

Historical Kings of Scotland

Numbering	Name	Accession date	Notes
1	Kenneth I MacAlpin, son of Alpin, king of Dál Riata	843 -858	Titled "King of the Picts". All kings from Kenneth I to Malcolm II were of the House of Alpin.
2	Donald I	858 - 862	Titled "King of the Picts"
3	Constantine I	862 - 877	Titled "King of the Picts"
4	Aed	877 - 878	Titled "King of the Picts"
5	Giric	878–889	Titled "King of the Picts"
6	Eochaid	878–889	Titled "King of the Picts"
7	Donald II	889–900	All kings from Donald II onwards were titled "King of the Scots".
8	Constantine II	900 - 943	
9	Malcolm I	943–954	
10	Indulf	954 -962	
11	Dub / Dubh or Duf	962–967	
12	Cuilen	967–971	
13	Amlaib	973 - 977	
14	Kenneth II	971–995	
15	Constantine III	995–997	
16	Kenneth III	997 -1005	
17	Malcolm II	1005–1034	
18	Duncan I	1034–1040	Duncan I to Alexander II was the House of Dunkeld. Duncan succeeded to the throne as the maternal grandson of Malcolm II. The House of Dunkeld was therefore closely related to the House of Alpin.
19	Macbeth	1040–1057	Shakespeare's Macbeth
20	Lulach	1057–1058	
21	Malcolm III	1058–1093	Malcolm III was married to Margaret of Wessex. Their daughter was Matilda of Scotland and therefore a descendant of both the Scottish and the Anglo-Saxon royal families. Matilda became queen of England when she married Henry I.
22	Donald III	1093–1097	
23	Duncan II	1094	
24	Edgar	1097–1107	
25	Alexander I	1107–1124	
26	David I	1124–1153	
27	Malcolm IV	1153–1165	
28	William I	1165–1214	
29	Alexander II	1214–1249	
30	Alexander III	1249–1286	
31	Margaret the Maid of Norway	1286–1290	Margaret, Maid of Norway, was the only child of King Eric II of Norway and his first wife, Margaret daughter of King Alexander III of Scotland.
	First Interregnum	1290 - 1292	The death of Margaret of Norway began a two-year interregnum in Scotland caused by a succession crisis. John Balliol was the most prominent of the competing candidates and was chosen to be king after adjudication by Edward I of England. He proved weak and ineffective.
32	John Balliol	1292–1296	in 1296, John Balliol was forced to abdicate by Edward I who then attempted to annex Scotland into the Kingdom of England.
	Second Interregnum	1296 - 1306	For ten years, Scotland had no king. The Scots, however, refused to tolerate English rule. First William Wallace, then John Comyn, and finally Robert the Bruce fought against the English.
33	Robert I the Bruce	1306–1329	At the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, the Scots routed the English, and by 1328 the English had agreed by treaty to accept Scottish independence.
34	David II	1329–1371	The English renewed their war with Scotland, and David was forced to flee the kingdom by Edward Balliol, son of King John Balliol.
35	Edward Balliol. Disputed claimant.	1332–1356	Edward made repeated attempts to seize the throne in this period. Eventually his support fizzled out and he renounced his claim to the throne. David remained the rightful king.
36	Robert II (Stewart)	1371–1390	Robert the Stewart was a grandson of Robert I by the latter's

			daughter. This was the start of the House of Stuart
37	Robert III	1390–1406	
38	James I	1406–1437	
39	James II	1437–1460	
40	James III	1460–1488	
41	James IV	1488–1513	
42	James V	1513–1542	
43	Mary (Queen of Scots)	1542–1567	Executed by Queen Elizabeth I of England
44	James VI/ James I of England	1567–1625	Became joint king of Scotland and England and consequently of Ireland and Wales as well.



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