



# BIRD MUNC I

Blacksburg International Relations & Diplomacy  
Model United Nations Conference

## KILTS, CLANS, AND CONCLAVES: SCOTLAND'S JACOBITE UPRISING, 1745



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Crisis Committees | Blacksburg, VA



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## DEI & Content Statement

Prejudice against anyone due to their race, gender, sexual orientation, or other identity will not be tolerated.

Any delegates found to violate this policy, following thorough investigation, will be immediately disqualified from awards in their respective committee and will be subject to suspension from the conference. Any delegate found to be engaging in harmful conduct, such as violence, intimidation, harassment, discrimination, or threatening behavior will be removed and potentially banned from participation in future conferences.



# Letter from the Chair

BIRDMUNC I | Spring 2025

Hi Delegates,

I am Saksham Kumar, and I am thrilled to welcome you to this historic crisis committee at the very first edition of Virginia Tech's collegiate conference, BIRDMUNC. I am a freshman here at Tech, currently studying General Engineering with the intention to pursue Computer Science. I have always held an interest in foreign affairs and have been doing Model UNs since middle school. Most of my experience stems from circuits in New York and India, and I am very excited to be part of BIRDMUNC I as your chair for this committee.

I have always found historic crisis committees to be some of the most interesting and heated committees, both as a delegate and as a chair. They provide opportunities to come up with unique solutions that may seem illogical in a present crisis committee, but the historic element allows 'out of the box' arcs to flow smoother. I believe this committee, focused on the Jacobite Uprising of 1745, will provide all of you with the opportunity to be as creative as you'd like.

Europe in the 1700s was muddled with conflict, and I am sure you will find the challenges thrown in this committee both challenging yet enjoyable. I have seen delegates fast-track the invention of future weapons, try to utilize divine intervention, and use other 'unorthodox' methods in their arcs in previous conferences, and while I would not recommend following those exact paths, or be able to guarantee backroom will pass those notes, I encourage you to be creative and utilize the premise of this committee to its fullest extent.

We hope you have a great time both in and out of committee at this edition of BIRDMUNC, and hope we are able to give you an enjoyable experience to walk away from.

Sincerely,

Saksham Kumar

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# Letter from the Crisis Director

Hi everyone,

Welcome to BIRDMUNC I! I am super excited to be serving both as your Secretary-General and as your crisis director. This is my last semester at VT, so I feel very privileged that I'm able to crisis direct for a collegiate conference before I graduate!

I'm a third-year Political Science major with a Legal Studies concentration graduating a year early with minors in Environmental Policy & Planning and Peace Studies & Social Justice. In other words, I'm a senior who's looking to go to law school next fall! This is my third year with the club, and I'm currently serving on the executive board as Crisis Training Chair.

My inspiration for this committee was the show *Outlander*. While this committee has nothing to do with the actual show, it's set in the same historical context as it. I love learning about history, but for me the best part is seeing it come to life in Model UN! Our team worked hard to make sure that this committee is balanced with a variety of perspectives and interests, with no bias towards either the Jacobites or the British government. I'm very excited to see what solutions delegates come up with, and I look forward to a fun conference weekend!

Sincerely,

Brooklyn Oster

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# Committee Background

## Committee Overview

Committee will start in August 1745, shortly after Bonnie Prince Charlie lands in Scotland to raise support for the Stuart House. Delegates represent characters from all levels of Scottish society, with many of them being leaders of various clans. Each represents their own faction, whether it's a clan, a religious denomination, a country, or a community. Additionally, many delegates are connected through familial relations, alliances, rivalries, and loyalties.

This committee is intended to be very delegate-driven, and delegates will have a true choice between choosing to join the Jacobite cause or continuing to cooperate with the British government. If they choose to fight for the Jacobites, it is truly all-or-nothing – if committee loses against the British, they lose all possessions, titles, and land. All hopes of Scottish independence will be no more. However, if they choose to fight for the Government, they have a guaranteed win. If this path is chosen, any attempts to regain Scottish independence must be done through politics and diplomacy.

