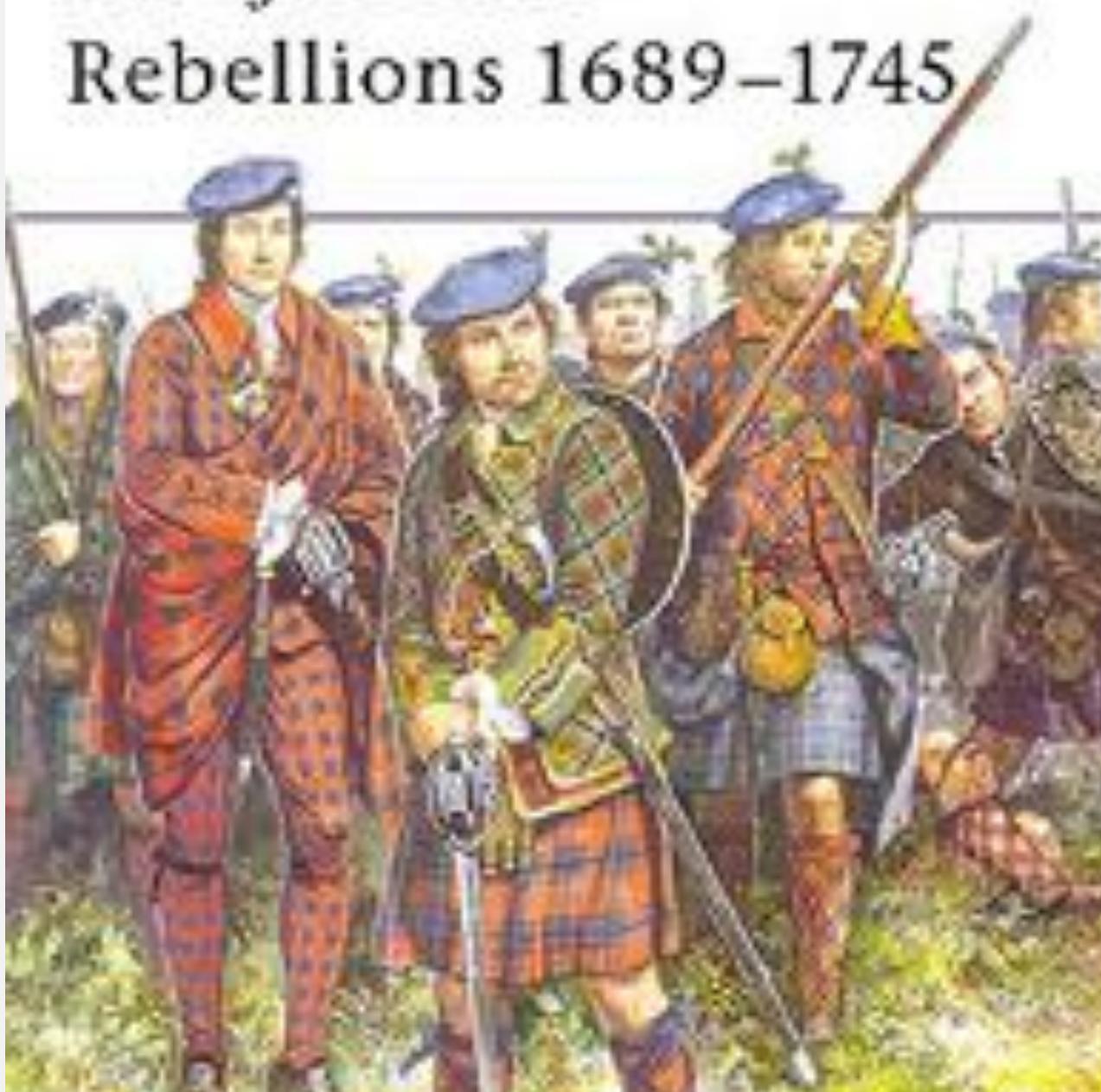
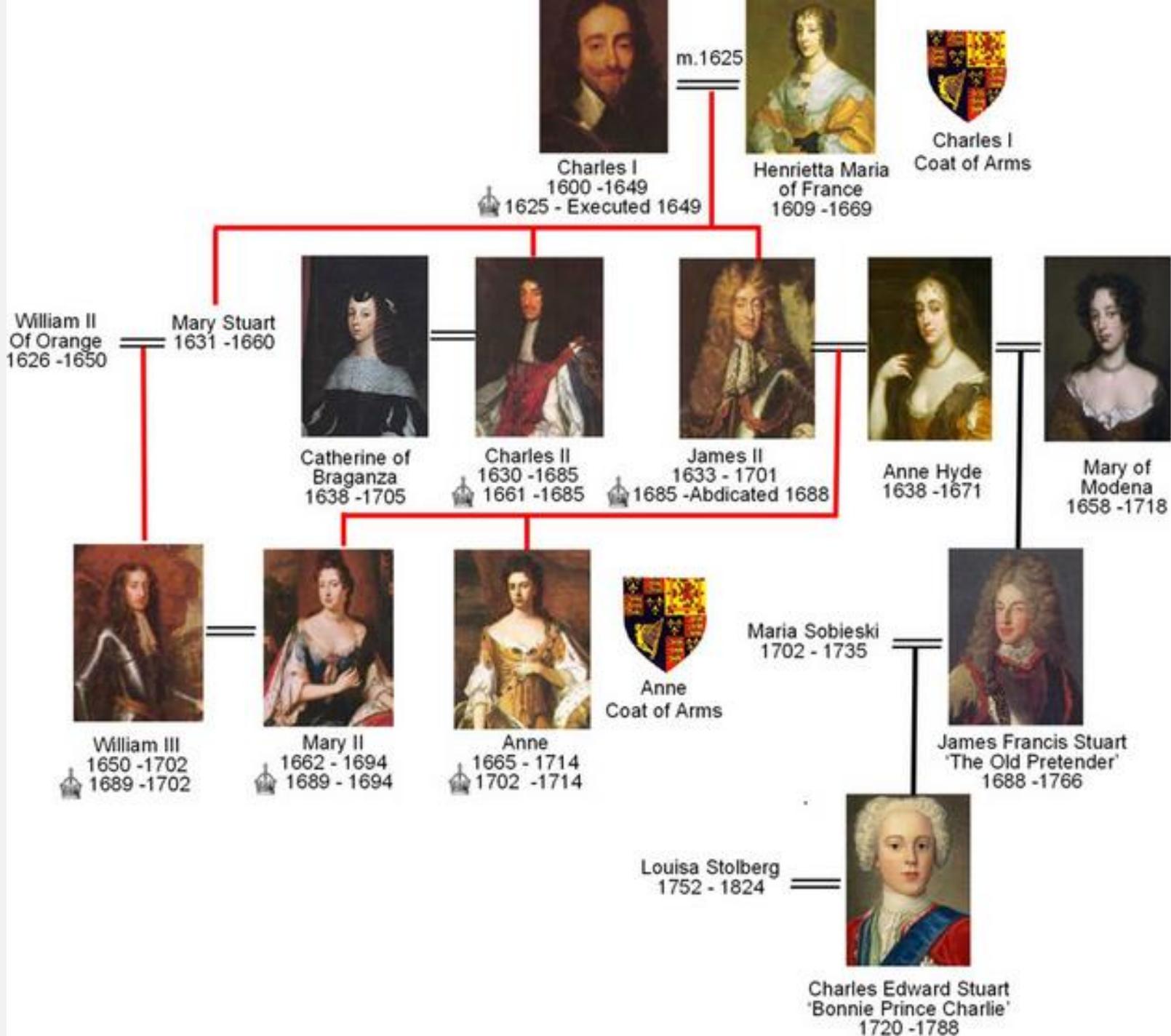


The Jacobite Rebellions 1689–1745



Jacobite Uprisings

- series of uprisings, rebellions, and wars in the British Isles occurring between 1688 and 1746
- political movement dedicated to the restoration of the Stuart kings to the thrones of England and Scotland
- those who believed that James II was the still the legitimate monarch
- the movement took its name from the Latin form *Jacobus* of the name of King James II of England
- primary seats of Jacobitism were Ireland and Scotland





KING JAMES II
(DIED 1701)



QUEEN MARY
OF MODENA
(DIED 1718)



JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART
("THE OLD PRETENDER", DIED 1766)



CHARLES EDWARD STUART
("THE YOUNG PRETENDER", DIED 1788)

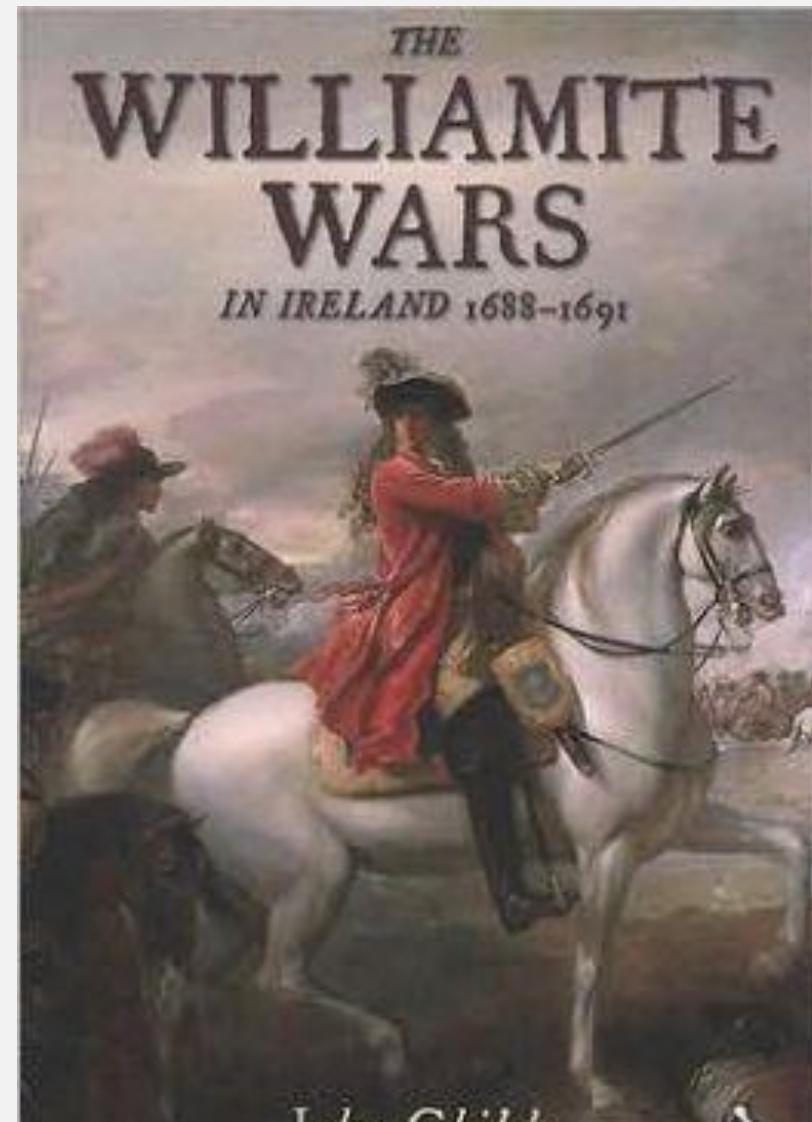


HENRY BENEDICT STUART
(CARDINAL YORK, DIED 1807)

In Ireland...

