

The Glorious Revolution (1688)

Introduction: The Glorious Revolution means a change with no fight or bloodshed. When **James II** was ruling England, he acted as a typical catholic. He was very unkind to the protestant people. He did not consider the English church (Anglican/Protestant) as important. As a result, he became very much unpopular.

Causes: James II appointed Roman Catholic priests in the Church of England. Next, he tried to enforce Catholicism in Educational institutions also. He ordered the University of Cambridge to give an M.A. degree to a Catholic priest relaxing the rule of the University. Further, James II killed the protestant Duke of Monmouth (his cousin) cruelly. The people of both the Whig and Tory parties wanted to put an end to the rule of James II.

The invitation: The people of Whig and Tory parties, along with the Protestant priests of the English church went in procession to William of Orange (the Protestant ruler of Netherlands), the son-in law of James II to drive away his father-in-law and to rule England.

The Course: In 1688, William marched towards England with 15,000 soldiers. James II tried to oppose him. But, even his second daughter Anne did not support him. So, he escaped to France with his wife. He stayed there in France till his death.

William of Orange: He is the husband of Mary, the first daughter of James II. Finally, he becomes the ruler of England, because of the bloodless Revolution. The Catholic rule came to an end. Once again, Protestantism was established. He prepared the Bill of Rights which also settled the question of succession that after the death of either William or Mary, the other would continue to reign. **Next** in the line of succession was **Mary II's sister, Princess Anne**.