

Effect and Significance of Glorious Revolution

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Abstract

The Glorious Revolution was an event in the history of England and Scotland in 1688. The people of England and Scotland did not like the Catholic King James II because he would not let them vote or practice the religion of their choice. They invited the Protestant William III of Orange-Nassau to take over as king. William was King James II's nephew and Mary's first cousin. He came to England with his wife Queen Mary, the daughter of King James II. They let the old king escape, so he moved to France out of fear.

Paper

There is no doubt in denying the fact that the glorious revolution was a significant and important event in the development of democracy of England. After analyzing the different aspects of the glorious revolution, it is also important to know its consequences. Although this Revolution was carried in an easy way and without any bloodshed, but its effects were no less than any other political revolution in the world. Without any shadow of doubt this movement

changed the entire system of Great Britain, but also affected the various parts of the world.

This Glorious Revolution ended the struggle between parliament and the king. The revolution of 1688 was entirely based on the conflict between the king and the parliament. It was due to the notion that who possess how much power or who was supreme between the two? It resulted in home war like situation which was a question of nothing but of reputation. This British Revolution also provided a platform to the democratic set up of the country. This change was capable not only to face any problem in future but also was a source of inspiration for the democracy of the country. The king had understood the importance of the parliament and the common masses had also made the parliament as a source of their expression.

Constitution is related to fundamental law and according to that, the constitution is the central point of the ruling system of any country. But this constitution was totally non-written and in spite of that there was no controversy

regarding this. The biggest achievement of the revolution of 1688 was the declaration of rights. It not only made some reforms or we can say administrative reforms which were later on known as Bill of Rights. According to these reforms, the king cannot impose any tax on the people without the consent of parliament. The parliament should be chosen by election.

There was also the formation of the rule of succession in 1689 which was in danger as Mary died without any child. William was also growing old and he does not have any child from his other wives. The parliament was to solve this problem and it announced that the owner of Britain authority will not from Roman Catholic Church, but from the Protestant. It also had its impact on Ireland and Scotland. There was no role of any person or class to make James ran away from Scotland but even than he took the undue advantage of it. In March 1689, an announce letter was prepared, but all the people of Scotland were not in favour of it, but some of them favoured James and as a result of that they revolted. Consequently, the rules made by the parliament were at once accepted. Even after this was declared, there was still strong support for James in Scotland. John Graham of Clevehouse, the

Viscount of Dundee, raised an army and won a victory at Killiecrankie on 27 July. But Dundee's army suffered great losses, and he was seriously wounded at the start of the battle. This stopped the only effective resistance to William, and the revolt was quickly crushed. The next month, there was a great defeat at the Battle of Dunkeld.

It also left a profound impact on the foreign policy. Louis 14th was considered to be the most powerful ruler of of his time who used to affect the foreign policy of the country which the English people took as interfere. There was also strengthening of tolerance as because of political problem, the different people considered each other their enemy. It corrupted the whole social system and to solve this problem, different measures were adopted due to which there was strengthening of tolerance.

It also resulted in to the development of new ideologies. It was a great success as the people of Britain used to think that all the powers are centred in the hand of the ruler and he can use them as he wants. People used to considered as the representative of god , but now this belief was shattered. This revolution also affected the Roman Catholic Seat as after the revolution the supremacy of the

parliament was proved and the ideas about the Roman Catholic Church got weak. Significance.

The Glorious Revolution settled the dominance of the Presbyterians in the Church of Scotland and of the Whigs in politics. The Whig dominance continued (in both Scotland and England) well into the mid-eighteenth century,. In both countries, the Revolution marked the triumph of Parliamentary say in determining the legal monarch and succession. Furthermore, the Revolution decisively determined the future structure of the kirk. In the short term the removal of so many Episcopalian ministers probably made the impact of the famines of the [seven ill years](#) more severe, as they were not able to operate the system of parish [poor relief](#) The revolution also provided a political and dynastic dimension to cultural and religious divisions, particularly between the largely Episcopalian Highlands and the more Presbyterian [Lowland](#). This helped to make the Scottish Highlands

the main focus of Jacobite resistance to the Williamite regime, resulting in a series of military adventures, of which the most threatening were those of [1715](#) and [1745](#). The revolution also led to Scotland's involvement in large scale European wars from 1689–96 and 1702–13, resulting in heavy demands in men and taxation. It led ultimately to the [Acts of Union](#) that created the [Kingdom of Great Britain](#), as the danger of a divided succession between Scotland and England drove the need for a lasting resolution.

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