Williamite War (aka. the Jacobite War in Ireland)

- in 1689, James II landed in Ireland
 - Had 6,000 French soldiers with him
 - 19,000 Irish Catholic troops supported him, as well
 - Marched north to Ulster, which was the center of English power on the island
 - Laid siege to the walled city of Derry, a Protestant stronghold

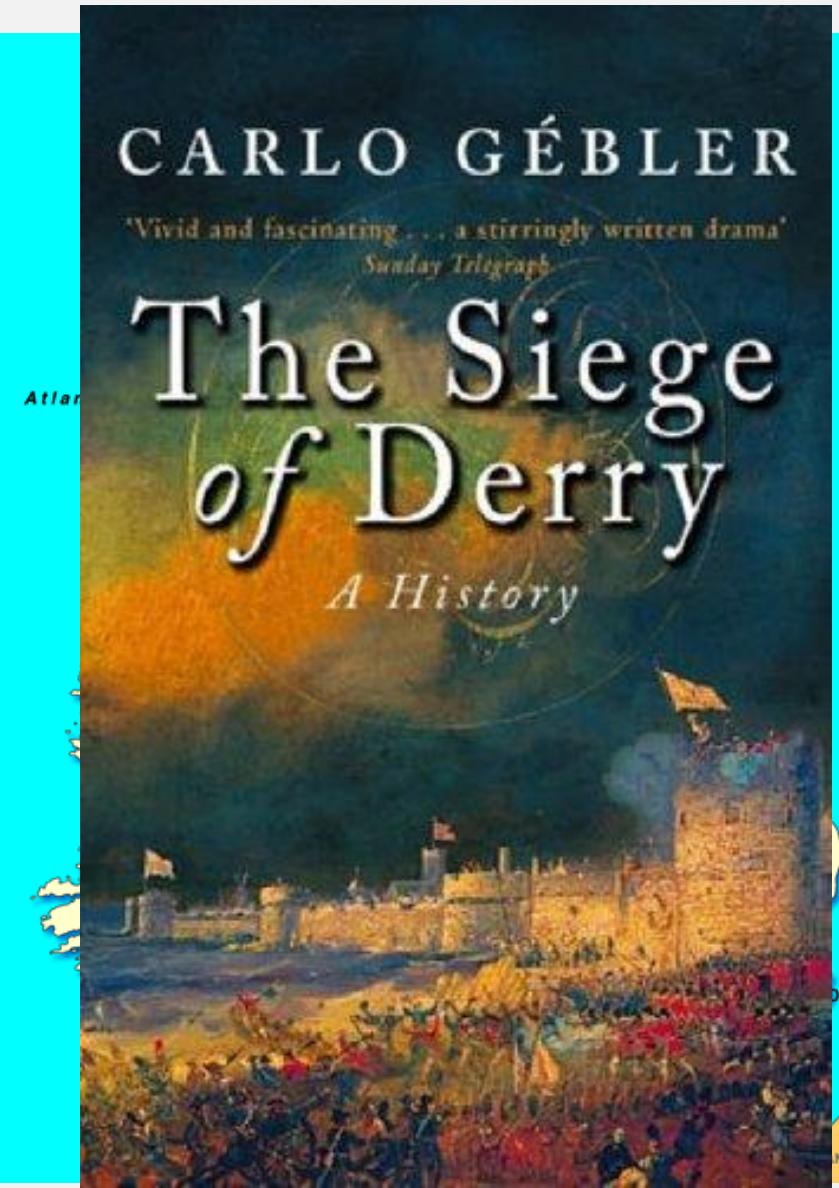


Jacobite Uprising

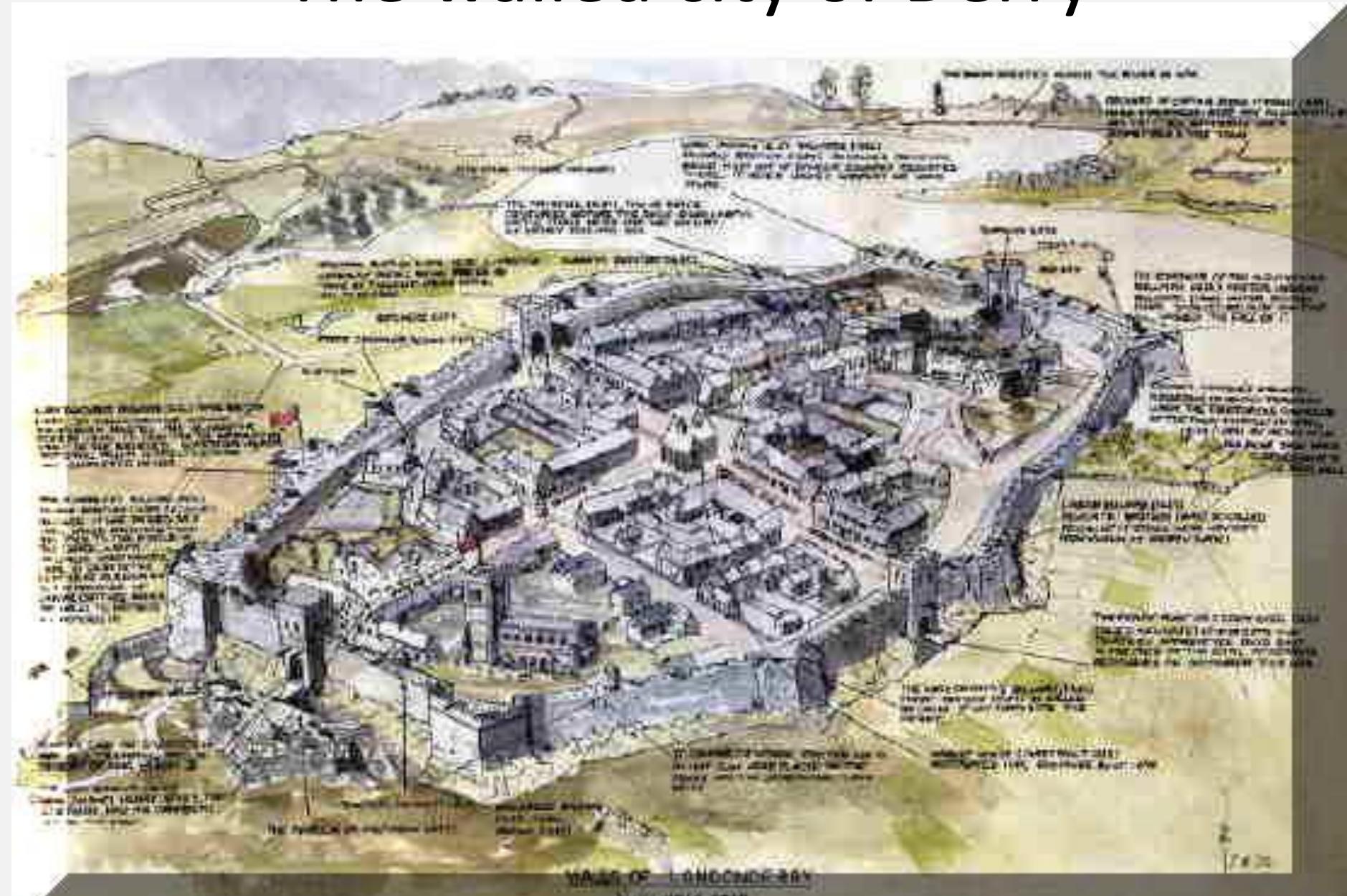


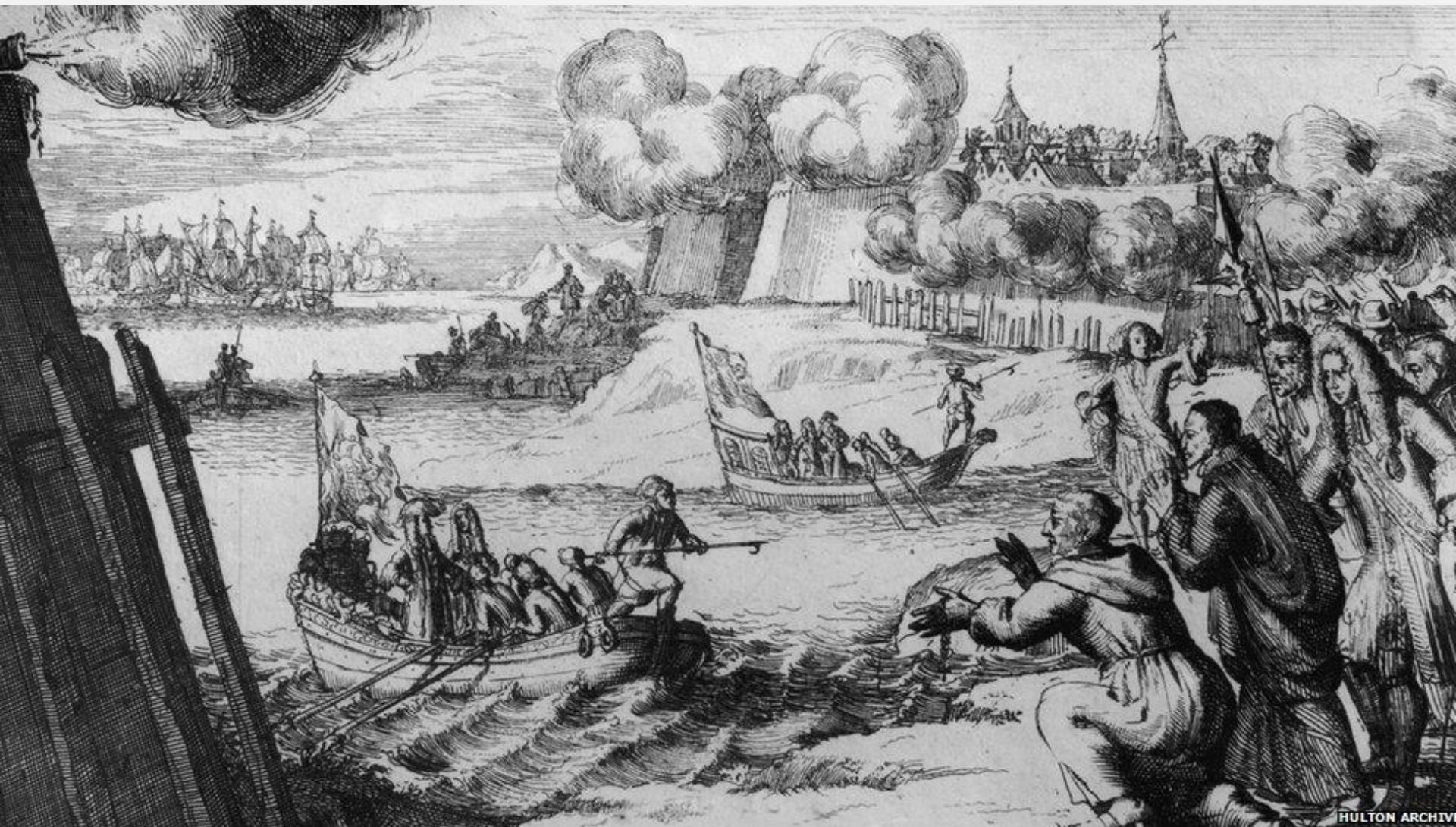
Williamite War

- the Siege of Derry (April-July 1689)
 - a vicious campaign against Protestants
 - the city endured 105 days of siege
 - 8,000 people died of starvation or injury



