The high resolution grating spectrometers aboard the current generation of x-ray observatories has provided routine availability of data in which many individual spectroscopic features can be resolved, measured and modelled. For the study of supernova remnants (SNR), the new spectrometers provide data with a wealth of information that address thermal, kinetic, and composition structure. The SNRs in the Magellanic Clouds (MC) are an ideal sample to understand, since their distances are “identical” and their angular extents are small enough to permit grating spectroscopy. I will discuss the MC SNR sample observed thus far by the XMM/Newton Observatory, which is comprised of six targets: N49, N103B, N132D, 0519-69.0, B0540-69.3 and 1E0102-72.3. The new spectroscopic data provides new insights to these objects that address their origin, environment, age and evolution.