

Lord, grant that Marshal Wade May, by thy mighty aid, Victory bring. May he sedition hush And, like a torrent, rush Rebellious Scots to crush. God save the King.

Verse added to 'God Save the King' around 1745. The verse was recorded to still be sung in 1822 and in the <u>Gentleman's Magazine</u> in 1836.

Marshal Wade was Commander-in-Chief of the English forces during the 1745 Jacobite Rising

PARALLEL H_Ictories

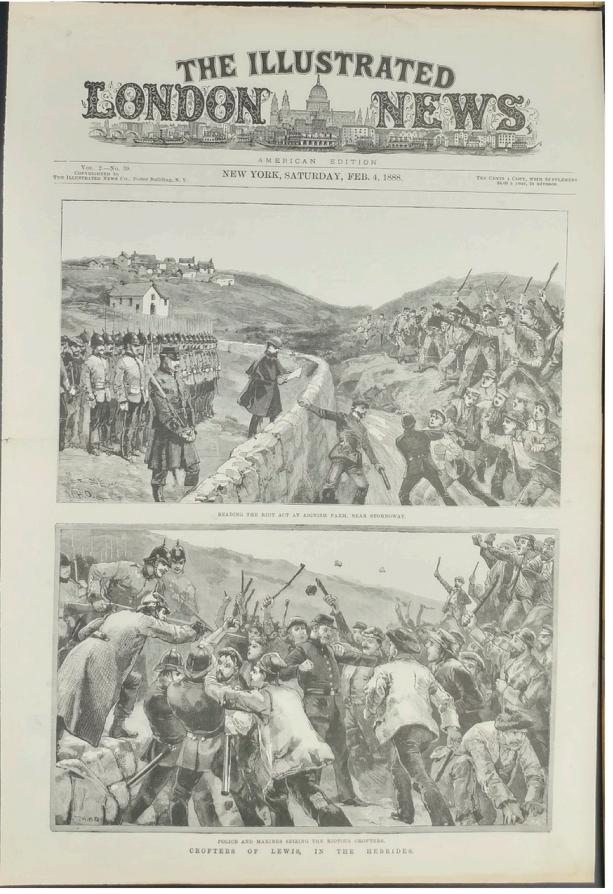
Fareweel to a' our Scottish fame, Fareweel our ancient glory; Fareweel ev'n to the Scottish name, Sae fam'd in martial story. Now Sark rins over Solway sands, An' Tweed rins to the ocean, To mark where England's province stands-Such a parcel of rogues in a nation!

What force or guile could not subdue, Thro' many warlike ages, Is wrought now by a coward few, For hireling traitor's wages. The English steel we could disdain, Secure in valour's station; But English gold has been our bane -Such a parcel of rogues in a nation!

O would, ere I had seen the day That Treason thus could sell us, My auld grey head had lien in clay, Wi' Bruce and loyal Wallace! But pith and power, till my last hour, I'll mak this declaration; We're bought and sold for English gold-Such a parcel of rogues in a nation!

Robert Burns, 'Such a parcel of rogues in a nation', 1791





Police and Marines remove crofters from the land, 1888





Scots onboard the boat to Canada, 1925



Education in Scotland today is by no means propagandafree: whilst the teacher may profess no personal opinions on the matter, the 'system' does its best to make the children little Union Jack-waving Imperialists. To urge Scottish children to think of themselves as Scots would be propaganda: to help them to forget their native speech, to neglect their traditional culture, misread their nation's history—that is not propaganda in the eyes of the Scottish Education Department.

James Huntington Whyte, editor of the Modern Scot, writing in 1934





The Gorbals, Glasgow, 1970

PARALLEL H₁ctories

The old commercial empire was in its death throes. The nation's impact on the world economy receded with the continued malaise of the heavy industries, several of which were now only kept afloat by the nationalization of steel and coal in the 1940s, lavish government subsidy intervention in the 1960s, and the overriding post-war policy by the state of commitment to full employment. It was not, therefore, surprising that when the Thatcher governments withdrew life support in the 1980s and prioritized the control of inflation over the guaranteeing of employment, the traditional pillars of Scottish industry disintegrated with frightening speed.

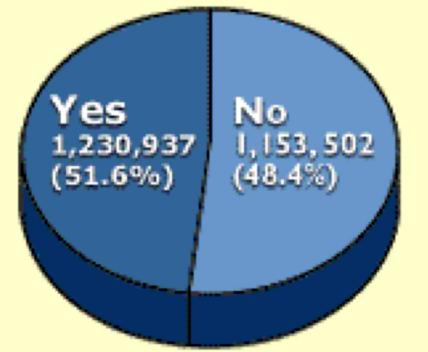
The Scottish historian, Tom Devine, in Independence or Union: Scotland's Past and Scotland's Present





1979 Referendum Question:

Do you want the provisions of the Scotland Act 1978 to be put into effect?