The walled city of Derry



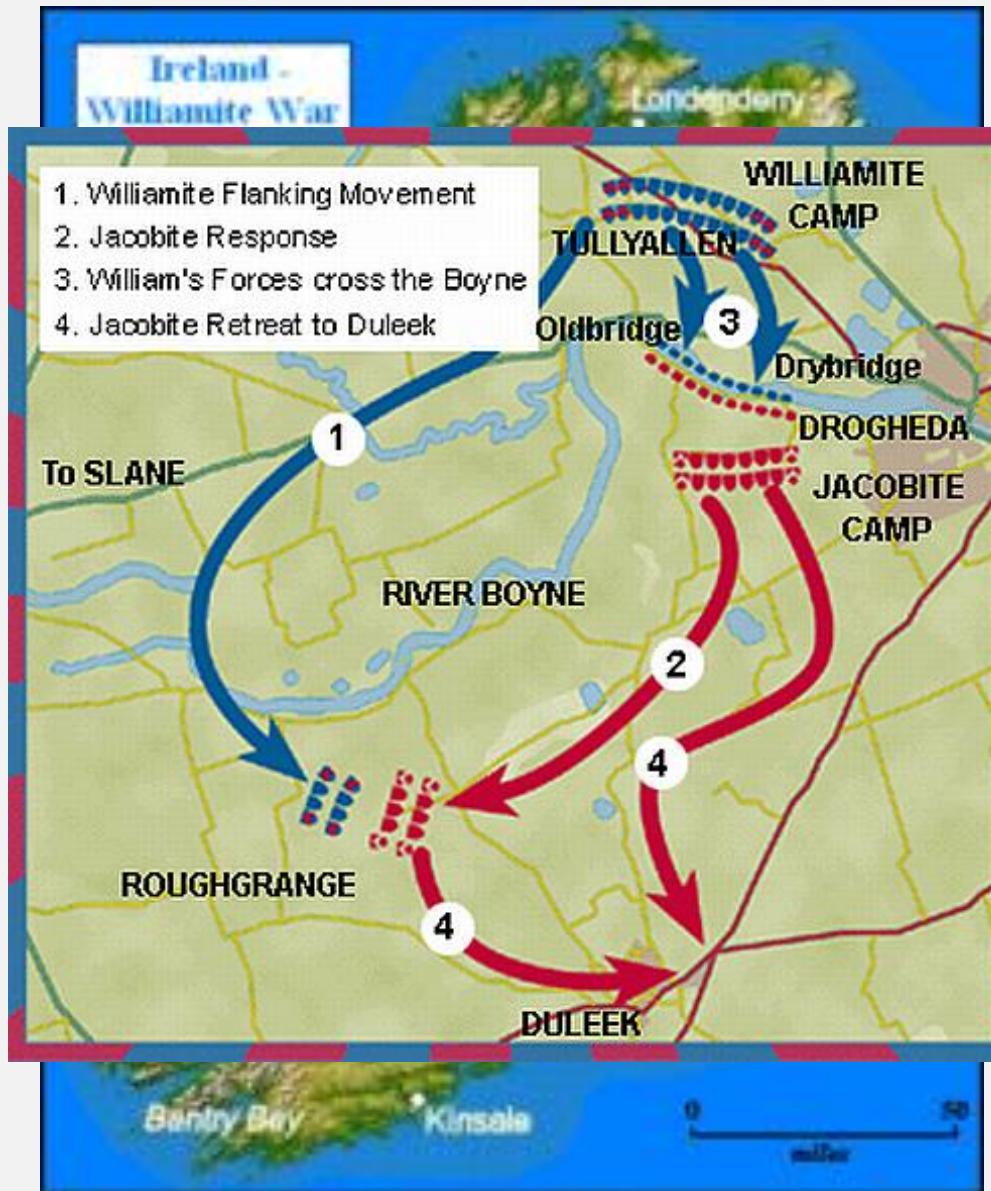


Derry, Northern Ireland

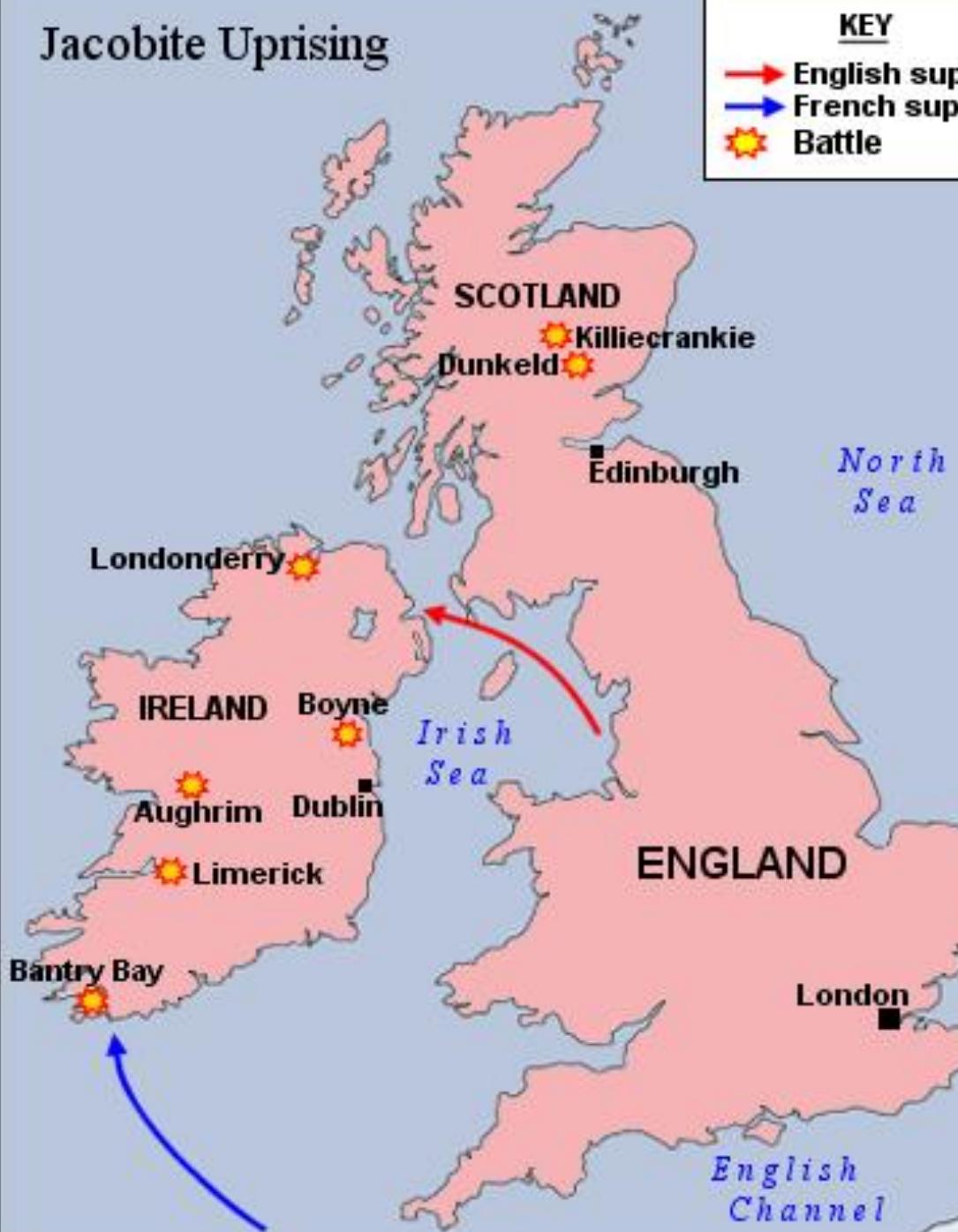


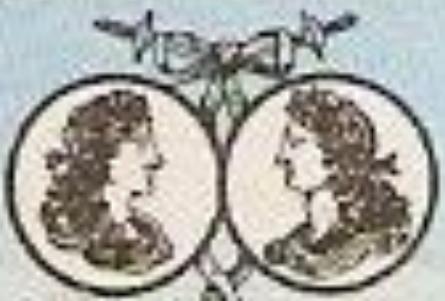
Williamite War

- Battle of the Boyne in July 1690
 - at Drogheda, about 60 miles south of Belfast
 - Jacobites and James II again battled King William III and England's forces
 - English employed Ulster Protestant militias:
 - Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)
 - Ulster Defense Army (UDA)



Jacobite Uprising



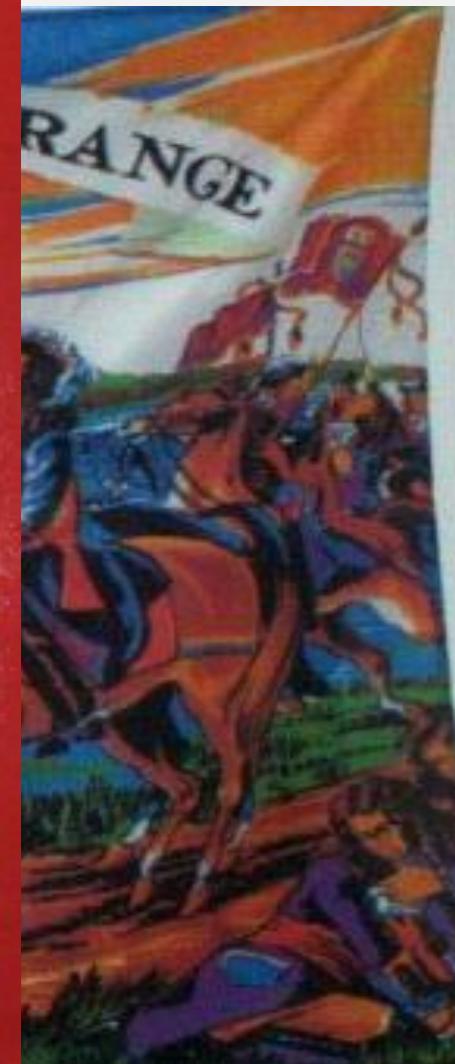
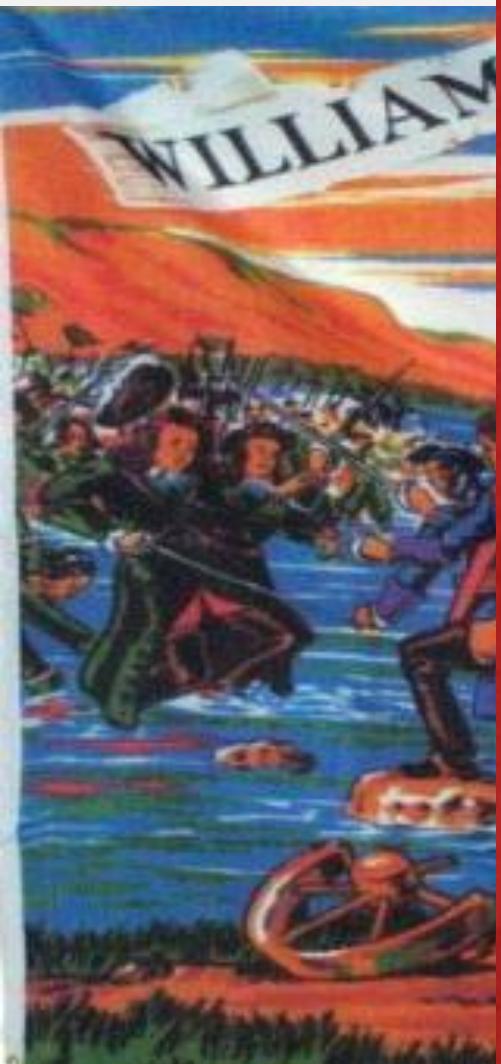


