

name: \_\_\_\_\_

class: \_\_\_\_\_

date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Scottish Covenanters and Reformation



In the 17th century, the Scottish Reformation took a decisive turn with the rise of the \_\_\_\_\_ . These religious and political reformers were staunch supporters of Presbyterianism, opposing the \_\_\_\_\_ practices imposed by the monarchs of England. They signed the National Covenant in 1638, pledging to defend their \_\_\_\_\_ and resist changes to their church governance. This document was a powerful statement against the interference of King \_\_\_\_\_ I, who sought to unify the religion across Scotland and England under his control. Covenanters organized massive \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss and protest these changes, which often led to open conflict. Notable among these was the \_\_\_\_\_ Wars, which were direct confrontations with royal authorities. The Covenanters' influence was not limited to \_\_\_\_\_ ; they also helped establish the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which played a crucial role in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Scottish religious life. Despite facing severe persecution, including imprisonment and execution, their \_\_\_\_\_ continued to inspire resistance and shaped Scottish society for generations. Figures like Alexander \_\_\_\_\_ and Archibald Johnston were prominent leaders whose writings and actions galvanized support across various \_\_\_\_\_ of society. Their legacy is remembered for its significant contribution to the establishment of religious \_\_\_\_\_ and the shaping of modern Scottish identity. Through their efforts, the Covenanters ensured that \_\_\_\_\_ would remain a central part of Scotland's religious and cultural landscape.

Covenanters Charles Henderson strata Anglican Presbyterianism

gatherings administration battles faith movement freedom Bishops'