

Jacobite Risings

- The **Jacobite risings** were a series of uprisings, rebellions, and wars in Great Britain and Ireland between 1688 and 1746. Their aim was to return the House of Stuart, to the throne of Great Britain after James II was deposed in 1688 by Parliament during the Glorious Revolution.
- The thrones were claimed by his daughter Mary II jointly with her husband, Dutch ruler William III of Orange (who was also James II's nephew). The main issue was religion, with the Catholic Stuarts against a majority that wanted to protect Protestantism in Britain.



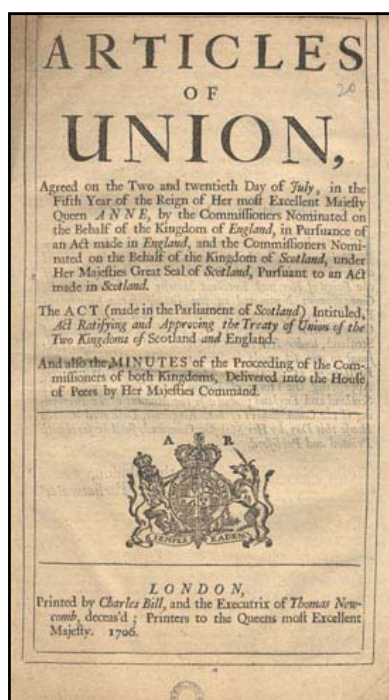
Jacobite Risings



- This series of conflicts takes its name from Jacobitism, from Jacobus, the Latin form of James.
- The governments called the major Risings the “Jacobite rebellions”:
 - The "first Jacobite rebellion" ("the Fifteen") in 1715
 - The "second Jacobite rebellion" ("the Forty-five") in 1745

Here comes trouble

- In the early 18th century, political union between Scotland and England was politically and economically attractive to many Scottish Lowland nobles, **despite religious differences**.
 - England had about five times the population of Scotland at the time, and about 36 times more wealth
 - the much larger markets of England and the growing English Empire would open up
 - economic stagnation since the late 17th century was particularly acute in 1704
 - Scotland depended heavily on cattle and linen sales to England
 - England created pressure for a union



Act of Union 1707

- The Scottish parliament voted on 6 January 1707, by 110 to 69, to adopt the Treaty of Union that established **Great Britain**.
- Scottish Parliament was abolished:
 - ❑ 45 Scots were added to the 513 members of the House of Commons
 - ❑ 16 Scots were added to 190 in the House of Lords
- Scottish systems of currency, taxation and laws regulating trade were replaced with laws made in London.
- Scottish law remained separate from English law, and the religious system was not changed.

1708

- The unpopularity of the Act of Union 1707 that combined Scotland and England to form Great Britain renewed Scottish angst.
- In 1708 James Francis Edward Stuart, the son of James VII, who became known as "The Old Pretender", attempted an invasion with a French fleet carrying 6,000 men, but the Royal Navy prevented it from landing troops.



The Fifteen

- A more serious attempt occurred in 1715, soon after the death of Anne and the accession of the first Hanoverian king, the eldest son of Sophie, as [George I of Great Britain](#). This rising (known as *The 'Fifteen*) envisaged simultaneous uprisings in Wales, Devon, and Scotland. However, government arrests forestalled the southern ventures. In Scotland, John Erskine, [Earl of Mar](#), nicknamed *Bobbin' John*, raised the Jacobite clans but proved to be an indecisive leader and an incompetent soldier. Mar captured Perth, but let a smaller government force under the [Duke of Argyll](#) hold the Stirling plain. Part of Mar's army joined up with risings in northern England and southern Scotland, and the Jacobites fought their way into England before being defeated at the [Battle of Preston](#), surrendering on 14 November 1715. The day before, Mar had failed to defeat Argyll at the [Battle of Sheriffmuir](#). At this point, James belatedly landed in Scotland, but was advised that the cause was hopeless. He fled back to France. An attempted Jacobite invasion with Spanish assistance in 1719 met with little support from the clans and ended in defeat at the [Battle of Glen Shiel](#).¹

1715 Jacobite Rising

- Following the death of James VII & I in 1701, the claim to the British throne was taken up by his son, Prince James Francis Edward Stuart, who became known as “The Old Pretender”.
- With the death of Queen Anne in 1701, and the British throne passing to the Elector of Hanover, who became George I, there was widespread disaffection.
- The Old Pretender had been in correspondence for several years with John Erskine, 22nd Earl of Mar and, in 1715, with the unpopularity of the Hanoverian Government in the ascendancy, called upon him to raise the Highland clans. By September, Mar had raised 8,000 men.

