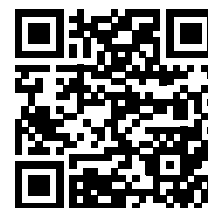


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Jacobites and the Stuart Dynasty



During the 17th and early 18th centuries, the _____ were supporters of the deposed Stuart kings of England. Their movement was named after the Latin form of James, which is _____, reflecting their support for James II of England who was overthrown in 1688. The Jacobites aimed to restore the Stuart _____ to the throne, believing that they were the legitimate rulers by divine right.

Many Jacobites were motivated by _____ to their former king, religious convictions, and a rejection of the changes in government that occurred after the _____ Revolution. This event brought William of Orange and Mary II to power, which was a turning point for British constitutional _____. The Jacobites found their strongest support in Scotland, where clans and Catholic communities resisted the new Protestant _____.

The Jacobite risings took place over several decades, with major uprisings in 1715 and 1745. The Battle of _____ in 1746 marked the end of the Jacobite cause, where Charles Edward Stuart, also known as Bonnie Prince Charlie, led a disastrous _____ that ultimately failed to reclaim the throne.

After their defeat at Culloden, the Jacobites faced harsh _____. Laws were enacted to dismantle the clan system and integrate Scotland more directly into the United Kingdom. The wearing of the _____ was banned, and the traditional Gaelic culture was severely undermined.

Despite their failures, the Jacobites left a romantic _____ in British history. They are often remembered for their passionate loyalty and the dramatic, tragic elements of their _____. Today, they are a popular subject in books, films, and other forms of cultural expression, reflecting the enduring _____ with this turbulent period of British history.

repressions Glorious fascination family campaign tartan rulers legacy
Jacobus loyalty struggle Culloden Jacobites monarchy