

possible to imprison a man without just cause, or to keep him in jail for any length of time without a trial.

189. **Whig and Tory.**—In was during the excitement over the Exclusion Bill that the words Whig and Tory first came into general use. The friends of the Duke of York were naturally opponents of the bill. Some one noted that the duke favoured Irishmen, and immediately all who opposed the measure were called *Tories*, which originally signified an Irish robber or "bog-trotter," that is, a man who lived an outcast life among the bogs. A little later the friends of the bill were called *Whigs*, which was a nickname first given to Scottish rebels. Within a very few years these nicknames were accepted by the people to whom they were given, and a little later they became the names of the two great parties into which England was divided.

190. **The death of the king.**—Charles was now only fifty-five years of age, but he was old before his time, worn out with dissipation. He died in 1685. Even at the point of death, however, his ready wit and cheerfulness did not desert him, and to those who were with him he apologized for being so long in dying.

SUMMARY

On the return of Charles II the regicide judges were punished. Parliament was devoted to an extravagant, ungrateful, and dissolute king, who cared for little but his own disgraceful amusements. Gradually two parties were formed in the kingdom, one determined to maintain the hereditary succession to the throne, a course that would increase the power of the sovereign; the other determined to secure for the future a Protestant ruler. The reign was marked by the Great Plague, which was followed by the Great Fire of London. Wars, which brought disgrace upon England, were fought with the Dutch, and the shameful treaty of Dover was concluded with France. Puritans and Quakers were persecuted. The harassing of the Puritans brought forth "The Pilgrim's Progress," written by John Bunyan. The Habeas Corpus Act was passed.

5. JAMES II. 1685-1688

191. **The accession of James II.**—When the Duke of York succeeded to the throne as James II, the nation on the whole