JAMES II WILLIAM III

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE 1690

EIRE 30

1990







R 422





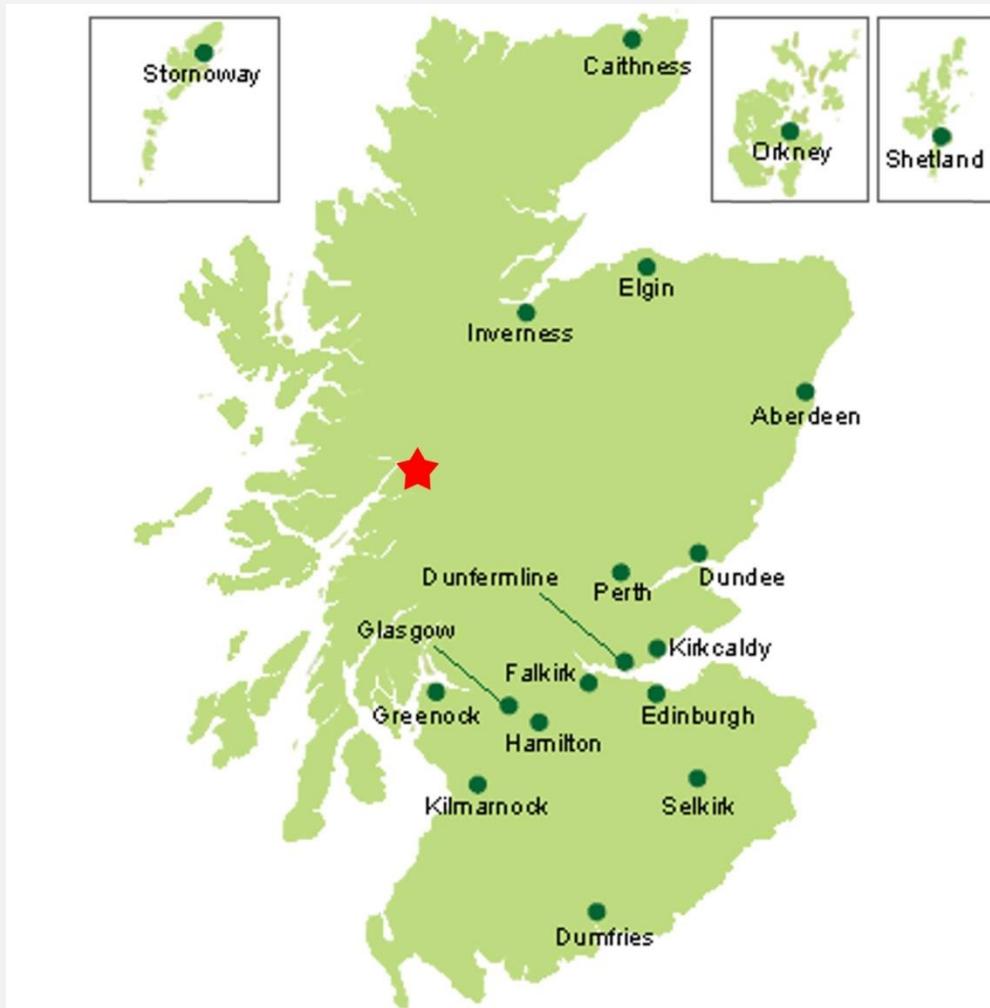
Williamite War

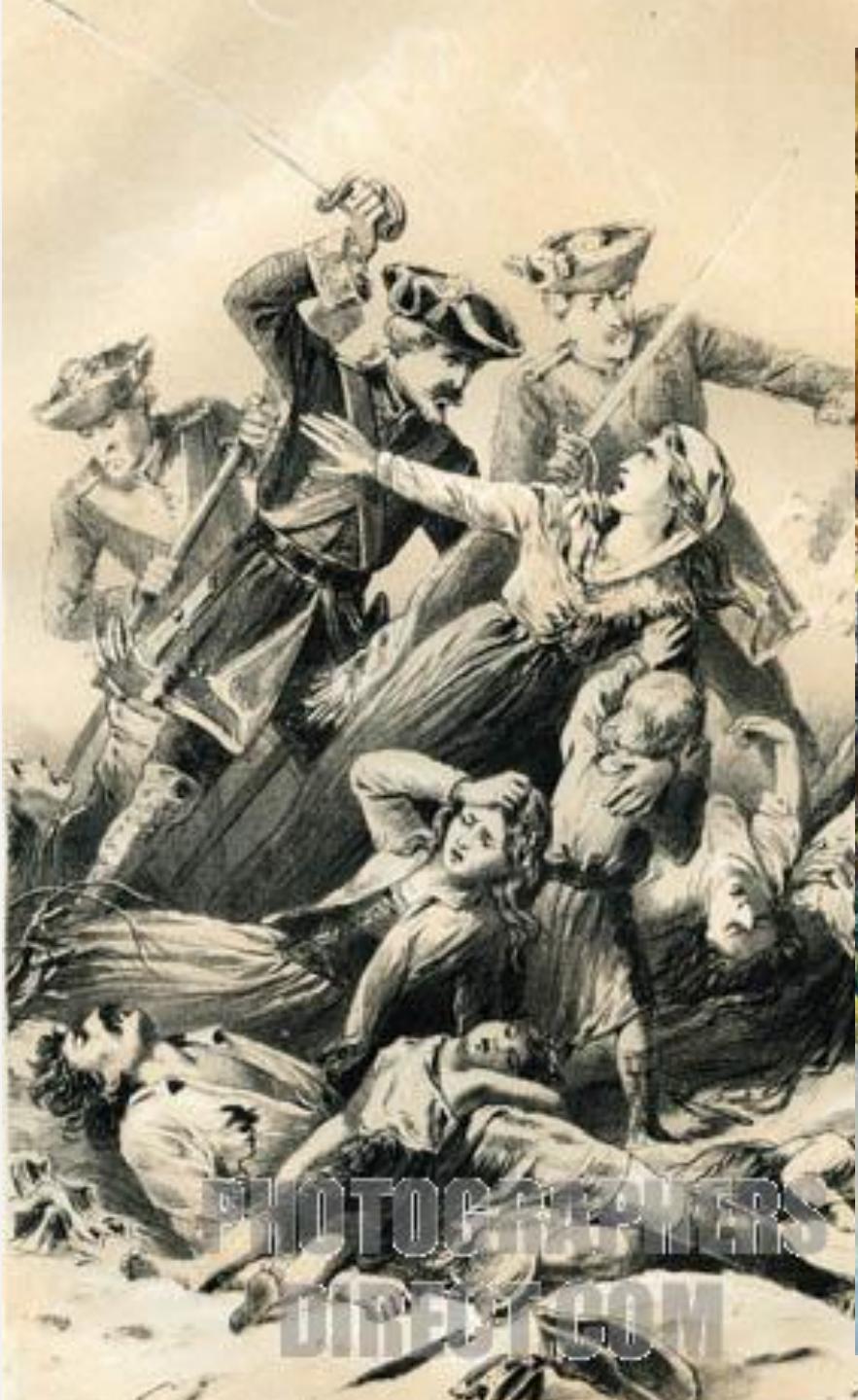
- Battle of the Boyne
 - James was defeated by William III, thus the Jacobites were defeated
 - cemented English Protestant rule in Ireland
- James fled to Dublin and then returned to exile in France
- assured the triumph of the Glorious Revolution
- influenced the Jacobite Rising in Scotland

In Scotland...

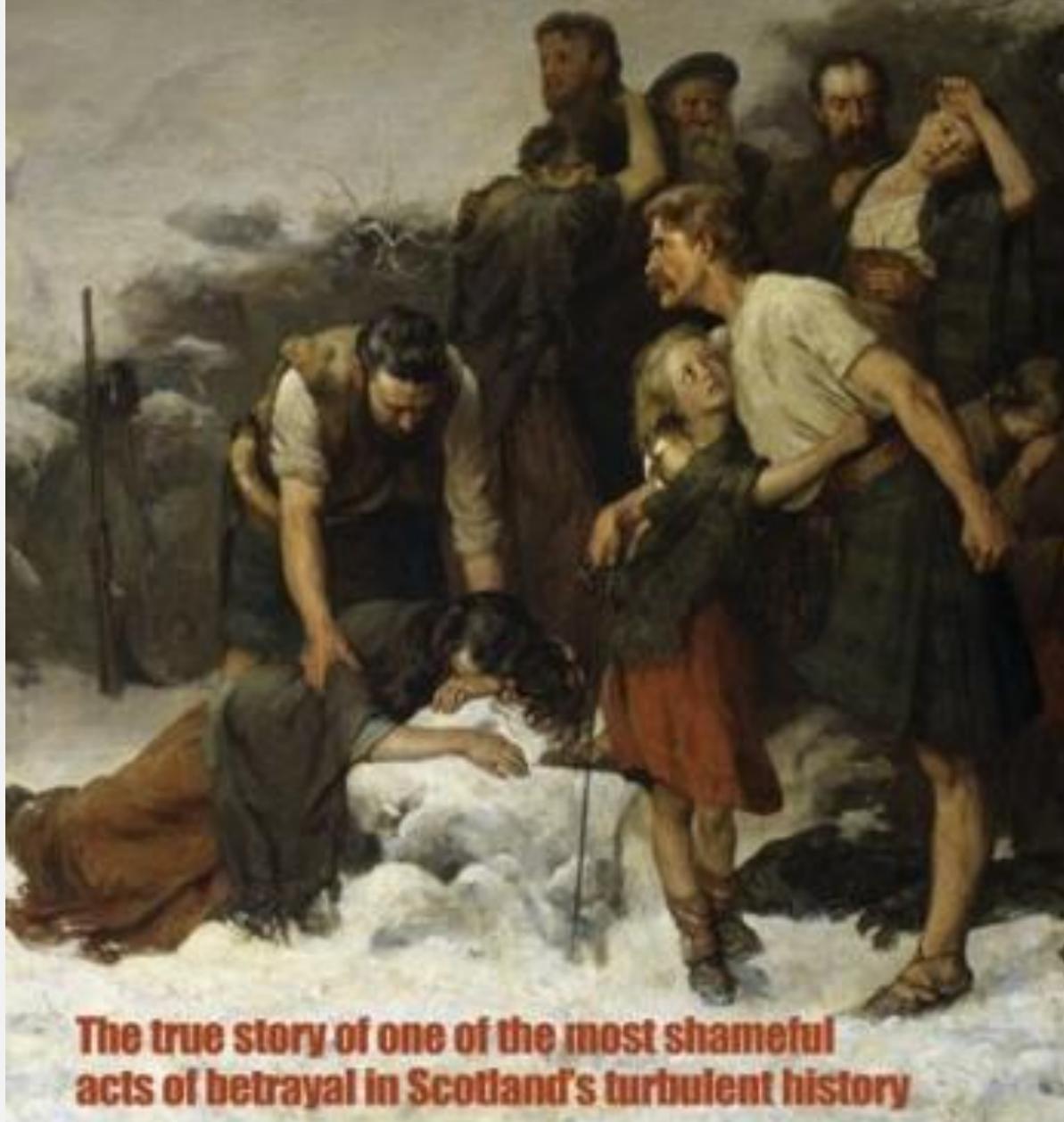
Massacre of Glencoe 1692

- in 1691, William III forced all clan chiefs to take an oath of loyalty to him
 - feared that the Scots would rise up like the Irish had done
 - the MacDonald's of Glencoe refused
 - Over 100 Scots were murdered for not pledging their allegiance
- raised the discontent of the other clans

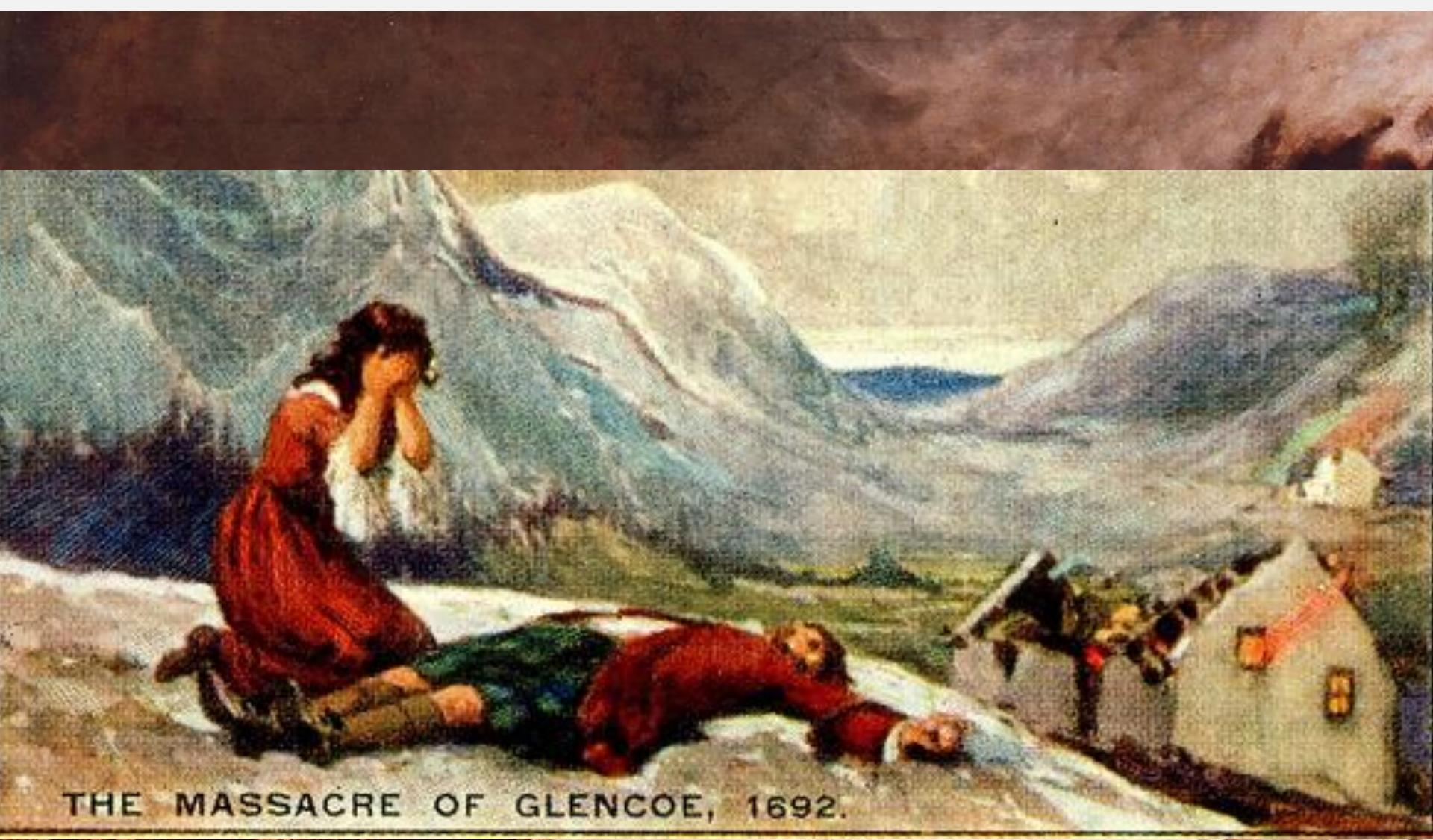




Massacre of Glencoe



**The true story of one of the most shameful
acts of betrayal in Scotland's turbulent history**



THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOE, 1692.

