

Scotland

Scottish Gaelic

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Welcome to the Gaelic wikibook! The (Scottish) Gaelic language, which has been spoken in Scotland for several centuries, boasts a considerable body of literature, including poetry, plays, song and associated styles of music.

The music of the bagpipes, the harp and the fiddle are closely associated with Gaelic as are many of the distinctive traditions of Scotland and Nova Scotia. The Gaelic language and its literature give a unique insight into the nature of a people, their history and culture.

The Gaelic language is also sometimes referred to as "Scots Gaelic", but this usage is a little ambiguous and can lead to it being confused with Lowland Scots. In recent years, people have begun referring to it as "Scottish Gaelic", but this is an informal usage and not strictly correct.

In recent centuries...

Ethnography of Fiddle/Scottish fiddling

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Scottish fiddling, even to many an untrained ear, can be distinguished from other Celtic and folk fiddling styles by its particular precision of execution and energy in the delivery. The style has a very large repertoire consisting of a great variation of rhythms and key signatures, arguably more than in related styles such as Irish music. There is also a strong link to the playing of traditional Scottish bagpipes which is better known throughout the world and is a chapter of its own.

== Regional styles ==

=== Shetland ===

A bouncy and lively style with much Norwegian influence. It employs ringing open strings above and below the melody line. There is also some amount of Irish musical influence due to migrant workers and seafarers (fishing and merchant), which lead to influences from Shetland...

Scottish Gaelic/Sustainability

language of the northwest half of Scotland and Lowland Scots was the main spoken language of the southeast half of Scotland. From around that time, up until -

== Usage of Scottish Gaelic ==

=== Past usage ===

Prior to the Statutes of Iona and the religious Reformation in the sixteenth century, Gaelic was the main spoken language of the northwest half of Scotland and Lowland Scots was the main spoken language of the southeast half of Scotland. From around that time, up until relatively recent times, successive governments

sought to discourage the use of Gaelic and the language went into decline.

Ref Wikipedia:Scottish Gaelic

Ref Wikipedia:Scotland

Ref Wikipedia:Statutes of Iona

Ref Wikipedia:History of Education in Scotland

Ref Wikipedia:Highland Clearances

=== Present day usage ===

By the 1970s the Gaelic language was largely confined to the northwest islands of Scotland but most families in the Western Isles continued to use it as part and parcel of...

Contradancer's Guide to Successfully Beginning Scottish Country Dance

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This is the beginning point for what will become a Contradancers Guide to Successfully Beginning Scottish Country Dance. For now, I'm going to throw in a big disorganized mass of text, and hope that I can get some help in putting the thing together in a way that will be coherent and usable.

It should be noted that, while the main audience for this text are experienced contradancers, the text should be useful to other beginners at SCD.

== Introduction ==

Contradance (Contra) and Scottish Country Dance (SCD) are related forms who trace their histories through English Country Dance (ECD). Contra derives from localized variants of ECD in the Eastern United States from the time of English colonization that were revived with the popularization of folk music in the 1960s and have been adapted, modified...

Brief History of Europe/Early modern period part 2

turmoil (including the Thirty Years' War), religious tensions in England and Scotland, and aspects of modernity. Age of Discovery was from circa 1400 to 1800

The early modern period was circa 1500–1750 AD, or ending at the French Revolution (1789), or at 1800. This second chapter on the early modern period discusses the Age of Discovery and colonial empires, Reformation and religious turmoil (including the Thirty Years' War), religious tensions in England and Scotland, and aspects of modernity.

== Age of Discovery and colonial empires ==

Age of Discovery was from circa 1400 to 1800. Lands include the Americas (the New World); southern Africa; Congo River; West Indies; India; Maluku Islands (Spice Islands); Australasia; New Zealand; Antarctica; and Hawaii. Largely coincided with the Age of Sail (1571–1862).

=== Spanish and Portuguese empires ===

Spanish Empire (1492–1975) began when Christopher Columbus landed in the New World in 1492. This was followed...

