Restoration & Glorious Revolution
Protectorate Ends

- Cromwell dies in 1658
  - Unpopular at his death
  - Richard takes over
    - Loses army support
- New elections – New Parliament

Restoration

- Decided to restore the monarchy
- Restored the house of Lords
Charles II

- Restored as a Constitutional Monarch
  - Powers set out by parliament
  - Constitution sets out legal powers of gov’t
- Charles tried to get more power
  - Bribery, blackmail of gov’t officials
- Tried to protect religious freedom
  - Protestant and Catholic
Test Act

- Passed by Parliament
- Made Church of England Supreme
- Catholics could not work for gov’t
James II

- Charles II dies in 1685
  - no heir
- James II
  - Catholic
  - Gives important jobs to Catholics
  - Believed in Divine Right
- Rebellion breaks out
2 Political Parties

- **Tories** –
  - Former cavaliers
  - Royal Supporters (regardless of religion)
  - Mostly Anglican
    - Tolerated Catholics

- **Whigs** –
  - Wanted Constitutional monarchy
  - No toleration of Catholics
Glorious Revolution

- Parliament invites James’ daughter Mary and William of Orange to be monarchs - Protestant
  - James flees
- Mary and William sign Bill of Rights
Bill of Rights

- Basis for many basic rights we have today
  - Monarch cannot suspend laws
  - King cannot have political prisoners
  - Election of MPs must not be corrupt
  - Freedom of speech in parliament
  - Punishment must fit the crime
  - Parliament must meet frequently
How did we get a Prime Minister

- King had advisers that worked with Parliament (usually chosen from parliament)
  - Became known as “Cabinet”
  - Responsible for business of country
    - i.e. Budget, foreign policy etc...
  - All reported directly to king
- Took too much of King’s time
- Appointed a representative to co-ordinate “Cabinet”
- Became Prime Minister – only one to report directly to King