Was it the first modern revolution? It's claimed to be the first modern revolution due to it changing the nature of English church, the English state, and English society. Involving large amounts of the English nation in political violence, in many ways the glorious revolution was an inspiration for the French revolution, America and more.

The Scottish convention of estates held the matter of the Scottish crown, debating whether to decide James had vacated the throne or abdicated, as well as whether James' royal authority should be solely transferred to Mary, William and Mary jointly, or William as regent, or settle for a closer union with England.

The convention agreed on John Dalrymple of Stair's point that James acted contrary to the law and had forfeited his right to the throne. This differed to the decision made by the English parliament, stating James had abdicated; implying it was a personal choice. Scotland however suggested James had broken a contract between monarch and subject in altering the government from that of a limited monarchy to that of an absolute monarchy.

The English bill of rights soon followed on December 16th 1689, an important document giving rights to those in England and setting limitations to the monarch, the ideas outlined are seen mirrored in the US declaration of independence in 1776 in regards to tyranny. But the claim of right in Scotland in April 1689 was another important document, outlining all the abuses James committed, and setting established guidelines for future royal behaviour.

This declaration had a strong contractual nature, intended to enhance parliaments power at the expense of the crown. The most important of these clauses being that no Catholic could succeed as king or queen of Scotland. Justifying the revolution is linked to George Buchanan's De Jure Regni in 1579, a book that stressed the monarch was accountable to the people and subject to law. With these declarations came the articles of grievances, a number of issues William was expected to regress.

In Scotland's sake, their revolution placed restrictions on the king, but he—and his successors—still had the power to appoint officers of state, lords of session, and privy councillors; but it did change the relationship between monarch and the convention of estates.

Overall, the king could no longer solely rely on patronage or an engineer able parliament, required to operate through both the English and Scottish parliaments; particularly in William’s case as he required large grants to fund his wars with France. Meaning the king had to act in a more indirect way to