

**ENGLISH HISTORY READING
BOOKS; ILLUSTRATED
ENGLISH HISTORY, PART III.
1689-1880**

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ILLUSTRATED
ENGLISH HISTORY

PART III.

1689—1880

BY

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PREFACE.

THE object of this little book is to attempt to tell the story of our country's history for young children. Important events have been given in fuller detail than is usual, so as to awaken an interest in them, though no story has been told simply because it is interesting—room having been made for this by omitting much that would be merely burdensome to the memory. Very few dates have been inserted, with the exception of those of the kings' reigns. For the useful Analysis and Notes which have been added to the present edition, I have to express my warm thanks to Mr. T. PARRY, of Liverpool, from whom I have received great assistance in revising the sheets as they passed through the press.



ILLUSTRATED
OUTLINE OF ENGLISH HISTORY.
THIRD PERIOD.



CHAPTER XXXII.
WILLIAM AND MARY.

(1689-1694.)

1. **The Revolution and the Toleration Act.**—Soon after James was gone, a Parliament met. After much discussion, it declared that James had given up the Crown by governing badly and by leaving England. It then offered the throne, which had thus become vacant, to William and Mary. They were to be joint sovereigns. Mary's head was to appear on the coins, and she was to be named in all public announcements together with her husband ; but, as long as they both lived, William alone was to govern. If either of them died, the other was to continue to reign ; and when they were both dead, unless

they left children, the Crown was to go to Mary's sister, the Princess Anne. All this was settled by Parliament; and Parliament was able to do very much as it thought right. The King and Queen were on the throne because Parliament had put them there, and



WILLIAM III.

not because they were born to it. If Parliament declared against them, they would hardly be able to keep themselves there. One of the first consequences of the change was the passing of the Toleration Act. The Dissenters at last got permission by law to worship in their own chapels. The Catholics did

not get permission to do the same. People were afraid of them and angry with them, as they had been with the Dissenters after the Restoration. They were therefore determined to keep them down. Yet it was not long before they found out that there were not enough of them to be afraid of ; and so, after a time, the Catholics got toleration as well as the Dissenters, and were allowed to worship in their own way ; though it was a very long time before they were allowed to hold offices.

2. The War in Scotland.—William knew that he would have to fight for his Crown. He was himself at the head of a number of states on the Continent which were at war with the King of France ; and Lewis XIV. was sure to do all that he could do to overthrow him in England. In Scotland the greater part of the people took William's side. Lord Dundee, a brave soldier, who was one of James's supporters, went into the Highlands, and got together an army of Highlanders, who were very fond of fighting, and who, being very poor in their wild mountains, were glad of an excuse to plunder the Lowlands. Dundee drew up his Highlanders at the top of a steep ascent through the pass of Killie-