

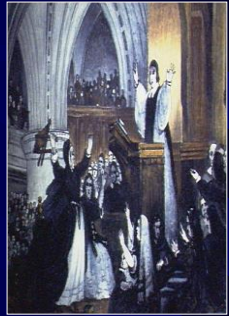
Scottish Reformation and Covenanting History

Part 2

1

2nd Scottish Reformation Commences

- 1637 The reaction - Jenny Geddis
- 1637 (25th August) Privy Council decree it's compulsory to purchase Service Book.
- 1637 (29th Sept.) Petition sent to PC
- 1637 (17th Oct.) PC response
- People flood into Edinburgh
- 1637 (15th Nov.) The Four Tables are set up – Nobles, Gentlemen, Burgesses, Ministers

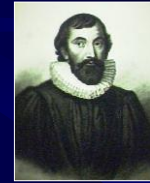


Dean Hanny - Jenny Geddis

2

The National Covenant

- 1638 (20th Feb) 'The Proclamation'
- 1638 (26th Feb) Covenant renewed
 - 1580 Covenant
 - Legal section, comprised laws against Popery
 - A practical application
- Alexander Henderson
 - Born in Fife
 - Graduated in 1603 St Andrews
 - Taught philosophy
 - 1614 Ordained to ministry at Leuchars
 - Converted under Robert Bruce preaching John 10
 - Moderator GA in 1638
- Archibald Johnston of Warriston



Alexander Henderson



Johnston of Warriston

Public Swearing of National Covenant



National Covenant



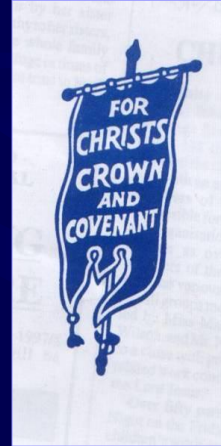
Signing at Greyfriars

1638 (19th February/1st March)

The National Covenant was signed in Greyfriars Churchyard.

The National Covenant – Its Effect

- It reasserted the public's desire to renounce Roman Catholicism.
- It asserted the necessity of the King to rule within the bounds of his authority.
- It gave rise to the first free General Assembly for 36 years - held in Glasgow.
- Charles 1 raises an army to fight the Scots under General Leslie - Bishop's Wars



5

The English Dimension


- 1640 Long Parliament in England called
- 1642 Civil war breaks out in England
- 1643 English suggest a military union to the Scots
Westminster Assembly of Divines established – 7 Scots.
'Solemn League and Covenant' produced by AH
- 1646 Charles I surrenders to the Scottish Army

6


Scotland under Cromwell

A period of calm and growth


- 1649 Charles 1 executed by English Par.
- 1650 Charles II comes to Scotland, signs National Covenant
- 1650 Cromwell comes to Scotland
- 1651 (1st January) Charles II crowned King of Scotland at Scone by Marquis of Argyle.
- 1651 Some Scots attack England and are defeated
- 1651 Charles II flees to France and Cromwell rules Scotland and allows freedom of worship
- 1658 Cromwell dies



Charles I executed



Cromwell

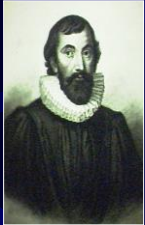


Charles II crowned


1660 - Restoration of Charles II

and the onslaught of persecution


1. Charles call the 'Drunken Parliament' passes Legislation to make him absolute monarch and repeal all Acts since 1633 – Act Recissory
2. Appoints Archbishop Sharp and goes after the Reformation leaders.




Alexander Henderson




Samuel Rutherford



Archibald Campbell



James Guthrie



Johnston of Warriston

3. Has the National Covenant publicly burnt.
4. Legislates to outlaw Presbyterianism and restores Episcopalianism

8

Charles II's persecution intensifies

- 1662 (June) The Abjuration Act declares National Covenant illegal and public office bearers had to take an oath accordingly
- 1662 (1st October) The Ejection – over 300 ministers forced to leave their churches.



