

阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读

苏格兰女王玛丽

Mary, Queen of Scots



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阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读



苏格兰女王玛丽

Marry, Queen of Scots

· 庞丽霞 译

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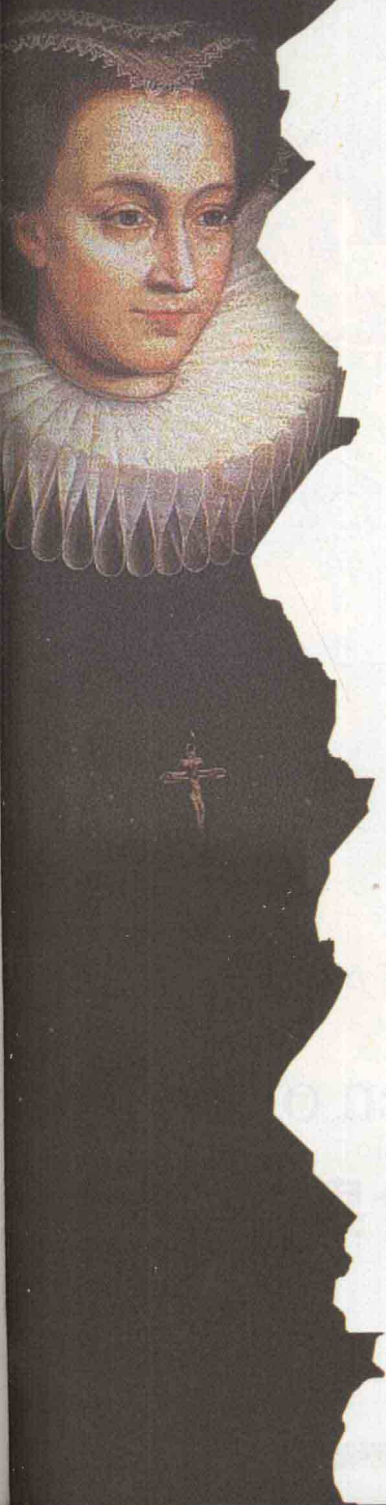
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结束便是我的开端。

——苏格兰女王玛丽

爱 与背叛，密谋与谋杀，战争与和平，逊位与谋刺——这一切都可以在历史的篇章中一次又一次地看到。但是，所有这一切都出现在一个人的生命中，就不是件常事了。苏格兰女王玛丽便是这样的一个人。历史对她的评判并非很客气。因此，您的头脑要开放，希望下面的文章和戏剧能够帮助你对世界最著名的一位女性形成自己的看法。同时，寻找一下，为什么玛丽认为她死后人们会感谢她所代表的东西，她却在有生之年从来没有得到这样的感谢。