Committee will function as a traditional crisis committee with standard crisis parliamentary procedure and the two-pad system for backroom notes. We recommend that delegates do their own research on their individual characters and affiliations in addition to what is provided in the background guide.

Please note that you do not have to choose the path that your character chose historically. The events that take place in this committee are expected to deviate from real history, as we want to explore the ideas of what could have happened in the Jacobite uprising of 1745.

## History and Background

### Introduction

The Jacobite Uprising of 1745 was not primarily a revolution for Scottish freedom. Rather, it was a revolt against the manner in which Scotland was being ruled by the English and was complicated by clan loyalties and tradition. While it's true that many who fought for Scotland were fighting for the hope of dissolving the union between England and Scotland, the primary reason was to restore the Stuarts to the throne. It was believed by many that if they aided Bonnie Prince Charlie and the Stuart House and succeeded, Scotland would be given partial or full sovereignty as a show of gratitude.



# Committee Background

### The Glorious Revolution

The trigger of this dissent took place in 1688, when the Glorious Revolution deposed the Stuart line from the throne of Great Britain. King James II's son, James Francis Edward Stuart, was born in June 1688 and displaced William of Orange and his wife, Mary, from the line of succession to the throne of England. King James II was Catholic and maintained an absolutist rule over the majority Protestant English population. He was unpopular among the English citizens, and many were waiting for his rule to end so that the Protestant heirs, William and Mary, could ascend to the throne. When James Francis Edward Stuart's birth displaced William and Mary from the throne, civil unrest broke out. The people invited William of Orange to take the throne by force, and he complied.

The Glorious Revolution was a bloodless coup and William of Orange was named King William III upon its completion. James II fled to mainland Europe with his son and lived out his days in exile in Italy and then later under the protection of King Louis XIV of France. In the eyes of most common Scottish people, the revolution was fundamentally wrong – they believed in divine right and that the Stuart line was chosen by God to rule Britain. Therefore, Scotland did not recognize King William III and his descendants as their true ruler. This was only one of many tensions between the English elite and the people of Scotland. Intertwined with the political beliefs of the Scottish population are strong sentiments about religion, clan loyalty, tradition, and personal gain. The interaction of these factors determined who fought for the Jacobites and who fought for the Government during previous Jacobite uprisings. Many of the Scottish elite have strong ties to the British government and do not hold the same Jacobite sympathies as their constituents. This led to the loss of Scottish independence through the Acts of Union.

### Acts of Union of 1707

The Acts of Union were passed by both English and Scottish Parliament to unite the countries into one Great Britain. This was largely motivated by economic interests, and the union was carried out against the wishes of the general Scottish population. The Scottish elites who were involved in politics had financial incentives to join Great Britain and were often bribed by English elites to cast their votes in favor of the Union. This led to much unrest among the Scottish people, as they had essentially been forced to merge with another country without their consent. The terms of the Acts of Union had been drawn clearly in favor of the English, as Scotland and England were united through coinage, taxation, sovereignty, trade, Parliament, and flag. Scotland was allowed to maintain its legal and religious systems, though there were marked changes to both.



# Committee Background

After the Glorious Revolution, Parliament passed the Bill of Rights, which declared that no English monarch may be Catholic or married to a Catholic. As the Stuarts are Catholic, this means that the reinstatement of their reign would go directly against English law. Furthermore, Catholicism was outlawed in Scotland following the Scottish Reformation, when much of the country converted to Protestantism. Since then, Catholic priests and worshippers across Scotland have had to keep their faith a secret. Because of these two factors, followers of the Catholic faith are likely to support the Jacobites. Additionally, the Episcopal Church, which is an offshoot of the Anglican Church, had been abolished in Scotland in 1690 following the Glorious Revolution. This caused religious leaders to form the Scottish Episcopal Church, which was separate from the original one. However, after the Acts of Union in 1707, Episcopalian religious elites lost their power, and the Presbyterian Church became the only one in Scotland with the vast majority of Scottish citizens converting to Presbyterianism. Because of this, Episcopal priests and congregation members are Jacobite supporters, as the reinstatement of the Stuarts could mean the dissolution of the Acts of Union.

