

Edinburgh

A very short introduction

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1. Union Jack
2. The Celtic Fringe
3. Roman Britain
4. Places to visit: Holyrood Palace, Scottish Parliament, Calton Hill, John Knox House, David Hume Monument, Edinburgh Castle, St. Margaret's Chapel, Forth Rail Bridge, Stirling Castle, New Town, Scott Monument, Waverly Station, Arthur's Seat
5. British History on one slide
6. The Stuarts(1)
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11. How Scotland became British

Union Jack Designed by James I in 1606

Scotland

St. Andrew's Cross
St. Andrew's Saltire



England

St. George's Cross



Ireland

St. Patrick's Cross
St. Patrick's Saltire



Great Britain
Union Jack

The Celtic Fringe

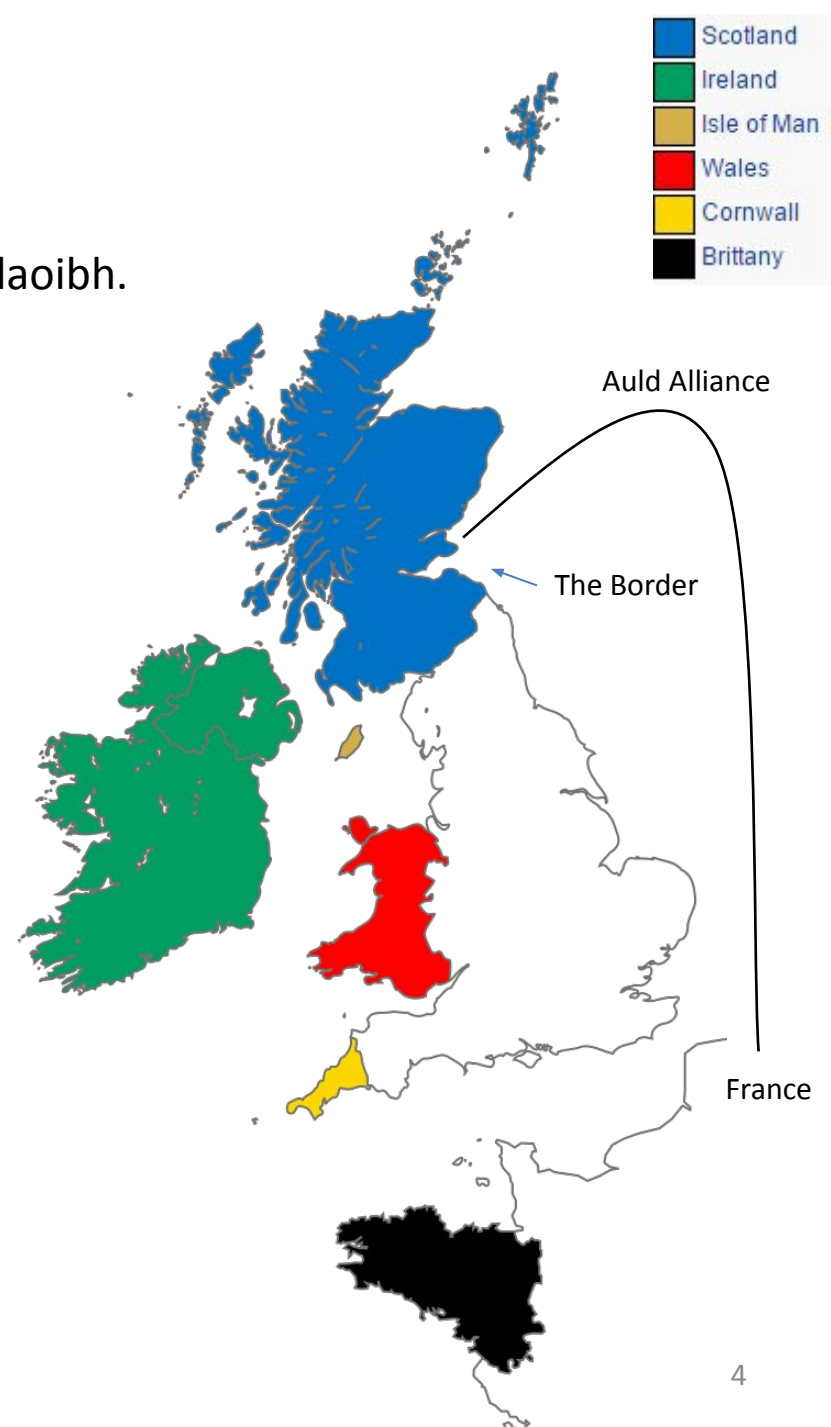
Nollaig Beannaithe agus Athbhliain faoi mhaise daoibh.