John Donald



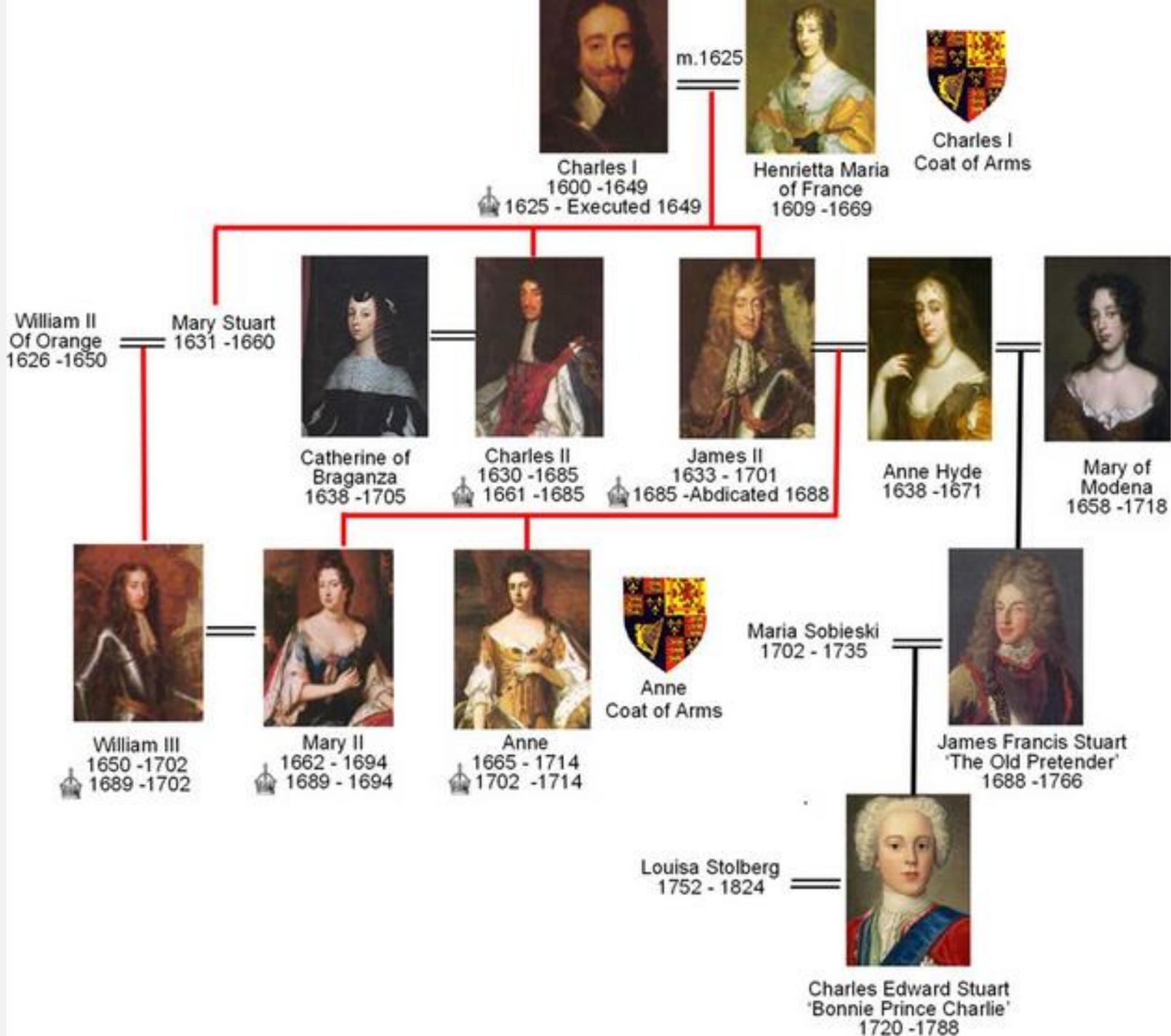
Jacobite



Jacobite Uprisings

- With the death of James II in 1701, the Jacobites turned to his son, James Edward Stuart
 - aka. Old Pretender; James III
 - was born in France while his father was in exile from England
 - with 6,000 French troops as support, he arrived with a fleet of ships in Scotland in 1708
 - Was quickly turned back by the British Royal Navy and the bad weather
 - tried twice more to retake the crown in 1715 and 1719, but failed







KING JAMES II
(DIED 1701)



QUEEN MARY
OF MODENA
(DIED 1718)



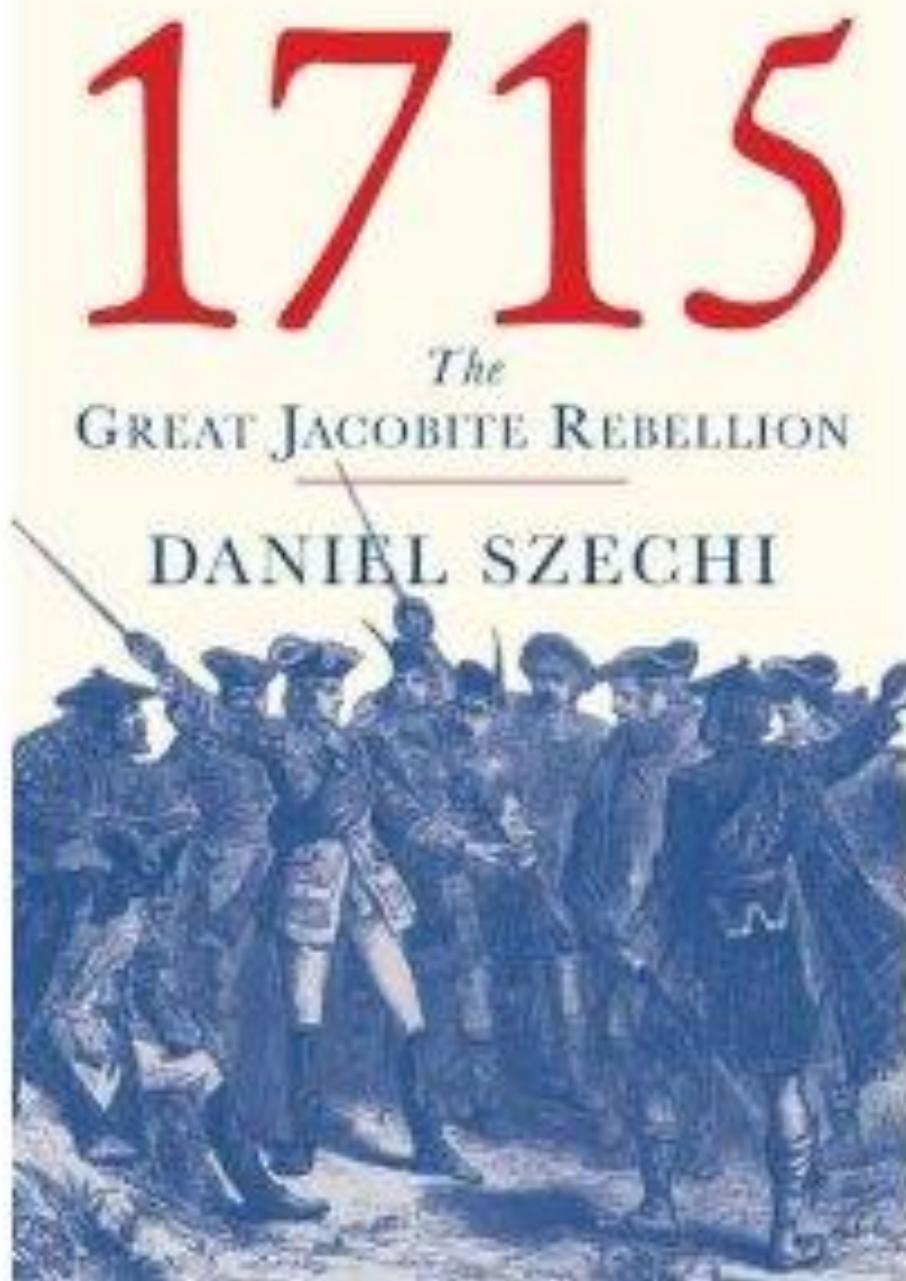
JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART
("THE OLD PRETENDER", DIED 1766)



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(CARDINAL YORK, DIED 1807)



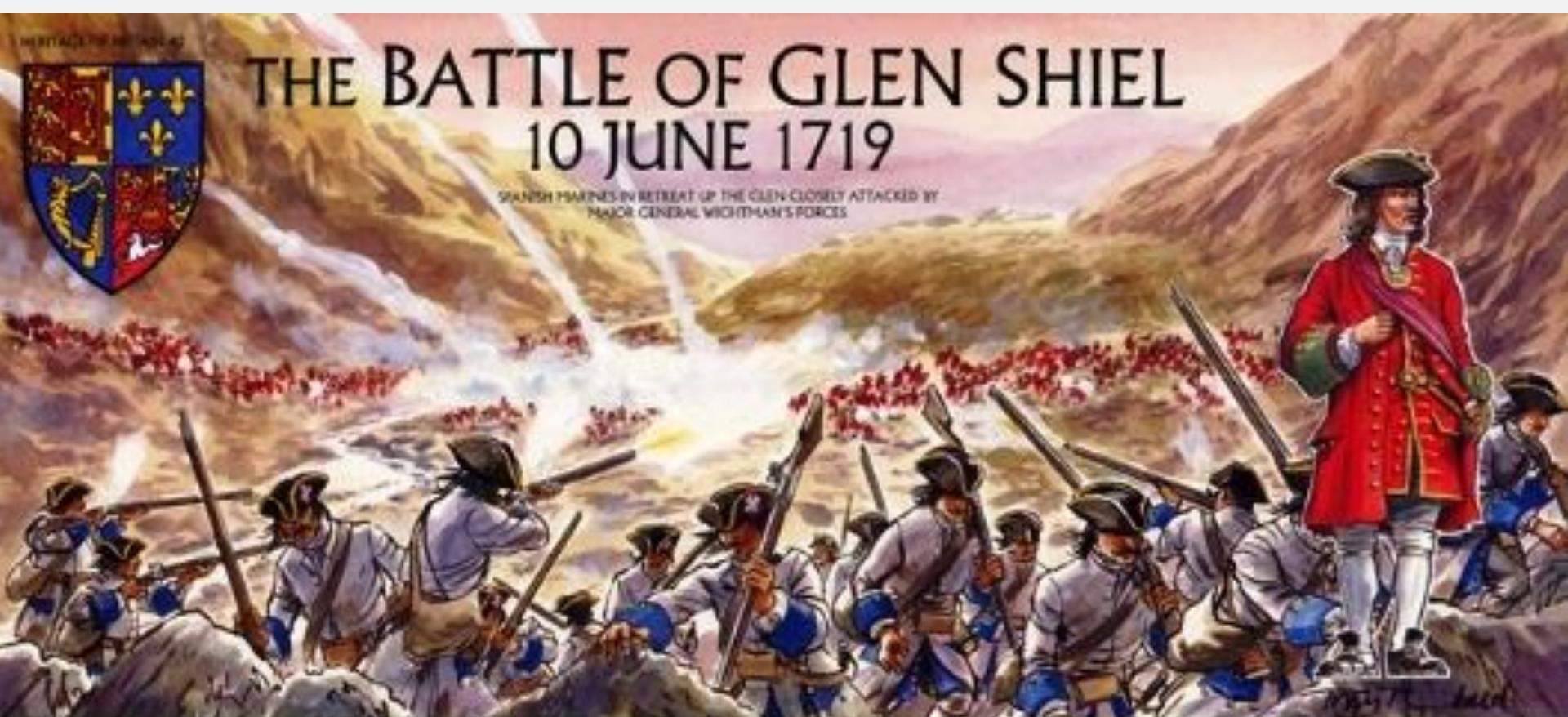
- in 1715, James Edward Stuart met up with over 12,000 Jacobite soldiers from throughout Scotland
 - But they were beaten back by early 1716 and James fled back to France



