1. 1688: A Glorious Non-Revolution?; the first Modern Revolution?
   a. Story is exciting enough, but what was its significance?
   b. Revolution Settlement in England—Bill of Rights, Toleration Act, Mutiny Act
   c. 18th-Century Constitution, 1688-1832
2. Impact: Revolution Settlements
   a. Revolution Settlement in England
      i. Convention has to decide: who rules?, what had just happened?
      ii. Political, not social, revolution:
         (1) Bill of Rights (1689):
         (2) Mutiny Act (1689)
         (3) Toleration Act (1690)
         (4) Triennial Act (1694)
         (5) Act of Settlement (1701)
      iii. Settlement establishes old regime Britain (Church, military, and State officers to belong to Church, importance of Parliament, election rights in the property) through 1832
   b. Revolution settlement in Ireland
      i. the narrative
         (1) March 1689, King James lands in Ireland
         (2) Protestants flee to Ulster
         (3) William sneaks out with convoy and lands at Carrickfergus near Belfast
         (4) July 1690, Battle of the Boyne
         (5) James’s army surrenders under the Treaty of Limerick which promises limited retaliation, Oct. 1691
      ii. the significance
         (1) In England
         (2) In Ireland
   c. Revolution Settlement in Scotland (much more Whiggish than England)
      i. Scotland had been ruled by James while Duke of York
      ii. Settlement emphasizes James has forefaulted
      iii. increasing distinction between Highlander and Lowlander
3. Impact: William’s Wars
   a. War and Diplomacy: Real revolution came from international war
      i. from anti-Dutch/anti-Spanish, to anti-French, focus on France, from 1688 to 1815
      ii. 9 Years War, 1688-97 (could be called War of English Succession)
      iii. War of Spanish Succession, 1702-1713 (really against France, the permanent enemy)
   b. Financial Revolution (How did the International Situation affect Government?)
      i. Cost. Peacetime revenue of Crown £2-4 million. War of Spanish Succession cost est. £150 million. Although William’s revenue 2 X greater than James II’s and 4 X greater than Charles I’s, funding more-or-less constant war 1688-1713 of a different magnitude.
      ii. Financial Revolution
         (1) Establishment of the Bank of England, 1694
      iii. Political Culture: the political impact of the importance of Parliament and of parliamentary elections
         (1) The period 1690-1715 is often noted as the "rage of party,"
         (2) After 1715, the rage of party declined. The Septennial Act of 1715 required general elections only every seven years.
4. Anne & the Rage of Party, 1702-1714
   a. Anne and Succession
   b. Anne and War
   c. Anne and Scotland
d.  Anne and Party  
   i.  Sacheverell crisis (Dr. Henry, 5 Nov. 1709 sermon upholds Divine Right and passive obedience)  
   ii.  Sept. 1714, George, elector of Hanover, great-grandson of James I, lands at Greenwich with son and mistress; next crowds cheer as he enters London

5.  Augustan Stability and the Making of a Ruling Class  
   a.  Augustan age = British poetry and politics of mid-18th century.  
   b.  The Age of Augustus was an imperial age; aristocrats of Britain saw themselves as a definite ruling class (control as courtiers, H. of Lords, patronage, and pocket boroughs)  
   c.  Class often defined in terms of economics (wealth or relation to ownership of means of production): can also be defined in terms of relation to the wielding of power  
   d.  As Parliament sessions became more regular, Parliament became the main avenue to political power (not the Court, not the localities)

6.  Old Corruption I: Walpole as Prime Minister  
   a.  South Sea Bubble and Rise  
      i.  Origins: South Sea Co. formed 1711, a Tory/landed interest response to the Whig/monied interest Bank of England  
      ii.  Bubble: South Sea Co. stock rises with new scheme of new stock to be issued based on market values; thus, if stock market value rises, less stock issued for same money  
      iii.  Crisis and Walpole: resigned position in government in 1717; only returned June 1720; had not organized scheme and tried to buy stock in Aug. (but banker would not let him)  
   b.  Management of King, Lords, and Commons  
      i.  Prime Minister?: Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer = money positions, but not sole source of power  
      ii.  attacked in Gay, The Beggars Opera  
      iii.  management  
         (1)  Commons:  
         (2)  Lords:  
         (3)  King(s):  
      iv.  Assessment: Old Corruption or Origins of Stability?