UK Constitution and Government/Devolved Administrations

whereas in Scotland and Northern Ireland devolution extended to wide powers to pass laws. The Scottish legislative authority is the Scottish Parliament -

== Devolution ==

Devolution refers to the transfer of administrative, executive, or legislative authority to new institutions operating only within a defined part of the United Kingdom. Devolved institutions have been created for Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales.

Devolution differs from federalism in formally being a unilateral process that can be reversed at will; formal sovereignty is still retained at the centre. Thus, while the US Congress cannot reduce the powers of a state legislature, Parliament has the legal capacity to even go so far as to abolish the devolved legislatures.

Devolution in Wales was originally restricted to the executive/administrative sphere, whereas in Scotland and Northern Ireland devolution extended to wide powers to pass laws.

== Scotland ==

The Scottish legislative...

The Devonshire Manuscript/Detailed Hand List Hand HS

strong claims to both the English and Scottish thrones as a descendent of both Henry VII and also of James II of Scotland. The son of Margaret Douglas, niece -

== Henry Stuart ==

This is the hand of Henry Stuart (Stewart). Henry Stuart (1545—1567), Lord Darnley, had strong claims to both the English and Scottish thrones as a descendent of both Henry VII and also of James II of Scotland. The son of Margaret Douglas, niece to Henry VIII, and Matthew Stewart, the Earl of Lennox, Henry was brought up and educated as a potential heir. See his full biography and contributions to the manuscript here.

== Poems ==

== Hand Tables ==

=== Majiscules ===

=== Miniscules ===

=== Digraphs, Brevigraphs, Symbols, and Extended Examples ===

The Devonshire Manuscript/Biographies

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= Contributors to the Devonshire Manuscript =

This section offers biographies of all of the men and women associated with the production, compilation, circulation, and preservation of the Devonshire Manuscript, as well as those authors whose works are included in the manuscript.

== Anne Boleyn ==

=== Biography ===

Anne Boleyn (c.1500–1536) was the younger daughter of Thomas Boleyn and Elizabeth Howard. Her grandfather was Thomas Howard, the second duke of Norfolk, connecting her to one of most powerful noble families of England. Her father was a courtier and diplomat and, when he visited what was then the court of Margaret of Austria in 1512, he secured a place for Anne. She was to learn all the skills of a noble lady at one of the most prestigious courts in Europe. Her education centered mostly...

The Devonshire Manuscript/Detailed Hand List Hand MD

earl of Angus, and his second wife, Margaret Tudor, widow of James IV of Scotland. As Henry VIII's niece, Lady Margaret was in the line of succession to -

== Margaret Douglas ==

This is the hand of Margaret Douglas. Lady Margaret Douglas (1515–1578) was the daughter of Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, and his second wife, Margaret Tudor, widow of James IV of Scotland. As Henry VIII's niece, Lady Margaret was in the line of succession to the English throne, a position that resulted in her being used as a political pawn on a number of occasions. See her full biography and contributions to the manuscript here.

== Poems ==

== Hand Tables ==

=== Majiscules ===

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=== Digraphs, Brevigraphs, Symbols, and Extended Examples ===

UK Constitution and Government/House of Stuart and the Commonwealth

With the death of Elizabeth in 1603, the Crowns of England and Scotland united under James I. In 1567, when he was just a year old, James's mother Mary -

== James I ==

With the death of Elizabeth in 1603, the Crowns of England and Scotland united under James I. In 1567, when he was just a year old, James' mother Mary was forced to abdicate, and James became King James VI. Despite his mother's Catholicism, James was brought up as a Protestant.

One of James' first acts as King was to conclude English involvement in the Eighty Years' War, also called the Dutch Revolt. Elizabeth had supported the Protestant Dutch rebels, providing one cause for Philip II's attack. In 1604, James signed the Treaty of London, thereby making peace with Spain.

James had significant difficulty with the English Parliamentary structure. As King of Scots, he had not been accustomed to criticism from the Parliament. James firmly believed in the Divine Right of Kings—the...

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