

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 Clarendon Code was passed, making the Church of England the state religion. This law made it that only members of the Anglican Church 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 Magna Carta, the Petition of Right and other laws and customs.

William & Mary

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

