

Západočeská univerzita v Plzni

Fakulta filozofická

**Marie Stuartovna – historická osobnost a její vyobrazení v
západní populární kultuře**

Bakalářská práce

Nikola Chmelířová

Plzeň 2019

Západočeská univerzita v Plzni

Fakulta filozofická

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

Studijní program Filologie

Studijní obor Cizí jazyky pro komerční praxi

Kombinace angličtina – ruština

Bakalářská práce

**Marie Stuartovna – historická osobnost a její vyobrazení v
západní populární kultuře**

Nikola Chmelířová

Vedoucí práce: Mgr. Tomáš Hostýnek

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

Fakulta filozofická Západočeské univerzity v Plzni

Plzeň 2019

Čestné prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracovala samostatně pod odborným dohledem vedoucího bakalářské práce s použitím uvedené literatury a zdrojů informací.

Plzeň, duben 2019

.....

vlastnoruční podpis

Poděkování

Tímto bych chtěla poděkovat svému vedoucímu práce panu Mgr. Tomášovi Hostýnkovi za jeho odborné vedení a důležité poznatky.

Také bych ráda poděkovala svým nejbližším za jejich podporu.

Table of contents

Obsah

1	Introduction	1
2	Historical-theoretical part.....	3
2.1	Mary's life	3
2.1.1	Birth.....	3
2.1.2	Childhood	3
2.1.3	French Court and first husband	4
2.1.4	Queen of France	5
2.1.5	Loss of mother and her husband	6
2.1.6	Return to Scotland.....	6
2.1.7	Elizabeth and her plans	7
2.1.8	Catholics and Protestants and her marriage	8
2.1.9	Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley and 2 nd marriage	9
2.1.10	David Rizzio.....	10
2.1.11	Birth of James VI and Mary's relationship with Darnley	11
2.1.12	Darnley's death and James Hepburn, 4 th Duke of Bothwell	12
2.1.13	Third marriage and imprisonment.....	13
2.1.14	Capitulation	14
2.1.15	Escape.....	15
2.1.16	England.....	15
2.1.17	Casket letters and imprisonment	16
2.1.18	Betrayal	18
2.1.19	Execution.....	19
3	Practical part.....	20
3.1	Introduction to the practical part of the thesis	20
3.2	Pop culture	20
3.3	Influence over the centuries.....	21
3.4	Popular theme	22
3.5	Appearance	23
3.5.1	Mary	25

3.6	Language	27
3.7	Accent.....	28
3.8	Music	29
3.9	Audio-visual works.....	29
3.9.1	Mary Queen of Scots (2018)	30
3.9.2	Reign	33
3.9.3	Mary Queen of Scots (2013)	37
4	Conclusion.....	39
5	Bibliography.....	40
5.1	Printed Sources	40
5.2	Internet Sources	42
6	Abstract	43
7	Résumé	44
8	Appendix	45

1 Introduction

I began studying the life of Mary Stuart quite recently, but it struck me so much that I decided to dedicate it to my work and portray at least a part connected with it.

Most of us have Mary connected only to her sad ending, but her life story escapes us. Her life was influenced by many factors she could never change. From early childhood, when she was betrothed until her death when she was executed.

In this thesis, however, I will not only deal with her life, but also with culture, art, or contemporary audio-visual pieces of work into which her influence has impressed. I would like to show the meaning of her life, whether in the past or interfering with the present. Include the circumstances that at that time dominated the political scene and thus its life itself. Not only that. It is also necessary to mention the historical context that relates to all the above-mentioned ones.

From the point of view of the present I would like to highlight the works in which it appears, whether it be movies or even serials. Some works captures the fact, some are distorted or deliberately altered or adorned. That is why the subject is thus interesting and attractive. Since many factors of Mary's life have never been elucidated or confirmed or corroborated the truth of some events, it has created a beautiful opportunity to see possible variants and aspects of the whole situation, and we can see different views of her personality in every piece of work. Although the beginning and the end are always clear, the midst is often unclear and full of speculation and discussion as it really was. Therefore, it is to recognize an individual approach to her person in art. Although the truth is that in terms of pictures or her written revelation, Mary is always portrayed as a beautiful woman, as it is mentioned in every preserved source.

In the first part of my thesis I will outline her birth and childhood, where I will clarify certain facts that were important at that times. In the next, I will focus on her life and relationships. In the practical part, I will mention and comment on the films (costumes, music, language), pictures and other works in which Mary is present. Then I choose the latest work, the most popular and one more for comparison and I will detach it. From truthful factors to spectator perception and acceptance.

As a source of information, I have used professional books, publications and website information. The most important pillar of this work was Mary Queen of Scots by Antonio Fraser and a book of the same name by Jacob Abbott. I also drew from a variety of newspaper and internet articles about knowledge of her life, but also about the subject of art and film criticism.

The aim of this work is above all to deepen information about this Scottish ruler and to look at the modern concept of her being manifested in creating. At the same time, I would like to inspire the same interest and curiosity in the reader that I felt when I found more and more scraps coming out of this whole topic.

2 Historical-theoretical part

2.1 Mary's life

2.1.1 Birth

She was born on 8 December 1542 in The Palace of Linlithgow (Fraser, 2010, 14 – 16). Her father was James V (was born there too) and her mother Mary de Guise. Unfortunately, when Mary was 6 days old, she became a queen, because her father died because of depression. His depression was due to the fact that his wife, Mary de Guise, gave him two sons, however, both of them died as babies and because of troubles with England. He had other children. However, it was not with the queen, thus that children could not rule in the future. Although he had heard about the birth of his daughter, nothing changed. On the deathbed he declared that it had begun with a woman, it will end with a woman. They got the crown because of woman and their reign will end with woman. Mary was born very weak, people thought she would die like her brothers, but she surprised and survived (Fraser, 2010, 12-17).

2.1.2 Childhood

During her childhood, in Scotland were riots, murders, the English attacks, and the girl was in constant danger (Fraser, 2010, 27 – 37). Not aware of such a tragedy, she was a little girl at the age of four and nine months transferred from the formerly safe Stirling Castle to the affiliate island of Inchamoun, where she stayed for just three weeks and moved again. (Fraser, 2010, 35 – 37). This part of her childhood involved frequent relocation, which did not seem to be the best for the young ruler.

Due to the disputes with England, it seemed most advantageous for young Mary to be promised to dauphin¹ Francis II, the son of French King Henry II. English King Henry VIII wanted Mary to marry his son Edward VI, but this marriage would mean to Scotland that England would take absolute power and control over Scotland and deal with that country according to its own needs. And it did not act as an adequate solution because of the conflicts thus far (Fraser, 2010, 18 – 30) (Abbott, 2011, 14 - 15). In addition, Mary's mother, Mary de Guise, was originally from

¹ The oldest son of a king of France

France where her parents were living, and it was supposed that she would resort to French marriage offer (Fraser, 2010, 7 – 9).

2.1.3 French Court and first husband

King Henry II had sent a fleet of ships for young Mary to show how much he wanted her presence at the French court. He knew it could bring that much to him (Fraser, 2010, 37 – 38). Several people travelled alongside Mary. However, four of the age-old girls, all of whom were named as their queen, were counted among the most interesting, and thus stories of Maries'² adventures were born.

(‘Mary’ originally meant either a virgin or a maid, thus these names were given above all to the girls who were to serve the queen (Fraser, 2010, 37 - 40)).

When Mary arrived in France, she was less than six years old and her future husband was less than five years old. Francis was very tiny and pale. He suffered from various diseases. He seemed to be weak and tired. While Mary was considered a very handsome, nice and healthy girl. It was clear that the younger and weaker child would look up to her, thus Francis and Mary soon became friends (Fraser, 2010, 52 - 53).

In the beginning, Mary spoke only Scottish, however, after two months she had been able to have fun with local children. And with her effort and skills she spoke French with elegance and noble. French became her main language for the rest of her life, it became natural for her, though she did not forget her native language. It should also be mentioned that the little queen was a very popular child. The French people fell in love with her, and she was considered a very serving, humble and educated girl (Abbott, 2011, 15 - 19). Henry II himself called her the best child he ever knew (Fraser, 2010, 44).

At the age of eight, her mother came to France, in order to find out how the daughter is doing and what progress she has made. Despite the time separating them, it seemed that love between mother and daughter remained untouched and was still very strong (Abbott, 2011, 20 – 22) (Fraser, 2010, 63 – 65). After a year, Mary de Guise returned to Scotland and left her daughter

² Queen Mary and Mary Seton, Mary Beaton, Mary, Fleming and Mary Livingston

again in the hands of her mother of the law, Catherine Medici, who later oversaw Mary's training, especially in languages, instrumental play and behaviour (Fraser, 2010 63 – 65).