THE BATTLE OF GLEN SHIEL

10 JUNE 1719

SPANISH MARINES IN RETREAT UP THE GLEN CLOSELY ATTACKED BY
MAJOR GENERAL WIGHMAN'S FORCES



- James Edward Stuart eventually made an alliance with King Philip V of Spain
 - In 1719, 5,000 Spanish troops were sent to Scotland to help the Jacobites
 - but storms broke up the Spanish fleet and the Jacobites were again defeated

SCOTLAND THE BRAVE

THREE
COMPLETE
STIRRING
ADVENTURES
of
ROB ROY

Robert
Loring
1889
1/3



Rob Roy Macgregor

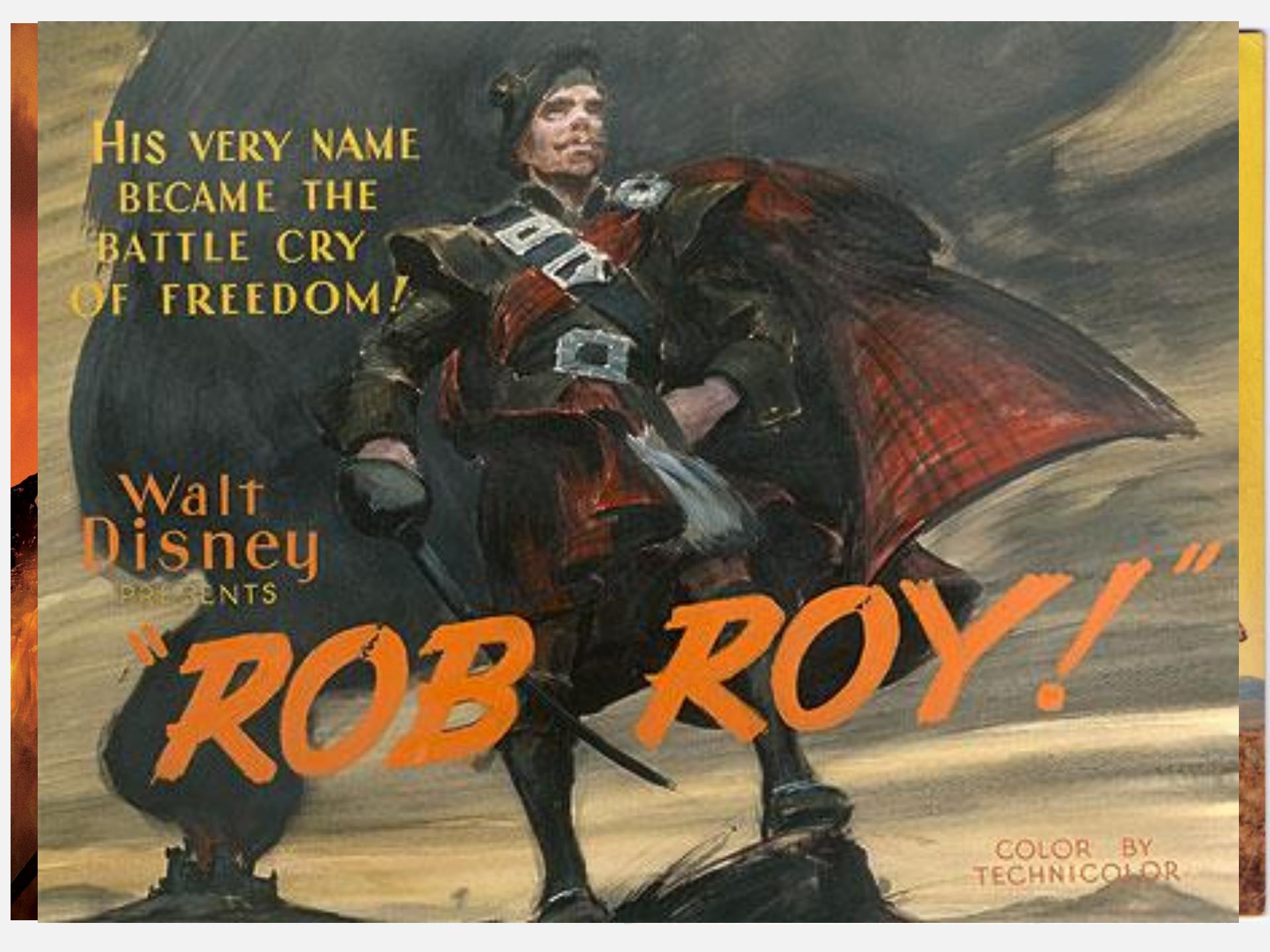
- Scottish folk hero and outlaw of the 18th century
- Fought in numerous Jacobite Uprisings in Scotland from 1689-1719
 - Became famous for his courage of standing up to the English
- became a legend in his own lifetime
- Sir Walter Scott wrote *Rob Roy* in 1817
- William Wordsworth wrote a poem entitled "Rob Roy's Grave" in the 1800s

SIR WALTER
SCOTT

Rob Roy



Complete and Unabridged



HIS VERY NAME
BECAME THE
BATTLE CRY
OF FREEDOM!

Walt
Disney
PRESENTS

"ROB ROY!"

COLOR BY
TECHNICOLOR

Jacobite Uprisings

- By the 1740s, his son, Charles Edward Stuart, continued the Jacobite cause
 - aka. Bonnie Prince Charlie, or the Young Pretender
 - in 1745, with French support, Charles landed in Scotland







JAS. E. KELTON

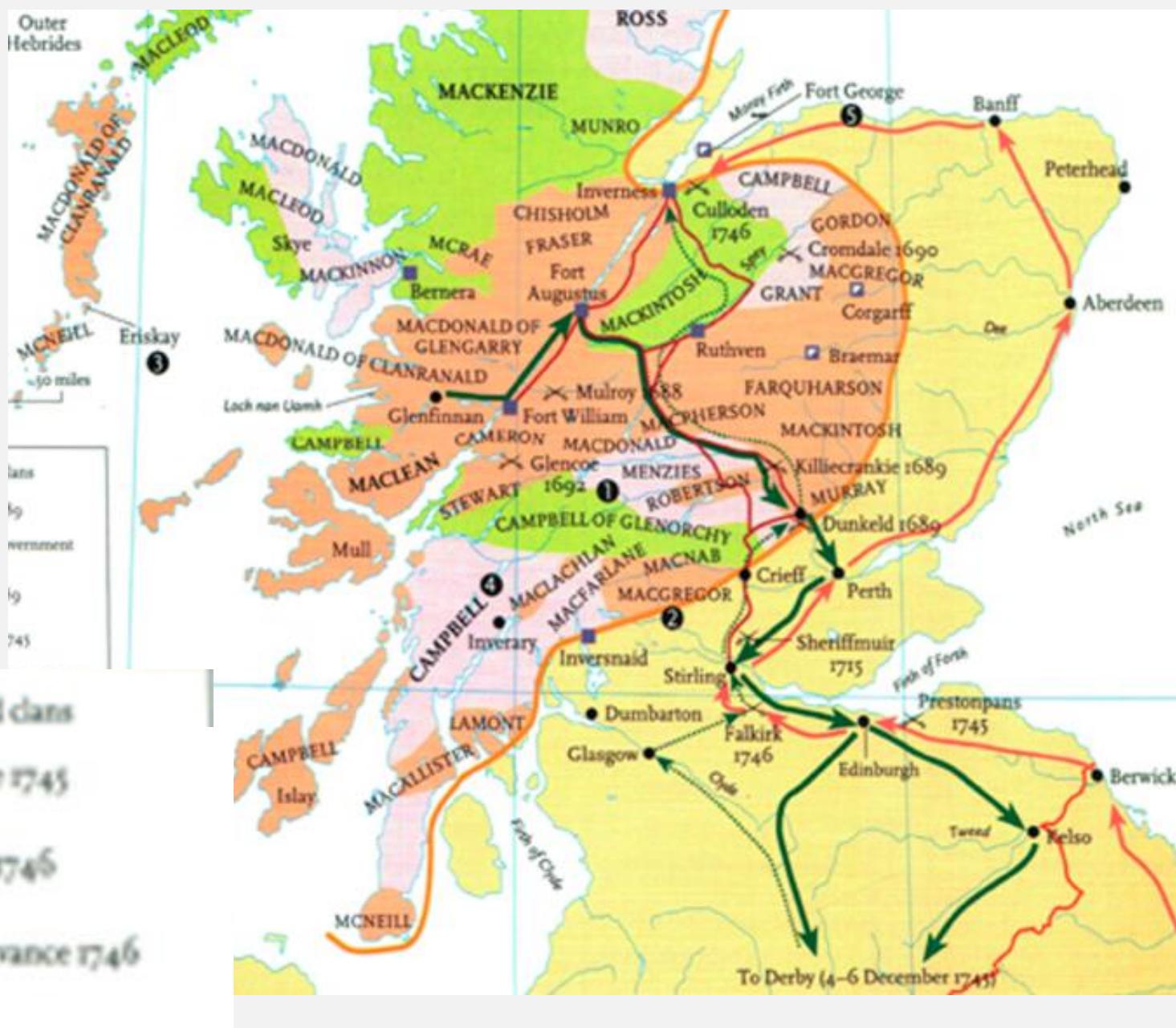
Jacobite Uprising 1745-46

- supported by an army of Highlanders, they captured Edinburgh in 1745
 - then he attempted to enter England
 - thought the English would gladly welcome him, but the people fought him back into Scotland
 - forced to retreat into the Highlands



