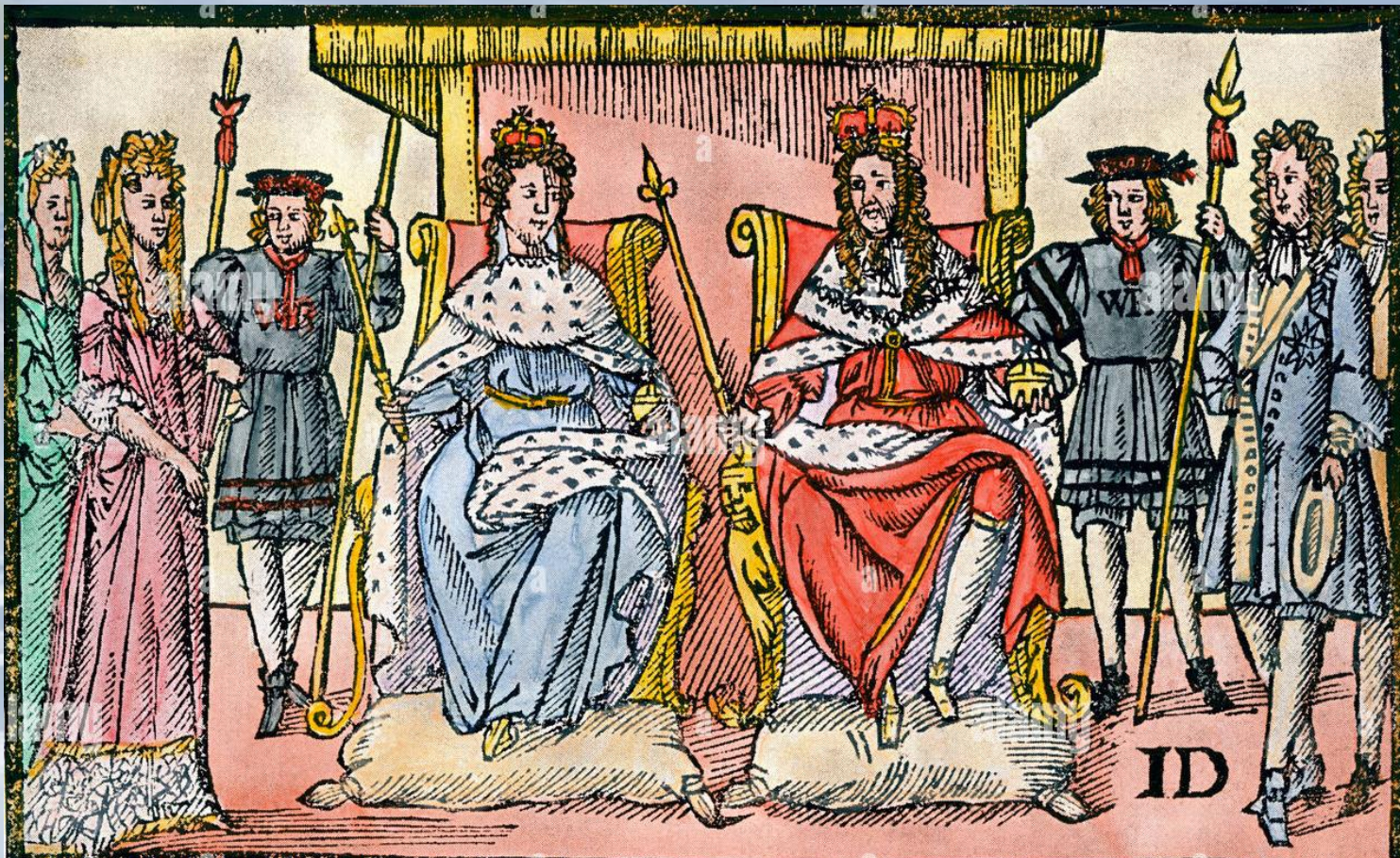


The Final Match: «The Glorious Revolution»



I was 52 when I became King

I had the guts to convert to Catholicism in 1669...

...and I fiercely opposed 1673 Test Acts, which banned from public offices all non-Anglicans!!

As soon as I became King, I had also to fight against that illegitimate nephew of mine, who claimed my throne!



I am my father's son,
heir to the throne,
papist!

Sorry, lad ! You
shouldn't have
messed with
me!



James Scott Duke of Monmouth



Creepy Time

- The Duke was Protestant and he thought that his political opportunities increased after James's conversion.
- The rebellion was easily crushed after the battle of Sedgemoor in 1685.
- Bloody punishments followed.
- James did not pardon his nephew.
- Monmouth was beheaded by Jack Ketch (who was drunk).
- Before laying his head on the block, Monmouth specifically bade Ketch finish him at one blow.
- Ketch did indeed inflict multiple blows with his axe.
- Then, the prisoner rose up reproachfully .
- A knife was at last employed to sever the head from the twitching body.





