class:

Mary, Queen of Scots and the Reformation



During the turbulent period of the	Reformatio	n, Mary, Queen of Scots,
played a pivotal role. Born into a Catholic	, she	was thrust into a realm
divided by religious conflict. After spending	her early years in	, Mary
returned to Scotland as a young queen, faci		
	, which ofter	
Protestant nobles.		
Mary's reign was marked by her efforts to s	stabilize her	while maintaining
her religious beliefs. She sought to navigate		
Lord This union,		
ambitions that threatened the balance of po		
, by Darnley and h	nis conspirators, only deepene	d the national crisis.
The situation worsened when Darnley was m	ysteriously killed in an explos	ion at
o' Field, for which	h many suspected Mary hersel	f. This scandal paved the
way for her forced abdication and eventual i	imprisonment. Mary's son,	,
was crowned James VI of Scotland, under th		s, fundamentally altering
the religious	- .	
Throughout her troubled reign, Mary's actio	ons and decisions left a lasting	9
on the Scottish R	Reformation. Her attempts to	restore Catholicism
polarized her subjects and intensified religio	ous	. Her eventual capture by
English forces marked the end of her direct	t influence, yet her	continued
to shape Scottish history.		
In exile and later imprisonment, Mary beca	me a symbol of the Catholic c	ause, inspiring plots like
the Babington to	restore her to power. Her exe	ecution in 1587, ordered by
Queen Elizabeth I, underscored the deadly in	ntertwining of politics and	
during the era. Mary, Queen of Scots, rema	iins a figure of fascination and	l controversy, embodying
the complexities of the Scottish		
legacy Darnley kingdom Rizzio	dvnastv landscape Fr	rance Scottish

