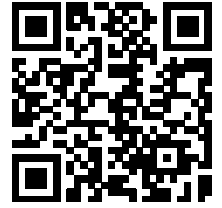


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The Glorious Revolution



The Glorious Revolution, a significant event in British history, took place in _____. It marked the overthrow of King _____ II of England by a union of English Parliamentarians and the Dutch stadtholder William III of _____. This unique revolution was called "glorious" because it achieved its goal without major bloodshed. One key aspect of the Glorious Revolution was the _____ of Rights, a document that laid the foundation for a constitutional monarchy in England. It ensured that the monarchy could not rule without _____'s consent.

This change had a profound impact on the balance of _____ in England. It shifted control from the monarchy to Parliament, signifying a move towards democracy and _____. The Glorious Revolution also led to the Toleration _____ of 1689, which granted religious freedom to nonconformists, although it excluded _____. This was a major step forward in religious _____.

Another significant outcome was the establishment of the Bank of _____ in 1694, which helped stabilize the nation's finances. This period also marked the beginning of the Two-Party _____ in British politics, with the emergence of the Whigs and the Tories. The Glorious Revolution had long-lasting effects, not only on British politics but also on the notions of governance and _____ around the world. It inspired many other nations to challenge absolute monarchy and to seek constitutional and democratic _____ of government.

Act England Orange power Bill forms tolerance System 1688
Parliament liberty Catholics James rights