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date: _____

Mary Queen of Scots and the Tudors



Mary, Queen of Scots, was a key figure in _____ England's political drama. Born into the Stuart dynasty, she became _____ at just six days old after her father's death. As a child, Mary was sent to _____ to secure a Catholic alliance, growing up in the French court. Her marriage to _____, the Dauphin of France, strengthened her claim to the English throne, which was a point of _____ since she was a Catholic.

When Francis died, Mary returned to Scotland, a country torn by religious _____. Her rule was marked by a series of political missteps and controversial _____, including her marriage to Lord Darnley. This union was meant to strengthen her claim to _____ but ultimately led to turmoil. Darnley's murder and Mary's subsequent marriage to the Earl of _____, who was suspected of killing Darnley, scandalized her reign.

These _____ diminished her popularity and support among the Scottish nobility, leading to her forced _____ in favor of her infant son, James VI. Seeking protection, Mary fled to _____, where she became a political prisoner of her cousin, Queen _____. Elizabeth saw Mary as a threat due to her legitimate claim to the English throne and her potential as a Catholic _____ for opposition.

Mary spent the next nineteen years in captivity before being implicated in the _____ Plot, which aimed to assassinate Elizabeth and place Mary on the English throne. This led to her trial and eventual _____, marking a tragic end for the Scottish queen. Her death, however, secured the Protestant _____ in England, indirectly leading to the unification of Scotland and England under her son, _____.

France events abdication Tudor conflicts Francis contention figurehead
decisions James Babington queen succession Bothwell Elizabeth execution
England power