Battle of Preston

9th-14th November 1715

- A Jacobite army under Brigadier William Mackintosh of Borlum crossed the Firth of Forth and marched south to join up with a force raised in Northumberland. The Highlanders were reluctant to cross the Border, but were reassurance that they would be welcomed. This was not the case and finding themselves surrounded by the Hanoverian army at Preston, they surrendered.

Battle of Sheriffmuir

13th November 1715

- The Jacobite army led by the Earl of Mar was attacked near Dunblane by the Government army led by John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll. Although Argyll's forces withdrew, both sides claimed victory.
- The following month, The Old Pretender landed at Peterhead, but finding enthusiasm among his supporters at a very low ebb, returned to France.

Battle of Glenshiel

10th June 1719

- A force of Spaniards accompanied by William Mackenzie, 5th Earl of Seaforth, George Keith, 10th Earl Marischal, and the Marquess of Tullibardine, son of the 1st Duke of Atholl, landed in Scotland to support the Jacobite Cause. They established themselves at Eilean Donan Castle where they were joined by Rob Roy Macgregor, Clan Macrae, Cameron of Locheil and Lord George Murray. When Eilean Donan came under fire from five Royal Navy ships and captured, however, it was found to have been largely abandoned. At nearby Glenshiel, the Government forces confronted the Spaniards and the Jacobites, but when the support that the Jacobites had been promised from the Lowland Scotland failed to arrive, they scattered.

1715 Jacobite Rising

- His father having appointed him Prince Regent, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, “The Young Pretender”, raised the Jacobite standard at Glenfinnan on the Scottish mainland to rally the Highland Clans.
- With men from Clan Donald and Clan Cameron, he marched on Edinburgh and took up residence at the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