IRELAND

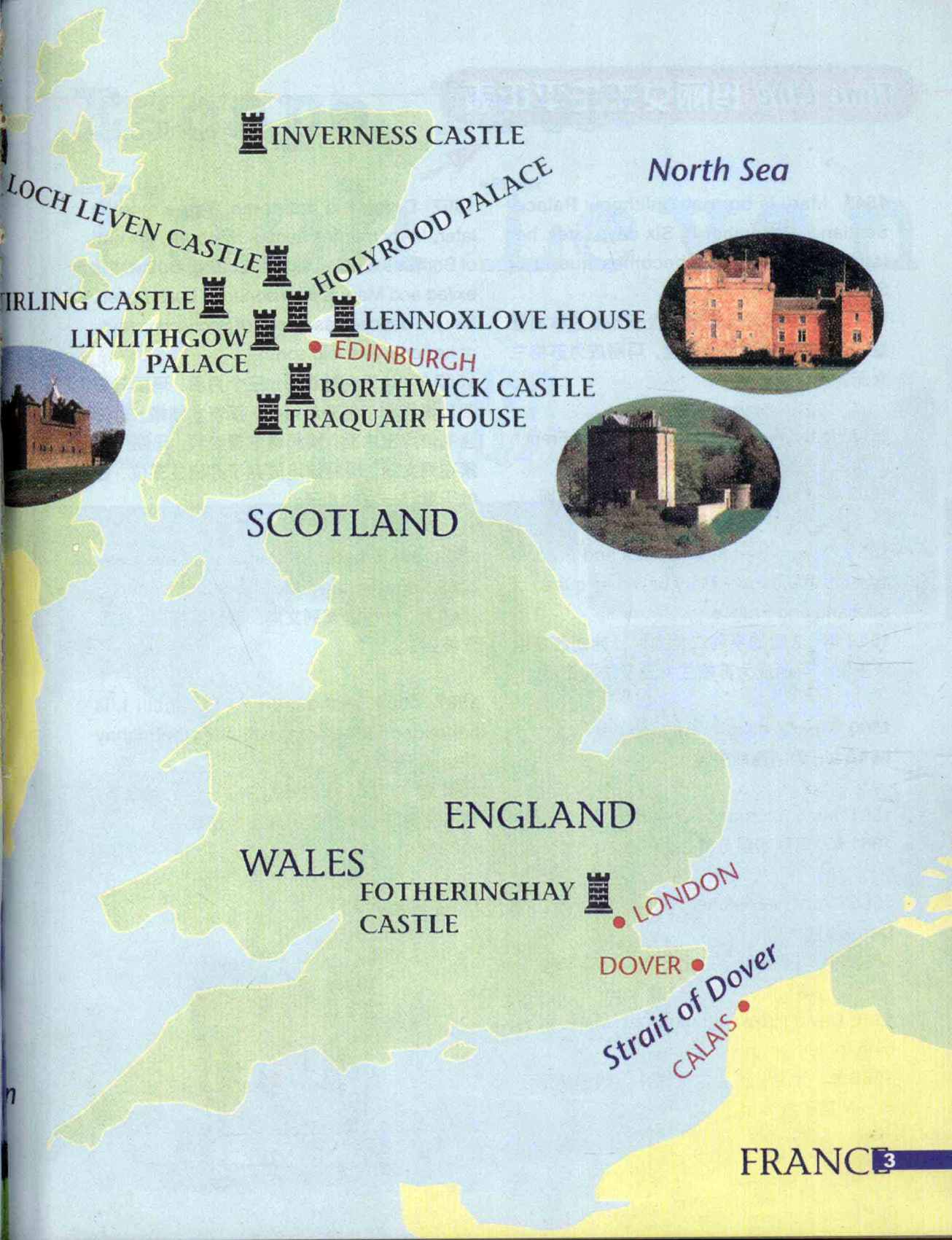
The World of Mary, Queen of Scots

苏格兰女王玛丽的世界

SCALE

Atlantic Ocean





INVERNESS CASTLE

North Sea

LOCH LEVEN CASTLE

STIRLING CASTLE

LINLITHGOW
PALACE

HOLYROOD PALACE

LENNOXLOVE HOUSE

EDINBURGH

BORTHWICK CASTLE

TRAQUAIR HOUSE

SCOTLAND

ENGLAND

WALES

FOTHERINGHAY
CASTLE

LONDON

DOVER

Strait of Dover

CALAIS

FRANCE

Time Line 玛丽女王生平年表

1542 Mary is born at Linlithgow Palace, Scotland, December 8. Six days later, her father dies, and she becomes queen of Scotland.

1542年 12月8日玛丽出生于苏格兰林利豪堡。六天后，她的父亲去世，玛丽成为苏格兰女王。

1558 Mary marries Francis, heir to the French throne.

1558年 玛丽嫁给法国的皇太子弗朗西斯。

1559 Henry II of France dies and Francis ascends the throne. Mary becomes queen of Scotland and France.

1559年 法国的亨利二世去世，弗朗西斯继承王位，玛丽成为苏格兰女王及法国王后。

1560 Francis dies.

1560年 弗朗西斯去世。

1561 Mary returns to Scotland.

1561年 玛丽回到苏格兰。

1565 Mary marries her cousin, Henry, Lord Darnley.

1565年 玛丽嫁给了表兄达恩利勋爵亨利。

1566 David Riccio is murdered. Mary gives birth to her only child, James.

1566年 大卫·维克尔被谋杀。玛丽生下了惟一的孩子詹姆斯。

1567 Darnley is murdered. Three months later, Mary marries James Hepburn, 4th earl of Bothwell. Casket letters surface. Bothwell is exiled and Mary is imprisoned at Loch Leven. Mary is deposed as queen of Scotland in favor of her one-year-old son.