### Clan Structure and Politics

The clan structure and politics in Scotland during the Jacobite uprisings were defined by a complex hierarchy and deep-rooted loyalties that shaped Scottish society and determined allegiances. Clans were powerful, autonomous kinship groups led by chiefs who held immense authority over members and were often regarded as guardians of clan honor and tradition. A chief's decisions, whether to support the Jacobite cause or align with the British government, typically bound the entire clan to that stance.

Despite sharing the same surname or ancestry, clans with common lineages, like the MacDonalds of Clanranald and the MacDonalds of Sleat, operated as independent factions. Each clan prioritized its interests, which sometimes placed even related clans on opposing sides of political conflicts. These divisions were further influenced by regional, political, and religious factors, as well as the potential for personal gain, such as land or titles.

Clan loyalty was particularly strong in the Highlands, where Jacobite support was prevalent. Highland chiefs often aligned with the Stuarts out of tradition, religious loyalty (many Highlanders were Catholic or Episcopalian), and a desire to reclaim Scottish independence. Meanwhile, some Lowland clans, with closer ties to British governance and Presbyterianism, leaned toward supporting the British government.



# Current Situation & Questions to Consider

In this period, clan alliances were not solely driven by ideology; they were also pragmatic. Chiefs weighed the risks of losing land and titles against potential rewards, which led some to side with the British despite popular Jacobite sentiment among their people. The intricate network of familial bonds, rivalries, and regional politics created a diverse and divided landscape in Scotland. This clan-based system, and the pressures on chiefs to protect their followers' interests, profoundly influenced the political and military strategies of the Jacobite uprisings.

## Current Situation

Bonnie Prince Charlie has just landed in Scotland after obtaining a ship and volunteers from the French King. His fellow men on the island are however disappointed as they expected a French army to accompany Prince Charlie, aiding in their effort to recapture the throne. This disappointment is most vocally voiced by Norman MacLeod and MacDonald of Sleat. Additionally, John Cameron, brother of Donald Cameron, voiced his disapproval of the plan going forward.

Having failed his promise of 6000 French soldiers and additional support, Bonnie Prince Charlie must convince enough Clan leaders and Jacobites to support his resistance. He is accompanied with 7 of his most loyal followers: the Seven Men of Moidart; a handful of French volunteers and a French warship also support his efforts. He still has a favorable relationship with the French, but no concrete support to show his fellow men.

Other clan leaders have started to hear about his landing in Eriskay, along with the news of limited French support. They are split between joining his cause, abandoning him in favor of protecting the status of their clan, or joining the British in finally bringing harmony to the two societies.

The religious men of the island agreed about putting Bonnie Prince Charlie on the throne, but without any foreign support and the threat of losing everything that know now as their own, their support wavers too. With their influential positions, they understand the role of their words in swaying clan leaders toward bloody war or somber peace.

The clan leaders also face the dilemma of appeasing their followers while also navigating the complex relationships which exist between other existing clans. If a coalition decides to join Bonnie Prince Charlie, will not pledging the support of their people be a viable option, and if not, who are they to turn to now.



# Current Situation & Questions to Consider

## Questions to Consider

In terms of winning Scottish independence, is it better to fight the British government directly or try to gain partial sovereignty through diplomacy and politics?

What does the current political climate in Britain mean in a global context?

How does the matter of religion factor into the political climate, considering each denomination supports a different cause?

How can Scottish arts, music, and culture affect support for the Jacobite cause?

In this historical context, what are ways in which Scottish women can challenge patriarchal norms to make their voices heard and affect great social change?



