Gilbert Burnet, a close well-educated associate of Orange most likely created the term glorious, as in his early speeches he started using the term glorious more and more, in 1689 he praised William as “Glorious instrument of our Deliverance”.

Preachers a decade after began to utilise this term however before 1706 the clergy certainly didn’t refer to it as a ‘glorious revolution’.

That the term likely spread among the English people simply due to the fact it was frequently used during protestant sermons. Burnett was a bishop who often gave sermons himself using the term, so it is conceivable that the spread of this term can be attributed to him.

[https://www.jstor.org/stable/4049475?sid=primo&origin=crossref&seq=7#metadata_info_tab_contents]

The Glorious revolution article by Steve Pincus

Argues many Englishmen supported Orange because they believed he would take England into a war with France who many saw as a dangerous threat.

The revolution dramatically changed foreign policy – English supported Orange as they believed he would end up in a war with France to stop this aspiring universal monarch Louis XIV.

James II economic policy was to acquire land and possessions by way of imperial expansion to acquire overseas dominions. This policy had critics many believed the best economic policy was to focus on producing manufactured finished goods and these men helped funded Orange invasion.

The revolution totally transformed Britain’s economic policy/landscape. The same men who helped the revolution to get also supported the Africa and East India companies to put emphasis on the fact England’s economic future lay in manufactured goods. These men were successful in weakening these monopolies. They also helped set up the bank of England, which was devoted to financing a war against France, but also focused on redirecting resources from the agrarian sector to focus on the productive manufacturing sector.

Argues that the revolution also transformed the church of England. James II had deliberately appointed bishops who had more of a royal prerogative, and bishops less committed to the agenda of the church of England. Men like Samuel Parker and Thomas Cartwright.

When Orange took charge he appointed bishops known as ‘low men’ as they had low church views.

These Low men had previously combated catholic apologetics during the reign of James II and were deeply influenced by the writings of Dutch Remonstrates – anti Calvinist wing of the Dutch church (rejected idea people are saved by God’s grace and not own merit).

These men were more tolerant of non-conformists and pushed for social reform as they believed for one to be a good Christian, they had to be a moral human being.

Also argues that the revolution was very much a European event.