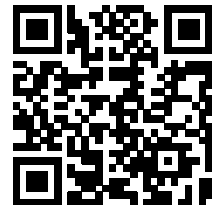


name: \_\_\_\_\_

class: \_\_\_\_\_

date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Jacobites and the Glorious Revolution



The Jacobites were supporters of King James II of England. James was \_\_\_\_\_, and his religion caused tension. In 1688, the Glorious \_\_\_\_\_ replaced James with his Protestant daughter Mary and her husband, \_\_\_\_\_ of Orange. The Jacobites did not accept this change. They believed \_\_\_\_\_ and his descendants were the true heirs to the throne.

The first Jacobite \_\_\_\_\_ happened in 1689. It aimed to restore James II. The rebellion was mainly in \_\_\_\_\_, where many still supported James. However, the uprising failed. James could not regain his \_\_\_\_\_ and fled to France. His supporters did not give up, leading to further conflicts.

The next major \_\_\_\_\_ was in 1715, known as "the Fifteen." This time, James II's son, James Francis Edward \_\_\_\_\_, led the Jacobites. Again, the main support came from Scotland. Despite early \_\_\_\_\_, the rebellion was eventually crushed. The British government took strong actions to prevent future \_\_\_\_\_.

In 1745, the last significant Jacobite uprising occurred. This was led by \_\_\_\_\_ Edward Stuart, also known as Bonnie Prince Charlie. He was the grandson of James II. This \_\_\_\_\_ reached further into England, but it too ended in defeat. The Battle of Culloden in 1746 was the final \_\_\_\_\_. The Jacobites were decisively beaten, and Charles fled.

The defeat of the Jacobites had lasting \_\_\_\_\_. It marked the end of serious threats to the British throne from the Stuart line. The British government worked to integrate Scotland more fully to prevent further \_\_\_\_\_. Today, the Jacobite cause is remembered in history and folklore. It symbolizes a fight for \_\_\_\_\_ and legitimacy in a changing political landscape.

rebellions James Charles Stuart crown Revolution rebellion William clash  
successes Catholic rising Scotland attempt loyalty impacts uprisings