

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 HICTORIES



St Andrew's Church, Glasgow- the so-called 'Tobacco Lords' (the Glaswegian merchants who traded tobacco from the American colonies) financed its construction, which was completed in 1756





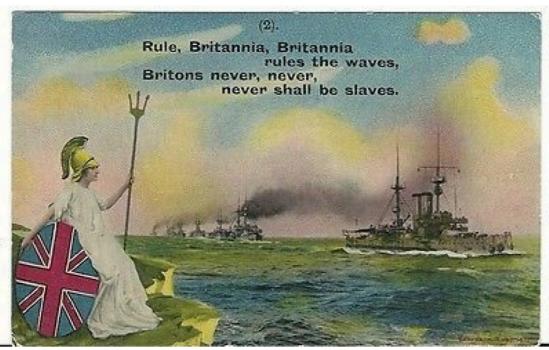
Shipbuilding on the Clyde



'The Rawlinsons were a long-established family of Quaker ironmasters in Furness...During his stay at Glengarry, [Thomas] Rawlinson became interested in the Highland costume; but he also became aware of its inconvenience. The belted plaid might be appropriate to the idle life of the Highlanders...But for men who had to fell trees or tend furnaces, it was "a cumbrous, unwieldy habit". Therefore, being "a man of genius and quick parts", Rawlinson sent for the tailor of the regiment stationed at Inverness and, with him, set out "to abridge the dress and make it handy and convenient for his workmen". We may thus conclude that the kilt is a purely modern costume, first designed and first worn, by an English Quaker industrialist' and that is was bestowed by him on the Highlanders, not in order to preserve their traditional way of life, but to ease its transformation: to bring them off the heath and into the factory.'

H.Trevor-Roper, The Invention of Scotland: Myth and History





Postcard dating from World War One.

The lyrics of 'Rule Britannia' were written by James
Thomson (1700-1748),
Scottish poet and playwright



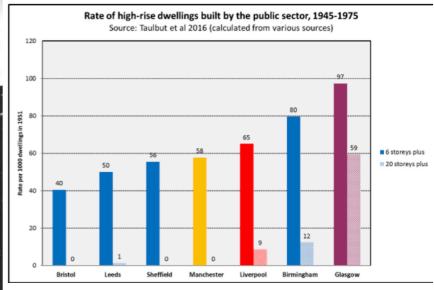
'There is scarcely a house of eminence in commerce or manufactures in the Kingdom which does not to some extent owe its success to Scottish prudence, perseverance and enterprise, there is not an industrial department in which there is not a large infusion of the Scottish element in management. Within 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

The Glasgow Sentinel in 1853

Quoted in T.Devine, The Scottish Nation, p.289







Hutchesontown, Glasgow, the 1940s









Scotland teammates David Weir and Gary Caldwell fight during the Celtic-Rangers match ('The Old Firm') 2008

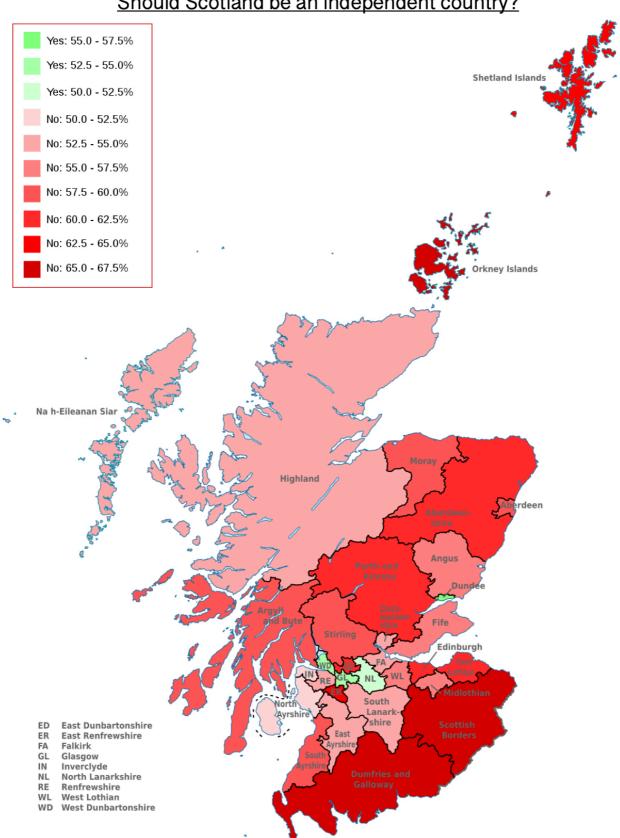


UK government spending: country analysis





Results of the 2014 Scottish Referendum: Should Scotland be an independent country?





