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William and Mary's Impact in the Stuart Era



James II, whose Catholic	and autocratic style alienated many of his
subjects. In a bold move, political leaders	
, who was Jame	es's Protestant daughter, to take the throne.
Upon their arrival, James II fled to	, leaving the crown almost
• •	laimed joint sovereigns, marking a unique power-sharing tory. This shift solidified the Protestant succession and
curtailed the power of the	, emphasizing parliamentary governance.
Their reign saw the drafting of the Bill of	f Rights in 1689, which laid down limits on the
of the crown of	and affirmed certain rights for the Parliament and the
people. This document became a cornerst	tone of modern, influencing
political thought worldwide.	
William, also known as William III, was prin	marily concerned with maintaining a balance of power in
, which often in	nvolved him in wars against France. Meanwhile, Mary
managed the domestic affairs, maintainin	ng and gaining popularity among
the people.	
The era also experienced significant deve	elopments in and commerce,
	ate that the monarchs enforced. William and Mary's
support for the	of Toleration in 1689 also promoted religious tolerance,
allowing freedom of worship for nonconfo	ormist, although Catholics
remained largely excluded.	
Their rule ended with Mary's death in 1694	4 and William's in 1702. They left no
, leading to the	e ascension of Mary's sister, Anne, to the throne. The
legacy of William and Mary is often seen as a pivotal in ensuring a	
Protestant monarchy and laying the grou is known for t	undwork for the constitutional monarchy that today.
arrangement Act Europe Prot	testants England France powers trade heir
moment stability Mary mona	rchy) [faith] [democracy]