1567年 达恩利被谋杀。三个月后，玛丽与第四代博思维尔伯爵詹姆斯·汉普本结婚。首饰盒书信浮出水面。博思维尔遭流放，玛丽被囚禁在列文湖。玛丽被迫放弃了苏格兰王位，让位于自己一岁的儿子。

1568 Mary escapes from Loch Leven and goes to England, where she is imprisoned.

1568年 玛丽逃离列文湖，前往英格兰，在那儿被囚禁。

1587 Mary, at the order of Elizabeth I, is beheaded in the great hall at Fotheringhay Castle, February 8.

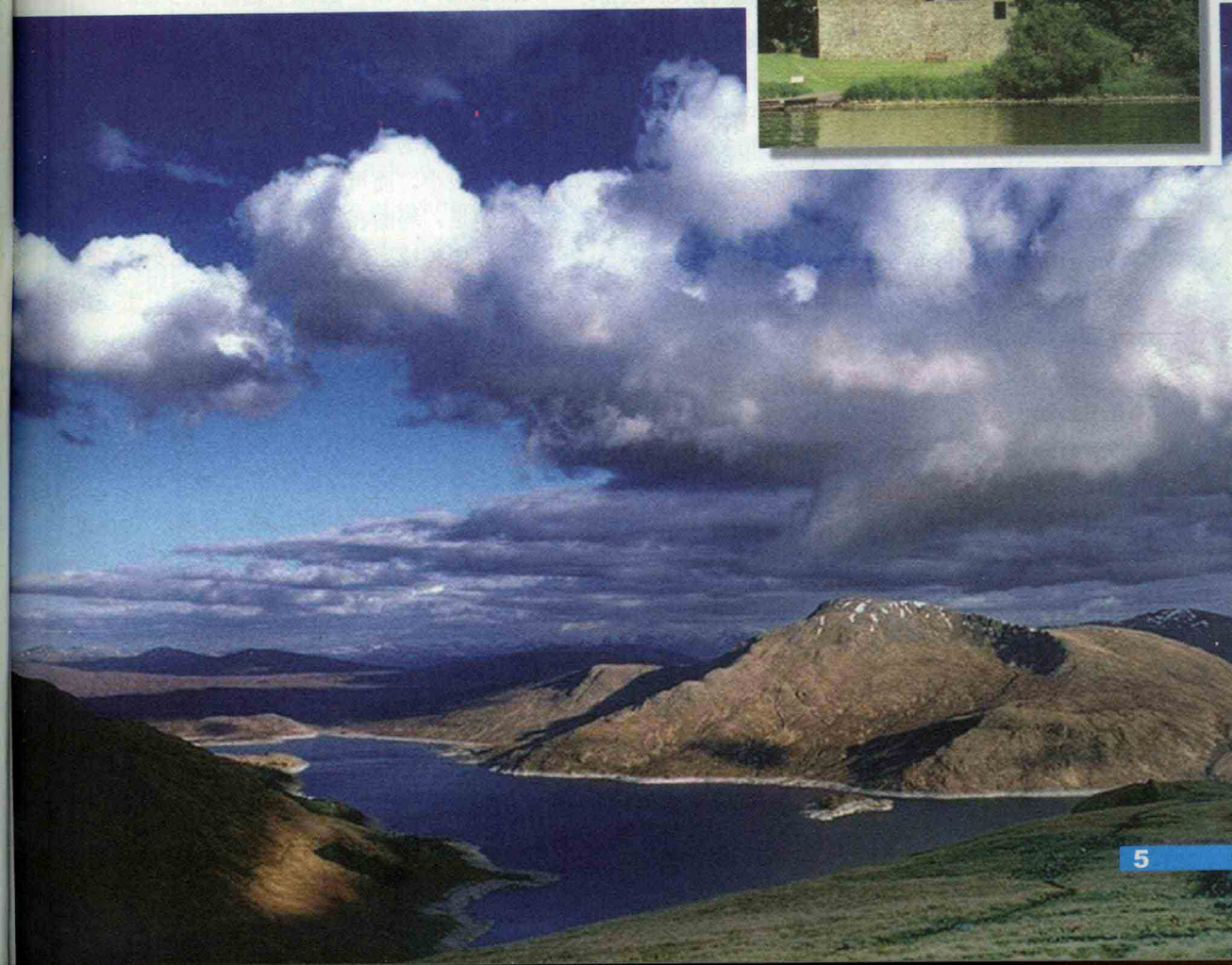
1587年 2月8日，在伊丽莎白一世的命令下，玛丽在佛斯瑞赫城堡的大厅内被砍头。



Escape From Loch Leven

by R. Anthony Kugler

逃离列文湖



On a bright May day in 1568, Sir William Douglas, master of Loch Leven castle in Scotland, learned a hard lesson: When guarding a queen, never underestimate her teenage friends. The queen was Mary of Scotland (more commonly known today as Mary, Queen of Scots); the teenager, Willie Douglas, was a cousin (or perhaps even a son) of Sir William. With Willie's help, Mary managed an extraordinary but short-lived escape from the captivity that was keeping her from the throne.