In 1553 Mary's pleasant childhood began to change to the worse. She was starting the age when she became a woman and when she would be forced to make important decisions. More of the politics and coercion came into her life (Fraser, 2010, 69 – 70). And when Mary was fifteen, she was age-matched to marry. Francis, however, with his fourteen years only marginally. However, Henry II felt the need to carry out this bond (Abbott, 2011, 29 – 32). Thus, Mary married Francis in 1558 (Fraser, 2010, 82 – 84). That same year, Mary Tudor, Queen of England, died, and since she left no heir, her throne was taken over by her younger half-sister Elizabeth I (Fraser, 2010, 105).

Mary had the right to the throne, thanks to her great-grandfather Henry VII. And Elizabeth's situation was more complicated than it seemed. Since the Catholic Church did not recognize the divorce of Henry VIII with his first wife, Catharine Aragon, and according to Catholic standards, his marriage to Elizabeth's mother, Anne Boleyn, was considered invalid. Thanks to this, Elizabeth was in an illegitimate state. Which was unpleasant for the Protestant ruler. And regardless of the circumstances, Henry II declared Mary Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland (Fraser, 2010, 105). Though, his words were of no significance, he was arousing attention and excitement.

2.1.4 Queen of France

On July 10, 1559 King Henry II died. He was accidentally injured during a tournament where he was hit by a lance through his eye to the brain. Nine days he was unconscious, and when he got up, he suffered from severe pains. Francis was with his father in his last moments, so his last words belonged to him (Fraser, 2010, 107 – 109). The King died, and Francis and Mary became the new King and Queen. It is true, that rather than the young couple ruled, thus Mary's uncles did. Whether for the good of Scotland or the age and intelligence of Francis (Fraser, 2010, 110 – 112).

Mary needed to give birth to the heir, which would strengthen her queen's position and position in France. In addition, Francis was still very weak, hence the heir was needed in that case if his

health began to deteriorate. But it seemed that Mary had no intimate relationship with Francis. They were very close, like friends, like young people who have lived together, however, not as married couple. It is very likely that she was still a virgin (Fraser, 2010, 119).

2.1.5 Loss of mother and her husband

In Mary's life suddenly death began to appear, and her mother was joined by her misfortune. On 11 June 1560, Mary de Guise died of watery. This message was able to keep up from Mary until June 28, when she traces this tragic message. She is devastated, destroyed, and her heart broken. Despite the absence of a mother in her life, she still loved her and she was a model for her (Fraser, 2010, 124 – 125). And thus, her mother-in-law, Catherine Medici, assumed an even more important role, and gradually she became more and more involved her in politics, intrigues, and other things associated with reigning. But something has happened that no one has counted on. In December of that year, Mary's husband, King of France, Francis II died. He was diagnosed with a tumour and then abscess in the brain. The King cannot be rescued, and in December 1560, Mary Stuart became a widow at her age of 18 (Abbott, 2011, 45 – 46) (Fraser, 2010, 127 – 136).

The death of her husband was a big loss for Mary, although she did not love him as a man. He was an important companion for her. She closed her quarters and did not go out for a long time. She was mourning for her husband, but she needed to solve her current situation (Fraser, 2010, 127 – 136). She was widowed and without a descendant. There were two options, either get married again or return to native Scotland (Lewis, 2005, 23). Mary could consider marrying King Charles, younger brother of Francis, and the new King of France. Or Don Carlos, the only heir to the Spanish estate of Philip II. But returning to Scotland seemed to be the right option (Fraser, 2010, 137 – 139).

2.1.6 Return to Scotland

In Scotland the Protestant nobility ruled. Mary was a Catholic, but she was very understanding about religion, which could be useful to the nobles. They ruled together with her half-brother, James Stewart, also known as the Lord of Moray. The Scottish Government knew that Mary's claim to the English throne could be beneficial to them. And since they knew the Queen was

mild and friendly to the religion, Mary seemed to them as a good choice under their planned supervision. A letter was sent with the heartfelt invitation of the Queen back to her country (Fraser, 2010, 148 – 153).

Mary needed to know if she could safely return to Scotland without stopping or overtaking the English fleet. She then wrote to Elizabeth about her passport, but the Queen of England had delayed and prolonged the decision. On July 25, 1561, Mary did not wait for Queen's decision and left France (Abbott, 2011, 52 – 53). Even in that times, Mary had been thinking about wanting to meet Elizabeth personally, and began to develop this idea.

Upon arriving in Scotland, Mary disagreed with the ideas of the nobles. John Knox, one of the politicians, was a big opponent of woman as a ruler (Lewis, 2005, 19). The people were pleased that it was an occasional necessity and they accepted it. Knox, however, had so much problem with his queen that he was trying to bury and defile her. But when he first told her how he thought of her, her spirit did not break (Fraser, 2010, 168 – 194) (Abbott, 2011, 64 – 66). But she was still under great pressure and began to sign for her health, but as she always recovered, she rejoiced again with enthusiasm.

2.1.7 Elizabeth and her plans

Mary still communicated with Elizabeth. They wrote letters, and Mary discussed matter of the succession of the English throne (Abbott, 2011, 69). The Scottish Queen wanted her to be recognized as a successor to the throne of Elizabeth. She, however, very deliberately refused to argue that it would disrupt their friendly relationship. Which, however, did not seem to be a sufficient reason for rejection. Elizabeth had never planned to give Mary the crown. Thus, she proposed the conditions for handing over heritage. They might seem simple, but Elizabeth herself knew that her cousin was not going to make that kind of thing, and if she did, she was not sure whether she would follow her words. The conditions were such that Mary gave up a certain alliance with France, formed a friendship with England, married a suitable husband she would best choose herself, and that it would also be appropriate to move to Protestantism (Fraser, 2010, 199 – 204)

The letters were very friendly, although it was probably fake. Mary had considered this draft and still wished to meet the other queen. Both governments, nevertheless, feared that the queens might influence each other and convincing each other in some way, whether to turn to one side to change the course of the country (Fraser, 2010, 206).

2.1.8 Catholics and Protestants and her marriage

In the following period, it turns out that Mary's confidence turns to half-brother Moray. She supports what he sees fit, but their views will not be shared in the future, especially because James was a strong Protestant and held with the English crown.

The thought of marriage was not as easy as Mary would have liked. If she married a Catholic, she would break the balance between her religion and her people's faith, and if she married a Protestant, she could confuse the territories and countries with which she had relations. And there was, already mentioned Elizabeth's request, a marriage with the English nobleman. There were many suitors. From Denmark, Sweden, twelve-year-old Charles in France, Don Carlos in Spain. It also talked about Austria. Or she could marry someone who was from a royal environment or even royal blood, like her English cousin Henry Darnley. She also considered the French Duke or some of the leaders of the mighty Scottish clans (Fraser, 2010, 257 – 258). There was a lot of suitors, the harder decision in front of her.

Elizabeth suggested to Mary that she should marry the Count of Lencester, Robert Dudley. There was a lot of gossip about the relationship between Dudley and the Queen of England. Which of these was true, it is not known, but it was obvious that Dudley was in Queen's favour. And the Scottish Queen was aware of that (Fraser, 2010, 259 – 273). Therefore, Elizabeth's offer was not so much a pleasure for her, because it meant she could control Mary through her husband.

Mary was pressured by Scotland, for she had been widowed and childless for four years. Thus, it seems like a strange coincidence that Lord Darnley, her cousin, was allowed to travel to Scotland from England (Fraser, 2010, 269 – 272). This young man always played a small role in the queen's decision about the groom. But he remained in the selection because of his pedigree, from both the Tudor and the Steward sides, and was similar in age to Queen Mary,

only three years younger. The Scots believed that Darnley was sent by Elizabeth, but in some letters we can read that it seems that this move was led by Cecil, the counsellor of the English Queen, and Robert Dudley himself, a potential spouse (Fraser, 2010, 270 – 272). Elizabeth's side appeared to be passive due to her own indecision as to whether to force Dudley to marry her cousin.

