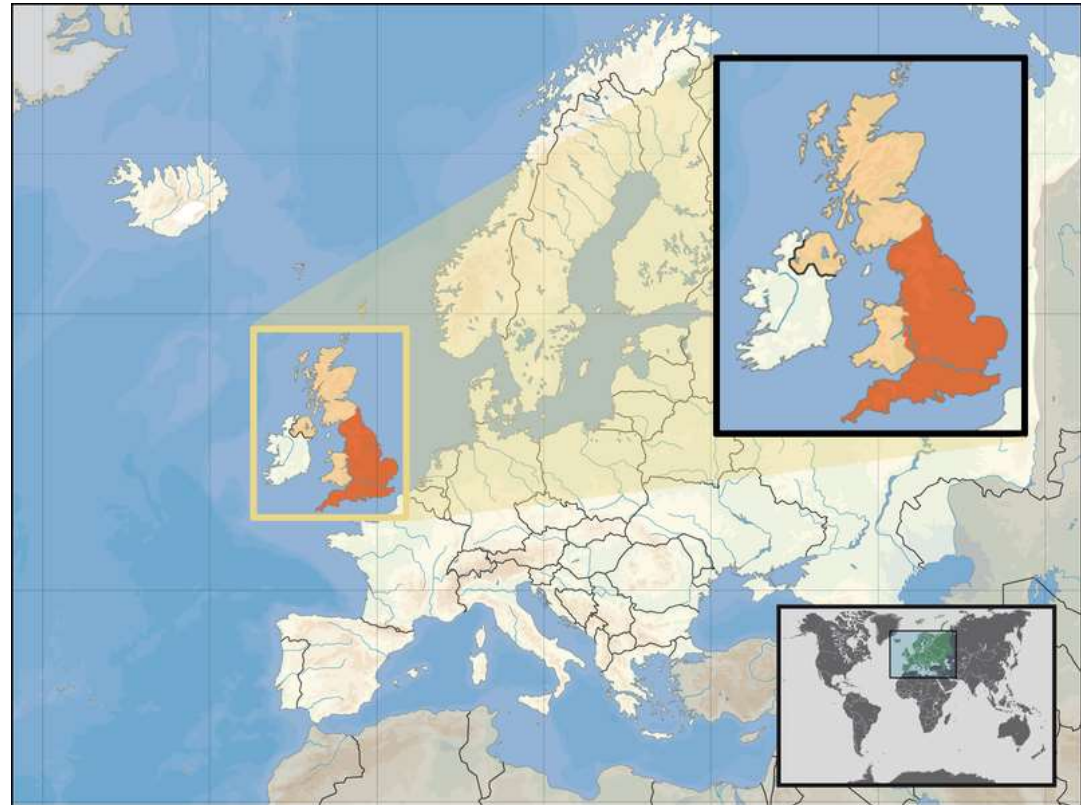


England's Glorious Revolution

- A. The Magna Carta
- B. Civil War
- C. Glorious Revolution
- D. English Bill of Rights

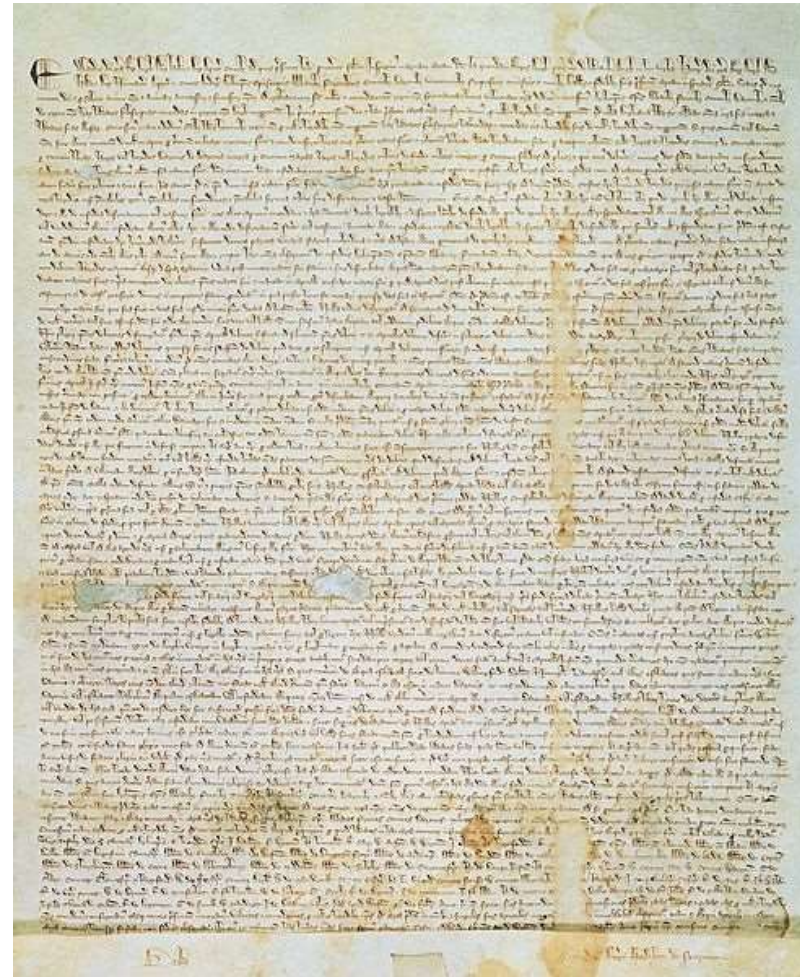


A. The Magna Carta (1215)

- King John ruled over England
- He led England into a war against France
 - Lost and put England in debt
- Raised taxes on the Nobles
- Nobles rebelled and forced John to sign the Magna Carta