At first glance, Sir William's job appeared an easy one. His castle, after all, had withstood fierce attacks more than once. Situated on a tiny island in the middle of Loch Leven, a deep lake, it seemed an ideal place for isolating Mary from her many supporters. So, when Sir William's powerful half-brother James, the earl of Moray, asked him to guard Mary while he expanded his influence at her expense, the master of the castle agreed. The risk seemed minimal, and the potential reward, enormous.

But Mary had several supporters inside the castle. Sir William knew, for example, that his brother George admired Mary. Indeed, George is said to have fallen in love with her, and he certainly helped her plan a number of escape attempts. But what Sir William did not know, or perhaps did not want to know, was that young Willie was equally determined to help Mary. After a particularly dangerous escape attempt, foiled only by an alert boatman, Sir William had banished both George and Willie from the island. Within weeks, however, George had slyly persuaded his mother, the powerful Lady Douglas, to instruct Sir William to take Willie back. After all, the old lady reasoned, what could a young teenager do by himself? Actually, the answer was "Plenty!"

While George made preparations on the opposite shore, Willie obtained permission from Sir William to arrange celebrations for May Day, a traditional holiday.

1 568年一个明媚的五月天, 苏格兰列文湖城堡的威廉·道格拉斯爵士接受了一个深刻的教训: 守卫一位女王的时候, 永远都不要低估她的少年朋友。这位女王就是苏格兰女王玛丽; 而那位少年威利·道格拉斯是道格拉斯爵士的侄子(甚至可能是儿子)。在威利的帮助下, 玛丽逃离了监禁, 这次逃离非同一般, 但是短暂, 正是这次监禁使得她无法保住王位。

乍一看, 威廉爵士的工作似乎非常容易, 毕竟他的城堡经受了不止一次的猛烈进攻。城堡位于列文湖中心的一个小岛上, 湖水很深, 把玛丽和她的众多支持者隔离开来, 这似乎是一个理想的地方。因此, 当威廉爵士那有权势的同父异母兄弟莫里伯爵詹姆士请求他在其利用玛丽的影响扩张自己的权势时看管玛丽, 城堡的主人便答应了。所冒的风险似乎很小, 而可能的回报是巨大的。

但是, 玛丽在城堡内也有几个支持者。例如, 威廉爵士知道自己的弟弟乔治仰慕玛丽。实际上, 据说乔治爱上了玛丽, 肯定有几次都帮助她试图逃跑。但是, 威廉爵士不知道的是, 或者不愿意知道的是, 小威利同样下定决心要帮助玛丽。一次她险些跑掉, 只是由于一个警觉的船夫而挫败, 此后, 威廉爵士禁止乔治和威利再登上列文岛。但是, 几个星期后, 狡猾的乔治说服母亲, 也就是强大的道格拉斯夫人, 命令把小威利接回来。老妇人想, 毕竟他只是个十几岁的孩子, 能做什么呢? 但是, 答案是“能干很多事”!

乔治在对岸作好了准备, 与此同时, 威利从威廉爵士那里得到许可, 为传统的五月节庆典作准备。

On George's prearranged signal — a piece of Mary's jewelry brought by a boatman — Willie began the festivities. In this way, he provided a perfect cover for the escape. Willie waited until Sir William was drunk, and then stole his keys. Meanwhile, Mary withdrew to her room. No one suspected anything was amiss. The feasters thought only that she most likely had had a little too much wine. Once in her room, however, she waited at her window for Willie to appear. When he did, she raced downstairs, and together they made their way through the gates and down to a boat on the shore. Mary was finally free.

Or was she? Mary had escaped from her prison, but the political situation in Scotland left her nowhere to go. Her unwise marriages, to *Lord* Darnley and then to Lord Bothwell, had angered many noblemen who might otherwise have supported her. Even more damaging, however, was her willingness to be promoted as the rightful queen of England. Mary realistically had no hope of overthrowing her cousin Elizabeth, who held the English throne in a tight grip. However, she did nothing to distance herself from those who wished to see the Protestant Elizabeth deposed and Catholicism restored in England. As a result, Elizabeth always viewed her cousin with distrust.

Yet, the situation was so unfavorable in Scotland that it was to England and the unfriendly Elizabeth that Mary was forced to turn after her escape. It is hard to know exactly what Mary expected from Elizabeth. Perhaps she hoped for a reconciliation. If so, she was sorely disappointed, for her cousin promptly imprisoned her. After all the excitement of her escape, Mary found that she had merely replaced a Scottish prison with an English one.