2.1.9 Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley and 2nd marriage

Henry Stuart was a very handsome young man and according to some people almost effeminate. Mary was probably enjoying his attention, for he was very charming and also a good poet. And he was very interested in Mary and was trying to get her attention. But she did not show and share any emotions. However, when Henry became ill and she began to visit him more and more, she fell in love with him. Deeply and heatedly (Fraser, 2010, 272 – 277). It is likely that her emotions were based on physics, his beauty, since she lived in celibacy after Francis' death, and moreover her previous marriage was probably not satisfied in this aspect (Fraser, 2010, 278).

The Queen of Scotland was determined to marry Henry and believed that she was finally granted permission by Elizabeth to be the successor to her throne. Even though Darnley was a Catholic, he was an English nobleman, and before that he had the blessing to travel to Scotland, it seemed like a clear marriage permit (Fraser, 279 – 282). But Elizabeth saw it differently. Not only did her cousin find a Catholic fiancé, however, even one who was the great-grandson of Henry VII, with her own claim to the English throne. Thus, she asked for his return and so his father, which did not happen (Abbott, 2011, 75). But in Scotland, it was still believed that the English Queen wanted to cast Mary into this average marriage and to hurt her.

Mary, however, was very much in love, and obviously she did not think of her moves. Though she knew that both, Elizabeth and the nobles were against this marriage, she did not care. And therefore, Darnley became the king. Mary was supposed to ask Parliament to be appointed. And thus, she moved the nobles against her even more (Fraser, 2010, 284 – 285). The wedding took place on July 29, 1565, and she went in a black dress, which meant she was no longer a bride as a young virgin girl but a widow (Abbott, 2011, 77).

More people, however, started to bid for the Scottish throne. The Hamilton family spoke as they felt right to the throne. Approximately a century ago, they married Stewart (Mary Stewart, Countess of Arran). But their claim was denied. The Earl of Moray, queen's brother, was very dissatisfied and he rebelled against the queen. It was a period of rebellion and raids (Fraser, 2010, 289 – 292). Lord Bothwell, who had previously served Mary and was known for his brutal and vigorous behaviour, was called. He was therefore fit for her Majesty's services because she was not afraid to draw a sword and intrigue (Abbott, 2011, 92). During this time Mary's brother was struck in a rebellion against herself. Mary, never began to trust her own nobility, rather she began to turn to relationships outside of Scotland. She had good relations with the Pope, France, and even led a correspondence with Spain (Fraser, 2010, 290 – 292).

Not only were the riots in Scotland, but even Mary's personal life was not doing well. Her marriage was dying. Darnley turned out to be another person after marriage. A rough man and gross alcoholic. To the queen he was acting with some disrespect, trying to use his position more than he should. He also tried to claim more than he could (Abbott, 2011, 77 – 79) (Lewis, 2005, 24). However, Darnley was only King thanks to Mary. It was refused to give him a crown matrimonial, which would entitle him to rule if Mary had died childless. But Mary soon discovered she was pregnant. Which was appropriate for her, for if she had given birth to a boy, the follower would have strengthened her position (Fraser, 2010, 297 – 298).

2.1.10 David Rizzio

Henry was jealous of Mary, which was also reflected in her friendly relationship with her secretary. David Rizzio became a musician for Mary's services. He was considered to be a very gifted but ugly musician of Catholic confession, and Mary liked him very soon. And by the end of 1564 he became her secretary (Fraser, 2010, 293). The tragic event at the beginning of 1566 was largely due to poor Mary's relationships with the nobility. Darnley's jealousy about Rizzio was not just a coincidence. It was the nobility's gossip that Mary was sleeping with him and that the baby the queen was waiting for was his. They told this king. Whether it is true, it is not clear, but even then, it seemed to be a false statement, and even because of Rizzio's appearance. And their relationship really seemed to be a sovereign and her secretary (Fraser, 2010, 303 –

307). And timing itself also looked unreal, as she would have had a love affair with Rizzio at a time when she still loved Darnley.

On March 9, the Queen organized a small dinner in her chambers at Holyrood. Mary was approximately in the fifth to sixth month of pregnancy and had been ill for a long time. Among those present was also David Rizzio himself. The men burst into the room with Darnley and stabbed him (Abbott, 2011, 80 – 90) (Lewis, 2005, 24). It is possible that the King wanted to avenge the public insult to his honour, but there is also the possibility that he was conveyed to murder Rizzio. He was known as a weaker person to manipulate. It was a shock to Mary, and her resentment and hatred for her husband so deepened in her (Fraser, 2010, 305 – 315). Mary was fortunate that this event did not lead to an abortion, because if the entire incident was led by the nobility, we can assume that this could be their side plan.

After this event, Mary was under the supervision of the nobility. And quite unpleasant conditions also happened for Darnley. Their common ties with Mary were a bit calmed down, but rather it was a dissimulation (Fraser, 2010, 312 – 322). At this time, Marie decided to turn to the nobleman who was assisted in the crises she experienced, and that was Lord Bothwell. Lord Bothwell, or James Hepburn, was man of small growth, and his behaviour could not be called charming, but Marie trusted him, probably because he seemed to act as one of the few in her interests (Abbott, 2011, 92) (Fraser, 2010, 322 – 324). Though she knew that the murder of Rizzio had been signed with the other lords.

2.1.11 Birth of James VI and Mary's relationship with Darnley

On June 19, 1566, James VI was born. Birth was long and very difficult, but the baby was born healthy. The birth of the boy, improving Mary's position as a candidate for the English throne (Abbott, 2011, 93). Therefore, it is almost ironic that Elizabeth was the godmother of this newborn (Fraser, 2010, 333 – 348). The birth has disturbed Mary's health balance. Since then, she has been more and more sick. And since the baby was already in the world, the queen did not have the need to pretend to have good relationships with Darnley (Fraser, 2010, 332 – 342).

A court was held in September where Marie and Darnley both filed their complaints. And it ended when Darnley left and said he would not see the Queen for a long time. Thus, they were

with the queen apart (Fraser, 2010, 337). At the beginning of the fall, there was a report of the injury of her counsellor and Lord Bothwell, Mary did not take any special steps for his health, but decided to visit him. She spent her time in the presence of some of Maries, who had been doing her company since her childhood and there was her half-brother, Moray. However, on the way, the queen was overwhelmed, and because of serious illness she remained at Jedburgh Castle. Even in this situation, Darnley did not wrap her up (Fraser, 2010, 340 – 343).

In the near future, divorce began to be resolved. The nobility wished to remove Darnley out of the way, for he was a burden to them (Abbott, 2011, 96). Mary had agreed with the divorce, but she wished that everything was peaceful and that her son was not soiled. She was told that everything would happen, as she wishes, and of course it will be approved by Parliament. Thus, Mary believed that the nobles would help her from Darnley through an approved official way (Fraser, 2010, 344).

Mary's health was catastrophic, she was on the verge of death, but she recovered as much as possible. And for some time after that, her husband became ill. Mary cautiously chose to take their son away from the disease. On January 20, 1567 she went to her sick husband. The reason could have been distrust of his actions that he did without her presence or she was sent by some of the nobles (Fraser, 201, 332 – 351). This is not certain, but it is quite clear that she does not love him at this time at all.

2.1.12 Darnley's death and James Hepburn, 4th Duke of Bothwell

There was a dinner that was attended by several people, and the most important were, Mary, Darnley and Bothwell. Mary had resorted to her quarters in the evening and the king to his. At night, nevertheless, the explosion shuddered the castle. It was aimed at the king, but it was discovered that the king was not killed by the blast. His body was found in the garden, and it was obvious that the king was strangled (Abbott, 2011, 99 – 103). Mary probably did not mourn for her husband's death, however, it is obvious that she was hurt and shocked. And from the murder is accused Lord Bothwell, who was to smuggle gunpowder, and then to strangle Darnley. Unfortunately for Mary, this was the only man she was still turning to. Once, however, he had caught up with her as she was on her way with her companions. He told her that there was danger in Edinburgh and that she was going to Dunbar Castle. Mary's companions were

not thrilled, however the queen agreed. She, nevertheless, cautiously sent over one of her men a message that she might be in danger with Bothwell (Abbott, 2011, 104).

Regarding how it happened when they arrived at the castle, it has been subject to doubts and disputes. Because, thanks to the later found documents, we could think that Queen was with Bothwell voluntarily. That they had been lovers for some time, and Darnley's death had been planned (Abbott, 2011, 114) (Lewis, 2005, 24 – 25). But there is also a version that Mary was the victim of Bothwell, who wanted to get into power over her. He raped her in the castle and forced her to marry him (Fraser, 2010, 391 – 392). Not only was she a victim of Bothwell, but also of her enemies who wanted to get rid of her. Since later found materials convicting her guilty, hiding discrepancies.