(Irish)

Blessed Christmas and a prosperous New Year to you.

Problems faced by Scottish Kings

- Highlands against Lowlands
- Many nobles hold land on either side of the border and change sides frequently.



Roman Britain

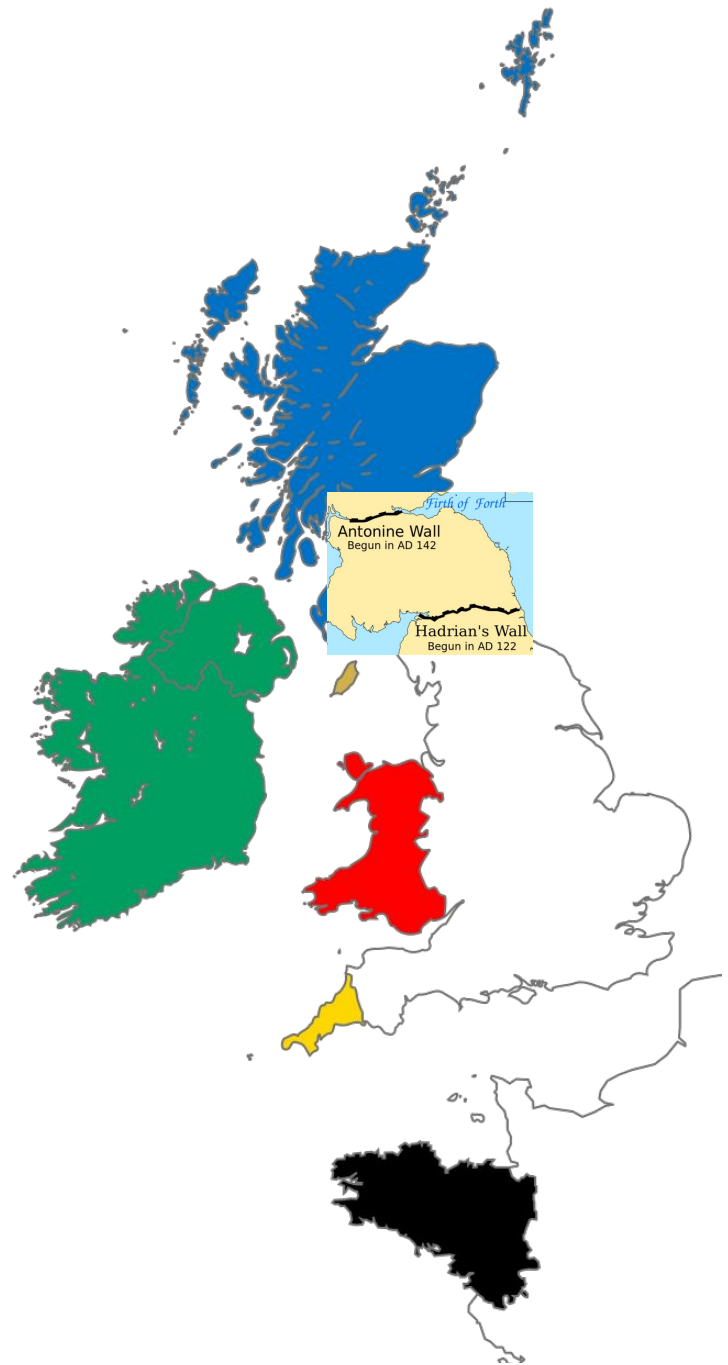
55/54 BCE Julius Caesar's invasions

43 CE Claudius' invasion

122 CE Hadrian's Wall

142 CE Antonine Wall

410 CE Roman rule ends



Places to Visit in Edinburgh

New Town

Edinburgh Castle

Scott Monument

St. Giles Cathedral

Old Town, Royal Mile

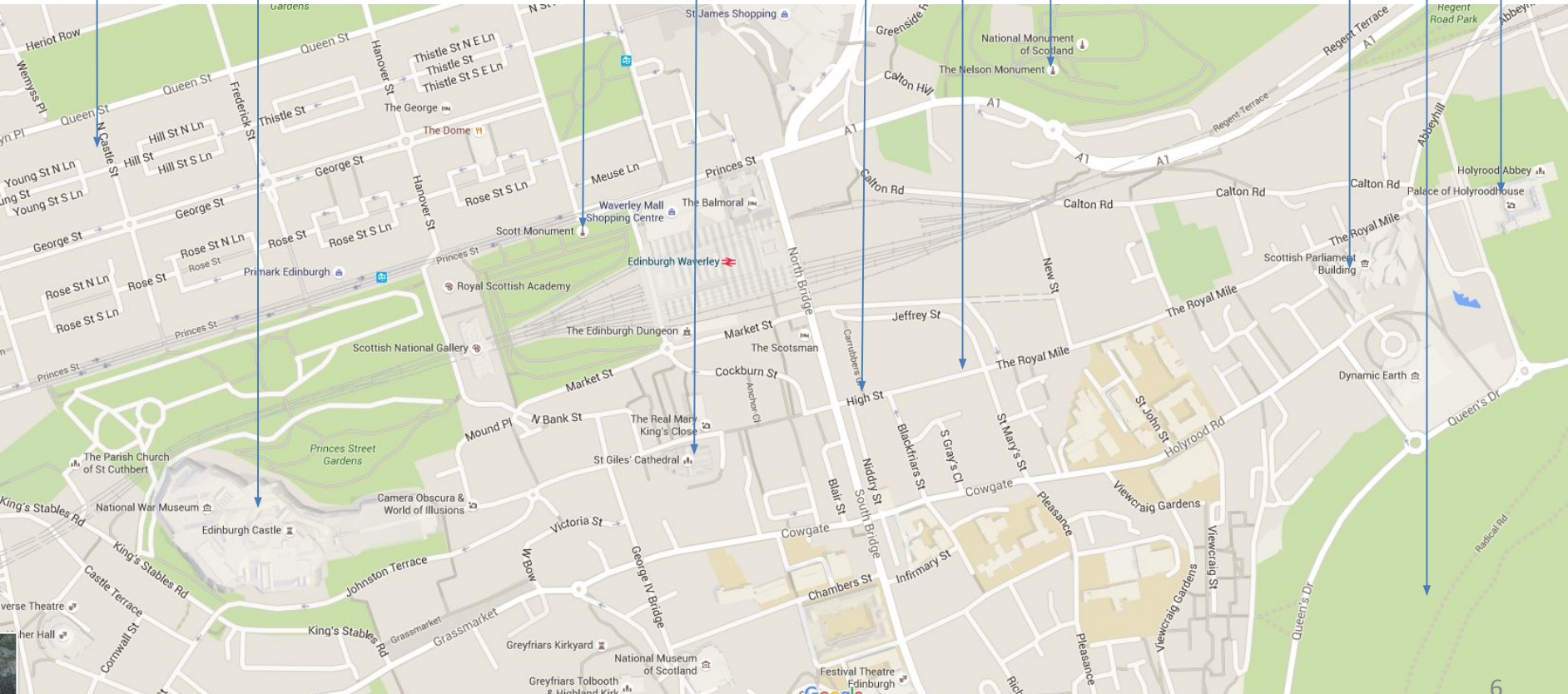
John Knox House

Calton Hill, Nelson Monument

Scottish Parliament

Holyrood Palace

Arthur's Seat



Holyrood Palace (16th Century, 1678)



Scottish Parliament opened in 2004



Calton Hill, Nelson Monument (1815)

time ball



John Knox House (16th Century)



David Hume (1711 – 1776)



Eminent philosopher of the Enlightenment
..., Locke, Berkley, **Hume**, Kant, ...

“All our ideas are copied from our impressions”

“The supposition, that future resembles the past, is not founded on arguments of any kind, but is derived entirely from habit.”

“All our reasoning concerning causes and effects are derived from nothing but custom.”

