

The Glorious Revolution of 1688

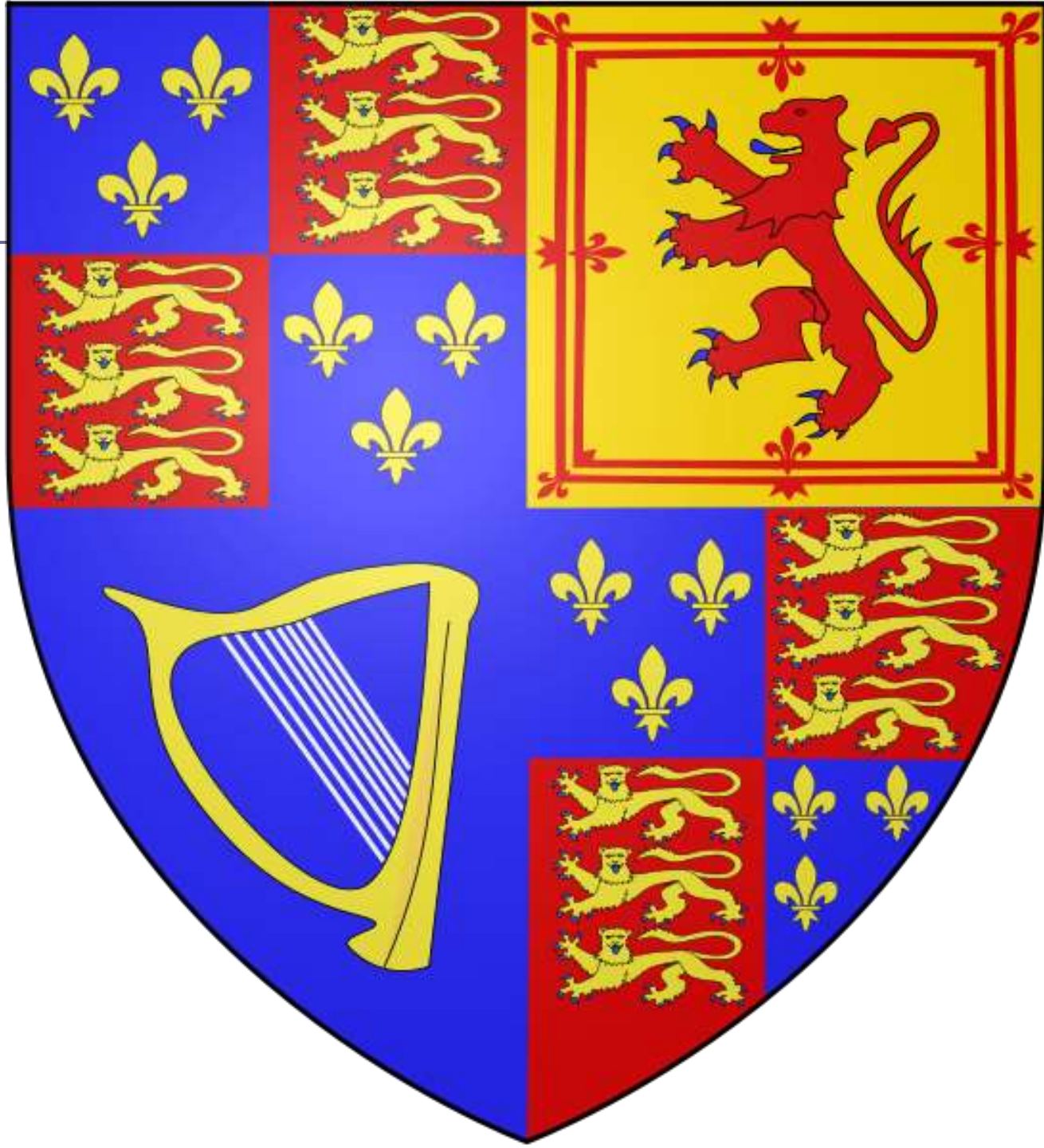


The Bloodless Revolution

A King Returns

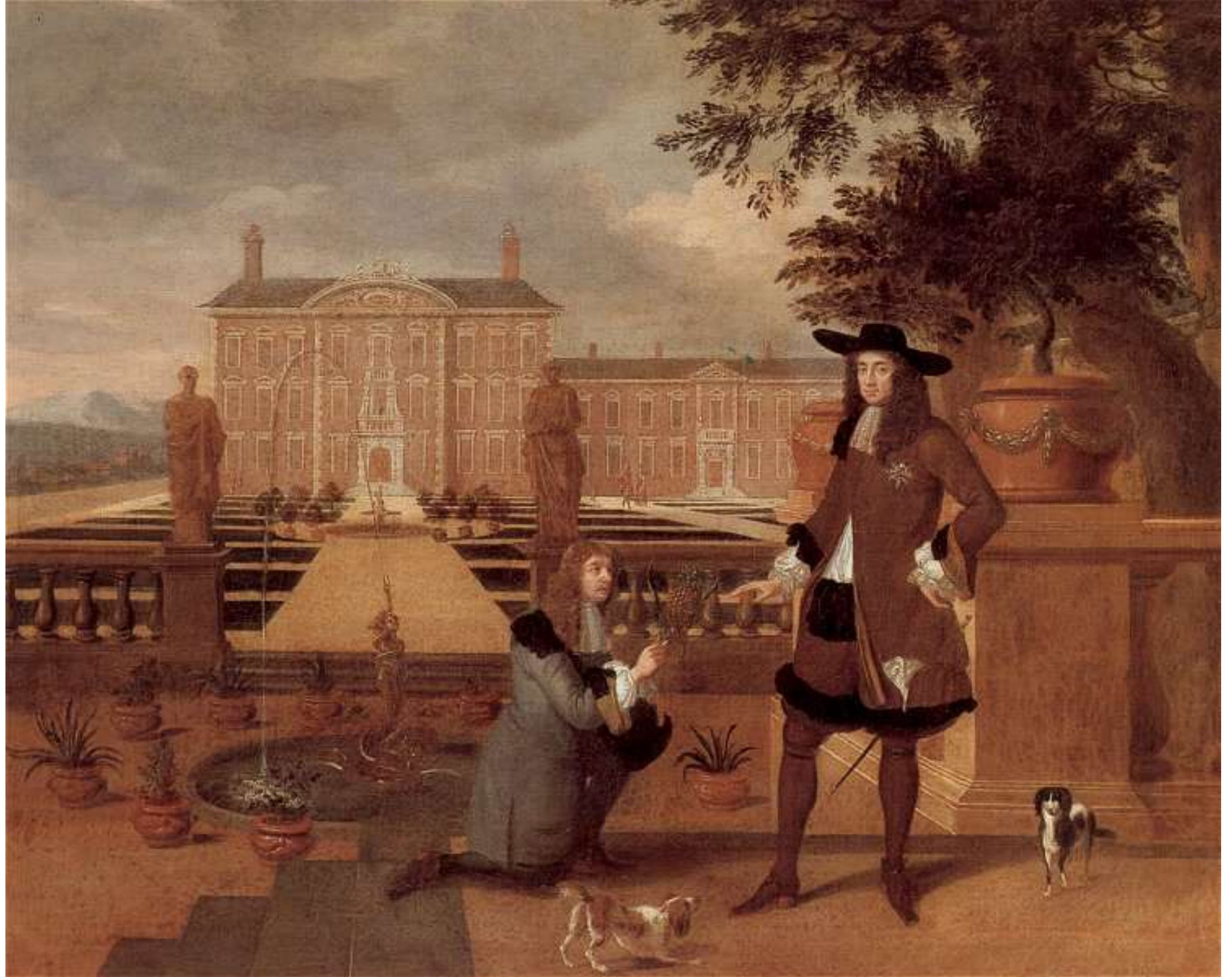


- ❑ When the new Parliament reestablished the monarchy in 1660, Charles II returned to take the throne.
- ❑ Upon his return, the English people greeted him enthusiastically.
- ❑ The period of time when Charles II (i.e. the House of Stuart) returned to the throne is known as the Restoration.



A King Returns

- Learning from the mistakes of his father and grandfather, Charles was known as the Merry Monarch.
- Charles loved parties, games, and witty conversation. He supported the arts, science, and entertainment. This was a welcome break from the stiff Puritan government.
- However, despite his popularity, he fathered no legitimate children to succeed him.



The Houses of Parliament



Charles, Parliament, and Religion

- ❑ Charles also differed from his father and grandfather in that although he outwardly supported the Church of England, he secretly favored Catholicism.
- ❑ Charles hoped for religious toleration, however, Parliament had the power to make the decision to settle religious divisions in England.
- ❑ Parliament passed the Clarendon Code which once again made the Church of England the State Religion.