Essential Histories

The Jacobite Rebellion
1745–46





clans

1689

government

1691

1745

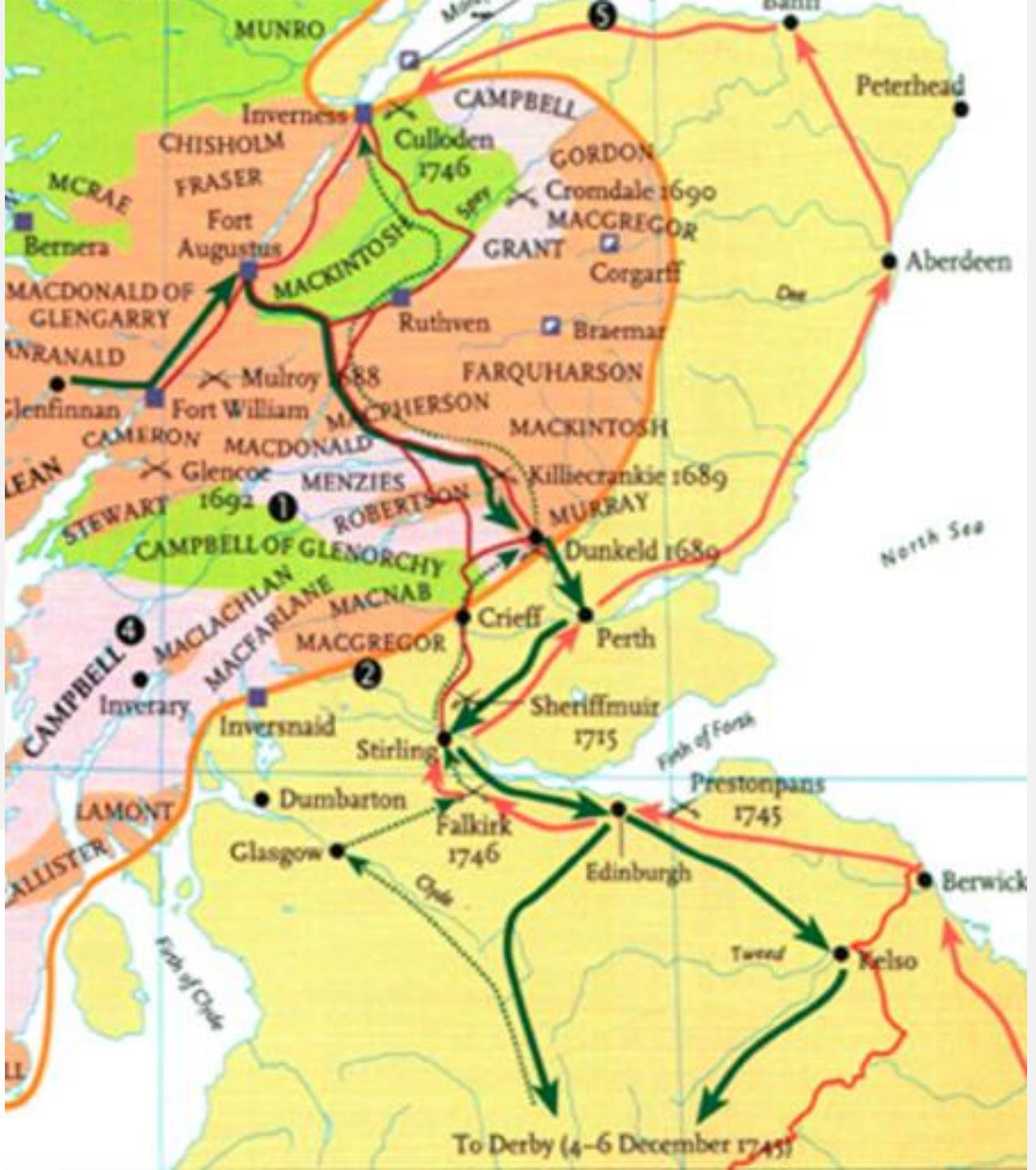
soon pre-1745

soon post-1745

1745

46

Limit of Highland clans



Jacobite rising at the Battle of Prestonpans, 1745



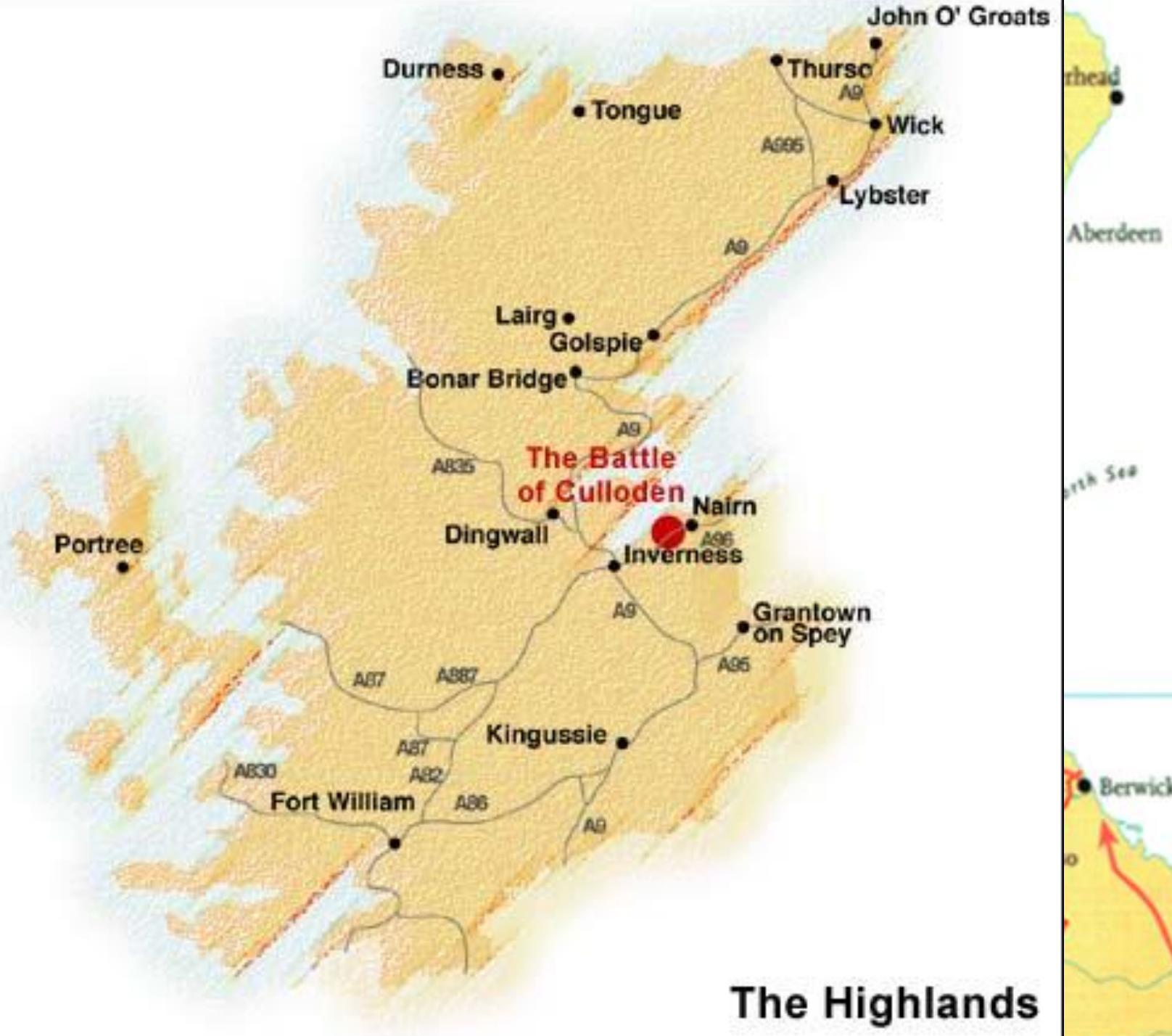


Battle of Culloden 1746

- Highlanders, supported by French (under Louis XV) and Irish – led by Bonnie Prince Charlie
 - 14 different major clans were represented fighting against the English

vs.

- the British under King George II and some Scottish clans loyal to the English
- farmer peasants, not soldiers, vs. the sophisticated and trained professional British army
- 1200 Highlanders were slaughtered in just under one hour





Charles Edward Stuart
"Bonnie Prince Charlie"



BATTLE OF CULLODEN

16th April 1746



GALLIVY Solace
King George II

Cranston Fine Arts



CRANSTON
FINE ARTS

Battle of Culloden





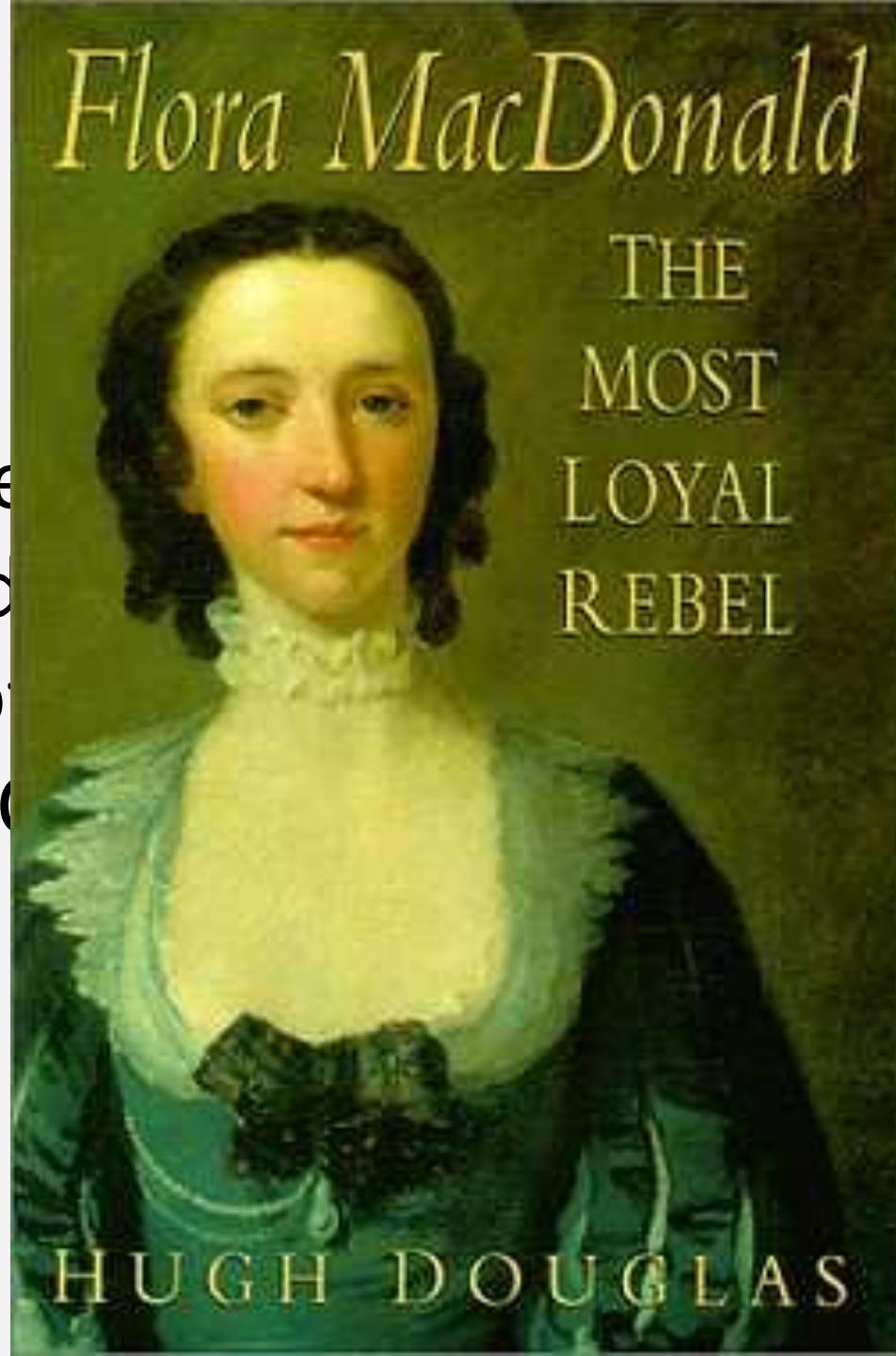
THE BATTLE
OF CULLODEN
WAS FOUGHT ON THIS MOOR
16TH APRIL 1746.

THE GRAVES OF THE
GALLANT HIGHLANDERS
WHO FOUGHT FOR
SCOTLAND & PRINCE CHARLIE,
ARE MARKED BY THE NAMES
OF THEIR CLANS.