## Character Dossier

### Alasdair mac Mhaighstir Alasdair

#### *Clan MacDonald of Clanranald*

Alasdair was born into Clan MacDonald of Clanranald nobility and claims descent from the famed Scottish kings Robert the Bruce and Robert II, the first Stuart monarch. He received an extensive education in Celtic mythology, Irish bardic poetry, and Scottish Gaelic and is a Gaelic bard by trade. According to rumor, hearing one of Alasdair's pro-Jacobite poems read aloud is what inspired Bonnie Prince Charlie to come back to Scotland and take the throne of Britain. Alasdair is currently a teacher at small Protestant school in the Highlands and recently published his first book written entirely in Scottish Gaelic.

### Father Alexander Cameron of Lochiel

#### *Clan Cameron of Lochiel & Roman Catholic Church*

Father Alexander is the brother of Donald Cameron, the chief of Clan Cameron of Lochiel, and Archibald Cameron, Bonnie Prince Charlie's personal physician. Alexander chose the path of religion over traditional clan duty, as he served under the House of Stuart during their exile in Italy and subsequently converted from the Scottish Episcopal Church to Roman Catholicism. He later became Jesuit and was ordained as a priest before returning to Scotland, living in the Highland wilderness. As the Catholic Church is currently outlawed in Scotland, Father Alexander has been secretly preaching to Clan Fraser of Lovat and Clan Chisolm as a "heather priest."

### Sir Alexander MacDonald of Sleat, 7th Baronet

#### *Clan MacDonald of Sleat*

After his father died in 1723, Alexander ascended to chief of Clan MacDonald of Sleat at 12 years old. He is from the Isle of Skye, which is the largest island of Scotland's Inner Hebrides and is relatively isolated from the rest of the Highlands. His wife, Anne, is originally of Clan Ogilvy – she is the widow of the former heir of the clan. Because of this, Clan Ogilvy and the MacDonalts of Sleat have close ties. Alexander's home region, his wife's family, and his people carry heavy Jacobite sympathies, but he intends to protect MacDonald of Sleat land and possessions through whatever means necessary. In order to ensure his clan's survival, Alexander's best bet is to fight for the Government – but can he do this at the price of his peoples' faith in him?



## Character Dossier

### Anne Mackintosh

#### *Clan Mackintosh*

Anne Mackintosh is a natural-born leader, as she is the daughter of the chief of Clan Farquharson and granddaughter of the laird of Clan Murray. At 18 years old, she was married off to the chief of Clan Mackintosh, Angus Mackintosh. Her family and upbringing are Jacobite, but her husband is a staunch anti-Jacobite and is rumored to have ties to the Black Watch. Anne is currently 22 years old, and while she's young, she is a promising young leader and will be a great asset to whichever side she chooses. With familial ties to other Scottish elite, she has the ability to influence politics and alliances, and many of her own clan members are strongly loyal to her.

### Archibald Cameron of Lochiel

#### *Clan Cameron of Lochiel*

As the younger brother of Father Alexander Cameron and Donald Cameron of Lochiel, the current chief of Clan Cameron, Archibald plays a significant role in his family's unwavering support for the Jacobite cause. As personal physician to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, he is a key member of Bonnie Prince Charlie's inner circle and a direct confidant of the vying prince as well. Though not one for violence, he prefers to use his skills for healing. A devout Catholic, Archibald's loyalty to his family and his faith ensure that he will risk everything for the restoration of the Stuart monarchy.

### Ewen "Cluny" MacPherson of Cluny

#### *Clan MacPherson*

Known to his peers as Cluny MacPherson, the chief of Clan MacPherson is a well-respected and just leader. Clan MacPherson is well-connected to Clan Fraser and Clan Cameron of Lochiel, as Cluny's father-in-law is Simon Fraser, and his first cousin is Donald Cameron, the current chief of Clan Cameron of Lochiel. Clan MacPherson's lands are notable for their inclusion of the famed Loch Ness, which is rumored to be swarming with English soldiers recently. While Clan MacPherson fought for the Jacobites in 1715, Cluny has no reasons to align with Jacobite forces as of yet. However, given his connections, he might be easily convinced to do so.