2.1.13 Third marriage and imprisonment

Despite the resistance of England, the nobility, and almost everyone who heard of the future marriage, Mary married Bothwell. First, divorce was needed with his wife, Jean Bothwell, which eventually took place because of his adultery with another woman (Fraser, 2010, 396 – 397). Thus, officially there was no obstacle, and on May 15, 1567, Mary Stuart, the Queen of Scotland, was married for the third time, and this time with James Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell (Abbott, 2011, 108 – 109). Mary's mourning about marriage was obvious to witnesses, and there was some formality and detachment between them (Fraser, 2010, 400).

Soon after, some of the noblemen turned to this couple. Some were afraid to stand against the queen, but a man named Kirkcaldy was not afraid to attack (Abbott, 2011, 119). Bothwell wished to resign with Mary to Dunbar Castle, but she still believed that the situation was not so bad and that everything could be negotiated. But she did not know how much the people and the masters were against her. Earlier, Knox himself cared for her bad reputation and threw all the dirt on her. Now, however, their opponents did not have to make any special effort. Mary was now considered waste, an adulteress and a murderer. And a lot of people wanted to see her dead (Fraser, 2010, 410 – 412).

On 16 June the decision to imprison Mary was signed (Fraser, 2010, 417). When the message came to Bothwell, he was very trying to get support for her. He was then summoned to the court

and answered questions about Darnley's death and the previous imprisonment of Mary. But he failed to meet the three-week deadline and was thus declared a rebel and the titles were removed from him (Fraser, 2010, 418 – 423).

It was said that since June 1567, the nobility had the so-called casket letters to convince Mary of her former husband's murder. However, there are some peculiarities again. The nobles had allegedly received letters from June 20, and three weeks later they did not blame Mary. And it is odd that they only appeared after Darnley's death and in the hands of a man who was an ally of Darnley's father. However, it is possible that this coincidence was really only a coincidence, since the letters looked real.

Thanks to all these events, there was even greater demand after the Scottish throne. The Hamiltons wrote to England with the wish that if James VI, the son of Mary, dies, Charles, the younger brother of Darnley, will not have a greater right over the throne than they themselves. Which was quite morbid because they knew that when the Scottish monarch had disappeared, their position would be improved and it would not be so demanding to get rid of the little prince (Fraser, 2010, 424).

2.1.14 Capitulation

Mary was trapped in a small island at Lochleven Castle. From the beginning, she was very heavy in captivity, but after a few weeks, her condition improved. Unfortunately, she was found to be pregnant, and she had aborted in the castle for a while. Which did not help her health again because she lost a lot of blood and her body was burdened. Nor was the fact that, despite her condition, she had been resigned. That she renounces the crown in favour of her son, and his regent appoints his half-brother Moray. Surrounded by soldiers and without her advisors, she probably felt to be pushed into an unsolvable situation. She refused their proposal, but she was reportedly threatened with death and eventually forced to sign (Abbott, 2011, 122 – 124).

On July 29, little James was crowned King of Scotland (Abbott, 2011, 124). Therefore, it was necessary for Moray to arrive to begin his regency. Moray, however, began scouring Mary's reputation in Scotland even more than she had already been scarred. He turned against her, though she had no chance of defending from Lochleven (Fraser, 2010, 430 – 432). But the

Queen soon began to live again on this place. She played cards, wore different clothes, went to the garden, and so on. She was also entertained by a young man named George Douglas. He probably fell in love with Mary. She was the victim of her fate, nice and pretty. And the queen probably enjoyed presence of the young man. Her husband was somewhere abroad, and why cannot another man want her. Marie, however, did not see only the possible affection but the opportunity to escape (Fraser, 2010, 432 – 439).

2.1.15 Escape

The Queen tried to escape twice. For the first time, she got into the boat, but the ferryman wanted to see her face. Once she was revealed, she was returned to her quarters. But for the second time, it succeeded, along with George Douglas (Abbott, 2011, 127 – 130). The journey was harsh and unfavourable to the Queen's health. Mary had an important task in front of her, to decide where to go, where she would seek shelter. She could stay in Scotland, she could also consider traveling to Spain she was still in a little in contact, or France, where she had part of the family and part of the former Francis family, or she could choose England where she had nothing but Elizabeth was there. Mary herself decided for England (Abbott, 2011, 133). It is not clear what exactly she meant about Elizabeth, but she probably believed they were family and friends, as they sometimes called each other in their letters.

It is said that Mary, during a shorter float to the English shores, had a vision of her future, waiting for her in England, and ordered sailors to head for France, but the wind was against them, and the boat to England arrived (Fraser, 2010, 457).

2.1.16 England

Mary sent Elizabeth letters asking for help. At that moment, Mary probably did not want to get the English throne, perhaps she did not even think of her claim in this situation, but Cecil, Counsellor Elizabeth, remembered her claims and statements in France that she was an English queen. And Elizabeth remembered it (Fraser, 2010, 457 – 460). He was very much opposed to this Catholic ruler being close to the Protestant throne in England and he did much for it. And later other joined him.

Mary wanted to meet the Queen of England and talk to her, but Elizabeth did not care much about it, not even years ago, when they were writing about a possible meeting. And since Mary arrived in England at a time when the local people were outraged that she had married the main accused person of her husband's murder. Then she was told she would not be accepted in England and in Elizabeth's vicinity until she was completely free of guilt (Abbott, 2011, 135 – 136). And thus, Elizabeth decided she would keep Mary aside until then. Being aside meant she should be imprisoned, but at the same time feeling she was not imprisoned. Under supervision, but with his own servants. And she can only purify herself by going to court and accepting Elizabeth's sentence (Lewis, 2005, 31).

However, the Queen of England had planned to send back to Scotland once, but it did not follow the plan of Mary's half-brother, who was currently the Scottish regent. James did not want Mary to come back to rule, thus he was willing to use all means to hurt Mary as much as possible, and to remove her from Scotland for good. He wrote to Elizabeth that he was afraid of returning Mary. Elizabeth reassured Moray before the court that her claim to the government would not be renewed and that the Scottish Queen would not release her. Only Mary believed that the court was just a formality and that she would then be released (Fraser, 2010, 457 – 459).

2.1.17 Casket letters and imprisonment

On October 11, 1568 Moray copied so-called casket letters to convince Mary of Darnley's murder. Elizabeth had learned about them and knew that if Mary personally attended the Tribunal in Westminster, she would deny their truth and probably defend herself and therefore has to be liberated, thus she did not want her in the court. A request was made for Mary to attend because Moray himself participated, but Elizabeth rejected it and claimed that since the letters had not yet been submitted to the court, the presence of the Scottish Queen was not necessary. Mary did not receive these files and her commissioners too. The court eventually ended in the absence of sufficient evidence against either party (Fraser, 2010, 479 – 506).

During her imprisonment, Mary occasionally changed her place of residence. But the castles were cold and unsuitable for her health. Nevertheless, she started to sew, even at one time it became her passion. The possibility of marriage has also been discussed. Mary had asked for a divorce with Bothwell some time ago and it was necessary to examine her in Rome. The most

suitable suitor appeared to be Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk. He was a hardened Catholic and was involved in a rebellion that aimed to free Mary and most likely to place her on the throne of England (Abbott, 2011, 140). But when Elizabeth found out, Howard was trapped in the Tower in 1569. In Scotland, the situation has also been difficult in the following year, even dramatic (Fraser, 2010, 521). In Scotland was a civil war and even was killed the regent, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray (Fraser, 2010, 522).

Two years later, Thomas Howard was released from prison, but he was executed the same year because he continued the plot and was therefore convicted. This event brought Mary to a desperate state. She stopped being optimistic as she had been years ago. She was seen as an intruder from abroad who wants to deprive England of the queen (Fraser, 2010, 528 – 535). And although Elizabeth was indignant and did not want to released Mary, she refused to consider Mary's execution. Reasons could be several. How aware that Mary is one of her closest relatives and with whom she has maintained contact. It could also be a dislike to shed blood. Even though she had executed hundreds of rebels, she did not like the shedding of blood. And, of course, she also realized that Mary was a Queen and a sovereign, and if a Queen was executed, it could lead to executions of future rulers, or even herself. And it was especially dangerous when the nobility and advisors became so involved.

