**Social Studies 9: The Glorious Revolution**

Why was it a problem when Charles II died without an heir?

**A New Catholic Monarch**

When Charles II died in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was a real problem for parliament. Charles had died without any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children of his own, and so his successor was his brother James II, a Catholic.

At this time, England was a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-Catholic country.

This was partly because in 1678, a man by the name of Titus Oates caused a panic by saying that there was a Catholic plot to take over the nation.

James II made parliament mad from the very beginning, because from the start of his reign he gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offices to people who were Catholic.

Why is that a problem?

**Go Away Catholic King!**

This was a problem because according to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Catholics were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed to hold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

It was becoming clear to everyone that James II wanted to return England to the Catholic fold.

James soon made it obvious that he believed in the Divine Right of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that he wanted to take away the power from parliament.

What is the Divine Rights of Kings again?

**The Support Fades**

Quickly all support for James disappeared and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon broke out.

In one particular rebellion, people tried to put Charles’s illegitimate son (the Duke of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) onto the throne.

Why couldn’t the illegitimate son be king?

In response to this rebellion, James instituted a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

He had a man named Judge Jeffries conduct a series of courts for those suspected of being rebels. These courts ordered the execution of so many suspected rebels that people called them the ‘Bloody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’

**Glorious Revolution**

Understandably, this distressed the leaders in parliament.

In 1688, they invited James’s protestant daughter, Mary, and her husband, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to become king and queen of England. They agreed.

Until 1688, James had had no male heirs and many people had been content to just wait for him to die. When he finally had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1688, opposition became slightly more fierce.

James’s supporters began to flee the country and finally James also left England, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his throne.

This became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution and it was the first time that parliament had chosen its ruler not hereditary right.

Mary and William agreed to a Bill of Rights that basically said parliament was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government of England.

**Writing Break**

What is one thing that you learned today?

What is one thing you already knew?