## Character Dossier

### George Mackay, 3rd Lord Reay

#### Clan Mackay

George Mackay is the chief of Clan Mackay. As one of the oldest members of committee, he was alive to experience the Jacobite rising of 1689, in which members of his family died in support of William of Orange. Within Clan Mackay, there is vicious internal dissent concerning who to side with. However, George is likely to side with the Government, as he led Clan Mackay against the Jacobites in the 1715 rebellion. His decision is complicated by the bloody feud between Clan Mackay and Clan Sutherland. Fortunately, George does have an ally – he enjoys a close relationship with Clan Munro, as his mother was an elite member and the two clans fought closely together in 1715.

### Henry Benedict Stuart

#### Stuart House

As the younger brother of Bonnie Prince Charlie, Henry will play a crucial role in his family's attempt for the throne. He was born while his family was exiled in Italy and is known to be quieter, more cautious, and more pious than his brother Charles. At 20 years old, Henry is one of the youngest members of committee, but he is expected to command an army at the order of his brother. However, he is not one who believes in violence and instead has a passion for his studies in theology. Henry is a devout Catholic and has spent his entire life thus far in the Papal States.

### Henry St. John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke

#### England

Henry St. John is an English politician who is no stranger to scandal. He became a member of Parliament as a young man and supported the Jacobites in the 1715 uprising. Upon their loss, he was accused of treason and fled to France, where he served as the foreign minister for James Francis Edward Stuart. During this time, Henry became involved in the Enlightenment movement – he wrote several papers on theology and became connected to many prominent philosophes, including Alexander Pope, Jonathan Swift, and Voltaire. He has been pardoned by the king and has returned to Britain, but whether or not he will support the Jacobites this time remains to be seen.

### Iain Ruadh Stiùbhart

Iain Ruadh Stiùbhart (pronounced John Roy Stewart) grew up as a commoner in the Scottish Highlands, despite his family lineage being traced to a Scottish prince from several centuries ago. He was a lieutenant in the British Army in his youth, but after being denied entrance into the Black Watch, he turned and became a spy for the House of Stuart during their exile. Iain Ruadh fought a battle as a member of the French Army in the War of Austrian Succession early in the summer of 1745, but he has since returned to Scotland. He is known among his family and close friends to be a prolific poet.



## Character Dossier

### Jean Frédéric Phélypeaux, Count of Maurepas

France

Jean-Frederic Phélypeaux, Comte de Maurepas, is a skilled French statesman and strategist, currently serving as Minister of the Navy and Secretary of State under King Louis XV. Born into an influential family of administrative nobility, he is groomed from an early age to manage France's military and naval affairs. As a result, Maurepas holds great political influence in the French court, and holds substantial connections and influence. However, he is commonly known at court to be incredibly hard to inspire and difficult to work with. Neither Jacobite nor anti-Jacobite, it will be interesting to see how he reacts to the burgeoning conflict.

### Isabella Lumsden

Isabella was raised as a staunch Jacobite and has dedicated her life to raising support for the cause. Her lover, Robert Strange, is a talented artist who works in several different mediums, including engravings and fan design. Robert earned fame among the Jacobites, as he has been charged by the Stuarts to design a new currency for when the Stuarts are reinstated as the rulers of Britain. Additionally, Isabella and Robert have worked together to create pro-Jacobite works of art, and Isabella has started to sell them to promote Jacobite sympathies. She holds considerable influence in the Scottish arts community and though she has no clan affiliation, she is quickly becoming an icon of the common people.