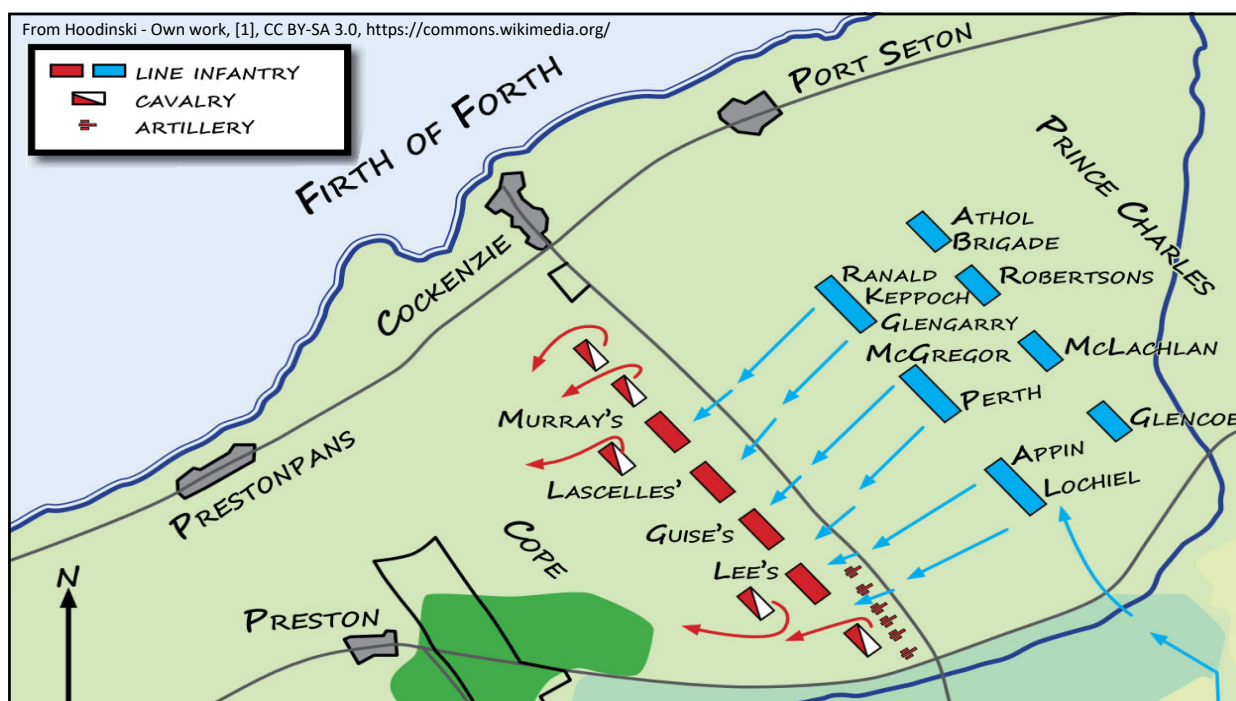
The Forty-Five

- [Charles Edward Stuart](#), son of the *Old Pretender*, often referred to as *Bonnie Prince Charlie* or the *Young Pretender*, landed on the island of [Eriskay](#) in the [Outer Hebrides](#).^[142] Several clans unenthusiastically joined him. At the outset he was successful, taking Edinburgh^[143] and then defeating the only government army in Scotland at the [Battle of Prestonpans](#).^[144] The Jacobite army marched into England, took Carlisle and advanced as far as south as Derby. However, it became increasingly evident that England would not support a Roman Catholic Stuart monarch. The Jacobite leadership had a crisis of confidence and they retreated to Scotland as two English armies closed in and Hanoverian troops began to return from the continent.^[145] Charles' position in Scotland began to deteriorate as the Whig supporters rallied and regained control of Edinburgh. After an unsuccessful attempt on Stirling, he retreated north towards Inverness. He was pursued by the [Duke of Cumberland](#) and gave battle with an exhausted army at [Culloden](#) on 16 April 1746, where the Jacobite cause was crushed.^[146]

Battle of Prestonpans

21st September 1745

- (aka **Battle of Tranent** or **Battle of Gladsmuir**).
- With news of the Jacobite occupation of Edinburgh, Sir John Cope, Commander of the Government army in Scotland, rallied his soldiers at Dunbar and marched north towards the Capital.
- The two armies met at Tranent and, as dawn broke, Cope's dragoons were destroyed by a Highland charge. It took only ten minutes for the Government army to be totally overwhelmed.