But devolution fails because less than 40% of total electorate votes yes.

Source: BBC

The 1979 Scottish Referendum took place on 1st March 1979. The Scotland Act 1978 proposed the creation of a Scottish Assembly, holding devolved powers from Westminster The original proposal for the referendum did not contain the requirement that 40% of the total electorate must vote yes. The English Labour MP, George Cunningham, added this requirement as an amendment.



Life expectancy in Scotland

Life expectancy for both men and women in Scotland has begun to fall.

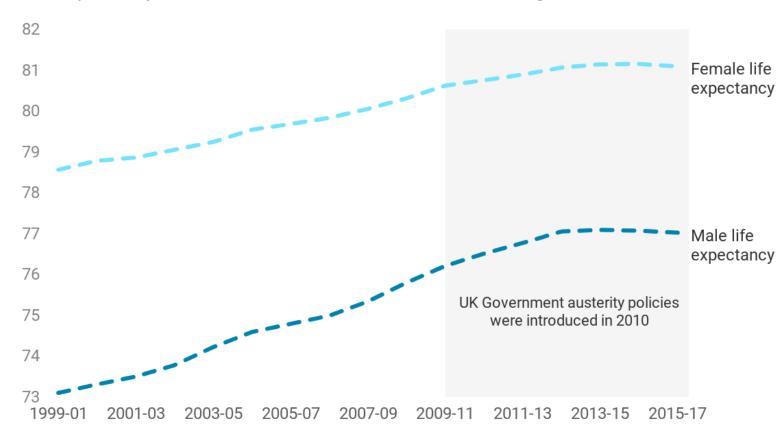


Chart: Ally Tibbitt • Source: National Records of Scotland • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper



My reasons for conjoining with England on good termes were these: that the kingdome of England is a Protestant kingdome and that, therefor, the joyneing with them was a security for our religion. 2nd, England has trade and other advantages to give us, which no other kingdome could affoord; 3rd, England has freedome and liberty, and that the joining with it was the best way to secure that to us; and 4th, that I saw no other method for secureing our peace, the two kingdomes being in the same island, and forreign assistance was both dangerous to ourselves and England and that, therefor, I was for a treatty.

James Ogilvy, Earl of Seafield, (1664-1730) was a member of the Scottish Parliament and later Lord Chancellor of Scotland 1702-4. This letter is dated 1 August 1705 from Ogilvy to Earl of Godolphin, the Lord Treasurer of England

PARALLEL H₁ctories



Bank note issued by the Royal Bank of Scotland in 1727

This note was the first note in British history on which a face is a main feature on the note.

The face is of King George II.

Article 15 of the Treaty of the Act of Union of 1707 stipulated that Scotland would be paid a lump sum- known as the Equivalent - which was to compensate Scotland for taking on a share in England's national debt.

The 'Equivalent Society' managed the fund. In 1724 the Society became the 'Equivalent Company'.

The Company requested to found a bank and in 1727 received a charter from London to found the Royal Bank of Scotland. This note was the first note issued by the new bank.



The Scottish Burgh Reform Act of 1833 vested the management of the towns in the broad middle class. It was a crucial piece of legislation that, taken together with the administrative changes... created a more powerful local state run by the Scottish bourgeoisie and reflecting their political and religious values. It was this local state, rather than a distant and usually indifferent Westminster authority, that in effect routinely governed Scotland. The absence of any form of political nationalism in Victorian Scotland is often remarked upon, especially in contrast to the history of Ireland and the European Continent at the time. But there would have been little reason for the Scots to adopt a nationalism hostile to the British state.

The Scottish historian Tom Devine in Independence or Union: Scotland's Past and Scotland's Present



'There is scarcely a house of eminence in commerce or manufactures in the Kingdom which does not to some extent owe its success to Scottish prudence, perseverance and enterprise, there is not an industrial department in which there is not a large infusion of the Scottish element in management. Within a comparatively short period in the history of the nation, its population has more than trebled. It has led the way in agricultural improvements.' page 289

<u>The Glasgow Sentinel</u> in 1853 Quoted in T.Devine, <u>The Scottish Nation</u>, p.289





Shipbuilding on the Clyde





A jute factory in Dundee, around 1900

At this time, the jute industry in Dundee employed around 50,000 Scots. The jute came from India and in Dundee jute was used to make sacks, wagon covers, the backing of carpets and linoleum. In World War One, Dundee produced the sandbags that made possible the trench warfare.