### Lady Jean Cameron of Glendessary

Clan Cameron of Glendessary

Lady Jean Cameron is currently serving as the de facto head of Clan Cameron of Glendessary while her older brother is abroad in Europe. While little is known about her personal life, she is rumored to have been previously married to an Irishman but was widowed and returned to Scotland. Lady Jean's father was involved in the 1715 Jacobite rebellion, but her stance has not yet been determined. However, regardless of her personal feelings, she may be duty-bound to fight for the Jacobites if it comes to it. The Camerons of Glendessary are tacksmen for the greater Clan Cameron, which means if the chief of Clan Cameron, Donald Cameron of Lochiel, calls them to fight, they must answer.



## Character Dossier

### John Campbell, 5th Duke of Argyll

#### *Clan Campbell*

Though he is an elite of Clan Campbell, John Campbell does not have strong connections to his own clan. His parents were involved in a scandal in their youth in which his father secretly married his mother, who was rumored to be having an affair with the Prince of Wales. They were socially ousted from Scotland and pushed their son into English society instead. John was sent to London at a young age to receive a formal education; he commissioned into the British military when he was 16 years old and was quickly promoted to major. After becoming a member of Parliament in 1744, he was immediately deployed to fight in the War of Austrian Succession, but he has since been redeployed back to Scotland. John is now 22 years old, and though young, he possesses extensive military experience.

### Lady Margaret Ogilvy

#### *Clan Ogilvy*

Lady Margaret is a strong-willed woman who would rather be fighting alongside her clansmen than taking refuge in the castle, whichever side that may be. Her husband is Lord David Ogilvy, Earl of Airlie and he was previously not allowed to inherit the title because of his involvement in the 1715 Jacobite uprising. He has since risen to his rightful place as laird of Clan Ogilvy, and he and Lady Margaret have ruled the clan justly. Lady Margaret has quite the choice to make in whether or not she will support the Jacobite cause – her uncles and husband are Jacobites, but her immediate family is heavily involved with the English, as her brother is currently serving as an English military official.

### Maurice de Saxe

#### *France*

Maurice de Saxe, born a bastard, is one of France's most celebrated military geniuses, known for his revolutionary tactics and unmatched prowess on the battlefield. His close friendship with Voltaire and strong ties to King Louis XV grant him significant influence at court, providing him with opportunities to command vast armies. In 1744, he leads a bold but ultimately failed invasion of Britain, hoping to place James Francis Edward Stuart—Bonnie Prince Charlie's father—on the English throne. While the campaign falters, de Saxe's military reputation remains intact. Beyond the battlefield, he is infamous for his extravagant lifestyle, indulging in wine, women, and gambling, which sparks scandal and leads to the collapse of his marriage. Yet, despite his personal excesses, Maurice de Saxe maintains a towering legacy as a brilliant strategist, a complex figure whose ambition and vices are as legendary as his military achievements.



## Character Dossier

### Ranald the 18th of Clanranald

#### *Clan MacDonald of Clanranald*

Ranald is the heir and eldest son of the chief of Clan MacDonald of Clanranald, Ranald the 17th. He was sent to France as a young man to receive an education abroad, and it was there that he met Bonnie Prince Charlie. Inspired by the Stuart cause, Ranald is expected to be one of the first Scotsmen to formally pledge himself to the Jacobites. While his father is a staunch anti-Jacobite, he is not one to restrict his son from pursuing his own passions and beliefs. As someone who is fluent in French and is one of the first followers of the Stuart House, Ranald will be a key figure in gaining support for the Jacobites.

### Sir Robert Munro, 6th Baronet

#### *Clan Munro*

Sir Robert Munro is the chief of Clan Munro and has had an extensive career in the British Parliament and military. He fought for Britain in the War of Spanish Succession and later raised Clan Munro on behalf of the Government in the Jacobite risings of 1715. Since 1710, Robert has represented Tain Burghs in Parliament, which is a constituency of several municipalities in the Scottish Lowlands. He has strong connections to the British elite both as a longtime member of Parliament and because his wife is the daughter of the Speaker of the House of Commons. Robert's allegiances lie with the Government, and he is staunchly anti-Jacobite.