Edinburgh Castle

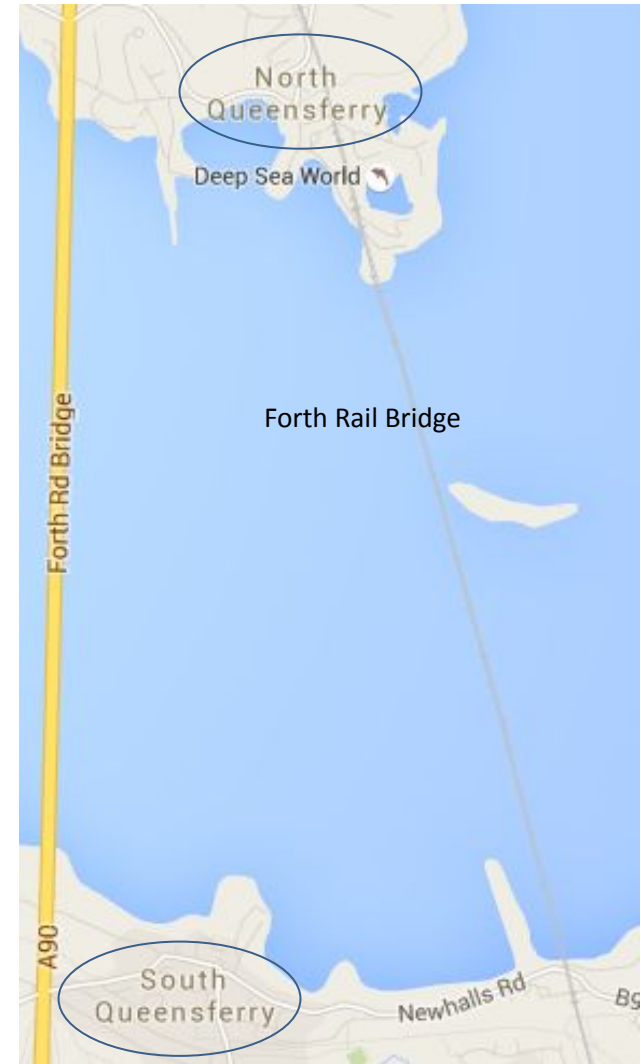


St Margaret's Chapel (12th Century)

Oldest part of
Edinburgh Castle and of
Edinburgh

Margret, Queen of Scotland
(1045 – 1093), married to

Malcolm III (1031 – 1093),
son of **Duncan** I (1001 – 1040),
killed by **Macbeth**
(10?? – 1057)



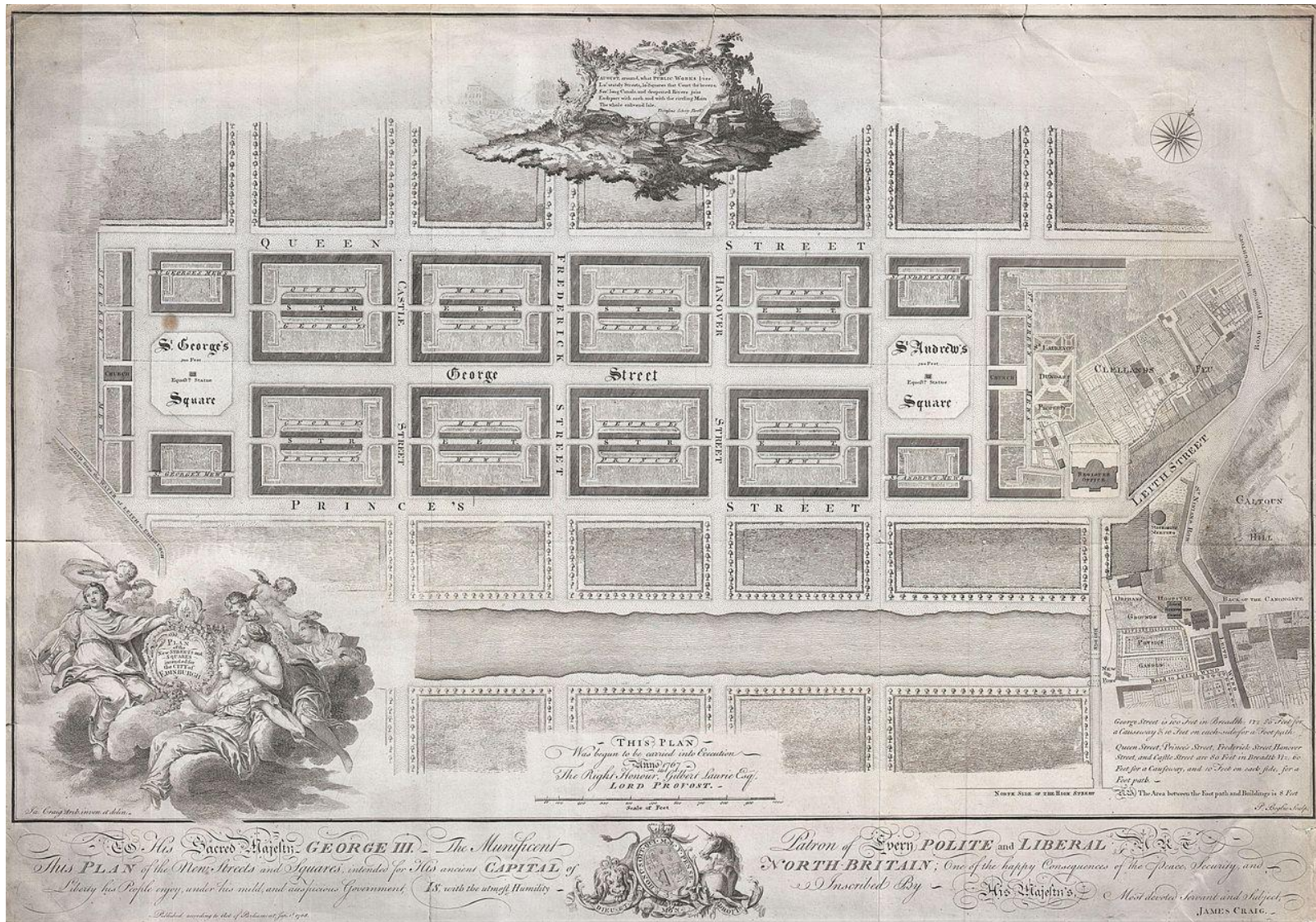
Forth Rail Bridge (1890)