During her imprisonment, her son grew up under the supervision of a countess who had hated Mary, and later under the influence of Protestant lords. The Queen believed that there was still a bond between them that was automatically created between the mother and the child. She, however, did not realize that James was educated by those people who so often stood against her. An important role was also played by being educated in the belief that his mother, along with her lover, had killed his father. James did not have any relationship with her mother, certainly not what she believed and hoped for. This was confirmed around 1585, when James made it clear that he did not want to act with his mother (Fraser, 2010, 564 – 573).

Mary was later surrounded by spies and the conditions of imprisonment were worse and worse. Hardly believed anyone and in anything, and her communication with the rest of the world was tragic. A certain contact could have been maintained with France, but it was soon taken her. Unfortunately for Mary there was a man named Francis Walsingham. He had the impression that keeping Mary alive was too risky, therefore he intended to put a trap on her and convince

her of the planned murder of Elizabeth. Thus, he put his spy on her. Mary was thrilled by the renewed communication (Fraser, 2010, 583 – 586).

At the same time, a totally different conspiracy began. The group of Anglo-Catholic lords led by Anthony Babington had the opposite plan. To free Mary and set her on the throne. Marie read the letters from France, which they had accumulated during her limitation to communicate. She found that Babington was marked as an official contact to use. And she began to write with this man, and each of her writings went under the hands of Francis Walsingham's spies (Fraser, 2010, 590 – 599).

2.1.18 Betrayal

In 1585 it was declared that James VI and Elizabeth I had concluded an alliance agreement (Fraser, 2010, 573, 625). Mary felt betrayed and could not believe her son was working with her prisoner. Mary's rage and rebellion from that is considered as one of the reasons why she agreed to remove Elizabeth. If it was needed to get to freedom, then let it happen (Abbott, 2011, 142 – 144). She could only be tired of all those years in jail, and when she felt a real hope of freedom and the possibility of taking things back in her hands, she could use it. Perhaps she also began to hate Elizabeth thus she wanted to get rid of her. Whatever it was, Mary sent a letter approving the assassination of Elizabeth. Babington was then forced to confess and Mary was arrested and, like everyone who wanted to help her, she was charged with the death.

Marie wanted to write to Elizabeth, however, it was forbidden to her. The English Queen was at the moment scared because she was not sure how profound the plot might be. How much her life is really threatened (Fraser, 2010, 617). Mary was afraid too, but of something else. She was afraid that if her death really happened, it would be in some secret way. One who would not be in front of the eyes of the people, and therefore would deprive her of the post of a martyr. She hoped she would be declared to have died for her faith (Fraser, 2010, 656).

Mary was summoned to court to defend herself. She claimed that she did not agree with Elizabeth's assassination. It was only about her own freedom. However, the evidence was obvious (Abbott, 2011, 143 – 149). And Elizabeth herself still did not know what to do, since to kill the monarch and in a foreign country, it was really bold and very dangerous for future sovereigns. Yet the date of death was fixed, however, Elizabeth's signature was missing. Mary

wrote Elizabeth, but her guard sent the letter much later. They were probably afraid Elizabeth could change her mind and eventually not sign the sentence. However, a few days later, the Queen's signature was on paper and the execution was officially approved (Fraser, 2010, 656). Mary had no hope of rescuing her, but she asked Elizabeth three things to bring her remains to France, where her mother lay. In order for her execution to be public and to be well-handled with her servants, they could leave. Unfortunately, her remains have never reached France (Abbott, 2011, 151 – 154).

2.1.19 Execution

She spent her last night with the servants who prepared her for the execution in the morning. She was dressed in red, for red was the colour of blood, the colour of martyrdom. She also wore a wig because she was so sick at the time that she did not have much hair. Many people gathered in the hall, probably around 300. Mary began to pray, and after she had finished, she was asked by executioner for forgiveness. And she had heard the request. Subsequently, her neck was revealed so that nothing could interfere with the axe, but it did not help, and the queen's head fell after the third chop. She had to feel unbearable pain. Thus, on 8 February 1587, Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, died (Abbott, 2011, 15 – 154).

3 Practical part

3.1 Introduction to the practical part of the thesis

In the practical part I will focus not only on pop culture of western countries. However, also for pieces of work less interesting for the viewer's eye. Yet, one that was somehow inspired by the Scottish ruler, but at the same time not so successful, yet brought another insight.

I would like to illustrate the difference in the concepts of her life. Difference from preserved sources of information with filmed movies or series. Or, conversely, highlight their resemblance to reality.

In the first part I will explain the concept of pop culture and what to imagine under it. Then I compare the look of Mary in the form of her present-day representatives and find out what they are different from or match her then description. Then I will outline the importance of language and accent in her life and then I will focus on music, films, documentaries and series and their possession of facts, conceiving situations, embellishing or changing preserved information.

3.2 Pop culture

The word pop culture consists of the word popular and culture. Both variants are used (pop culture or popular culture).

We need to know what 'culture' means. There are several possible types of concepts. Culture can be viewed from a mental perspective. When it comes to developing the mind through education or practicing it. Then there is culture as a state of civilization or a certain period.

In this case, however, culture is important from the point of view of art, creation or human needs.

'Popular' means that people are interested in it, that it is something popular for them and that it pays attention to it, and if we do not focus on individuals, the word is focused on a lot of people. It is something sought after.

Pop culture - mostly works that are popular among people. It is positively rated by people, but experts sometimes criticize it in some cases. These are films, books, music, pictures, fashion, etc., which are popular in mass terms. Therefore, sometimes pop culture and mass culture merge or confuse. For it is a culture associated with mass media and human interests.

For popular culture, the number of people it affects is important. A mount of sold books or CDs. It also depends on whether it is pop culture. However, pop culture should not be confused with high culture. High culture also includes favourite works, especially art, but they are highly acclaimed pieces of work. From this point of view, pop culture appears to be a lower culture. Yet it is very important for the present society, as it represents our preferences and desires.

It is also important to note that popular culture does not only have to include the latest movies in the cinema or books, etc. The popular culture can also include older works that are currently considered topical and popular.

3.3 Influence over the centuries

The word 'influence' has several synonyms that could be used. For example, impact, clout, effect, or pressure. Thus, the influence of Mary's personality over the centuries can be viewed from a historical perspective. When, over the years, some monarchs, Catholics, or any other people have learned from their mistakes, they have focused on the actions she has committed or they may have inspired by her. The influence that history has created and hence our coexistence.

We can also look at influence from a contemporary perspective. For example, from the perspective of doctrine. From history is learnt about rulers and monarchs. Mostly, each country focuses primarily on its rulers and leaders, as well as on the most famous and important in the world. They learn about those whose governments have made the biggest changes. Although people do not learn about her at every school, she still belongs to a historical personality about who people of all ages learn.

Mary's life seems to be so dramatic and tragic that she has influenced many pieces of work of art in the past and present. Stories and her portraits were written about her centuries ago.

Already in the last century, films have been filmed about her, and many articles have been published on this subject, and many books have been written, biographies and popular science books and historical novels. And for the 21st century, her life still seems interesting. Whether it is because people enjoy the drama they can watch from a distance, lust to express emotions as compassion for such a tragic life, or people can see the delight in the Renaissance that led the 16th century. Or people could be interested in Mary and her unyielding and inspiring personality. Any reason that makes a person interested in this historical personality is a sign that Mary's life is still affecting us and our present culture. Interestingly, Mary Stuart is still a topical subject for over four hundred years.

3.4 Popular theme

Focusing on the events in Mary's life, we find that they resemble today's highly sought-after themes for books, movies, series, and art. And this is intertwined by different age categories.

Mary had been in danger since her childhood, and the danger is attracting attention, and was in that state for almost all her life. Already as a child, she was promised to a prince and married as a very young woman. This is interesting for a younger audience, but the upcoming woes are not the ideal story for the youngest. Love and marriage often interest women and man politics. Childbirth, divorce, loss of loved ones, imprisonment, courts and tragic end. All this is being sought in today's pop-culture. Mary's life is actually a real Game of Thrones.

Whether one looks at the internet or is inspired by books or other works, he or she discovers that most movies, series, comics and books are focused on a particular main character who fights against adversity. In every genre it means something different. The hero fights to save the world or his or someone's life, the mother fights for her children and her family, the girl fights with her parents, school or wants to get a partner, the topics are plentiful and Mary's life offers almost everything which a modern reader or viewer wants. And when a story is based on reality, it gets more attention and a more interesting look for the audience. When a film or any piece of art is based on a true story, it often attracts the viewer. It is something that has happened that, under certain conditions, could happen to anyone looking at it, but it probably did not. A certain connection to the work is created. And if one is emotionally connected to such a complicated life story, then it can deeply intervene.