### Simon Fraser, 11th Lord Lovat

#### *Clan Fraser of Lovat*

Simon Fraser is the chief of Clan Fraser of Lovat. In his youth, he was involved in a failed effort to keep Fraser lands from being seized by Clan Mackenzie. After the loss of his lands was clearly imminent, he fled to mainland Europe. During the Jacobite uprising of 1715, Simon Fraser returned to Scotland and raised his entire clan in support of the English. When the Jacobites lost, the crown took the lands from the Mackenzies and returned it to the Frasers as a show of gratitude. In the years following, Simon secretly granted religious freedom to Catholics in his clan which is particularly dangerous, as Catholicism is entirely outlawed in Scotland at this time. Though Simon supported the Government in the past, he may be convinced to join the Jacobites now that his personal interests are out of the way.



## Character Dossier

### William Sutherland, 17th Earl of Sutherland

#### *Clan Sutherland*

William Sutherland is the chief of Clan Sutherland and a former Parliament member. His father, the heir to the chiefdom, died when he was very young. Because of this, William's grandfather pushed him into British politics and William represented Sutherland in Parliament when he was 18 years old. William succeeded his grandfather and became chief in 1733, inheriting the centuries-old feud between Clan Sutherland and Clan Mackay. This rivalry started in the late 1300s and has been the cause of murders, battles, raids, hangings, and a burned-down cathedral over the last 400 years. William supports the Government, but whether or not he'll be able to work with his sworn enemies remains to be seen.



## Glossary

**The Black Watch:** A pro-Government Highland regiment composed of companies contributed by various clans. Formed by the English but administered by the Scots after the Jacobite rising of 1715 for the sole purpose of suppressing Jacobite activity. Patrol the Highlands arresting and imprisoning those they suspect of Jacobite sympathies.

**Catholic:** The religion of the House of Stuart. Outlawed in Scotland at this time but is secretly practiced by "heather priests" and some Scots families. Most English citizens are Protestant and reject Catholic rule, which was one of the primary causes of the Glorious Revolution.

**Chief:** The founder, Parliamentary representative, or leader of the whole clan. The highest position in the clan hierarchy.

**Dirk:** A traditional and symbolic stabbing knife normally worn by Scottish officers. Represents the honor of the Highlanders and is used in oath-swearing ceremonies.

**Episcopal:** Formerly the dominant church in Scotland but was largely dismantled by the 1707 Acts of Union. Repressed by the English government after the uprisings of 1715 and 1719 because so many of its members were Jacobite.

**Gaelic:** The native language of the Scottish people. Speaking and writing in Gaelic has been suppressed by the British government with English taught in place of it.

**Independent Highland Companies:** A pseudo-branch of the British army that is composed entirely of Highland companies. Officers are listed and treated as officers of the British army, though the Companies are not technically integrated. Parliament periodically raises the Companies when military conflict is imminent, notably during the 1715 and 1719 Jacobite risings.

**Kirk:** The Scottish term to refer to a church. Can also be used to refer to the Church of Scotland as a whole.

**Laird:** The owner of a large, long-established piece of Scottish estate. A position secondary to chief in the feudal clan hierarchy.

**Presbyterian:** The only officially operating church in Scotland at this time. The majority of Scottish citizens identify as Presbyterian.



## Glossary

**Protestant:** Any Christian denomination that grew out of Martin Luther's Reformation; essentially any form of Christianity that is not Catholic or Orthodox. Includes the Anglican, Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches. The vast majority of English and Scottish citizens follow some form of Protestantism.

**Tacksmen:** Direct meaning is "supporting man." This is the holder of a piece of land who pays rent to a clan. Individual tacksmen are of middle-class social standing in society. Some smaller clans are tacksmen to larger ones and have sworn allegiances to them.

**Tartan:** A patterned, multicolored cloth important to Scottish culture. Different colors and patterns are used to associate oneself with a specific clan or family. Wearing it represents one's pride and loyalty to their kinsmen.