The Power of Parliament (again)

- Parliament asserted its power yet again by having Charles II adhere to the Petition of Right signed by his father.
- This acceptance of Parliamentary power by the monarch created the first constitutional monarchy in England: a form of government in which the monarch's powers are limited by the constitution.
- The English constitution was composed of several documents including the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, etc.

Trouble in London

- While England was celebrating the end of Puritan rule and their new freedoms under Charles, disaster struck:
- In 1665 the plague swept across London killing almost 100,000 people.
- Some time later, a fire destroyed almost all of London.
- After the fire, some blamed Catholics; it was seen as a way of trying to take back control of the country.







The Creation of Political Parties

- Anti-Catholicism led to the creation of political parties in the Parliament.
- The parties were concerned over who would succeed the childless Charles.
- James II, who was Charles's brother and a practicing Catholic, was next line for the throne.
- His Catholicism led many to fear a Catholic revival in England.

The Creation of Political Parties.

- In 1679, Parliament attempted to pass the Exclusion Bill which would have prevented James from becoming king.
- It was this Bill that created the political parties in England: the Whigs and the Tories.
- Whigs: wanted to exclude James from the throne.
- Tories: defended the hereditary monarchy.

THE SOLEMN MOCK PROCESSION of the POPE, CARDINALS, IESUITS, FRYERS, NUNS &
Exactly taken, as they marcht through the City of London November 11th 1650



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The Rise of James II

- With Charles's death in 1685 and the succession of James, peaceful relations between the monarchy and Parliament ended.
- King James became actively involved with the internal struggles between Catholicism/Protestantism and divine right/Parliament right.

The Beginnings of Revolution

- James's greatest political problem was that he was Catholic and it alienated him from both the parties in Parliament.
- James's problems began when he pushed for the relaxation of penal laws and promoted religious toleration.

King James II



- ❑ October 14, 1643-
September 16, 1701.
R:1685-1688.
- ❑ He was the last Catholic monarch to reign over the Kingdom of Scotland, England, and Ireland.
- ❑ His religious policies and supposed despotism led many to distrust him.



Problems with James

- April 4, 1687 he passed the Declaration of Indulgence which was the first step towards religious freedom in England.
- This religious freedom alarmed many Whigs, however, they refrained from acting because they were waiting for James to die and pass the throne to his Protestant daughter Mary.
- Mary was married to William of Orange, the ruler of the Netherlands.

Mary and William



More Problems with James

- James began to:
- Appoint Catholics into positions of power in the government.
- Created a standing army in England composed entirely of Catholics and purged the Irish army of Protestants.
- Once these measures were taken, James had 34,000 men under arms.
- All of these actions were interpreted as preparations for arbitrary rule.

The Problem of the Son

- When James second wife bore a son in 1688, Parliament was faced with a new problem.
- James's son would be raised as a Catholic and would inherit the throne instead of Protestant Mary.
- Whig and Tory united in conspiring against James by inviting Mary's husband William to invade England and take the crown.

William Invades

- Once William was “invited” by nobles (so he would not appear as an invading army), William and Mary began to make plans to invade England.
- William was able to successfully land on English shores with little opposition on November 5, 1688.
- Due to mismanagement of the army and lack of support from the English people, James, his wife, and his new son were forced to flee to France.



A Glorious Revolution

- William III and Mary II were able to peacefully gain the throne due to the complete lack of battles or bloodshed during the invasion.
- This peaceful transfer of power was so welcome and so different from previous struggles that the English called it the Glorious Revolution.

Mary and William



The Aftermath of the Revolution

- In 1689, William and Mary swore an oath that they would govern the people of England “according to the statutes in which Parliament agreed upon, and the laws and customs of the same.”
- Parliament continued to strengthen its power with the successful passage of the Bill of Rights.

