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# The Impact of Monasteries in Scotland



In the middle ages, Scottish monasteries played a crucial role in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Scotland. These religious communities were not just centers of \_\_\_\_\_, but also of learning, agriculture, and art. Monks in these monasteries lived according to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Saint Benedict, which emphasized \_\_\_\_\_, work, and communal life. One of the most famous monasteries, \_\_\_\_\_, was founded by Saint Columba in the 6th century. It became a key site for the \_\_\_\_\_ of Scotland. Monasteries like Iona were also important \_\_\_\_\_ centers, where monks would copy and illuminate manuscripts, preserving knowledge that might have otherwise been lost. The \_\_\_\_\_, where these manuscripts were made, was vital for the spread of \_\_\_\_\_ throughout Scotland and beyond. Monasteries also contributed to the economy by engaging in \_\_\_\_\_, brewing, and even trade. They managed large tracts of \_\_\_\_\_, which helped to improve agricultural techniques and increase \_\_\_\_\_. Despite their importance, many monasteries faced decline during the \_\_\_\_\_ in the 16th century, when their lands were seized and their \_\_\_\_\_ were suppressed. However, the legacy of these monasteries remains significant in Scottish \_\_\_\_\_, reflecting their role in shaping the social, economic, and cultural landscape of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- country
- Iona
- Rule
- Reformation
- development
- ideas
- practices
- farming
- land
- history
- cultural
- Christianization
- scriptorium
- prayer
- worship
- production