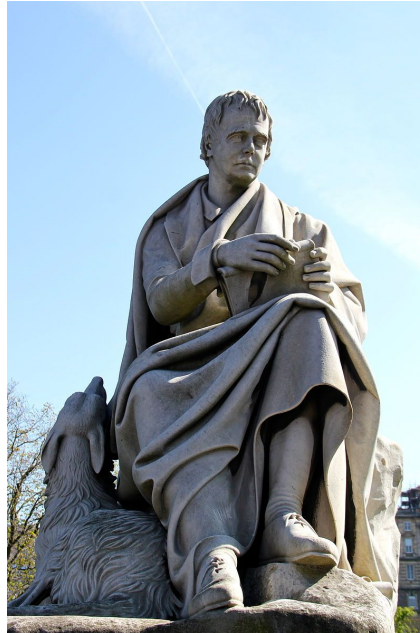
Stirling Castle



Georgian New Town Designed in 1768



Sir Walter Scott, 1771 – 1832



Main novels

Waverley

Tales of my Landlord

Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border

Scott Monument

1846, late Victorian Gothic

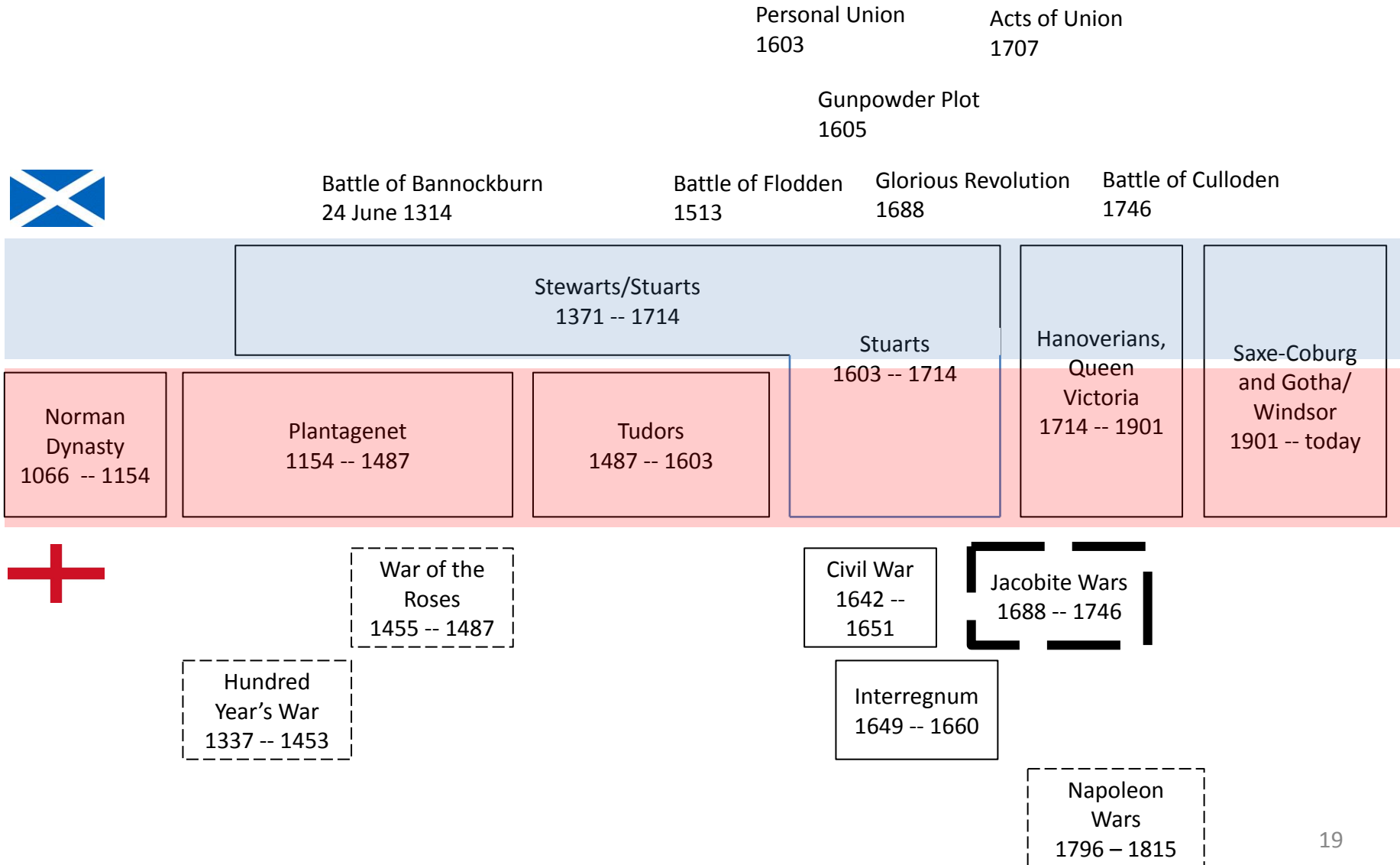
Largest monument ever built for a writer

In total, 93 persons are depicted,
plus two dogs and a pig.

Waverley Station (1842) and Arthur's Seat, seen from the Scott Monument



British History on One Slide



The Stewarts: A Cursed Family (1)

James I (1394 – 1437)

imprisoned in England 1406 – 1424; murdered by a local noble in the presence of his wife.

James II (1430 – 1460)

killed on the spot by an exploding cannon of a new type.