按照乔治事先定好的信号——看到一个船夫捎去的玛丽的一件珠宝，威利便开始了庆典，为逃跑提供了一个绝好的伪装。威利等到威廉爵士喝醉之后，偷了钥匙。与此同时，玛丽回到自己的房间。没人觉得有什么不对的地方，大家觉得她也许是喝得太多了。但是，一回到房间，她便在窗口等着威利出现。威利到了，她冲下楼，两人一起穿过重重大门，上了岸边的一条小船。玛丽终于自由了。

她自由了吗？她逃离了列文湖的监禁，但是苏格兰的政局却使得她无处可去。她不明智地先嫁给了达恩利，后来又嫁给了博思维尔，这激怒了很多原本会支持她的贵族。但是，更有损于她的是，玛丽自己愿意被辅佐为英格兰的女王。伊丽莎白女王牢固地把握着英格兰的王

In the British Isles, the title of *Lord* refers to a nobleman holding the rank of baron, earl, or marquess.

权，玛丽实际上是不可能推翻自己的这位堂姑妈（玛丽父亲詹姆士五世的叔父亨利八世系伊丽莎白之父，故玛丽称伊丽莎白为“堂姑母”，伊丽莎白叫玛丽为“堂侄女”——译者注）的，但是，对于那些想除去信奉新教的伊丽莎白、在英国重振天主教的人，玛丽却没有疏远他们。因此，伊丽莎白总是不信任玛丽。

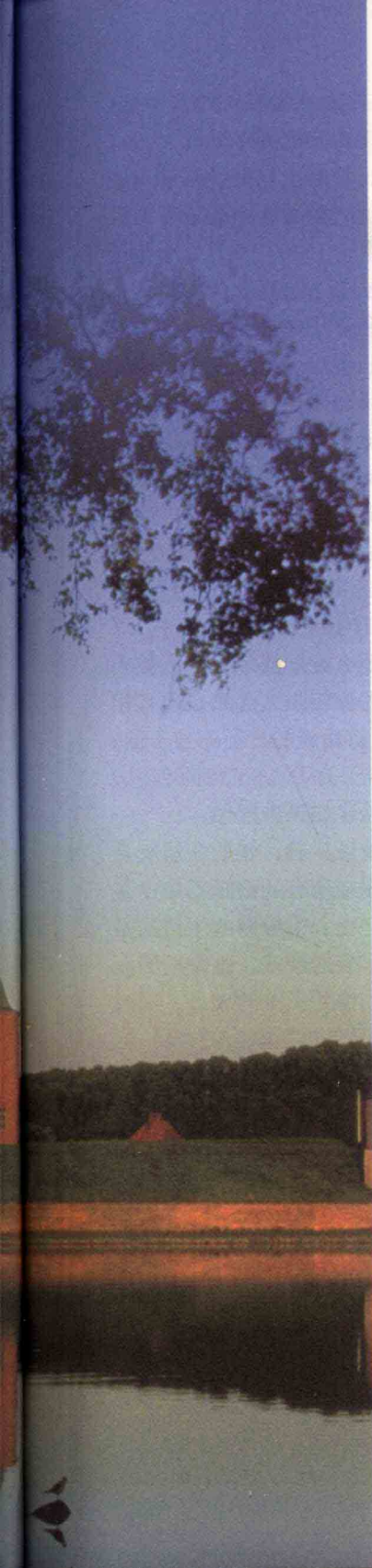
但是，苏格兰的局势非常不利，玛丽逃跑后只有求助于英格兰和不友好的伊丽莎白。别人很难知道，玛丽想从伊丽莎白那里得到什么，也许她想要重归于好。如果这样的话，她立刻就失望了，因为她的堂姑妈立即就把她监禁起来。逃脱的惊喜之后，玛丽发现仅仅是英格兰的监狱取代了苏格兰的监狱。

The Infant Queen

婴儿女王

by Barbara D. Krasner-Khait





*Adieu, farewell, it came with
a lass, it will pass with a lass.*

再见，再见，得王冠者一女孩，
失王冠者也一个女孩。

So remarked King James V of Scotland in December 1542 upon learning that the child born to him and his French-born wife, Marie of Guise, was a girl. His comment referred to the beginning of the royal Stewart dynasty when, in 1315, Marjorie Bruce, daughter of Scotland's king Robert the Bruce, married Walter Stewart, high steward of Scotland. In 1371, their son, Robert, became Robert II, king of Scotland, and founded the House of Stewart. James V was the seventh generation of Stewart men to rule Scotland.

