class:

## Marian Civil War and Scottish Reformation



The Marian Civil War, a pivotal conflict in Scot	rtish history, began in 1567 after
, Queen of Scots,	was forced to abdicate her throne. This event split
Scotland into two hostile camps. On one side w	vere Mary's, who wished to
see her regain the throne and continue the pro	actice of Catholicism. On the other side were the
, who supported th	e infant King James VI and were keen on advancing
the Protestant Reformation.	
The war highlighted the deep religious	in Scotland. The Protestants, led
by figures like James Stewart, Earl of Moray, f	
authority. They s	aw Mary's Catholic alliances as a threat to their
religious and political aspirations. In contrast	, Mary's supporters viewed her as the legitimate ruler
and defender of the	faith in Scotland.
Throughout the conflict, battles and skirmishe	s were frequent, and both sides sought support from
powerful Mary lo	oked to France, traditionally an ally of Scottish
Catholics, while the Protestant leaders leaned	on for support. This
external involvement further intensified the c	conflict, turning it into a part of the wider European
between Protesta	int and Catholic states.
The war eventually concluded with the defeat o	f Mary's forces at the Battle of
in 1568. Mary fled	to England, where she became a political prisoner.
Her marked the e	nd of significant Catholic resistance in Scotland and
solidified the Protestant	over Scottish politics and religion.
This period was crucial for the Scottish Reform	nation. It not only cemented
as the dominant r	religion but also reshaped the political landscape of
Scotland. The end of the Marian	marked a turning point where religious
affiliations were firmly tied to political power,	influencing Scottish for
generations to come.	
Protestants neighbors Langside C	atholic Papal struggle control society
England Mary divisions Civil War	capture    supporters    Protestantism