Battle of Inverurie

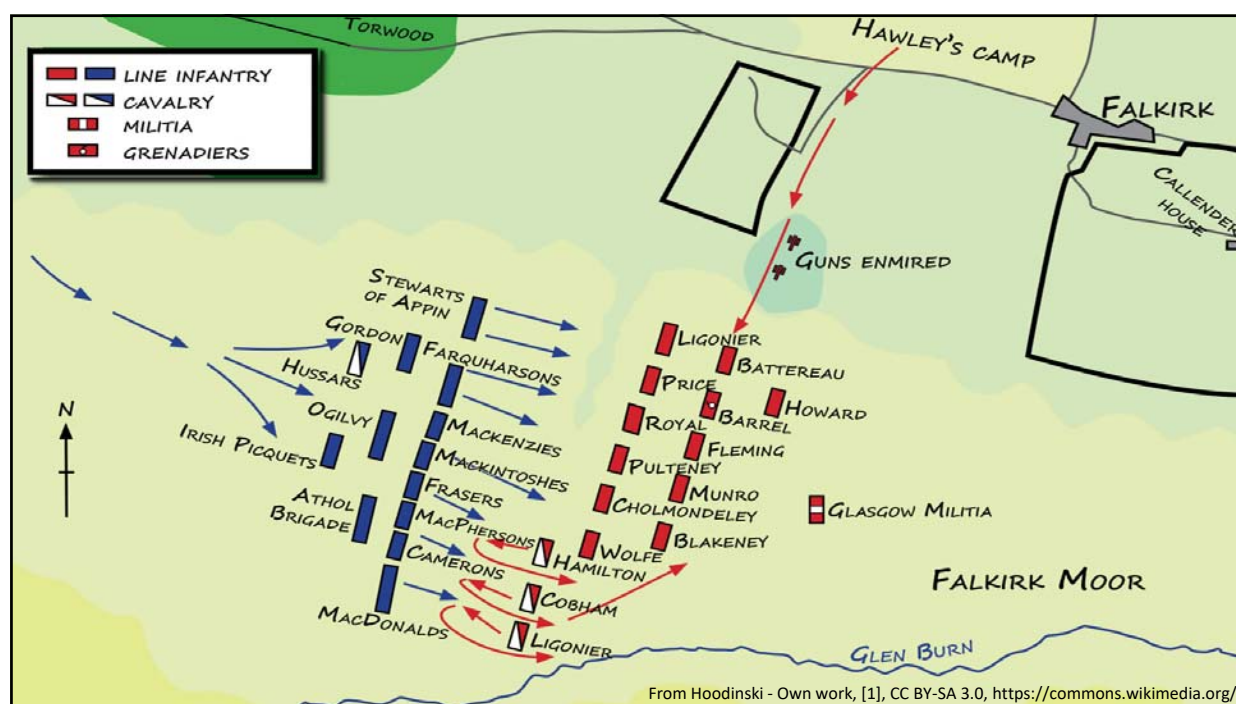
23rd December 1745

- To stop to Jacobite recruitment, John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudon, Hanovarian Commander-in-Chief in the Highlands, sent a force of MacLeods, Grants and Munros to confront Lord Lewis Gordon and his Jacobites at Aberdeen.
- Finding themselves greatly outnumbered, they were driven back into their own territory.

Battle of Falkirk Muir

17th January 1746

- After a failed attempt to invade England, the Jacobites moved to Glasgow to seige Stirling Castle.
- English Commander Lieutenant General Henry Hawley brought an army from Newcastle to Edinburgh and came face-to-face with the Jacobites at Falkirk.
- Government troops were massacred, but the Jacobites failed to press home their advantage. Hawley was soon able to re-group his army in Edinburgh.



Battle of Littleferry (Bonnar Bridge)