James V also had another royal bloodline flowing through his veins. His mother was Mary Tudor, daughter of England's King Henry VII. His uncle was Henry VIII, Henry VII's son and successor, and Henry VIII's children, Mary, Elizabeth, and Edward Tudor, were James's first cousins. Despite the close family connection, Henry VIII went to war against Scotland twice. The second time, which

1542年12月，苏格兰国王詹姆士五世听到他的法国妻子——吉斯家族的玛丽为他生下的是一位公主时，说了上面一番话。他指的是斯图亚特王朝的开始，1315年，苏格兰国王罗伯特·布鲁斯的女儿马乔里·布鲁斯嫁给了苏格兰大管家华尔特·斯图亚特。1371年，他们的儿子罗伯特成为苏格兰国王罗伯特二世，建立了斯图亚特王朝。詹姆士五世是斯图亚特家族统治苏格兰的第七代男人。

他的血管里同样流淌着另外一个皇族的血。他的母亲是英格兰国王亨利七世的女儿玛丽·都铎。他的舅舅是亨利七世的儿子也是王位继承人亨利八世。亨利八世的子女，也就是詹姆士的表亲包括玛丽、伊丽莎白和爱德华。尽管有血缘联系，亨利八世两次对苏格兰宣

happened toward the end of his reign, indirectly resulted in James's untimely death.

Until Mary's birth, James V had had no apparent heir. Two sons born before her had died as infants. James, born in May 1540, died just a few days after his younger brother Robert in April 1541. James V had fathered several other children by women other than his wife, but they could not legitimately claim the throne. Therefore, when James V died just six days after Mary's birth in December 1542, Mary became the infant queen. The Scottish Parliament ruled that Mary's cousin and next-in-line for the throne, James Hamilton, earl of Arran, would serve as regent until Mary reached the age of 12.

Scotland was used to this. Since 1406, each monarch had been a child. The five kings who had preceded Mary had either been killed in battle or murdered. As a result, the Scottish nobility had grown strong and independent. Accustomed to the lack of royal interference, various factions and families struggled for power, and the Stewart family reign had proved to be a turbulent one.

Had Mary's brothers lived, she would have had quite a different life. But now all eyes focused on her and her political destiny. Her life was dictated by her family's connections in three countries. She was a Stewart and a member of Scotland's royal family. She was a Guise through her mother and a member of a well-respected, influential family in the French court. She was a Tudor through her

战。第二次战争是在亨利八世在位的末年,这次战争也间接造成詹姆士的英年早世。

玛丽出生之前,詹姆士五世没有具当然继承权的后代,玛丽之前的两个儿子都夭折了。大儿子詹姆士生于1540年5月,小儿子罗伯特1541年4月夭折,之后几天内,大儿子也死了。詹姆士和妻子之外的其他几名妇女也生有一些后代,但是这些子女都无法成为合法的继承人。玛丽出生六天后,詹姆士五世去世,玛丽就成了婴儿女王。苏格兰议会作出决定,玛丽的表亲,也是排在她后面的下一个王位继承人阿蓝伯爵詹姆士·汉密尔顿在玛丽长到12岁之前,担任摄政王。

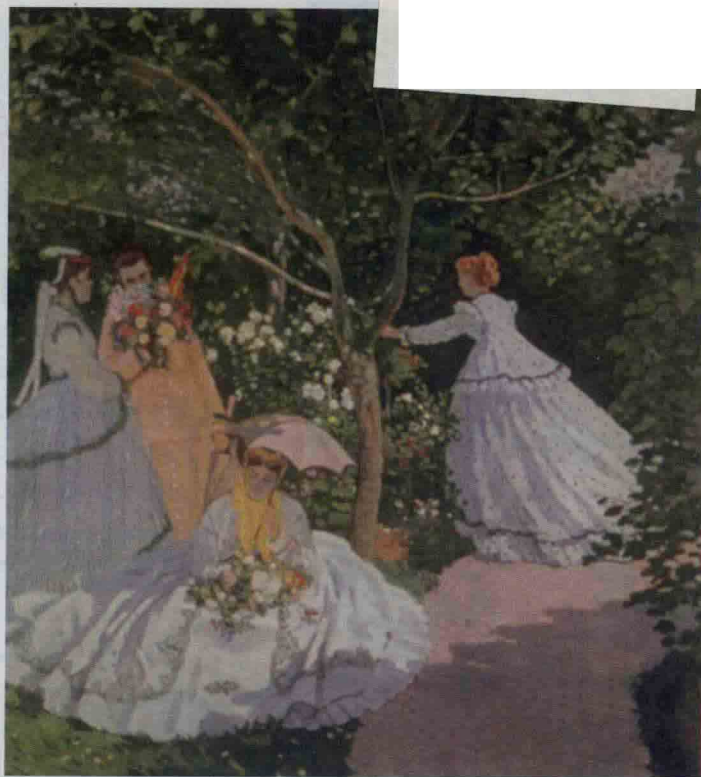
对于这种做法,苏格兰人早已司空见惯。从1406年起的每个君主继位时都是孩子。玛丽以前的五位君主要么死于战争,要么被人谋杀。结果,苏格兰贵族强大起来,而且相对独立于王室。王室对贵族的行径不加干预,这些家族派系便习惯于为了政权而明争暗斗,斯图亚特家族的统治犹如风中摇烛。

