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# Protestant Succession and Its Impact



The Glorious Revolution was a major \_\_\_\_\_ in British history. It took place in 1688. This revolution was relatively bloodless. It led to the \_\_\_\_\_ of King James II. The main reason for this overthrow was his Catholic faith. \_\_\_\_\_ was predominantly Protestant at that time. The Parliament invited William of Orange to take the \_\_\_\_\_. William was married to James's daughter, Mary. Mary was a Protestant, which made her acceptable to the Parliament.

The \_\_\_\_\_ ensured a Protestant succession to the throne. This was crucial for maintaining the religious \_\_\_\_\_ in England. It led to the drafting of the Bill of Rights in 1689. This \_\_\_\_\_ was significant in limiting the power of the monarchy. It also ensured the rights of Parliament and the \_\_\_\_\_. The Bill of Rights required that future monarchs be Protestant.

This succession \_\_\_\_\_ was not just about religion. It was also about power. The Parliament wanted to ensure that the \_\_\_\_\_ could not rule without its consent. This led to a constitutional \_\_\_\_\_. The Glorious Revolution laid the foundation for this system. It also influenced other \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.

The emphasis on Protestant succession had long-term effects. It ensured a stable line of \_\_\_\_\_. This stability helped in the development of modern democracy in England. It also reduced the \_\_\_\_\_ of religious conflicts. The Glorious Revolution and the Protestant succession were crucial in shaping modern British \_\_\_\_\_.

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