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Bill of Rights 1689

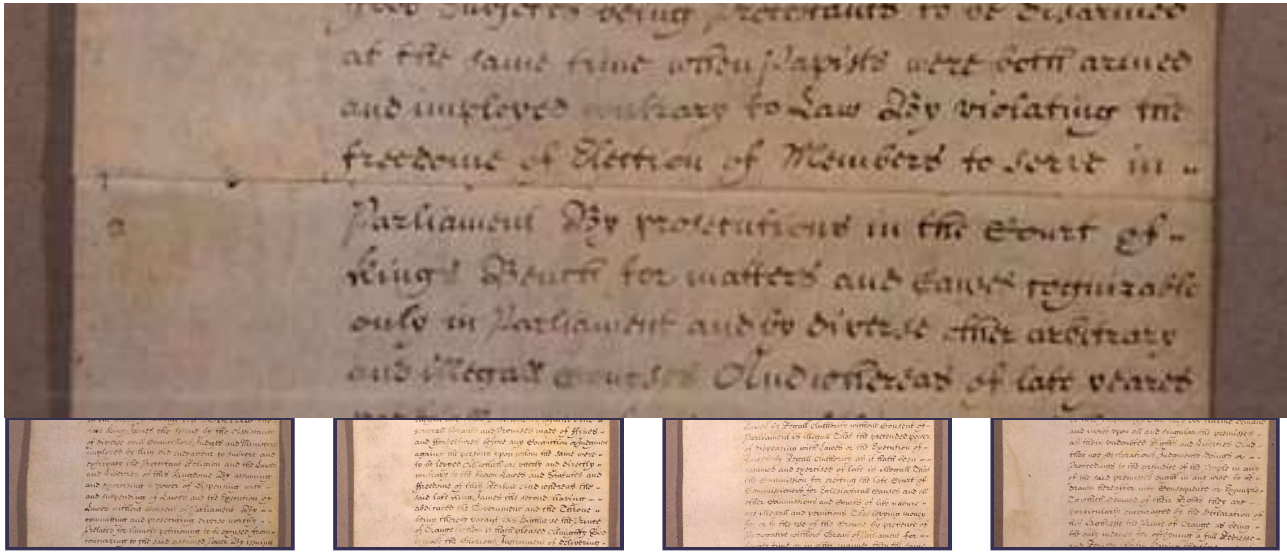
The Bill of Rights 1689 is an iron gall ink manuscript on parchment. It is an original Act of the English Parliament and has been in the custody of Parliament since its creation. The Bill firmly established the principles of frequent parliaments, free elections and freedom of speech within Parliament – known today as Parliamentary Privilege. It also includes no right of taxation without Parliament's agreement, freedom from government interference, the right of petition and just treatment of people by courts. The main principles of the Bill of Rights are still in force today - particularly being cited in legal cases – and was used as a model for the US Bill of Rights 1789. Its influence can also be seen in other documents establishing the rights of humans, such as the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights.

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Title	The Bill of Rights 1689: An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.
Date	December 1689
Medium	Parchment
Catalogue number	Parliamentary Archives, HL/PO/PU/1/1688/1W&Ms2n2



James and Anne his and her Spiritual and
Temporal and Ecclesiastical as enabled at Westminster
lawfully fully and freely representing all the Estate
of the People. The Petition was upon the thirtieth
day of February in the year of our Lord one
thousand six hundred eighty eight presented unto
their Majesties then seated and known by the
Names and Style of William and Mary, Prince
and Princess of Orange being present in their
proper persons or in their Delegation in a
Writing made by the said Lords and Commons
in the words following vizt Whereas the
late King James the second by the assistance
of diverse evil Counsellors Judges and Ministers
employed by him did endeavour to subvert and
subvert the Protestant Religion and the Lawes
and Liberties of this Kingdom by assuming
and exercising a power of dispensing with
and suspending of Lawes and the Execution of
Lawes without consent of Parliament by
committing and prosecuting diverse wronges
related for namely petitioning to be exempted from
serving in the said assumed power by issuing
and causing to be executed a Commission under
the Great Seal for erecting a Court called the
Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes
by levying money for and to the use of the Crown
by pretence of prerogative for other times and in
other manner then the same was granted by
Parliament by raising and keeping a standing
Army within this Kingdom in time of Peace
without consent of Parliament and Quartering
Souldiers contrary to Law by causing severall



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