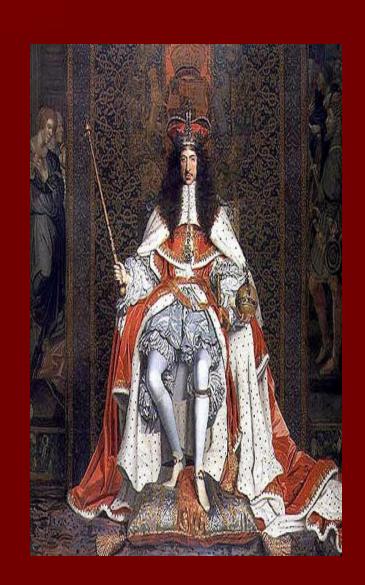
The Glorious Revolution

"This is very true: for my words are my own, and my actions are my ministers'."

-Charles II of England

The Return of the King...

- In 1660 Charles II would become king of England, ending the harsh Puritan rule.
- Charles outwardly accepted the Church of England but was really a Catholic.
- He decided to let Parliament deal with the religious matters of the country.
- The <u>Clarendon Code</u> was passed, making the Church of England the state religion. This law made it that only members of the <u>Anglican Church</u> could attend universities, sit in Parliament or hold church services.



Limits on Power...

- Charles II would be under limits that Charles I had to agree with along with others. Thus limiting his power and giving England a Constitutional Monarchy.
- England's constitution would be made up of several documents such as the <u>Magna Carta</u>, the <u>Petition of Right</u> and other laws and customs.

William & Mary

- When Charles II died <u>James II</u> became King of England.
- The Parliament in an attempt to keep James II from passing the throne to his newborn son invited William and Mary of Orange to assume the throne of England.
- Mary was James II protestant daughter.
 William and Mary would claim the throne from James II without a battle or bloodshed.

The Bill of Rights

- Parliament passed the Bill of Rights under William and Mary's rule:
 - The King could not raise or maintain an army without the consent of Parliament.
 - The King could not suspend laws.
 - Parliament should be held often and there was to be freedom of debate in Parliament.
 - A person was free from cruel and unusual punishment and limited the amount bail could be set at.
 - Citizens could appeal to the king and speak freely in Parliament.

Act of Settlement

- James II would led a revolt in an attempt to regain the throne leadin Parliament to pass the Act of Settlement.
- The Act of Settlement excluded any Catholic from inheriting the throne of England.
- Since Irish were involved in the revolt Parliament excluded the Catholic majority in Ireland from taking part in government in Ireland.

Queen Anne and Succession

- When <u>Anne</u> (Mary's sister) succeeded William in 1702 Parliament established a new order of succession since Anne had no children.
- The throne was passed to <u>Sophia</u>, the Protestant granddaughter of James I. She was married to a member of the <u>House of Hannover</u>, thus passing the English throne to Germans.