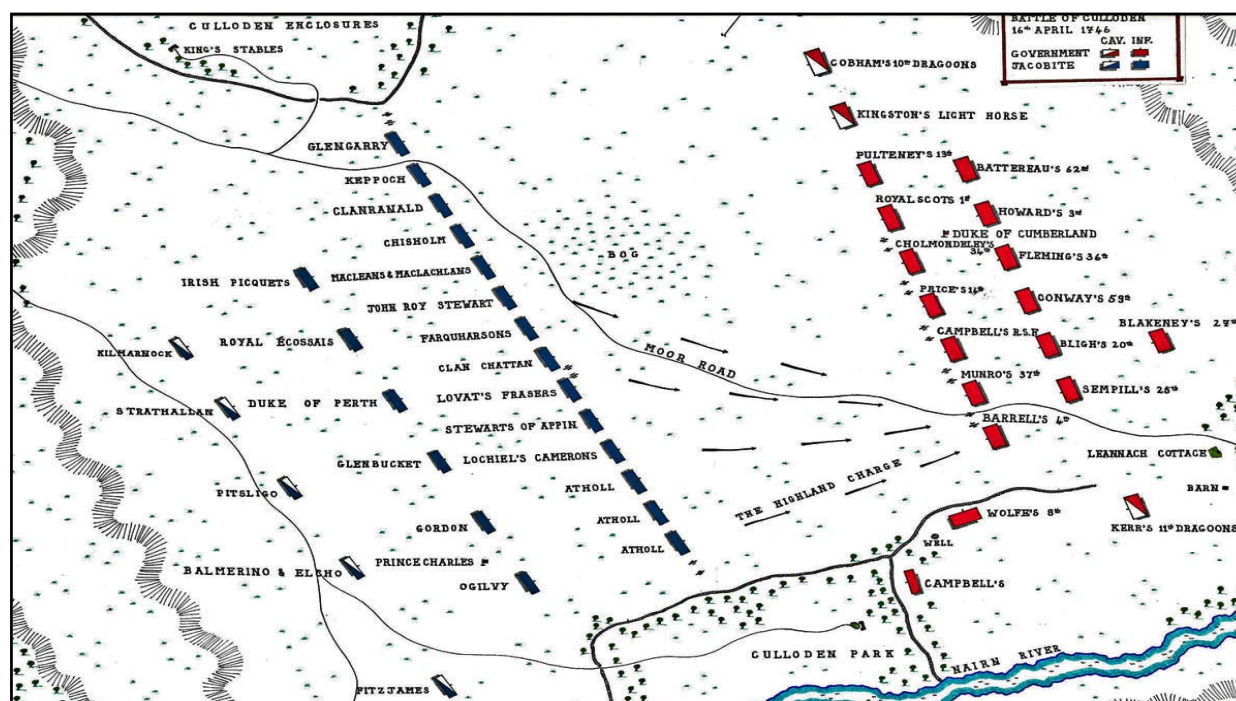
15th April 1746

- 400-500 Jacobite soldiers of the Earl of Cromartie attacked Dunrobin Castle and forced the 17th Earl of Sutherland to flee.
- Thinking they had won the day, the Jacobite officers sent their men marching off ahead of them to join Prince Charles at Inverness. They were ambushed by Ensign Mackay with 200 men who attacked down the hill into the gap between the rebel officers and their soldiers.
- Most of the Jacobites were either killed or captured.
- Cromartie was captured hiding under a bed in Dunrobin Castle.

