

The Glorious Revolution (1688)

Glorious Revolution, also called **Revolution of 1688** or **Bloodless Revolution**, in English history, the events of 1688–89 that resulted in the deposition of James II and the accession of his daughter **Mary II** and her husband, **William III**, prince of Orange.

The Stuarts

Kings of England & Scotland (1603-1688)

STUART ABSOLUTISM		CROMWELL	RESTORATION	
James I	Charles I		Charles II	James II
				
J I	C I	INTERREGNUM	C II	J II

CHARLES II (1635-1685)

- King Charles II, son of Charles I became king along with the Parliament.
- He led England a time in the period of Restoration to put the monarchy back into power.
- After his death his brother James took the power of England.



James II

and the Glorious Revolution



Causes

- After the accession of James II in 1685, his overt Roman Catholicism alienated the majority of the population.
- In 1687 he issued a Declaration of Indulgence, suspending the penal laws against dissenters and recusants.



James II

JAMES II

- James received the throne after Charles II death.
- He was a catholic king and most of the members of the Parliament were protestant.

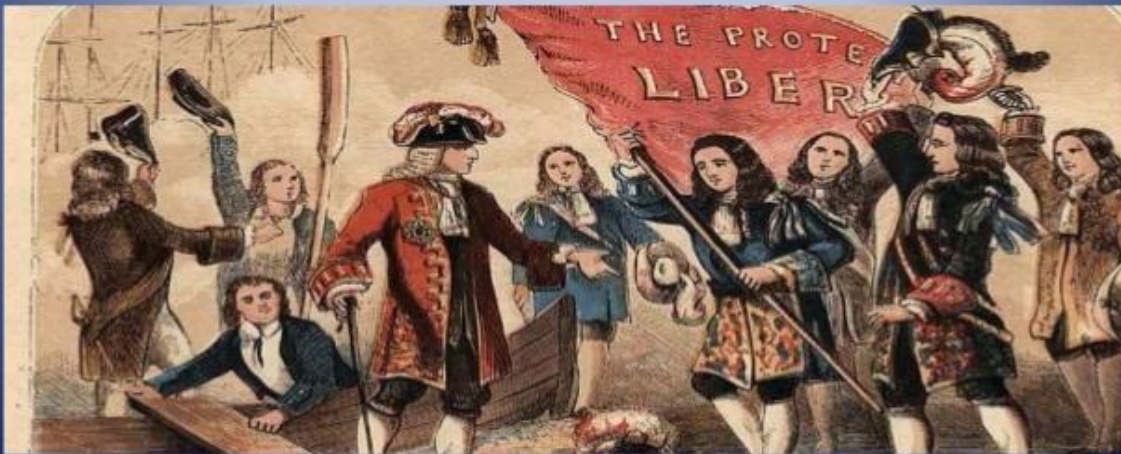
- He replaced protestant officials with Catholics and created laws more tolerant with them.
- He imprisoned seven bishops for resisting catholic toleration .

- He had his own Army and this was seen as a aggressive act by the Parliament.
- When his wife gave birth a son who was baptized catholic, Whig and Tory parties set out to find a new king.

Seven Whig and Tory leaders send an invitation to William of Orange and his consort wife ,Mary Stuart ,to come England and overthrow James II



The Glorious Revolution refers to a series of events which culminated in the exile of King James II and the ascension to the throne of William of Orange and Mary Stuart.



The Glorious Revolution (1688-1689)

- James II flees to France
- The Revolution Settlement: William and Mary – new rulers of England by accepting the English Bill of Rights
- CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY! (not by divine right!!!)
- The Toleration Act (1689) still excluded Catholics



William and Mary

- William and Mary swore an oath that they would govern the people of England.
- Parliament passed the Bill of Rights.
- This passage made it clear that Parliament was in control.