Vacating the manse



Ministering the Word in the home.

9

The feeding of the flock continued *even in the face of huge fines*



Communion



Baptism

- Rafts of legislation introduced to deal with ministers and Conventicles:

Huge fines put on preachers

Then on ordinary people for listening.

Colin Campbell of Glentibbart.	500	0	0
The laird of Otter	2,000	0	0
uncan Campbell of Enlane	1,200	0	0
Colin Campbell of Arteneish	800	0	0
John Campbell, bailie of Glenderule	300	0	0
John Ger-Campbell of Glenderule	240	0	0
John Mackernaise of Ishanzelaw	400	0	0
— Campbell of Gargathie	500	0	0
— Campbell of Lochzel	3,000	0	0
John M'Arthur of Dullosken	400	0	0
Fines	Summa totalis,	£1,017,353	6 s

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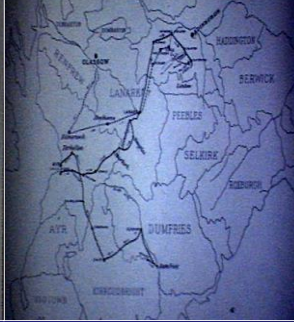
1666 Rullion Green ~ the first Battle



Grier



Sir James Turner



The route taken to Edinburgh



General Tam Dalziel

Rullion Green ~ the consequences



Death on Pentland hillside



Death on the way home



Taken captive



Torture



Death at the scaffold



Hung, drawn and quartered

1669 -1672 ~ 'The Carrot' Approach

In the years between 1669-1672 the authorities unable to crush the Covenanters adopted a softer approach which had two elements to it - 'Indulgences' and 'Accommodation'

- 'Indulgences' were inducements offered to handpicked ejected ministers, men who were considered likely to accept them, to get them to return to their pulpits.
- The 'Accommodation' was a unique attempt to build bridges.

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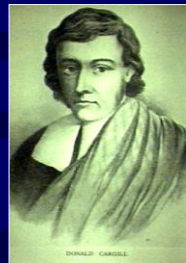
4 Key Covenanter Leaders



Alexander Peden



Richard Cameron



Donald Cargill

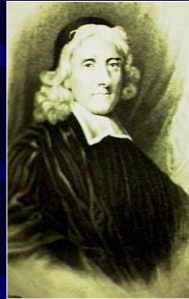


James Renwick



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3rd May 1679 - Assassination of James Sharp



Archbishop Sharp



The assassination of Archbishop Sharp



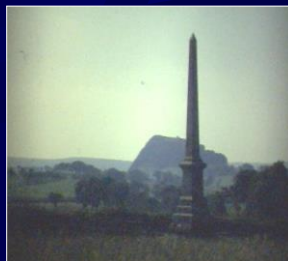
The Cairn

15

1st June 1679 - Battle of Drumclog



James Graham



Loudon Hill



Robert Douglas & Sir Robert Hamilton

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Slide 17



Slide 18



James VII – ‘The Killing Times.’

James VII / II becomes king 1685. A Roman Catholic, he oversees a reign of terror; 1685-1688 known as ‘The Killing Times’



A typical piece of his legislation was the introduction of the death penalty for attendance at conventicles – introduced 4th May 1685



19

The cost of loving Christ - John Brown



Priest Hill, Muirkirk



John Graham shoots John Brown



Isabel holds the dead body of her husband



John Brown's grave

20

The cost of loving Christ - the Margarets

11th May 1685 – Margaret Wilson and Margaret McLauchlane are drowned in the Solway at Wigtown.



21

Memorials Everywhere



22

Glorious Revolution 1688

- James VII forced to abdicate
- William of Orange and Mary on throne
- Scottish Church established as Presbyterian
- Peace throughout Scotland