Nearly all films that rank on websites which criticize and evaluate films are dominated by topics such as adversity, friendship, almost impossible target, love, battles, collaboration, betrayal, imprisonment, death. And all these are aspects of Mary's life. A life that has not been easy since birth. Friends who have accompanied her over the years. Become a queen of several countries. Falling in love and love problems. War and battles with strangers but also with your own people. Trust in the counsellor and closest and vigilant to traitors and ultimately to the whole world. Prison by own people and own family. And last, however, not least, death.

3.5 Appearance

The ideal of female beauty in the 16th century was not only focused on the appearance itself, but also on character and personality. As the 16th century is a Renaissance century, it is clear that women's abilities were also important. Not in vain there is the term 'Renaissance person'. A versatile and gifted individual. From the ladies was expected something similar. Good manners, fondness for art and handicrafts, the ability to intelligent conversation. The woman should be enterprising and imaginative. However, in the case of Mary, the problem was that, due to some of these qualities, it seemed to be a threat to men who wanted to rule instead. But she represented this ideal.

If we look at the appearance, so clearly an important element of beauty, there were hair at that time. They had to take good care of them. Copper to almost golden hair was very popular. However, there were no preparations like we have today, and that much and the hair was often damaged or fell out. If such a situation occurred, they wore wigs if they had a chance.

And fashion was also an important factor. Especially in France. At that time, France was setting fashion trends. Thus, it was necessary for the woman to be adorned with accessories and of course various kinds of jewellery.

Especially in the series we could see a lot of jewels and accessories that adorn the queen. Various crowns, necklaces and earrings as well as beautiful dresses. It is more for the viewer's eyes, since we probably would not have seen such a dress in the sixteenth century. The films usually stay back in this respect and try to preserve period fashion.

In the 2018 movie, they paid special attention to costumes. They combined the dress with the armor, used the ruff³ that had previously been worn, and the costumes look sophisticated overall. And although it may sometimes seem strange, when we compare the queens' dresses in portraits with this film, we see that they are very similar. That the creators really tried to preserve reality and at the same time they tried to highlight beauty. It looks great and, moreover, we could still feel the period of time in which the story takes place.

³ Renaissance collar

3.5.1 Mary



Portrait when she was probably sixteen years old. By Clouet.



Saoirse Ronan as Mary in Mary Queen of Scots (2018)



Adalaide Kane as Scottish ruler in *Reign* (2013 - 2017)

We could see in the *Cloud* picture that Mary has an oval face, a narrow, longer nose, narrower sharply shaped lips, and deep-set blue eyes. Her hair was probably red, although dark brown hair could be seen on many portraits, because Mary was very often wearing wigs and probably of different colours. Although it may not seem like today's beauty, however, it was considered attractive in the 16th century, but perhaps it was because of her charm and demeanor.

The appearance of the actress in the latest film from 2018 was superb. It's surprising how the filmmakers tried to preserve Mary's look. But that can't be said about her serial double, Adalaide Kane. Here they probably focused on making it more acceptable to young audience. So that they would like her and look up to her.

3.6 Language

The natural language is both spoken and written, and its primary task is to communicate. Yet languages are different. For the sake of better understanding, the effort to create artificial languages. Which would be easy to learn and help break the language barriers. Among these languages, Esperanto is one of the most successful, published in the 19th century.

For Mary Stuart, French and Scottish, which was an independent language before the 18th century, were particularly important.

French is a very melodic language. In this language it is very important to make and bind words and to keep the accent on the last syllable or on the rhythmic group (the last syllable of the word group). French is often very different from written form and pronunciation. There are different vowel links that have their own rules for reading them. Concerning consonants. There is no 'h' consonant in French. If we focus on their guttural 'r' consonant, one could say that it suffers from rhotacism⁴, as it is a velar consonant. It is also important to note that most consonants do not speak at the end of a word, except for some exceptions, and if the vowel 'e' does not have an accent at the end of the word, then it does not read.

Scottish could be called a rather harsh language compared to French. It is a rhotic language, which means that 'r' is pronounced in all cases where it is written, so even at the end of the word and the consonant 'r' in Scottish is and was very pronounced. You could compare it to the Czech pronunciation of this voice. This is a big difference compared to French.

(The scotch is very nicely depicted in the Outlander series, which takes place primarily in the 18th century, and the Scottish accent tried to preserve as much as possible. In one episode, the subject that should have belonged to Mary Stuart is mentioned.)

⁴ Speech impediment

3.7 Accent

Word stress is an accent on a particular syllable in a word. Unbalanced syllables have the same straight tone, whereas the stressed syllable is stronger, or it also has a higher tone or different length of speech. In some languages, the accent is more pronounced than in others. The accent can be steady, free or even moving.

The accent is often important to the meaning of words. As it would move in some cases, the word would have a different meaning.

Sentence accent is important for some languages in order to find out what is the main core of speech. What the sentence is about.

What may appear to be a complication is the fact that Mary was raised in a French court and therefore spoke French. Even when she returned to Scotland. All her letters were written in French.

But for the viewer, French may be confusing because people are used to English, which is a familiar language for a lot of people or, of course, they prefer their mother tongue.

The creators of the latest film gave the Irish actress who portrayed Maria a difficult task. To learn something from the French language, the French accent and the Scottish accent. It is a good thing that the filmmakers have focused on it, because it is a fact that the viewer often does not solve, but it shows that the work was well done and that they also thought of a language that was really very important.

On the other hand, we don't have the opportunity to hear French in the series. Probably again for acceptability. However, in this case, a great deal of the story takes place in France, and thus it would not hurt to involve this language in it.

3.8 Music

Renaissance music strives to be harmonious and improves wind and bowed musical instruments. At the end of this period, violin, lute, claw and more developed.

In *Mary Queen of Scots* (2018), music was portrayed by Max Richter. Orchestral music adds depth and drama to the situation. With the help of music, the viewer can identify more with the time and the film itself. This important element is very natural and pleasant in the film.

The series (*Reign*, 2013) is more focused on popular culture, as it uses songs that we can hear on the radio or search for themselves. Although some music is repeated in certain situations, different songs are in every episode. However, they are slowed down or in a different key compared to the originals. Thanks to this, they add to the seriousness and beauty of the moment.

3.9 Audio-visual works

There are approximately four films that are strictly focused on Maria Stuart: *Mary of Scotland* (1936), *Mary, Queen of Scots* (1971), *Mary Queen of Scots* (2013), *Mary Queen of Scots* (2018).

There are also less popular documentaries: *Mary Queen of Scots: The Red Queen*, *The Last Days of Mary Queen of Scots*, *Bloody Queens: Elizabeth and Marry*.

Also, films were made in which Mary is either a secondary character or merely mentioned in them. One of the most famous films is called *Elizabeth: The Golden Age* (2007).

And it is also shown in supporting roles in other documentary films. Almost always in conjunction with the Queen of England, Elizabeth I. For example, *Elizabeth I and Her Enemies*.

And the series should also be added to the films, one of the most popular works on the subject: *Reign* (2013-2017)

3.9.1 Mary Queen of Scots (2018)

Drama / Historical / Biographical

The latest movie about Mary Stuart. Although the authors seem to have tried to keep as many facts as possible, the film is full of inaccuracies and confusing elements.

3.9.1.1 Appearance

The actress was really suitably chosen for the film. Her appearance seems very convincing. Red-haired, narrow nose, narrow lips. Yet charming.

3.9.1.2 Character

In fact, Mary was very charming, which in my opinion they kept in the film, but according to extant sources she seemed to be less vigorous and more pleasant than in the film. Yet, of course, we need to take into account that she was a ruler who had a huge burden of responsibility on her shoulders, thus it was clear she couldn't be just nice and smiling woman.

3.9.1.3 Husbands

Francis

First husband, Francis II, is only mentioned in the film. The film takes place retrospectively, but if we look at the footage of the time when she was the youngest in the film, it was when she returned after the death of Francis from France.

Darnley

The second husband, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, is too silly and naive in the film for change. Although Darnley was said to have had no strong will, he could be manipulated, and it was probably not a particularly great strategist. But so well he knew why he wanted Mary and what he was trying to do. And then, of course, he was the way he was after the wedding. Rude, unpleasant and hungry for power, but for his purpose he hid it for some time.