Parliament, of course, didn't agree. Hence, I dissolved it and ruled alone!

I appointed Catholics to military, political and academic posts.

I tried to give civic equality to Roman Catholic and Protestant dissenters.

I wanted religious toleration and instructed Anglican clergy to read it from their pulpits. What's wrong with what I did?



Parliament's wait-and-see policy

- Parliament didn't want another civil war.
- The years of Cromwell's rule were too vivid.
- It was decided to wait for the king's next move, before acting.
- After all both James's daughters and heirs to the throne were Protestant. It was only a matter of time.

BUT something happened...





I married a devoted,
Catholic Italian
woman, Mary of
Modena and...

....surpriseeee!
We had a baby
boy!



I will be
king one
day.....



Parliament's scheming



- James's son, James Francis Edward Stuart, became the heir to the English throne.
- He would be raised Catholic.
- Many feared a Catholic dynasty in England was imminent.

HENCE

In 1688, seven of King James's peers wrote to the Dutch leader, William of Orange, pledging their allegiance to the prince if he invaded England.



Darling , I have
received the
most amazing
offer: The
Crown of
England!



Read
carefully, my
dear. WE have
been offered
the throne, I
AM the heir!

Of course, of
course.....it
was
understood.

WILLIAM III & MARY II
1688 - 1702



William of Orange

- William was already in the process of taking military action against England.
- The letter served as an additional propaganda motive.
- William of Orange assembled an impressive armada for the invasion and landed in Torbay, Devon, in November 1688.



The Bloodless Revolution

- King James had prepared for military attacks but several of James's own men, including his family members, deserted him and defected to William's side.
- James decided to retreat back to London on November 23.
- He soon announced that he was willing to agree to a "free" Parliament

But

James was making plans to flee the country due to concerns for his own safety.

- In December 1688, King James made an attempt to escape but was captured.
- Later that month, he made another attempt and successfully fled to France.





The Glorious Revolution

- In February 1689, Parliament declared that James's flight constituted an abdication and William and Mary were crowned **joint monarchs**.
- In March 1689, James landed in Ireland where, with French support, he raised an army.
- He was defeated by William at the Battle of the Boyne in July 1690.
- James died in exile in Saint-Germain in France on 16 September 1701.



And now , bro.
What do you
have to say!? You
shouldn'd have
messed with
Parliament!

I'm sure my
son will
manage things
right, one day!

Straws in
the wind.....



But it was also
Glorious as
Parliament had
skilfully dodged the
risk of a new
Catholic dynasty.

Furthemore, it was
now Parliament in
the position of
making the rules!

Not a single drop of
blood was shed. That
is why it was called
the «**Bloodless
Revolution**»

The
Constitutional
monarchy was
born.



Bill of Rights

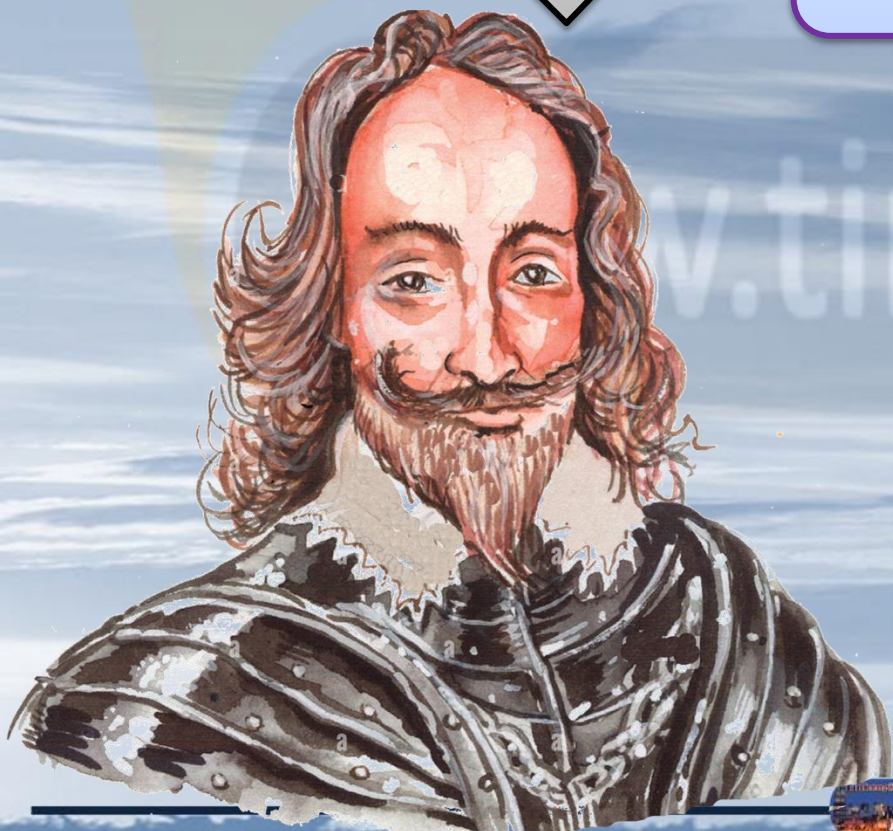
- The two new rulers accepted more restrictions from Parliament than any previous monarchs.
- The king and queen both signed the **Declaration of Rights**, which became known as the **Bill of Rights**.
- This document acknowledged several constitutional principles:
 1. the right for regular Parliaments,
 2. free elections ,
 3. freedom of speech in Parliament,
 4. it **forbade the monarchy from being Catholic**.
- Many historians believe the Bill of Rights was the **first step** toward **a constitutional monarchy**.



