

| Vocabulary | Meaning |
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| absolute monarchy | complete authority |
| scapegoat | a person who is blamed for the wrongs of others |
| Popery | belief in a conspiracy that Catholics were plotting to overthrow the church and the state |
| hysteria | exaggerated/uncontrollable emotion or excitement |
| exclusion | the act of leaving someone/something out |
| Catholicism | the traditions and beliefs of the Catholic Church |
| protestant | the denomination of Christianity |
| revolution | a forcible overthrow of government for a new system |
| absolute ruler | a governor of an area with absolute power, a dictator |
| declaration | a formal announcement |
| Protestant Dissenter | Protestant religious groups who refused to conform to the Church of England |
| male heir | a person who inherits/is entitled by law to inherit an estate of another |
| hereditary | passing of genes from parent to offspring |
| establishment | a business organisation, public institution or household |
| tyrant | a cruel and oppressive ruler |
| Parliamentary consent | an agreement in parliament |
| democracy | a system where the public have a say in how the government is run through voting |

Key knowledge – What was the Glorious Revolution?



In England there was a revolution called the Glorious Revolution (1688).

The Glorious Revolution was a non-violent revolution (also sometimes called the “Bloodless Revolution”) in which James II was replaced by a man called William of the House of Orange.

Key knowledge – Who was William of Orange?



The Protestant William of Orange, who was James II's nephew, was married to James II's daughter Mary. He wanted England to join his war against Catholic France. Seven peers wrote to William on 30th June 1688, offering their support if he brought a force into England against James. Shortly after landing in England, James fled and William and Mary were offered the crown in an almost peaceful revolution without bloodshed.

History Timeline

1688 AD