Moreover, he is portrayed at least as a partial homosexual in the film. Although, in fact, they probably did not spend too much time with Mary in the bed, and there might be some indications that he had ever had an affair with a man, we couldn't claim to be a homosexual. It is even suggested in the film that the king had an affair with Rizzio, Mary's secretary. Hence, the film did not speculate whether Rizzio had an affair with Mary, and whether Darnley's child was, it was quite obvious. But perhaps the screenwriters wanted him to be more of a bisexual.

Bothwell

James Hepburn, 4th Duke of Bothwell was third husband. Bothwell is conceived in this movie from the perspective that speaks in the simplicity of Mary's innocence over Darnley's murder. A resolute rugged and treacherous man who takes Mary without permission and forces her to marry him. They showed him very violently.

3.9.1.4 Maries

The maids of Marry are in the film, but they have little role in it. But sometimes they also occur in situations where they really should not be, and on the contrary they are missing in those where they should be. However, we have to say that in fact these girls, later women, had an important role, especially in Mary's childhood, and that is not the case here. Therefore, there is no need to pay much attention to this.

3.9.1.5 Elizabeth

In this film, Elizabeth was portrayed by very beautiful actress Margot Robbie. Which is very popular. And it is interesting to see how the painters managed to take it. They have increased her nose. They gave a red wig and, in general, transformed a beautiful woman into an unpleasant ruler.

Overwhelmed look and focus on Elizabeth's relationship with Mary. Although the film seems to be the same as reality in the first place, we see how Elizabeth's approach to Mary changes. Elizabeth's fear of Mary's beauty is preserved here, which Elizabeth in fact probably was also worried about. And the fact remains that the Queen of England is afraid that the Scottish will replace her. But the biggest difference from the real life is that at the end both monarchs meet.

The conversation takes too long and soon the audience gets bored, but in the film it is about to be an epic and ground-breaking scene precisely because it is the opposite of reality. It was supposed to be breath-taking, because people who knew these two queens had never met, should have been given the opportunity to imagine how it was going to happen.

After this encounter, Mary was to be imprisoned by the Queen of England.

3.9.1.6 Execution

With the death the film begins and ends, but we see moments when Mary heads to the scaffold and her subsequent prayers. They gave her a red dress in the film, which should be true. Because she thought to be a martyr. And at the very end, there is a glimpse of Elizabeth, who sheds tears for this tragic situation. It is possible that Elizabeth really did. From the point of view of how tragic it is to slay the monarch's head. If it was even because of the relationship with Mary, it is hard to say.

3.9.1.7 Summary

The film tries to be too accurate in some of the details, but it may seem confusing at times, in some inaccurate situations. However, for the viewer who does not know her life and fate and sees only this film, it is probably, except for the last scene of two queens, an interesting film. Attractive and with lots of action.

3.9.2 Reign

Drama / Fantasy / Historical

This series is more appropriate to analyse in detail, as it is a shining example of American pop-culture. We can see how extraordinary the story lies behind Mary's life, as foreign filmmakers are interested in this subject. The Americans are turning about the Scottish ruler. Here is how this topic is still considered topical.

3.9.2.1 Appearance

In the series, Mary is a beautiful, brown-haired girl with full lips. It seems therefore easier to sense her charm because almost everyone loves her. We see that in this respect, the creators of the real ruler did not hold, like many other facts.

3.9.2.2 Character

It can be seen that Mary was rendered so that almost every viewer would like it. To fight for her and wish her the best. She is nice, kind, principled and compassionate. Which is an exaggeration of reality. It is good that her gentleness bears consequences in the series, otherwise it would be too fairy.

3.9.2.3 Husbands

Francis

Since the series has been expanding the time that Mary spent in France, we can see from the beginning that the filmmakers do not keep up with the fact that, although it is taught by Francis II in the series, it does not reach the French court until the two teenagers and therefore the two do not grow up. It is mentioned that they have seen each other as children and played together, but Mary is growing up here in a Scottish monastery. Which is wrong.

Francis II is here as a handsome and capable young man. Compared to reality, it looks vital. Mary loves him first, and he also falls in love with her. But in the meantime, there is still his affair with her maid, which will cause the bastard to fall, and also fall in love with Francis' half-

brother, who in fact does not exist. None of this has happened and it is one of the many proofs that the filmmakers were not afraid to dramatize the story and keep the viewer's attention. In the series, their relationship also shakes Mary's rape. But they are finally together and try to descend, but that fails and Francis dies. Even in this we see a difference because we know that Mary and Francis did not have a love affair.

Darnley

After returning to Scotland, she meets Lord Darnley, her cousin, who is, on the contrary, rather coarser than he really was in courtship. He uses his own claim to the English throne as an argument for marriage. That together with Mary they will conquer England. He is not trying to be much charming, he speaks clearly and he knows what she wants. Although he has a certain affair in front of her. In this regard, we can speculate whether this was the case in the reality, as we know that Darnley met with other women, but probably not at a time when he was courting Mary. Mary will eventually marry him because his baby is waiting. In the reality, however, it was different because she really fell in love with him.

After the birth of her son, Darnley is mad with illness and has visions and hears voices, forcing him to kidnap his queen's own son. When they bring her back to her, she tells Bothwell to kill her husband.

Bothwell

Already from previous information about Darnley, we can see that in the series, on the contrary, Bothwell's action is caused by Mary's plea. Thus, it is to blame for his death on her shoulders. Bothwell himself is depicted here as a nice handsome man who loves Mary and is willing to do anything for her. Although one of the variants of the reality is that they were lovers, it is clear that he has acted in his favour anyway. But in the series, he is nice and pleasant and with good intentions. Which seems to be the greatest character difference in this series.

3.9.2.4 Maries

It is worth mentioning Mary's maids, who are an integral part of the series. Already at the beginning, she arrives with Maries at the French Court and has a lot of storylines where their stories unfold.

It is important to mention that they are each named in the series quite differently and their fates are dramatic and often tragic.

Aylee

This girl has a cruel fate, for she was poisoned and dying in the first series.

Kenna

She is a complicated girl and becomes the mistress of King Henry II. Here we can see a step with Mary Fleming, who was probably expecting a baby with Henry II, but was sent back to Scotland. In the series, this girl is first his mistress and subsequently the girlfriend the non-existent Bastard of Henry II.

Lola

Lola is a faithful friend of Mary, but due to certain circumstances that develop during the series, she will give Francis a son who never really existed. However, their child will die, and Lola herself is ultimately executed because of her involvement in the conspiracy against Elizabeth because she thinks she is acting according to Mary's desires. But it turns out John Knox was behind it. It is known that John Knox did everything he could to get rid of Mary and her followers, but none of this happened and it is only fiction.

Greer

And the life of the last girl is full of twists. And despite all the hardships, love and loss, she remains the only one on her side with Mary until she is imprisoned.

3.9.2.5 Elizabeth

The Queen of England is very vigorous in the series, perhaps cruel. And she really feels resentment to men. With Mary here, Elizabeth is not at all disgusted. In the end, we can see Elizabeth's conversation with the young Prince James VI, when he begs her not to kill his mother because it is not right, but Elizabeth gives him a choice between his mother's life, whose rest of the days would be in prison or he could be her heir. In fact, James did not ask for his mother's life so much. He was angry that it happened, but because of the execution of the sovereign. He did not mourn over his mother.

3.9.2.6 Execution

In the last episode, the queen goes to her execution. But since it is a series that focuses on the viewer rather than reality, it does not end with Mary's death. After she was decapitated, we see Mary reuniting with Francis and finally being together.

Although Francis was probably the best husband of the three, Mary did not love him enough to hope to be reunited with him as a husband in the afterlife.

3.9.2.7 Summary

The series is largely beyond reality. Although the Marriage of Mary is preserved, her relationships with husbands are often altered. Fancy characters appear here, some characters are changed names and magic is the important thing a lot of scenes are built on. The series is intertwined as an important element. Death predictions and trying to break the tragic fate. With this, the creators played. It is known that at that time the famous fortune-teller and prophet Nostradamus was at the French court and the creators were not afraid to use it.

The series is very popular, especially among younger audience, but I think they were too focused on the time spent at the French court. The series has four series, and in the fourth, Mary meets her second husband. In the last episode, this man is murdered and at the end of the same episode Mary is executed. Since Mary had returned to Scotland, the serial has too fast paces.

For the comparison

3.9.3 Mary Queen of Scots (2013)

This movie is not entirely popular. His appraisal is average and probably not very interested in processing the viewer, but it is very realistic and tells the whole life of Mary. From start to the end. But the editing and the shots are rather bored. The film seems to have been filmed before 2000.