如果玛丽的哥哥还活着,她的命运就会截然不同。但是,现在所有的眼睛都集中在她和她的政治命运之上。引导她的生活的是居住在三个国家的家族的亲戚。她是斯图亚特家族的一员,是苏格兰王室的成员。同时由于母亲的缘故,她又是吉斯家族的一员,这是法国宫廷一个很有影响、受人尊敬的家族。在父亲这面,她又是都铎家族,也就是英格兰王室的成员。后来,又由于和弗朗西斯的结合,她成了法国的法国瓦罗亚王室姻亲,成为法国王室的一名成员。

father and a member of England's royal family. Later, she became a Valois in-law through her marriage to Francis and a member of the French royal family.

Thus, the infant queen became a political tool between the three countries and their monarchies as each tried to sway Europe's balance of power to its respective advantage. A shift in this power would also dictate the future of religious practice — whether England's movement to Protestantism and Scotland's Catholic revival would continue.

In adulthood, Mary was free to make her own choices and take political actions. However, her naiveté and trust in people led to poor choices and political blunders, which resulted in her eventual imprisonment and execution. Still, she was Mary, Queen of Scots, and she did prove her father wrong. The House of Stewart did not end with her. It endured.



因此，因为三个国家、三位君王各自想要影响欧洲权利的制衡，使其向有利于自己的方向发展，婴儿女王玛丽便成了他们的政治工具。这个政治权力的变化同时也会影响到宗教——英格兰是否会变成一个新教国家，苏格兰的天主教复兴运动是否会继续下去。

在青少年时代，玛丽就可以按照自己的意愿作出政治决定。但是，她的纯真以及对人的信任使得她作出不明智的决定和政治上的失误，导致她被监禁，最终遭到处决。但是，她依然是苏格兰女王玛丽。她证明父亲说的话是错误的，斯图亚特王朝并没有在她手里走向灭亡，而是一直延续下去。



A Marriage Fit for



a Queen

by Barbara D. Krasner-Khait

适合女王的婚姻

King Henry VIII had plans for his grandniece, the infant Mary. He wanted her to marry his son, Edward, and sever the ancient ties between Scotland and France. On July 1, 1543, Scottish nobles who were allied with the English king signed a treaty agreeing to the marriage. But Mary's mother, Marie of Guise, was a shrewd stateswoman, and she had plans of her own.

Most of Scotland considered England an enemy. Both France and England wanted to make Scotland a dependent state to their countries. England had tried repeatedly to take control of Scotland, while France favored an alliance with Scotland if for no other reason but that it, too, considered England an enemy. The French-Scottish alliance committed the two nations to helping each other against English aggression.

亨利八世为自己的侄孙女——婴儿玛丽计划好了一切，想要让玛丽和他的儿子爱德华结婚，打破长久以来苏格兰和法国的联姻。1543年7月1日，与英格兰同盟的苏格兰贵族签订了一个条约，同意了这门婚事。但是玛丽的母亲吉斯家族的玛丽是一个机灵也很有政治头脑的女人，她有自己的打算。

大多数苏格兰人把英格兰看作敌人，英格兰和法国都想使苏格兰成为自己的附属国。英格兰一再试图控制苏格兰，但是法国更喜欢形成联盟，也就同样认为英格兰是自己的敌人。法国—苏格兰联盟保证两国相互帮助，抵御英格兰的侵略。与此同时，吉斯家族的玛丽和红衣主

Meanwhile, Marie of Guise and Cardinal David Beaton worked to have Mary crowned queen of Scotland in September 1543.

