



King Charles II

The Restoration

King Charles II accepted that Parliament must give its consent to taxation

continued to put forward and push his own ideas though

for example, he suspended the laws Parliament had passed against Catholics and Puritans



James II

Charles II's Catholic brother James was the heir to the throne

in response, Parliament passed a Test Act:
only Anglicans could hold military and civil offices

Charles II converted to Catholicism right before he died in 1685

James II, an open and devout Catholic, became king

he began to give Catholics positions in the government

Parliament was relying on James II's Protestant daughters to succeed him
but in 1688, James and his second wife, a Catholic, had a son



William of Orange

The Glorious Revolution

anti-Catholic nobles invited King James II's daughter Mary and her husband, Dutch leader William of Orange, to invade England

this put William and Mary in the difficult position of having to fight against Mary's father



Mary II

William was already fighting France's Catholic king Louis XIV
if he became ruler of England he could use England's resources to fight

in November 1688 William's forces invaded England

James and his army rode out to meet them, but many of James' soldiers deserted

England had experienced a change in rule with almost no bloodshed
became known as the "Glorious Revolution"

in 1689 William and Mary became the rulers of England
they had to accept a Bill of Rights written by Parliament:
Parliament had the right to make laws and levy taxes
kings could not oppose Parliament or rule without it
standing armies could be raised only with Parliament's consent
citizens had the right to keep arms and to trial by jury

another important action of Parliament was the Toleration Act of 1689