Much of the movie is in French, which can make the viewer feel a little uncomfortable. But the reason for this is, of course, because it is a film, Switzerland-Germany-French, but it is also about the fact that the film is very authentic because Mary spoke French not only as a child in a French court but also as an adult.

3.9.3.1 Template

The film was based on a biographical novel by Stefan Zweig. And that is probably why the movie is so accurate and quite close to real events.

3.9.3.2 Family

Only the wrong side of Mary's relationship with her brother is shown in the film. But their relationship never seemed so bad, at least from Mary's side. In the film, they seem to be enemies from the start, and her brother James does not conceal his opposition to her personality.

3.9.3.3 Husbands

The husbands are very well depicted in the film. Of course, we cannot know exactly how it was when she was alone with them. But both Francis and Darnley are depicted as they should probably be. We do not know from the time how it really was with Lord Bothwell and therefore it is difficult to judge whether the film holds true when Mary portrays her in love with this man, but everything is about attitude and concept and it is very natural in this film.

3.9.3.4 Maries

Other Maries are also very nicely and naturally depicted in the film. They accompany Mary as it should have been. It is clear that she is their friend, but at the same time they are seen as a maid.

3.9.3.5 Elizabeth

Elizabeth, she is not shown in the film once. We see Mary's correspondence with her, but she missed it completely. Which does not seem to hurt, as we can fully focus on Mary's decision, regardless of Elizabeth's reaction and overall regardless of her issues and problems.

4 Conclusion

Mary was a strong and admirable woman who had overcome many obstacles. It is true that her life story can be viewed in different ways, but it is still to be said how tragic her death was and that her story is still affecting present day. It has influenced our past and continues to interfere with the present.

I think her life and his end were heart-breaking, but she left a mark that cannot be erased and contributed significantly to the formation of our present and future. All that has happened has made sense and has led to what we know today.

That theses focused on portraying her life, from birth to her death. All the important points in her life have been mentioned.

And the key factor in that theses is the view of the present and today's depiction of Mary Stuart. Whether people are still dealing with her life in a modern way. Whether films are still spinning and holding on to real events. Or if they differ, but they still have success. If history is of interest to the audience. If people search for such a topic.

Thus, we can see that this topic is still sought after and still interesting from the point of view of interest. Such a story takes a breath and bases on reality takes on significance. It is also true that the most popular work that this monarch is dealing with is a series that is very different from reality. Predominantly character differences or magic elements. However, it often belongs to popular culture. If the aim is to attract and attract attention, reality often goes aside and the viewer needs to focus on preference.

There are several approaches in the filmed films and series. Both the story itself and the depiction of the people and Mary itself. We see that the filmmakers are trying to make it all the way it was, but at the same time they are trying to make the story the best of the viewer and that often requires changes. However, we always need to look at the film's goal and genre. If there is interest in the popularity and interest of a large mass of people, as in the case of the series, the creators often embellish or alter the story. When it comes to revealing the historical events, so that people know how history has taken place and only to transform it for the eye of the modern, timely man, the creators approach it differently and with greater caution. And as far as documents are concerned, it is based on the accuracy and clarity of the information.

5 Bibliography

5.1 Printed Sources

Abbott, J. 2011. *Mary Queen of Scots*. New York: Harper & brothers.

Dušková, L. a kolektiv. 1994. *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*. 2. vyd. Praha: Academia. ISBN 80-200-0486-6

Edwards, A. 2015. *Matriarch: Queen Mary and the House of Windsor*. London: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Francouzština nejen pro samouky. 2007. 1. vyd. Voznice: LEDA. ISBN 978-80-7335-083-3

Fraser, A. 2010. *Mary Queen of Scots*. London: Orion Books. eISBN: 978 0 2978 5795 2

George, M. 1997. *Mary Queen of Scotland and the Isles*. US: St. Martin's Griffin.

Lang, A. *Portraits of Mary Stuart. Vol. 10*. Burlington Magazine Publications Ltd.

Lewis, J. E. 2005. *Mary Queen of Scots*. Taylor & Francis e-Library.

Mackie, J. D. *Queen Mary's Jewels. Vol. 18*. Edingburg University Press.

Rusko-český, česko-ruský šikovní slovník. 2009. 1. vyd. Brno: Lingea. ISBN 978-80-87062-69-2

Snively, S. 1985. *Mary Queen of Scots, Vol. 26*. The Massachusetts Review.

Storey, J. 2018. *Cultural theory and popular culture: an introduction*. Oxon and New York: Routledge

Strinati, D. 2004. *An introduction to theories of popular culture*. London: Routledge

Warnicke, R. M. 2006. *Mary Queen of Scots*. Taylor & Francis e-Library.

5.2 Internet Sources

Česko-Slovenská filmová databáze [online]. ČSFD. © 2001-2019 POMO Media Group s.r.o.

Retrieved from: <https://www.csfd.cz/>

Dictionary [online]. © 2019 Dictionary.com, LLC. Retrieved from:

<https://www.dictionary.com/>

Incorvaia, Samantha. Saoirse Ronan is from New York?! So that's why she's so good at accents [online]. 2018. Retrieved from:

<https://eu.azcentral.com/story/entertainment/movies/2018/12/07/saoirse-ronan-talks-acting-accents-mary-queen-scots/2197940002/>

Krčmová, M. Filozofická fakulta Masarykovy univerzity. Fonetika a Fonologie [online].

Retrieved from: https://is.muni.cz/elportal/estud/ff/ps09/fonetika/tisk_2009/index.html

The dictionary by Merriam-Webster [online]. © 2019 Merriam-Webster, Incorporated.

Retrieved from: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

Thesaurus [online]. © 2019 Dictionary.com, LLC. Retrieved from: <https://www.thesaurus.com/>

6 Abstract

The main aim of this work is to portray the life of a historical personality and to focus on whether in today's pop culture information is told by reality.

The historical and theoretical part is focused on the depiction of the Scottish ruler and her whole life. Her actions, steps and decisions. All the important moments in her life are mentioned. Along with her life, the lives of people who have influenced her or have been involved in her life are also developing, and they are also mentioned in the thesis.

The practical part is more devoted to the present century and refers to the audio-visual works that have been elaborated on this subject and whether they differ from the actual description of the queen's appearance, life, behaviour or communication. There are illuminated the terms associated with her visage and the language she spoke, as well as the expression pop culture and the modern themes associated with it.

7 Résumé

Hlavním cílem této práce je vylíčit život historické osobnosti a zaměřit se na to, zda v dnešních popkulturních informacích je realita informována.

Historická a teoretická část je zaměřena na zobrazení skotského vládce a celého života. Její činy, kroky a rozhodnutí. Jsou zmíněny všechny důležité okamžiky jejího života. Spolu s jejím životem se také rozvíjejí životy lidí, kteří ji ovlivnili nebo se podíleli na jejím životě, a jsou také zmíněny v diplomové práci.

Praktická část je více věnována současnému století a odkazuje na audiovizuální díla, která byla na toto téma zpracována a zda se liší od skutečného popisu vzhledu, života, chování či komunikace královny. Tam jsou osvětlené termíny spojené s její vizáží a jazykem ona mluvila, stejně jako výraz popová kultura a moderní témata spojená s tím.

...

Основная цель этой работы - изобразить жизнь исторической личности и сосредоточиться на том, действительно ли информация рассказана в современной поп-культуре.

Историко-теоретическая часть посвящена изображению шотландской королевы и всей ее жизни. Ее действия, шаги и решения. Все важные моменты в ее жизни упоминаются. Наряду с ее жизнью развиваются жизни людей, которые повлияли на нее или были вовлечены в ее жизнь, и они также упоминаются в бакалаврской работе.

Практическая часть больше посвящена нынешнему столетию и касается аудиовизуальных работ, которые были разработаны по этому предмету, и отличаются ли они от фактического описания внешности, жизни, поведения или общения королевы. Здесь освещены термины, связанные с ее внешностью и языком, на котором она говорила, а также выражение поп-культура и современные темы, связанные с этим.

8 Appendix



Clouet, *Mary as Dauphiness of France at the age of sixteen*. Retrieved from: Fraser, A. 2010. *Mary Queen of Scots*. London: Orion Books.



Indianexpress [online]. 2018. Indianexpress.com. Retrieved from: <https://indianexpress.com/article/entertainment/hollywood/mary-queen-of-scots-trailer-saoirse-ronan-and-margot-robbie-5259333/>



Paperlief [online]. Paperlief.com. Retrieved from: <http://paperlief.com/adelaide-kane/adelaide-kane-reign-wallpaper-3.html>