- This document limited the power of the English monarch
- It implied monarchs could not rule however they wanted
- Two important Clauses:
 - King must have the **CONSENT** of the people to tax
 - Due Process of Law: following established legal principles that protect individual rights

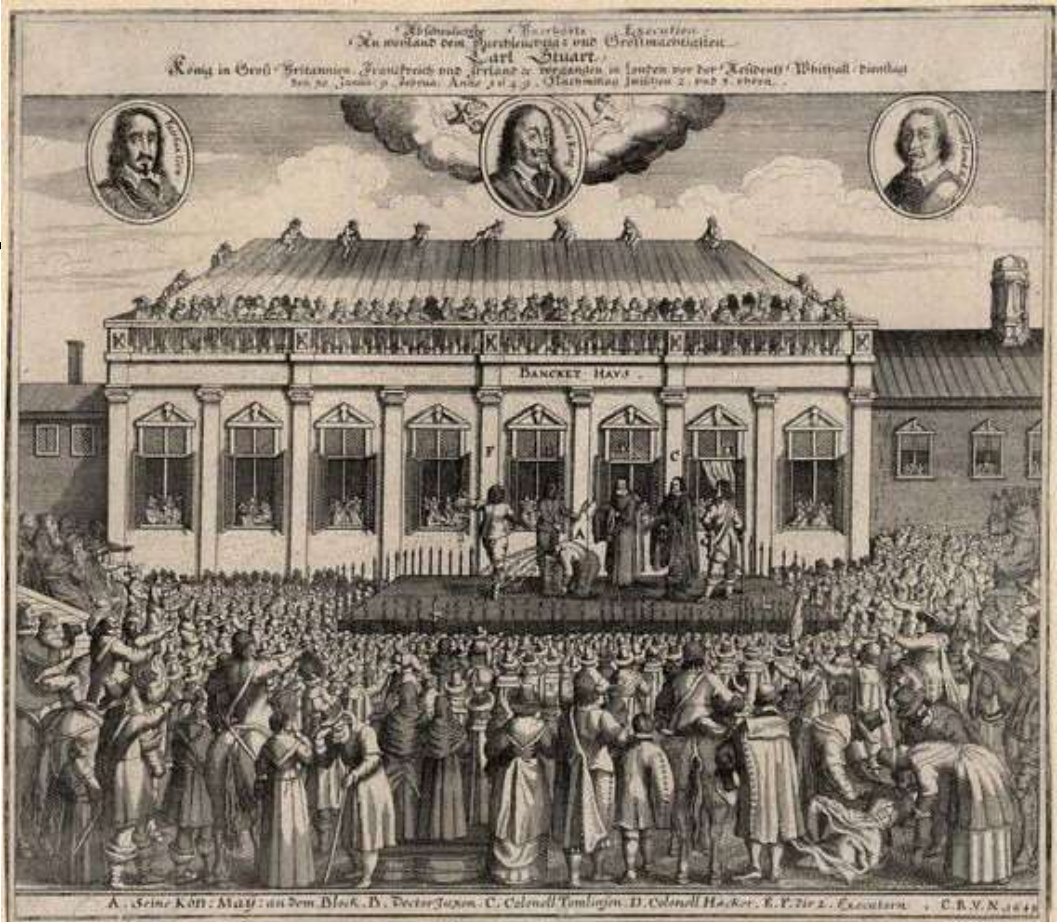


B. Civil War



- Parliament: England's national legislature
- Established by King Edward I in 1295
 - Called the “Model Parliament”
- Had the “Power of the Purse”
 - They had the right to approve certain expenses

- King Charles I becomes king in 1625
 - Clashed with Parliament
 - He wanted funds, Parliament refused
- 1642 – Civil War began
- 1649 – Charles I was executed
 - No monarchy in power
- Restoration of monarchy comes in 1660



C. Glorious Revolution

- James II became king in 1685
 - He's Catholic
 - England is Protestant
 - People were afraid he would establish a Catholic dynasty
 - People wanted to replace him with a Protestant ruler



- Parliament asks William and Mary to replace James II
- They invaded and James II fled to France
 - Bloodless and peaceful revolution
- England became a Constitutional Monarchy
 - Kings and Queens are limited by a constitution



D. The English Bill of Rights

- Bill of Rights: formal summary of the rights and liberties considered essential to the people
- Limited the power of the monarchy
- Guaranteed 3 things:
 - no excessive bail or cruel or unusual punishment.
 - no taxation without the consent of the legislature.
 - the right to petition the government with grievances