Aftermath: The Bill of Rights

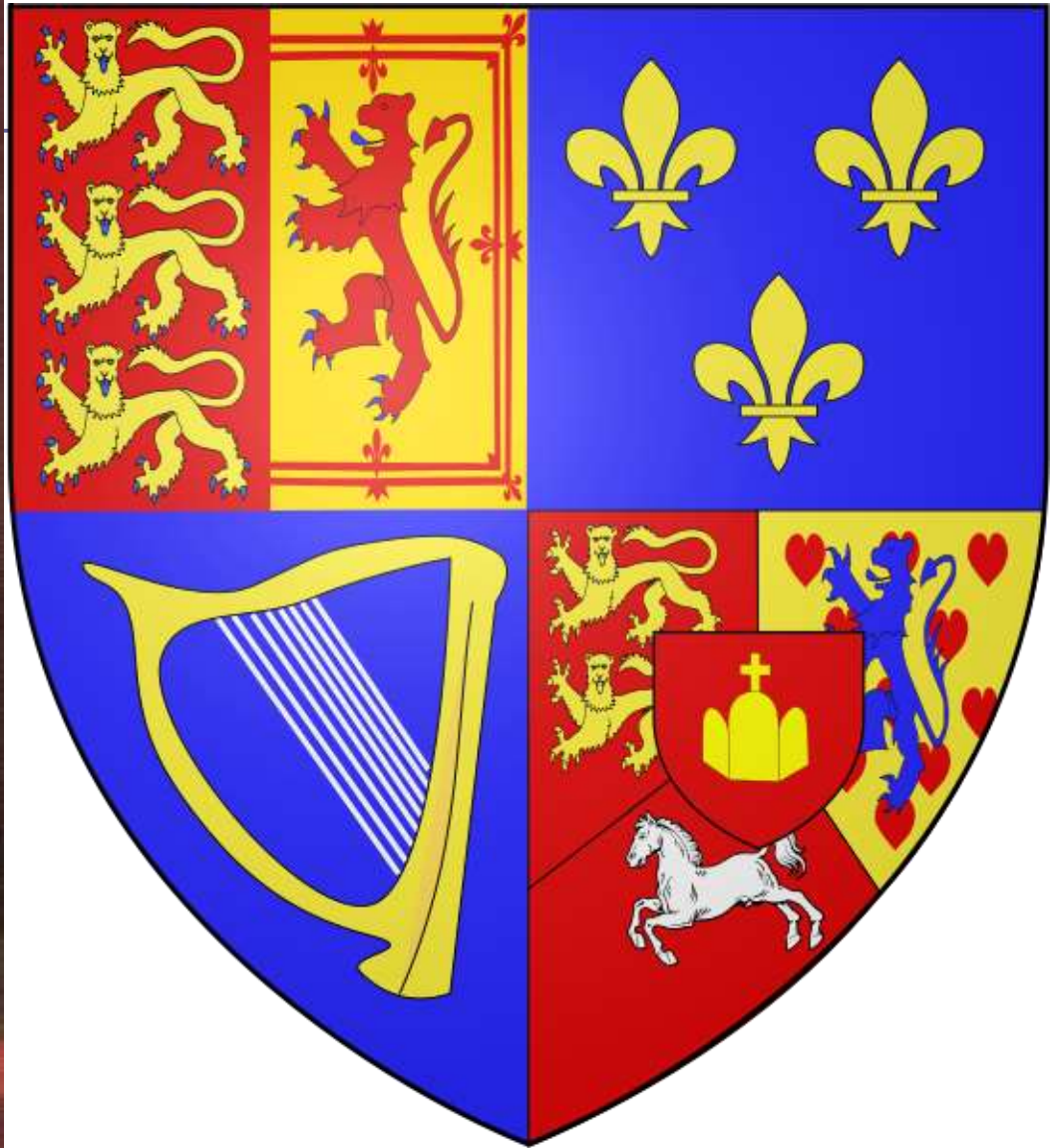
- ❑ The king could not raise taxes or maintain an army without the consent of Parliament.
- ❑ The king could not suspend laws.
- ❑ Freedom of debate in sessions of Parliament.
- ❑ Right of trial by jury.
- ❑ Outlawed cruel and unusual punishment for crimes.
- ❑ Limited the amount of bail money that was required to be given temporary freedom while awaiting trial.
- ❑ Citizens were given the right to appeal to the monarch and to speak freely in Parliament.

The Return of James

- ❑ In 1689, James returned to England and led an unsuccessful revolt with the aid of Irish Catholics in an attempt to recapture the crown.
- ❑ This revolt only led to more anti-Catholic sentiments in the country and Parliament.
- ❑ In response to this revolt, Parliament passed the Act of Settlement in 1701 which stipulated that from now on no Catholic could inherit the English throne.

The Victorious Parliament

- The Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement proved that Parliament had won the battle with the crown.
- The power of the Parliament only increased throughout the years after William and Mary through legislation, cabinet/advisory roles, etc.
- In 1727, Parliament gained its greatest position of power under George II: Prime Minister.



The 1st Prime Minister: Sir Robert Walpole

