

persecution resulted from the perjured testimony of one of the supposed organizers of the so-called Popish Plot, Titus Oates (q.v.). As a result, the Test Act was passed in 1673, excluding Catholics and Nonconformists (to the Anglican Church) from public office. Parliament made several attempts to exclude the Catholic Duke of York, heir to the throne, from the succession, but Charles successfully opposed them. To prevent future attempts to pass an exclusion act, Charles went so far as to remodel the borough charters so that he could control elections to the legislature. He died, however, before the results of the new charters could be brought into force.

Except for an abortive rebellion by James Scott, Duke of Monmouth (see MONMOUTH), the illegitimate son of Charles II, little opposition was aroused by the accession of the Duke of York as James II (q.v.) in 1685; England wanted no more civil war. The new king began working at once to restore the Roman Catholic religion. He set aside the Test Act and caused Catholics to be accepted into the universities, the army, and even into the royal council. Gathering a standing army to support his plans, he tried to form an alliance with the Protestant Dissenters, who suffered discrimination equal to that against Catholics, but his efforts were only partially successful. His unlawful proclamation of religious liberty in 1687 was resisted by seven Anglican bishops, whom he tried vainly to convict of libel for refusing to read the declaration of Indulgence toward dissenters. The birth of a male heir, in 1687, with the resultant prospect of a perpetuation of Stuart despotism and a Catholic ruler, caused even the Tories to turn against the king. Seven of the most influential men in England invited Protestant Mary Stuart, daughter of James II, and her husband William, Stadtholder of Holland (see WILLIAM III), to rule the country. Soon after they had landed and the so-called Glorious Revolution (q.v.) had begun, James fled from London and escaped to France. A convention Parliament in 1689, which was assembled to determine the succession, offered the crown of Great Britain conjointly to William and Mary. The offer was dependent upon the acceptance of the Declaration of Rights. This document, also called the Bill of Rights (q.v.), ended the dispensing power (for Catholics) used by James, barred Roman Catholics from the throne, and established the supremacy of statute law over royal proclamations. These conditions being acceptable to them, William and Mary ascended the throne in 1689. They

also accepted the Scottish crown which the Scottish Parliament offered on condition of agreement to the Claim of Right abolishing episcopacy in Scotland. The supporters of James, however, refused to be quiescent; rebellions, aided by France, broke out in Scotland and Ireland (1689-90). James led the Irish revolt in person, but his forces were defeated at the Battle of the Boyne (July 1, 1690). Sporadic rebellions, notably in the Scottish Highlands, attested the continuance of Stuart support until late into the 18th century (see JACOBITES; ORANGEMEN).

The accession of William and Mary marked the complete disappearance of the divine-right theory from the British government. The political theory of the Restoration had been that Parliament and the king held equal power and could act harmoniously, but the reign of James II effectively disproved this principle. Until about 1689 the king's advisers had been his personal choices, acting only as counselors. The modern British cabinet system began in the reign of William III, when the king, desiring to forestall conflict between himself and Parliament, chose his advisers from leaders of the Whigs, the influential party in the House of Commons. Thus, the king's ministers became accountable for their actions to Parliament and, during the succeeding two decades, the cabinet system developed until the ministers were changed in accordance with the political complexion of the House of Commons. Parliament limited its own power in 1694 with the passage of a bill providing for triennial Parliamentary elections. [The king's complete dependence upon Parliament was effectuated by his need for money in the war with France, which had begun in 1689 as a result of French aid to the Stuarts. The large sums needed were not available and the permanent national debt began in 1693, when Parliament enacted legislation to borrow £1,000,000. The securities were not easily sold to the public, however, and when a second loan was authorized in 1694, a group of merchants founded the Bank of England, largely to assist the raising of public funds for the prosecution of the French war.]

Though the war, with its heavy costs, was unpopular in England, it succeeded in quelling fear of invasion by France; by 1697, Louis XIV agreed to negotiate terms and the Treaty of Ryswick (see RYSWICK, TREATY OF) was signed in that year. Four years later, English relations with France again became strained. At the death of the childless Charles II of Spain, Louis XIV proclaimed his grandson,



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**GOVERNMENT + SECURITIES + A "CENTRAL BANK"**  
(bill, bond, certificate, note)

are the 3 elements of the creation of a National Debt. First: The Government permits the Bank to produce unlimited amounts of Credit or Currency which the Government then "borrows" by "selling" the Interest Bearing Securities, as collateral, to the Bank. This act creates the National Debt which the Public is forced to pay by taxation. This is DEFICIT FINANCING by Government and will be PERMANENT and UNLIMITED IF THE PEOPLE SURRENDER THEIR CONTROL OF THE LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, STATE, & FEDERAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT! OF, BY, AND FOR THE PEOPLE: SELF GOVERNMENT!!!! "R O A R" - "Restore Our American Republics" - N O W!!!!!