In the Act of Union in 1707 Scotland and England became political united.
- The treaty of Union abolished the Scottish parliament and transferred political sovereignty to a new British parliament
- The treaty established a single British state: The United Kingdom of Great Britain
- The Union was determined under the rule of Queen Anne, the last queen of the Stuart family (1702-1714, Queen)

The Making of the Union
- The Situation of Scotland
- Purpose of the Union
  - Trade
  - Famine
- The Course of Action of the Union

Union 1707
- Main changes
  - Flag
  - Parliament
- Main developments
  - Church
Rob Roy the Scottish Robin Hood

- Robert Roy MacGregor (1671-1734)
- Son of a clan chief in the Scottish Highlands
- He dealt in cattle and protected the poor against landlords
- He became a folk hero and a legend within his own lifetime.
- 'Rob Roy' is also subject of a historical novel by Sir Walter Scott.
  Example: The Movie Rob Roy
- Is about the real life of Robert Roy MacGregor who became a Scottish folk hero and outlaw fighting against feudal landowners for the rural poor in the Scottish Highlands.
- The film was published in 1995 and is starring Liam Neeson, along with Jessica Lange.

Jacobitism

- The Latin word for James is Jacobus => Jacobites
- The Jacobites were supporters of the Stuart family, who lost their right to the throne in 1688
- The Union caused diverse opinions but many people in Scotland felt that they were cheated on
- Increasing Jacobite followers because of:
  - The suppression of the Catholics
  - Loyalty towards the Stuarts
  - Promises to give the Scots a better, more powerful Parliament in the Union
  - Disagreement with the Treaty of the Union

The Fifteen

- The ‘Fifteen’ was a rebellion initiated by the Jacobites which was very promising but failed because of the weak leadership of the Earl of Mar
- Conditions:
  - Many clans supported the Jacobites
  - Sympathy within the population
  - Foreign support from France and Spain (also financial support)
- James II who was fully convinced to succeed had to flee back to France

Between 1715 and 1745

- Decrease of the Jacobite influence
- 250 miles of roads were built to improve the conditions for the military
- Disarmament of many Highland clans
- George II became king of England in 1737 because James II wasn’t accepted by anyone

The Forty-Five

- Bonnie Prince Charlie was planning a rebellion to regain the British throne
- He disguised and landed in Scotland to re-establish the Jacobite power
- At first a fast success was possible, which changed rapidly as soon as the Jacobite troops crossed the Scottish-English border
- British troops were brought back from Europe to Britain to fight the rebels
- French support in troops and money gave new hope
- The battle of Culloden caused the total defeat of the Jacobites
- There was a lack in support to finish the rebellion across the border
The Jacobites were defeated brutally and the prince escaped and hid until he was able to leave Scotland to go back to France in 1746

Afterwards
- The battle at Culloden had brutal consequences:
  - Prisoners were taken at the battle and executed afterwards, banned or transported
  - In 1747 the Disarming Act banned kilts and pipes, land tenures were taken by the military, the Protestantism was spread in the Highlands, the order was restored and a school system was introduced
- Jacobitism evaporated after the Forty-Five
- The government changed most parts of the Disarming Act after 1782

Scottish Enlightenment
- Reasons
  - Famous representatives
  - Effects of the enlightenment
  - Remains for today

Reasons
- The Scottish Kirk lost influence during the process of the Union
- Many free thinkers returned from foreign countries
- Reorganisation of Scottish universities started at the end of the 17th century and continued during the 18th century.

Famous Representatives
- David Hume (Philosopher)
- Adam Smith (Economist, has written “The Wealth of Nations"
- James Watt, inventor of the steam engine
- Adam Ferguson (Sociologist / Historian, wrote “Essay on the History of Civil Society"
- The number of students grew

Effects of the Enlightenment
- Scotland became the leading country in medical research and other sciences in Europe
- The economy changed because “man was now thought able to influence and control his environment”  (T.M. Devine, The Scottish Nation, London 1999, P. 67)
- Population increased

Remains for today
- The University of Edinburgh still has an excellent reputation for a lot of sciences, especially medicine.
Sources

- www.nls.uk/scottishpages
- www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk
- http://cepa.newscool.edu/het/schools/scottish.htm