

## BE:1 – Glorious Revolution – Q/A

*Recommended Reading: Tudors and Stuarts by M.B.Synge, Chapters 23-25,  
The Hanoverians by Gaskoin. Chapters 1-4*

- 1) This was the name of the Royalist and Catholic party that favored a restoration of James II and his successors, in opposition to the Hanovers.
- 2) Once it was certain Queen Anne would die without an heir Parliament enacted a bill passing the English crown to this Germany dynasty.
- 3) This was the name of the flag of Great Britain that combines the St. Georges cross of England with the St. Andrews cross of Scotland.
- 4) This Queen, the last of the Stuart rulers of England, gave birth to nine children, but none lived beyond childhood.
- 5) Although the Protestants disliked James II it was not considered urgent to depose him until after this event occurred.
- 6) When seven bishops refused to promulgate James II's law of religious tolerance, this was the stated reason for their defiance.
- 7) This battle, fought in Ireland, was the last contest between James II and William III for control of the crown of England and Ireland.
- 8) On the death of Queen Anne the son of James II was offered the crown of England if he agreed to do this, but he refused the terms.
- 9) By this law the parliaments of Scotland and England were permanently united under a single monarch.
- 10) Although Union with England was universally deplored in Scotland, the objections of the Scottish parliament were overcome by this method.
- 11) This rebellion, which promoted the cause of the son of James II, occurred in 1715 after the death of Queen Anne.
- 12) This Stuart Era journalist is most famous as the author of Robinson Crusoe, but was also a spy for the Whig government.

- 13) This classic novel authored by the Irish clergyman Jonathan Swift, was a political satire of the late Stuart era.
- 14) The Duke of Marlborough won many great battles for England, but he is most famous for his victory in this particular struggle.
- 15) During the reign of Queen Anne, England united with Holland and Austria to oppose France in this in this continent-wide, fourteen-year conflict.
- 16) This trading company, first chartered by Queen Elizabeth, established forts at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta during the late Stuart era.
- 17) This ancient borough has its own charter, is home to the Bank of England, and is governed independently from the rest of London.
- 18) The Bank of England, established to issue loans to the government, was chartered by this monarch to fund his wars against France.
- 19) This economic crisis occurred in 1720 as a result of financial speculation and nearly brought down the British banking system.
- 20) In 1745, this daring grandson of James II claimed the throne of Britain and raised a widespread rebellion in Scotland.
- 21) After the Jacobite uprising of 1745 was finally put down, the British government cracked down on these notorious rebels.
- 22) This political party put George I on the throne of Britain and controlled Parliament during the early Hanoverian period.
- 23)** George I turned over the task of presiding over his cabinet to Robert Walpole, Britain's first prime minister, for this reason.
- 24) This statesman became the first Prime Minister of England when George I gave him charge of running his cabinet meetings.