This is a disaster , my sons ! We have definitely lost! We have left this country in the hands of Parliament!

I did whatever I could, dad!

Whatever , but avoiding messing with Parliament! Straws in the wind!



Legacy of the Glorious Revolution

- After this event, the monarchy in England would never hold absolute power again.
- With the Bill of Rights, the regent's power was defined, written down and limited for the first time.
- The event also had an impact on the 13 colonies in North America. The colonists were temporarily freed of strict, anti-Puritan laws after King James was overthrown.
- Since the Glorious Revolution, Parliament's power in Britain has continued to increase, while the monarchy's influence has waned.





But, When Mary and
then William died...



Mary's sister, Anne,
ascended to the throne...



...but, as she died
childless, this
was, actually the
end of the Stuart
dynasty. So.....



The Act of Settlement (1701)

- Parliament ensured that the succession of future sovereigns remained within the Protestant faith.
- According to the 1701 Act, succession to the throne went to Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover (James I's granddaughter) and her **Protestant heirs**.
- However, Sophia died before Queen Anne, therefore the succession passed to her son, George, Elector of Hanover, who in 1714 became King George I.



- Since then, no Roman Catholic, nor anyone married to a Roman Catholic, could hold the Crown. The Sovereign now had to swear to maintain the Church of England (and after 1707, the Church of Scotland).
- In 1936 King Edward VIII abdicated, because Parliament didn't give him permission to marry Wally Simpson, a divorced, Catholic woman.
- His brother George VI, Queen Elizabeth's father, took his place.
- It was a huge scandal at the time.



A few hours ago I discharged my last duty as King and Emperor, and now that I have been succeeded by my brother, the Duke of York, my first words must be to declare my allegiance to him. This I do with all my heart.

...I want you to understand that in making up my mind I did not forget the country or the empire, which, as Prince of Wales, and lately as King, I have for 25 years tried to serve.

But you must believe me when I tell you that I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as King as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love.



<https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/kingedwardVIIIabdication.htm>



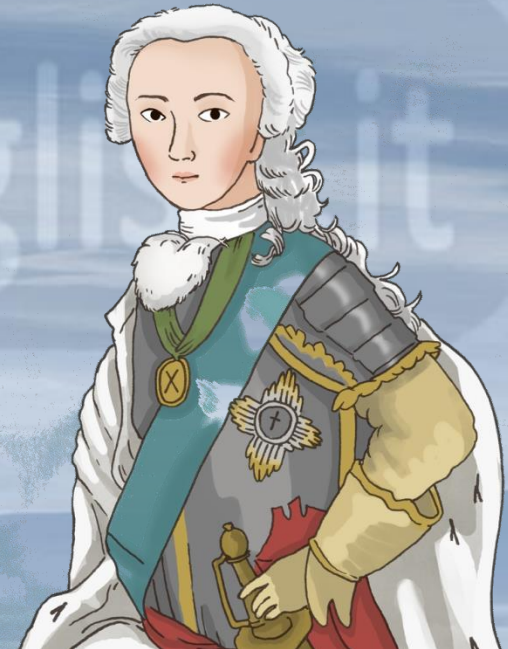


Edward VIII after leaving Buckingham Palace



Wait a minute,
wait a minute,
what about my
son ?

And my
grandson?



James Francis Edward Stuart

Charles Edward Stuart



The Pretenders

- When James II died the French king Louis XIV proclaimed James Edward king of England.
- That is why Parliament passed the “Act of Settlement” against him in 1701.
- He became , then, the Old Pretender. There were many attempts (Jacobean rebellions) to regain the throne, the last one failed in 1715.
- His son Charles Edward Stuart, known as the Young Pretender, took part to the last, futile Jacobite rebellion at Culloden in 1745.





After the death of Queen Anne, the monarchy will start to speak German....

When George I of Hannover became king, he spoke little English, in fact.

How did Parliament manage with a foreign king? Well, we'll see this another time.