James III (1451 – 1488)

stabbed after a battle when laying helpless in the kitchen of a local miller. Married to Margret of Denmark. Orkneys and Shetland pledged as dowry; pass on to England (1468).

James IV (1473 – 1513)

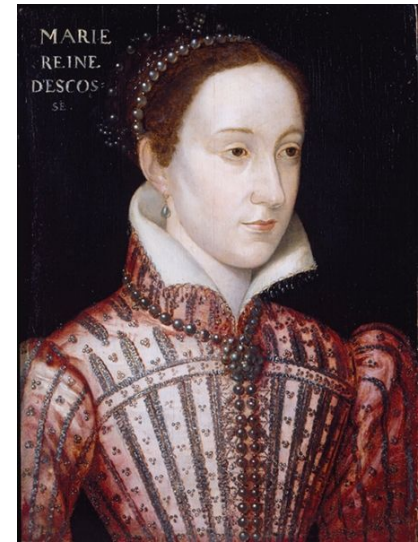
killed at Flodden Field along with nine earls, two bishops, two abbots, the dean of Glasgow, the Prevost of Edinburgh and thousands of Scotland's best young men.
Flodden Field: Scotland assisting France against the Holy League (= rest of the world)

James V (1512 – 1542)

father of Mary Stuart, dies in his bed two weeks after the birth of his daughter. Married to Mary of Guise, a fervent Catholic and regent during Mary's youth. Mary of Guise dies in 1560, opening the path to Reformation.

