

name: _____

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James II and the Stuart Period



During the late 17th century, England was ruled by the _____, a royal family that faced numerous challenges and conflicts. Among them, _____ II was a controversial figure due to his strong belief in the _____ faith, which was unpopular in a predominantly Protestant country. His accession to the throne in _____ marked the beginning of a turbulent period. James aimed to restore Catholicism as the main religion of England, leading to widespread _____ among his subjects.

He had a powerful army at his disposal, but his policies and the way he managed his _____ alienated even his closest advisors. In _____, this dissatisfaction culminated in the _____ Revolution, a pivotal moment in English history. James II was _____ and replaced by his daughter _____ and her husband _____ of Orange, who were Protestants. This event not only ended James II's reign but also marked the decline of the Stuart monarchy's absolute power.

The Glorious Revolution introduced the _____ of Rights in 1689, which limited the powers of the monarchy and laid the foundation for a constitutional _____ in England. It established that the king or queen could not rule without the consent of _____, a principle that is still in place today. James II's attempt to flee to _____ was seen as an abdication, and he spent the rest of his life in exile. His failure to secure a Catholic dynasty in _____ had long-lasting effects on the religious and political landscape of the country. The reign of James II is often studied as a cautionary tale of the _____ of absolutism and the importance of balancing power between the monarchy and the people.

England Parliament France power 1688 dangers Stuarts Catholic
dethroned Glorious distrust William 1685 Bill Mary James monarchy