The English journalist Daniel Defoe (c.1660-1731)

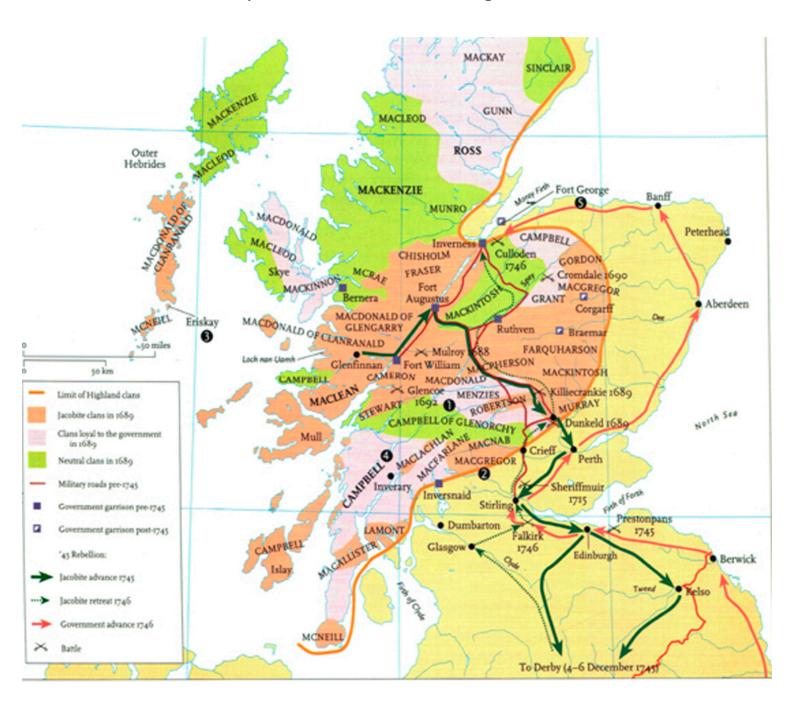
travelled to Scotland in 1707. He was surprised:

'to find a nation flying in the face of their masters, and upbraiding the gentlemen, who managed it, with selling and betraying their country, and surrendering their constitution, sovereignty and independency to the English.'

Quoted in T.Nairn, 'Union on the rocks?', New Left Review 43, Jan-Feb 2007



Map of the Jacobite Rising of 1745





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 HICTORIES







'The Last of the Clan' painting completed in 1865 by the Scottish artist Thomas Faed (1826-1900)



Between 1707 and the mid-20th century what prevailed was 'banal unionism' — a useful conception that captures the practical, largely unquestioning nature of so many Scottish (and Welsh) attitudes...[Colin Kidd] summarises these [attitudes] as an 'inarticulate acceptance of Union as part of the barely noticed but enduring backdrop of British politics'. The backdrop was reinforced by common or joint Protestant beliefs, as Linda Colley argues in Britons, as well as by imperialism and British state warfare. Only when the former grew less salient and the latter came to be questioned and denounced, as was the case by the 1980s, could it be argued that 'banal unionism was dead.'

Tom Nairn, 'Managed by Ghouls', <u>The London Review of Books</u>, Vol.31 No.8, 30 April 2009





Winnie Ewing celebrates her election as a Scottish National Party MP in the 1967 Hamilton by-election. The SNP increased its vote in that by-election by 46%



1979 Poster produced by the Scottish National Party



PARALLEL HICTORIES



Scotland for Democracy march, 12th December 1992, attended by around 30,000 people in Edinburgh



General Election results in Scotland 1900-2019

- Conservative/Unionists
- Liberal (including the SDP-Liberal alliance, and the Liberal Democrats
- ◆ Labour (including National Labour and Independent Labour Party)
- Other
- National Liberal
- Communist
- SNP

