

**1689 AD – ‘WILLIAM IS CROWNED: PROTESTANT SECTS ARE PERMITTED’**

**“Neither shall men tear themselves for them in mourning, to comfort them for the dead; neither shall men give them the cup of consolation to drink for their father or for their mother.”** (Jeremiah 16 v 7)

**EVENTS IN 1688 AD<sup>1</sup>**

In **1688**, **William of Orange** began to assemble an expeditionary force. He felt assured France would remain occupied by campaigns in Germany and Italy, and would be unable to threaten Holland while **William's** troops would be occupied in Britain. Believing the English people would not react well to a foreign invader, he demanded in a letter to Rear-Admiral Arthur Herbert that the most eminent English Protestants first invite him to invade.

In June, **James II's** wife, **Mary of Modena**, bore a son, who displaced **William's** Protestant wife, **Mary**, in the line of succession and raised the prospect of an ongoing Catholic monarchy.

Public anger increased because of the trial of seven bishops who had publicly opposed **James II's Declaration of Indulgence** (see our paper [1687 AD](#)) granting certain religious liberties to his subjects, a policy which appeared to threaten the Anglican Church.

The day the bishops were acquitted—a group known as the "Immortal Seven", sent **William** a formal invitation. **William's** intentions to invade were public knowledge by September. With a Dutch army, **William** landed at Brixham in southwest England on 5 November 1688.

He came ashore from the ship Brill, proclaiming "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion I will maintain". **William** arrived with an army of 15,000 men.

**James II's** support began to dissolve almost immediately; Protestant officers defected from the English army (including Lord Churchill of Eyemouth, **James II's** most able commander), and influential noblemen across the country declared their support for the invader.

**James II** at first sent representatives to negotiate with **William**, but attempted to flee on 11 December, throwing the Great Seal into the Thames on his way. He was brought back to London. It suited **William** for **James II** to leave the country and he departed on 23 December.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_III\\_of\\_England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_III_of_England)

## EVENTS IN 1689 AD

In January, **William** summoned a Parliament in England to discuss the course of action following **James II's** flight. **William** felt insecure; his wife ranked first in the line of succession to the throne, but he wished to reign as King in his own right, not as a mere consort.

The precedent for a joint monarchy in England was when **Queen Mary I** married **Philip of Spain**. **Philip** remained king only during his wife's lifetime. **William** demanded that he remain King after his wife's death. When the majority of Lords proposed to acclaim her as sole ruler, **William** threatened to leave the country. On further review his terms were accepted.

In February, **Parliament** passed the **Declaration of Right**, in which it deemed that **James II**, by fleeing, had abdicated the government of the realm, thereby leaving the throne vacant.

In April, **William** and **Mary** were crowned as joint sovereigns at Westminster Abbey.

In May, **William** granted royal assent to the **Act of Toleration** which provided freedom to nonconformists so long as they rejected transubstantiation and pledged the **Oath of Allegiance**. **Catholics**, atheists and nontrinitarians were prohibited. Dissenters were required to register their locations and license their preachers. Persecution of **Quakers** ceased.

In December, the **Bill of Rights** was passed to limit royal powers; the Sovereign could not:

- suspend laws passed by Parliament,

- levy taxes without parliamentary consent,

- infringe the right to petition,

- raise a standing army during peacetime without parliamentary consent,

- deny the right to bear arms to Protestant subjects,

- unduly interfere with parliamentary elections,

- punish members of either House of Parliament for anything said during debates,

- require excessive bail or inflict cruel and unusual punishments.

The **Bill of Rights** is a central document in modern English constitutional governance.

## PROPHECY OF JEREMIAH 16 V 7

**“Neither shall men tear themselves for them in mourning, to comfort them for the dead; neither shall men give them the cup of consolation to drink for their father or for their mother.”** (Jeremiah 16 v 7)

The tables were turned. **James II** and his family fled **England**. Now all the Catholic loyalists to **James II** were mourning their diminished status in the land.

**Neither shall men tear themselves for them in mourning, to comfort them for the dead;**

No one had any pity for the mourners. No one comforted them. Although it wasn't their fault that **James II** had used them to exert his authority in an arrogant way over the people, nevertheless their loss was everyone else's gain.

**neither shall men give them the cup of consolation to drink for their father or for their mother**

No one had pity for **James II** (*their father*) or for the **Queen** (*their mother*). **James II** had been given every opportunity to prove himself as flexible as long-reigning **Charles II** – but instead he was as inflexible as **Charles I**. So, **James II** had only himself to blame for being deposed.

## SPIRITUAL NUMBER ANALYSIS

For a mind that has wisdom please read on. See truth from another perspective.

### PART ONE

Chapter **16** of Jeremiah is the **85<sup>th</sup>** chapter of The Prophets.

The spiritual number **85** means 'Holy Communion'

**William** was a **Puritan Calvinist**. He therefore did not even qualify to be a member of the **Anglican Church**. Nevertheless, through new **Acts of Parliament** means were found for **England** to be governed under such circumstances.

**William** and **Mary** were willing to restrict royal prerogatives to further tolerance, peace, law, and order in the Kingdom. In so doing they demonstrated the heart attitude that is necessary for any 'Holy Communion' to persist: love and mutual submission for the greater good.

## PART TWO

Jeremiah **16 v 7** is the **19,344<sup>th</sup>** verse in the whole Bible starting at Gen **1 v 1**.

The number **19,344** = **186 x 104**

The spiritual meaning of **186** is 'New Glory Dawns'

The spiritual meaning of **104** is 'Workers Divided'

From the perspective of the LORD in Heaven the conclusion of these events were good news and bad news.

The good news was England resolved royal succession without resorting to any further wars (not counting the minor rebellions which followed). A new royal house and dynasty ruled England that achieved a reconciliation of the interests of almost all the parties: 'New Glory Dawns'

The bad news was the beginning of mutually exclusive denominations of Christian faithful. It was already a painful thing that genuine believers existed in the Catholic and Protestant realms. Now a new pattern emerged of the Protestants splintering into many factions: 'Workers Divided'.

## PART THREE

Jeremiah **16 v 7** is the **1689<sup>th</sup>** verse of The Prophets starting at Isaiah **1 v 1**.

The number **1689** = **3 x 563**

The spiritual meaning of **3** is 'Binding'

The spiritual meaning of **563** is 'Salvation is Near'

**England** was not even close to entering the 'Promised Land': of realising a Christian nation under God: 'Binding' (of) 'Salvation is Near'. The main difficulty was the majority of English people were trapped in the liturgical chains of the **Anglican Church**. Furthermore, the **Anglican Church** continued to perpetuate a priest-laity division and the abomination of inserting a human being, the Sovereign, into the role of 'Head of the Church'.