Mary Stuart (1542 – 1587): A Cursed Queen

- Queen from 1542 (death of her father) till 1567.
- Was first promised to Edward VI, son of Henry VIII
- Was sent to France in 1548 and stayed there until 1561.
- Married Francis, son of Henry II of France, in 1559
- Francis became King and Mary Queen when Henry II died in 1559.
- Great expectations: Scotland and France united; Mary considered by many the legitimate heir of England's throne.
- Francis II died in 1561. No place left for Mary.



Meanwhile, Scotland has changed religions: from 1560 on, it is a protestant state.

- When Mary returns she is the only person in Scotland allowed to celebrate mass.
- Marries Lord Darnley who kills Rizzio, his rival (1565).
- Earl of Bothwell kills Lord Darnley, his rival (1567).
- Marries Bothwell (1567).
- This was too much: Mary is forced to abdicate and then imprisoned.
- Mary flees to England, putting herself at Elisabeth I's mercy (1568).
- Again imprisoned, this time until her death.
- Condemned to death and beheaded based on the casket letters, an evidence of her conspiring against Elisabeth I (1587)

Main Religions in England and Scotland



John Knox

Roman Catholic Church in
Scotland

Church of Scotland
(Presbyterian, Calvinist)

Scottish Episcopal Church
(Anglican)



Catholic Church in
England and Wales

Puritans
(Calvinist)

Church of England
(Anglican)

John Knox (1513 – 1572)



- Confinement on French Galleys (1547 – 1549)
- Exile in England (1549 – 1554)
- Stay in Geneva and Frankfurt, pupil of Jean Calvin (1554 – 1559)
- Leader of the Calvinist Reformation in Scotland (1559 – 1572)

Some of his Works

- The first blast of the trumpet against the monstrous regiment of women (1558)
- (Scottish) Confession of Faith (1560)
- Book of Discipline (1560)

The Stuarts: A Cursed Family (2)

James I of England and VI of Scotland (1566 – 1625)

dies in his bed after much trouble with the English and the Scots. Considers himself King by divine right, refuses any concessions to Parliament or Puritans.



Charles I (1600 – 1649)

even more misguided than his father, loses the Civil War, beheaded by his people.



Interregnum (1649 – 1660)

Oliver Cromwell (1599 – 1658): Lord Protector, governing England with an iron fist. Followed by his unsuccessful son Richard, who resigns in 1660.



St Giles' Cathedral



1637

Vain effort to impose a reformed book of Common Prayer on the Scots. The Dean of Edinburgh, James Hannay, began to read from the new Book of Prayer when market-woman Jenny Geddes throws her stool at his head.

The Scots joined the Independents against Charles I, thus sealing his fate.

The Stuarts: A Cursed Family (3)

Charles II (1630 – 1685)

probably the happiest of the Stuarts. Dies in his bed.

James II (1633 – 1701)

brother of Charles II, dies in French exile after the Glorious Revolution of 1688

Mary II (1662 – 1694)

Co-regent with William III (of Orange), daughter of James II

Anne (1665 – 1714)

Daughter of James II, last Stuart on the throne

James Francis Edward Stuart (1688 – 1766)

Old Pretender, son of James II; unsuccessful leader of the Jacobites

Charles Edward Stuart (1720 – 1788)

Young Pretender, Bonnie Prince Charlie, son of the Old Pretender. Leads his army unsuccessfully at Culloden (1746); dies in Rome in misery.

How Scotland became British

until 1603 Two separate states; perpetual wars between England and Scotland with England nearly always winning. Two separate parliaments in London and Edinburgh. In 1606 James I designs the Union Jack and invents the term *Great Britain*.

1603 – 1649 Personal Union: English Kings govern England and Scotland simultaneously. Two separate parliaments.

1649 – 1660 Interregnum: Scotland ruled by Cromwell; she is effectively part of England, one Parliament only with 30 representatives from Scotland and Ireland respectively.

1660 – 1688 Restoration under Charles II and James II: again personal union, two parliaments.

1688 Glorious Revolution: James II dismissed.

1688 – 1714 William III (of Orange) and Queen Mary II; Queen Anne

1698 – 1700 Darien Scheme: unsuccessful attempt to establish a Scottish colony near Panama. This ended in a disaster; Scotland went broke.

1707 Acts of Union: Two kingdoms united, one Parliament only, Scotland largely underrepresented.

1999 Devolution: Scottish Parliament reopened, new building in 2004.