

## EPOCHS THAT SHAPED & SHOOK EMIGRATION PATTERNS TO NORTH AMERICA IN THE HIGHLANDS & LOWLANDS OF SCOTLAND

EPOCH	PERSON AND/OR EVENT	SIGNIFICANCE
1 <sup>st</sup> century	Calgacus, the Pict Chief & The Battle of Mons Graupius in Northeast Scotland, 83AD.	The Northern tribes were defeated but unconquered by the invading Roman Army. These tribes gained a reputation for resistance & fierceness. Later descendants of those Northern tribes mixed with Scots, Ancient Britons & Norsemen from Scandinavia, earned a reputation for hardiness & fighting spirit & were heavily recruited as settlers on American colonial frontiers & as soldiers within Highland military regiments serving at home & abroad.
5 <sup>th</sup> century	Gaelic Scots emigrate to western Scotland from Antrim in Northern Ireland.	The Romans called them the 'pirate people' who raided Roman shipping & settled in Dal Riata in Argyll, Scotland. The Scots eventually lent their name to the Scottish nation made up of Highlanders, Islanders & Lowlanders.
6 <sup>th</sup> century	Religious missionary work by St. Columba who was based on the island of Iona near Mull, one of the Western Isles.	St. Columba & his followers helped eliminate paganism & establish a common Gaelic Christian religion among the tribes in the northeast. But, a schism developed between the Gaelic (Highland) & the Roman (Lowland) churches resulting in increased Roman ecclesiastical authority in Scotland.
9 <sup>th</sup> century	Kenneth McAlpin unites Picts & Scots under his rule in 843AD	Gaelic kings of Scotland ruled from the Scottish Lowlands until the 13 <sup>th</sup> century slowly assimilating the land mass that eventually made up the current Scottish borders. Kings were often responsible for edicts or policies that exiled peoples abroad and there was a small but steady flow of Scottish immigrants into Scandinavia, the Baltic States and Germany from the 13 <sup>th</sup> century onwards with trade, religion & better standards of living being prominent motivators. By the 17 <sup>th</sup> century emigration was not something new to the Scots and much of that was directed toward America.
12 <sup>th</sup> century	David I & Davidian Reforms, 1124	David began to cement a Lowland power base with new feudal reforms creating burghs, castles, abbeys, Anglo-Norman estates and trade incentives. Davidian reforms helped concentrate more wealth and power around the Scottish Lowlands and borderlands to the exclusion of the rebellious Highlands.
12 <sup>th</sup> century	Somerled the Norse-Gaelic King of The Isles, 1100-1164.	The Kingdom of the Isles initially created a separate state competing against the monarchs on the Scottish mainland. Collective resistance by the Islanders and Highlanders against Lowland authority ended with Somerled's demise at Renfrew (1164) & break-up of his kingdom.

EPOCH	PERSON AND/OR EVENT	SIGNIFICANCE
12 <sup>th</sup> century	Clan Donnachaidh, the Highland clan related to the 11 <sup>th</sup> century Columban Abbots of Dunkeld & Dull in Atholl.	Emergence of the clan system, clan feuding & loyalties to the chief with split loyalties to the Lowland based monarchs. Later Highland & Islands clan names like MacDonald, Campbell, MacLeod & McKenzie became commonplace along the American colonial frontiers.
13 <sup>th</sup> century	Alexander III the last Gaelic king, 1289.	The end of the Gaelic line of kings created a succession crisis and the eventual rule of John Balliol as the first Lowland based Anglo-Norman monarch (1292-96). The succession crisis initiated a series of bloody encounters with England that were not finally extinguished until the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. By the 17 <sup>th</sup> century a steady stream of emigrants left for America thru penal transportation, indentured servitude, relocation of displaced persons, & those seeking a better life.
16 <sup>th</sup> century	John Knox & The Reformation, 1560s	Religious upheavals & the rise of Presbyterianism in the Lowlands. Because of the inaccessibility of large swaths of the Catholic Highlands & Islands they remained, initially, largely untouched. Presbyterianism with its Calvinist doctrinal form of Protestantism, rejected Papal authority and most of the trappings of the Medieval Church with a return to the more fundamental orthodoxy of the early Gaelic Church. With its elected leader or Moderator, & elected officers (Elders & Deacons) Presbyterianism became popular within revolutionary America as the Presbyterian Church was viewed as more democratic and free of external constraints imposed by a monarchy or government.
16 <sup>th</sup> century	Andrew Melville, architect and protector of Presbyterianism, 1590s.	'A school in every parish' was a grass roots effort by the Presbyterian church to produce a more literate society particularly in the Lowlands. Later, American entrepreneurs & others were attracted to Scottish emigrants because many possessed the education and skills necessary to help build on their own enterprises. As a corollary America became attractive to many educated Scottish émigrés wishing to establish their own businesses within N. America.
17 <sup>th</sup> century	James Stuart VI & I became king of a 'Great Britain' combining the crowns of Scotland and England, 1603-1625.	James and succeeding 'British' monarchs moved their courts south to London alienating their Scottish subjects. Colonization of America began in 1607 while Protestant Lowland Scots colonized N. Ireland (the Scotch-Irish) with the development of the Ulster Plantations (1609). Many Scotch-Irish later emigrated to America making significant contributions to American life and culture. James continued to marginalize the Highlands by initiating Protestant forays into the life and culture of Catholic Highlanders together with suppression of the Gaelic language with English.

