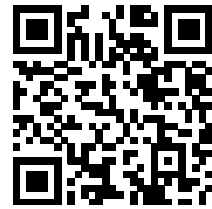


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

National Covenant and Scottish Reformation



The _____ in Scotland was a major religious upheaval that sought to challenge the authority of the Pope and promote Protestant _____. During the 16th century, many Scots were influenced by reformers like John Knox who preached Protestant ideals. The _____ Covenant, signed in 1638, played a crucial role in solidifying these changes. This document was essentially a _____ made by the Scottish people to defend their newfound Protestant beliefs against any attempts by the _____ to enforce religious changes, particularly the imposition of unwanted practices from the Anglican Church.

The signing of the _____ took place in Greyfriars Kirkyard in Edinburgh. It was not just a religious act but also a strong political _____ against the rule of Charles I. This event marked a significant moment in Scottish _____, as it represented a collective stand for religious and civil liberty. The Covenanters, as the _____ were known, were willing to fight to maintain the purity of their church from any outside _____.

The impact of the National Covenant extended beyond religious circles; it influenced the political landscape of _____ and England for years to come. The Covenanters formed armies to defend their cause, which led to the _____ Wars against the English monarchy. These conflicts were part of the larger struggle during the _____ of the Three Kingdoms, which included the English Civil War.

The legacy of the National Covenant is still evident today in Scotland. It fostered a sense of _____ and national identity among Scots, highlighting their commitment to both religious reform and political _____. The principles of the Covenant continue to influence Scottish Presbyterianism, shaping the church's _____ on various social and political issues.

king Wars sovereignty Reformation Bishops signatories stance National statement teachings Covenant promise history unity influences Scotland