After England's invasion and occupation of south-eastern Scotland in 1547, James Hamilton began negotiating a deal to take the relationship between Scotland and France to the next level. This would be through a marriage between Mary and King Henry II's eldest son, the **Dauphin** Francis. Mary's uncles, the brothers of Marie of Guise, aided in the discussions. The Scottish Parliament, which preferred an alliance with France to any connection with its arch enemy England, consented to the marriage. Mary was sent to France in August 1548 – both for her own safety and to prepare for the ceremony. Then, with France's help, the Scots were able to defeat the English.

Mary was educated at the French court in a manner befitting a queen. Treated as a member of the royal Valois family, she was surrounded by extravagance, art, culture, Catholicism, and her influential uncles. Her closest companion was her future husband, the sickly Francis, for whom she felt genuine affection.

Before her marriage, Mary signed official promises to safeguard the liberties of Scotland. Many historians believe that she also signed three secret documents in which she gave the kingdom of Scotland to France if she did not produce an heir.

In April 1558, almost 10 years after her arrival in France, Mary married Francis. Her father-in-law boldly proclaimed the couple the king and queen of England, even though Elizabeth I ascended to the throne that same year. According to England's succession laws, Mary had no legal claim to the throne. Upon Henry II's death the following year, Francis became king of France, and Mary, queen. She now officially wore two crowns.

教大卫·比顿协力，使玛丽在1543年9月加冕成为苏格兰女王。

1547年，英格兰出兵并占领了苏格兰东南部，此后，詹姆士·汉密尔顿开始新的谈判，把苏格兰和法国的关系推向一个新高度，这就是玛丽和亨利二世的儿子皇太子弗朗西斯的结合。玛丽的舅舅们，也就是吉斯家族的玛丽弟兄们，也协助了谈判。苏格兰议会更愿意和法国而不是和作为主要敌人的英格兰结成同盟，便同意了这门婚事。1548年8月，玛丽被送往法国，这既是为了她的安全考虑，同时也为结婚大典作准备。此时，在法国的帮助下，苏格兰就可抵挡英格兰了。

From 1349 to 1830, **dauphin** was used as a title by eldest son of the king of France.

玛丽在法国宫廷接受了一个女王应具备的教育。她被当作王室的一员看待，围绕她的是奢华、艺术、文化、天主教、还有舅舅们的影响。她最亲密的伙伴就是未来的丈夫弗朗西斯，她深爱着弗朗西斯，但是这位皇太子却体弱多病。

结婚前，玛丽签署了一份正式文件，许诺保护苏格兰的自由。很多历史学家认为，她还签署了三份秘密文件，答应如果没有子嗣，就把苏格兰王国让与法国。

1558年4月，玛丽在法国住了几乎十年之后，和弗朗西斯成婚。她的公公大胆地宣布这对新人为英格兰国王和王后，尽管同年伊丽莎白一世登上王座。按照英格兰的继承法，玛丽是不可以合法继承王位的。第二年，亨利二世去世，弗朗西斯即位，玛丽成了王后，她的头上那时有两顶王冠了。

Mary Returns Home to Rule

玛丽回国执政

by Diana Childress

A thick fog hugged the two galleys sailing into Leith Harbor on August 19, 1561. Blue flags with the royal arms of France hung limply from the masts. Eighteen-year-old Mary, Queen of Scots, was returning home. She had been away for 13 years.

Mary was returning to a land torn by civil war. The ideas of religious reformers such as Martin Luther and John Calvin had, over the years, converted many Scots to Protestantism. When Mary's mother, Mary of Guise – a Frenchwoman and a Catholic – became regent in 1554, Protestant nobles rebelled against her. Forming a coalition known as the Lords of the Congregation, the rebels overthrew Mary of Guise in 1559. The following summer, the Scottish Parliament declared the Church in Scotland inde-

1561年8月19日，两条大船在浓雾中驶入利斯港。桅杆上挂着印有法国徽章的蓝旗。离开了苏格兰整整13年后，18岁的女王玛丽回国了。

玛丽回到的是一个饱受战争创伤的国家。多年以来，马丁·路得和约翰·凯尔文之类宗教改革者的思想已经使很多苏格兰人改信新教。玛丽的吉斯家族的母亲玛丽是一个天主教徒和法国人，她1554年成为摄政王，很多苏格兰贵族起来反对她。这些人形成了一个圣会院，1559年推翻了吉斯家族的母亲玛丽。第二年夏天，苏格兰国会宣布苏格兰教会独立于罗马教皇，禁止弥撒仪式。玛丽是一个虔诚的天主教徒，拒绝认可该项法律，但是身在法国，她也无能为力。

玛丽的丈夫弗朗西斯1560年12月去世，她同父异母的哥哥詹姆士·斯图亚特