SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN:II MODULE-I-AGE OF TRANSITIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHÝ IV SEMESTER BA ENGLISH COMPLEMENTARÝ PAPER DR.SR.VALSA MA ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF HISTORÝ LITTLE FLOWER COLLEGE, GURUVÝOOR

- Glorious Revolution revolution without bloodshed – ushered the beginning of new Era in English history.
- Settled the long drawn out struggle for supremacy between the King and Parliament.
- People and leaders of England rose against tyranny of James II.
- While they welcomed the new king and queen, they drew up a list of limitations on the Crown to protect themselves against any future attacks on their liberties.

- The Revolution settlement established ' Constitutional Monarchy" in England.
- It completely discredited the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings in England . Hence the era of absolute monarchy was ended.
- Before becoming King, William had to accept a number of drastic limitations on the Royal power.
- These limitations were then incorporated into the Bills of Rights, which was enacted in 1689.

• Bills of Right

- Bills of Rights was almost a short written constitution.
- Its most important Provision were:
- 1. Making or Suspending any law without the consent of Parliament is illegal
- 2. levying taxes without the consent of Parliament is illegal3. Maintaining a standing army without the consent of Parliament is illegal
- 4. Elections of members of Parliament must be free.
- 5. There must be freedom of speech in Parliament and right to participate in its debates.
- 6.Parliament should meet frequently.

- 7. Englishmen have the right to petition the Sovereign.
- 8. Englishmen have right to trial by a jury
- 9. Excessive bail should not be demanded.
- The Bills of Rights thus confirmed the Revolution by shifting sovereignty from the crown to Parliament.
- It shook the foundation of feudalism- transformed the socio- economic life in England and prepared way for commercial and industrial Revolution.
- Created favorable atmosphere for the growth of capitalism.