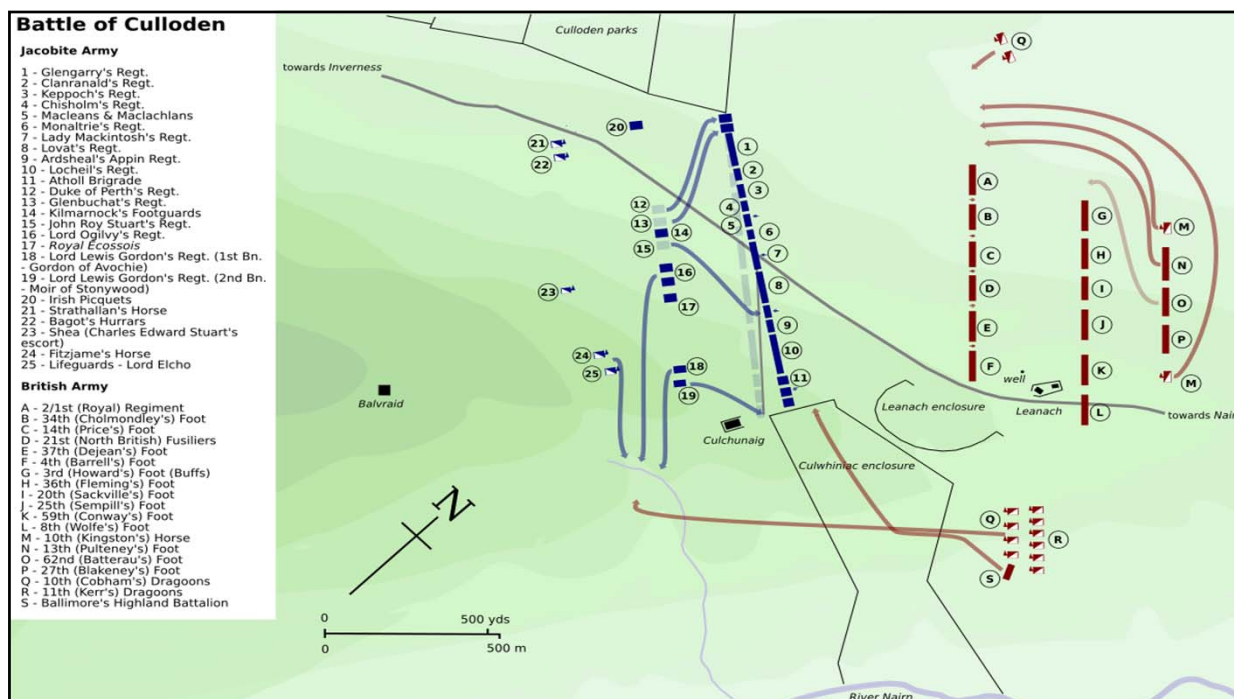
Battle of Culloden

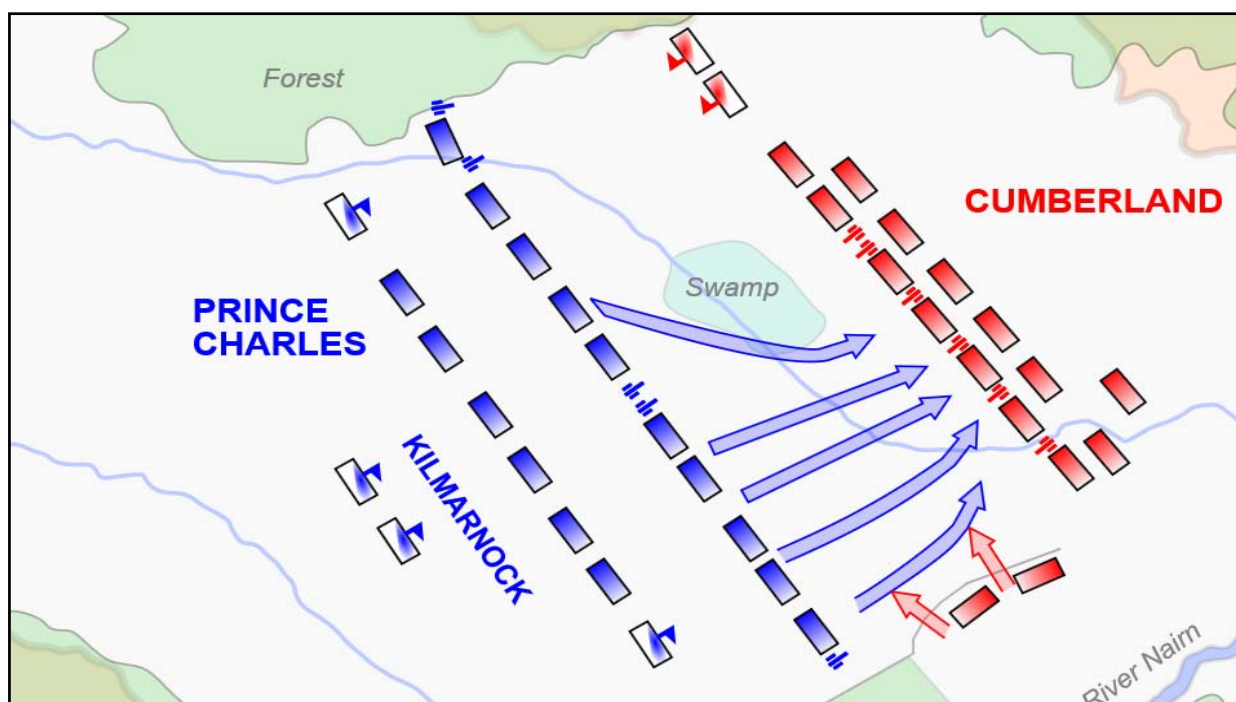
16th April 1746

- The last battle to be fought on British soil, Culloden brought to an end not only the 1745 Jacobite Rising, but the old Highland way of life.
- Prince Charles Edward Stuart based his 5,000 strong Jacobite Army near Nairn, close to Inverness. His cousin, the Duke of Cumberland, marched his well disciplined 8,000 man Royal Army to Inverness from Edinburgh.
- Prince Charles picked the terrain against the advice of his military commander Lord George Murray and his advisors. While the marshy ground made the traditional Highland Charge difficult, Charles expected the British to be the attackers.



