

Topic 3b knowledge organiser: Key question: What impact did the Glorious Revolution have on Britain?

Lesson 6: What was the Glorious Revolution?

Key words for this lesson:

Revolution: Swift irreversible change

Bill of Rights: Laws that the government made the monarch agree to

Constitutional monarchy: The Monarch is Head of State but powers controlled by Parliament.

Charles II had no legitimate children so the crown passed to his brother James. James' eldest daughters were Protestants but then he had a young Catholic son, who automatically became the heir. Parliament were already unhappy with James' advisors and how he had ruled with out Parliament. They therefore asked James' daughter Mary and William, her Dutch husband to overthrow James. James fled, and Mary and William became Queen and King, signing the Bill of Rights and making England a constitutional monarchy.



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The Act of Settlement said England could never be ruled by a Catholic Monarch

Lesson 7: What were the consequences of the Glorious Revolution?

Key words for this lesson:

Act of Union: 1707: Meant that England, Wales and Scotland were united.

Highlands: A mountainous area in Scotland

Act of Settlement 1701: Stated the monarch could not be Catholic

Clans: Important Scottish families

1688: James fled to France

1689: Mary and William joint rulers. James got an army together in Ireland

1690: William crushes rebellion and takes Irish land following the Battle of the Boyne

1692: 38 members of MacDonald Clan massacred as they miss the deadline for the oath of loyalty

1694: Mary died of smallpox

1701: Act of Settlement stated King or Queen should be always Protestant

1702: William died and Anne became Queen Anne.

1707: Act of Union united England, Scotland and Wales. (Ireland not included but very much under English control.)

1714: Anne (the first Queen of Great Britain and Ireland) died and replaced by George. Three Georges in a row following this meant this period became known as the Georgians.

Lesson 8: How were the Jacobite rebellions defeated?

Key words for this lesson:

Jacobite: Rebels who wanted James (Jacobus is Latin for James) to take the throne from George.

Culloden: A place in Scotland near Inverness

Whigs: An English political party

In 1694 Mary died and new law was passed called the Act of Settlement. This meant that there would be no Catholic monarch so the son of James II James Francis and his son Charlie would never be King as they were Catholic. King George became monarch in 1714 when Anne died. This led to the First Jacobite Rebellion led by James Francis. They were defeated in Scotland.

A second rebellion was launched in 1745 with the support of the Scottish and Irish who were upset with the English and the French who helped him to get to Scotland.

This caused Charlie to gather his forces and as a result of this there was a Battle at Culloden where Charlie was defeated.

Consequently Charlie escaped to France dressed as a woman and the Stuarts never challenged the Georgians again.