EPOCH	PERSON AND/OR EVENT	SIGNIFICANCE
17 <sup>th</sup> century	Richard Cameron Scottish Covenanter, militant & martyr 1648-1680.	The National Covenant was a broad based movement by Scottish Presbyterian Covenanter zealots who wanted to protect 'God's most perfect Church' and proselytize their ascetic form of Presbyterianism to the Scots, English & Irish during the Wars of The Three Kingdoms (1640-1680s). The movement failed sending sundry Highland and Lowland POW Covenanters to America. There, many openly supported independence from Britain & opposed slavery.
17 <sup>th</sup> century	English Navigation Acts of the 1660s.	Distribution of goods to American colonies was limited to English vessels and ports. Smuggling & privateering began using Scots shipping. Failed harvests & a failed Scots colonial attempt at Darien, Panama forced further emigration (1690s).
18 <sup>th</sup> century	Queen Anne, the last Stuart monarch, presided over the Act of Union, 1707.	'Bought & sold for English gold' was poet Robert Burns' comment on the Union. Scotland lost her independence but gained unrestricted trade with American & other British colonies. The new Protestant succession requirement to the British throne forever excluded the Catholic Stuarts.
18 <sup>th</sup> century	Charles Edward Stuart 'Bonnie Prince Charlie', leader of the fateful '45 (1745) rebellion	Jacobite rebellions (1688-1746) failed to restore the Stuart monarchy to the British throne. The conflict was viewed as a struggle between medieval Catholic Highlanders & the Juggernaut of an emerging modern society in the Protestant Scottish Lowlands. Jacobite POWs were sent to America & reprisals after the '45 decimated the Highlands.
18 <sup>th</sup> century	David Hume, Scottish philosopher in The Enlightenment, 1711-76.	The Scottish Enlightenment produced a flourishing of intellectual activity in the Scottish Lowlands in the 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> centuries. New modern ideas crossed the Atlantic, took root & blossomed in America.
18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century	Alexander MacDonell (1773-1828). He cleared his Highland lands of clansmen for personal profit.	Highland Clearances (1750-1860) saw the removal of Gaels from their ancestral lands to make way for sheep. Clan chiefs turned into landlords & their clansmen into tenants forever breaking the ancient bonds between chiefs & their clansmen. Emigration of displaced Highlanders to America accelerated.
19 <sup>th</sup> century	Sir Walter Scott, poet and novelist (1771-1832).	The Highland Revival was a 'mythological portrayal of past events' created through the novels of Scott engaging a devoted readership in America & elsewhere & stimulating tourism in the Highlands & a 'reverse' migration of successive Scottish-American generations back to Scotland.
19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century	Sir William Arrol, Scottish industrialist (1839-1913).	Scottish heavy industrial growth in urban Glasgow created prestige & wealth for some, but with associated social ills among poorly paid workers. Later industrial depression spurred further emigration to America.