- Cumberland refrained from attacking all morning, while cannon shells pounded the lines of waiting Jacobites.
- With demoralised Jacobite soldiers steadily deserting under the cannonade in the driving rain, Charles finally ordered an attack.
- Groups of clansmen running at top speed with broadswords, target shields and dirks, yelling their clan war cries assaulted the solid British lines into volley after volley of musket fire and cannon canister rounds.



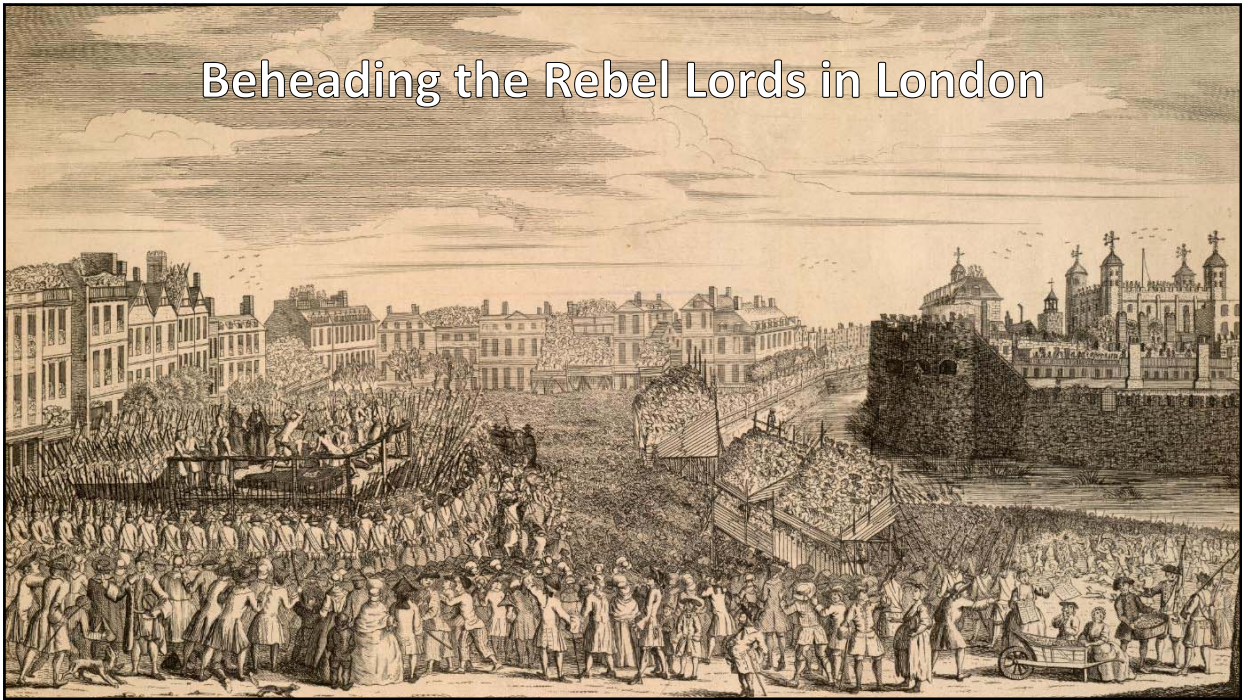


- Forced to divert around a swamp that had gone unnoticed by Charles, the clansmen bunched up against the British left flank.
- Attacking under frontal and flanking fire, at great cost they overwhelmed Barrel's 4th Foot in the first British line, only to find themselves under fire from a second line and both flanks.



- The surviving attackers turned to flee, as uncommitted Jacobite units were doing, but the British cavalry slaughtered them as they ran.
- The Jacobite army was routed.
- Prince Charles Edward Stuart escaped and spent the following five months as a fugitive before taking ship to France from Borrodale on the Island of Skye.

Beheading the Rebel Lords in London



Aftermath

- Jacobite supporters throughout Scotland fled or were ruthlessly hunted down and slaughtered.
- The British passed laws to dismantle Gaelic society and to break its will. For example, kilts were banned.
- Foreign powers abandoned the Jacobite cause, with the court in exile forced to leave France.
- The Old Pretender died in 1760 and the Young Pretender, without legitimate issue, in 1788.