Battle of Culloden



Jacobite hero
Flora Macdonald
in front of
Inverness Castle



Battle of Culloden

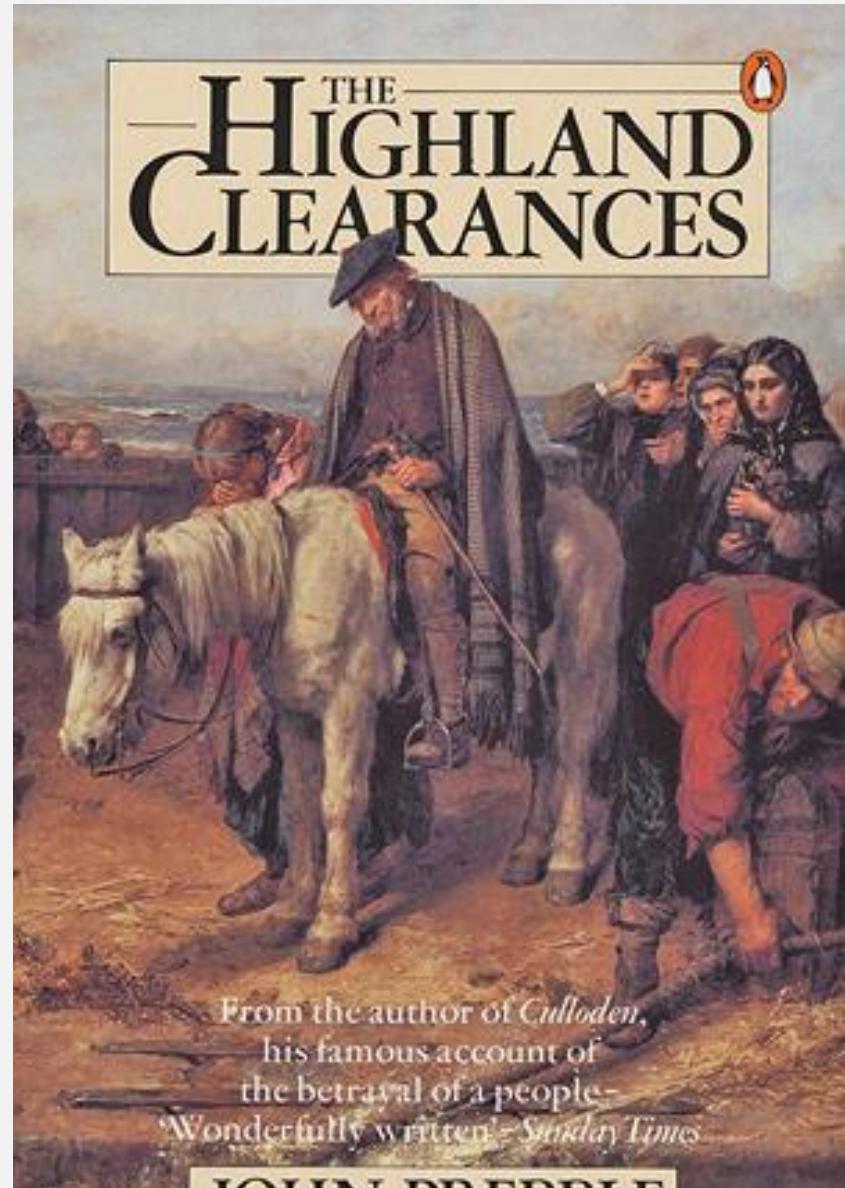
- end of the Jacobite uprisings
- the last battle ever fought on British soil
- last time an armed uprising has been levied against the British crown

THE END OF HIGHLAND CULTURE

"Culloden was...basically the end of the Highland culture, the Highland way of life, the use of bagpipes, of tartan, of kilts, of speaking Gaelic," said Sam Heughan. "It became basically an eradication of a whole race of people."

The Highlands after the Jacobites

- Highland Clearances
 - annihilation of Highland culture
 - Highland dress (tartans and kilts) and bagpipes were outlawed
 - Gaelic language outlawed (British considered it a “barbarous tongue”)
 - illicit distilling of whiskey outlawed
 - abolition of the hereditary jurisdictions of clan chiefs
 - destruction of the clan system
 - subsistence farming, and therefore subsistence farmers, were of no benefit to the British nobles
 - British viewed it as wasting good land
 - Highlands were put under military control and private armies were banned
 - “the Highlanders are ignorant and credulous [naïve] people”
 - *Englishman James Loch*
 - Seen as “wretched creatures” and “animals”



Year	Scottish population	Speakers of only Gaelic	Speakers of Gaelic	Speakers of Gaelic as % of population
1755	1265380		289798	22.9%
1881	3735573		231594	6.2%
1891	4025647	43738	210677	5.2%
1901	4472103	28106	202700	4.5%
1911	4760904	18400	183998	3.9%
1921	4573471	9829	148950	3.3%
1931	4588909	6716	129419	2.8%
1951	5096415	2178	93269	1.8%
1961	5179344	974	80004	1.5%
1971	5228965	477	88415	1.7%
1981	5035315		82620	1.6%
1991	5083000		65978	1.3%
2001	5062011		58652	1.2%

Fig 17: Gaelic Speaker 1755- 2001 (Table amended from MacAulay 1992)

Year of the Sheep - 1792

- nobles realized they could make more money off of the land in the Highlands by having sheep grazing off of it than having Highlanders farming it
 - homelands and farms converted into sheep pastures
 - Example of modern-day eminent domain
 - “necessity for reducing the population in order to introduce valuable improvements”
 - years of forced evictions and houses being burnt continued
 - some were given small plots of land on the ocean, where farming was impossible, so they turned to fishing and harvesting kelp
 - Led thousands to starvation and death
 - An early version of “ethnic cleansing”

Ruined croft houses on Fuaigh Mòr in Loch Roag. The island was cleared of its inhabitants in 1841 and is now only used for grazing sheep







THE GREAT HIGHLAND FAMINE

*Hunger, Emigration and the Scottish Highlands
in the Nineteenth Century*

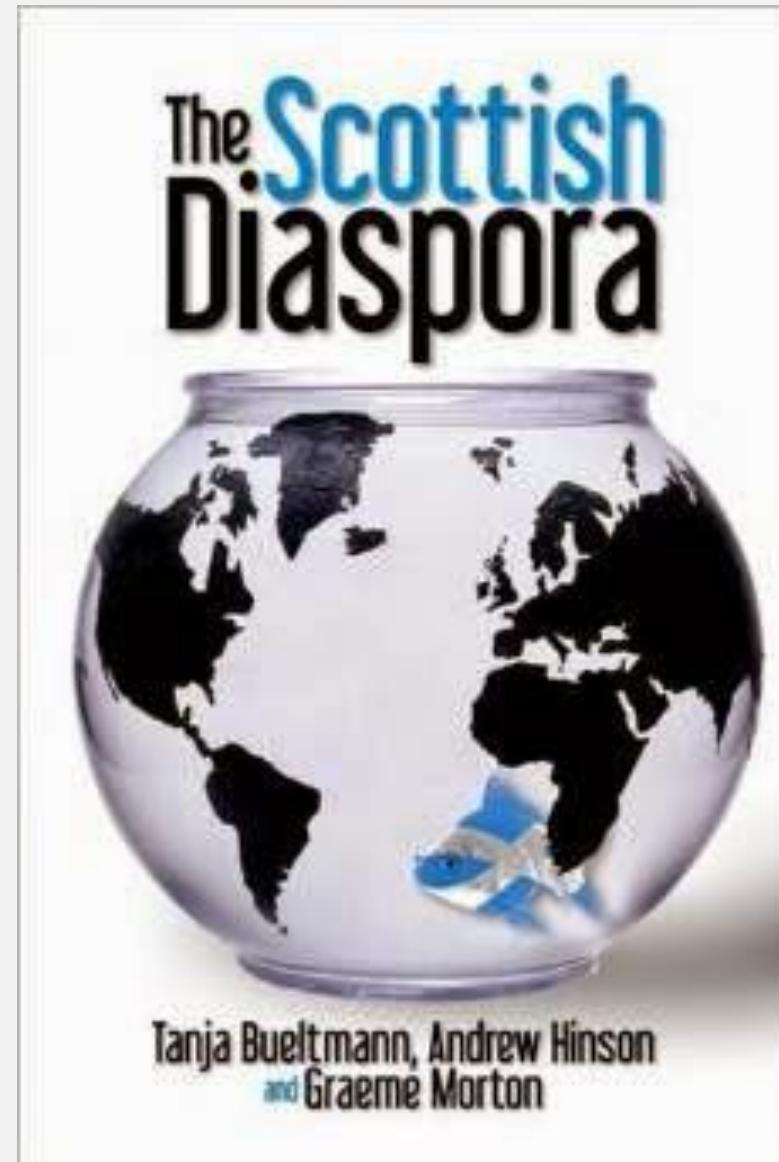
T.M. DEVINE



- “In other countries, the genocide and ethnic cleansing that has taken place, against the Indians in America and the Aborigines in Australia, was acknowledged long ago. Today, the time to acknowledge what happened to those who were cleared from the Highlands has come.”
 - *Fergus Ewing (Scottish National Party MP)*

Emigration

- Over 2.3 million emigrated
 - Scotland lost between up to 47% of its population in the 19th century
 - Canada, America, Australia, and New Zealand
 - In Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Highlanders arrived in such numbers that it is now one of the few areas outside Scotland where Scottish Gaelic is spoken





Where the Scots went and why

Scotland's great migration

1920s
USA and Canada
363,000



John Muir (1838-1914)
Father of the conservation movement in the USA.
His activism helped preserve Yosemite Valley, Sequoia National Park and other wilderness areas.



Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919)
Led the expansion of the American steel industry in the late 19th Century. In later life he turned to large scale philanthropy and interests in education.

Between 1825 and 1938 over 2.3 million people left Scotland for overseas destinations

1850s
Australia
90,000

1841-1911
England
600,000



Thomas Blake Glover (1838-1911)
Was a key influence in early Japanese industrialisation.
His enterprises eventually developed into Mitsubishi.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE, 31, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Heavy snow. Day had been very cold & now, too, it was gone.

Anal. Biochem. 210:9



GENERAL INFORMATION

EMIGRANTS

CANADA, THE AUSTRALASIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES.

LENGTH AND COST OF PASSAGE.

The Time will fully taken up the voyage, and the allowed rate of mounted passengers in the above Dhowas, are as follows—

	Average Time	Lowest Fare Actual or change	Average Time	Lowest Fare Actual or change
	S. H. S.	S. H. S.	S. H. S.	S. H. S.
CANADA	8-10 days	\$ 1. 0. 0	—	—
NEW SOUTH WALES	10-12	10 10 0	About 8 months	10 10 0
VICTORIA	10-12	10 10 0	Mostly 8 months	10 10 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	10-12	10 10 0	—	10 10 0
QUEENSLAND	10	10 10 0	About 8 months	10 10 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	10-12	10 10 0	—	10 10 0
TAIWANIA	10-12	10 10 0	—	10 10 0
NEW ZEALAND	10	10 10 0	—	10 10 0
GATE	10	10 10 0	—	10 10 0
SEAFAR	10-12	10 10 0	—	10 10 0

PAGE ONE

- 1. FREE PARASITES.** — **QUEENSLAND**.—In almost unbroken agricultural Leichhardt and triple Farina Districts, larvae largely in the Agentia Islands. — No Free Parasites in any other place.

- 2. ASSISTED PASSAGES.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—
£10 is allowed to Farmers, Agriculturalists, and other Holders to be used
in making plantations, and a deposit of not less than £200 to be retained
by the Collector of Customs.

There are no Insectivorous Plants in VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, THE CATE, or NATAL, but there are plants reported to have some of these and the other qualities, particularly of which are given in the Catalogue.

BEST TIME FOR ARRIVING.

NEW YORK—April 1 to middle of July—and the Winter months.

"LEAN GU DLUTH RI CLIU DO SHINNSIR."

Annual Picnic and Highland
Games
OF THE
SCOTTISH-GAELIC SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK,

AT PLEASANT VALLEY GROVE,
FORT LEE, N.J.

Ferryboat at West 130th Street every 30 minutes.

Saturday, Aug. 8th, 1908,

AT 1 P. III.

Greatest Athletic Event of the Season,
TUG-OF-WAR CHAMPIONSHIP, Standing Style,
for the "Dewar Challenge Shield." Open to all
Scottish organizations. Six men in each team, in-
cluding captain. Handsome medals to winning
team. Entry fee, \$4 each team.

Bagpipe Championship of the Eastern States for playing March, Strathspey and Reel. First prize—"The Walter Scott" gold medal (valued at \$40) and \$5 cash; second prize—Silver medal and \$5 cash; third prize—\$5 cash.

Dancing Highland Fling Championship of the Eastern States for the beautiful "Chas. Arthur Moore, jun." gold medal. The finest dancing prize ever offered in the United States.

Competition for the best-dressed Highlander.

Many other events.

ADMISSION TO GROUND, 25 CENTS.

Come in your thousands.

Oil Painting (1960) by Stuart McCormick depicting three Brigs, the Friends, the Helen and the Jane entering Montreal harbour in 1802 bringing Scottish settlers to Glengarry County, Upper Canada



Source: Front Cover of The Lochaber Emigrants to Glengarry,
edited by Rae Fleming, ISBN 0-9204-74-96-9