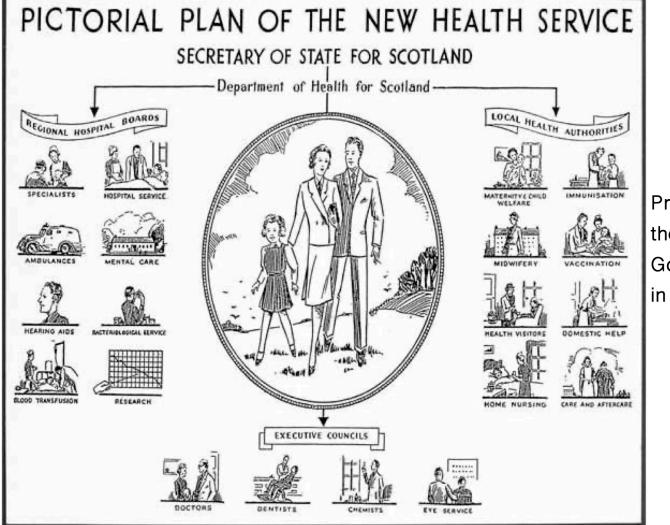




Queen Elizabeth II receives the Crown of Scotland, 24 June 1953 at a Service of Dedication in St. Giles Cathedral in Edinburgh.

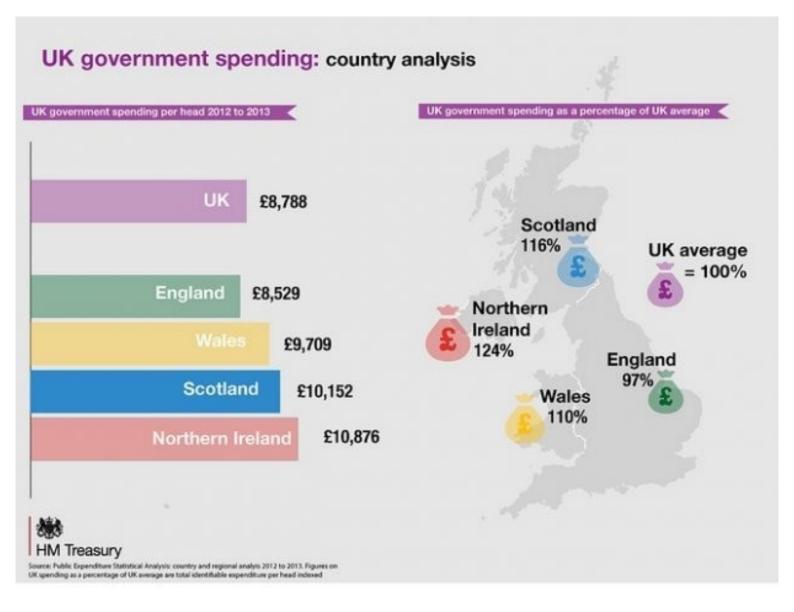
The Church of Scotland, as a Presbyterian church, recognises only Jesus Christ as 'King and Head of the Church'. Therefore the British monarch attends Church of Scotland services as an ordinary member of the congregation, unlike in England where she is Supreme Governor of the Church of England.



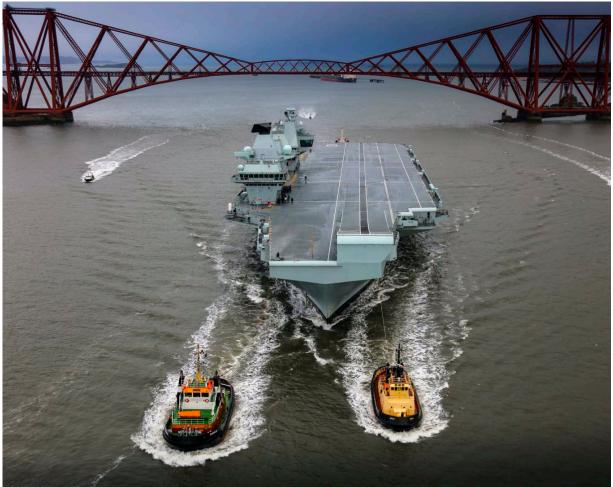


Produced by the British Government in 1948









HMS Queen Elizabeth sails under the Forth bridge, April 2019

HMS Queen Elizabeth was constructed at the Rosyth Dockyard in Fifth.

HMS Queen Elizabeth is the lead ship of the Queen Elizabeth class of aircraft carriers, the largest warships ever built for the British Royal Navy