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The Seven Bishops' Stand



The Seven Bishops played a crucial _____ in the Glorious Revolution. In 1688, King James II of England issued the Declaration of _____, which aimed to grant religious freedom to Catholics and other non-Anglicans. The _____, all senior clergymen of the Church of England, opposed this _____. They believed it was an attempt by the king to undermine the Church of England and promote _____.

The Seven Bishops included the Archbishop of Canterbury, William Sancroft, and six other _____: William Lloyd, John Lake, Thomas Ken, Francis Turner, John Trelawny, and Jonathan Trelawny. They presented a _____ to the king, respectfully requesting him to withdraw the declaration. The king saw this as a _____ to his authority and had them arrested and charged with seditious libel.

Their trial was a major _____, drawing large crowds and gaining significant public attention. The bishops argued that they were defending the _____ and the law. The jury found them not guilty, which was a significant blow to King James II. This _____ was celebrated as a victory for the rule of law and religious liberty.

The acquittal of the Seven Bishops encouraged more opposition to James II. It demonstrated the increasing dissatisfaction with his rule and the growing support for constitutional _____ over absolute monarchy. This event played a key part in the lead-up to the Glorious Revolution, which ultimately resulted in the overthrow of James II and the ascension of William of Orange and Mary II to the throne.

The actions of the Seven Bishops were seen as a stand for religious and _____ principles. They became symbols of resistance against tyranny and helped pave the way for a constitutional monarchy in England. Their story remains an important example of the struggle for _____ and the rule of law.

role verdict Catholicism freedom Indulgence church monarchy political
bishops event petition declaration challenge bishops