

King John and the Magna Carta





Since the Vikings started raiding in 793, England was repeatedly invaded.







In 1016, the Danish king Canute finally conquered England.



In 1066, King Edward the Confessor died without an heir, setting off a struggle for the throne.



Harold Godwinson, an Anglo-Saxon, claimed the throne, but so did William, Duke of Normandy.

 Dominions of William the Conqueror about 1087
 William's marches
 Harold's march
 Castles erected by William
Maine, Wales and Scotland acknowledged the overlordship of William.
Scale 1 : 7 500 000
Miles



William the Conqueror was descended from Vikings who conquered the part of France he lived in - Normandy (land of the Northmen), and he defeated Harold in 1066



William declared all of England was now his personal property, then he granted fiefs to loyal Norman lords. This set the foundation of centralized government in England.

Legend:
— Dominions of William the Conqueror about 1087
— William's marches
..... Harold's march
+ Castles erected by William
+ Maine, Wales and Scotland acknowledged the overlordship of William.

Scale 1 : 7 500 000

Miles



Henry II became King of England in 1154.



When he married Eleanor of Aquitaine, he nearly doubled the size of his kingdom.



He introduced trial by jury to England.



His methods were built upon, and over a few centuries, became common law.



Henry's grandson John was a bad general, and he lost Normandy and all the other English land in France, earning the nickname "John Softsword."



John was cruel and raised taxes to all-time highs to pay for more wars.



His nobles rebelled, and forced John to sign the Magna Carta - the first document limiting the king's power.



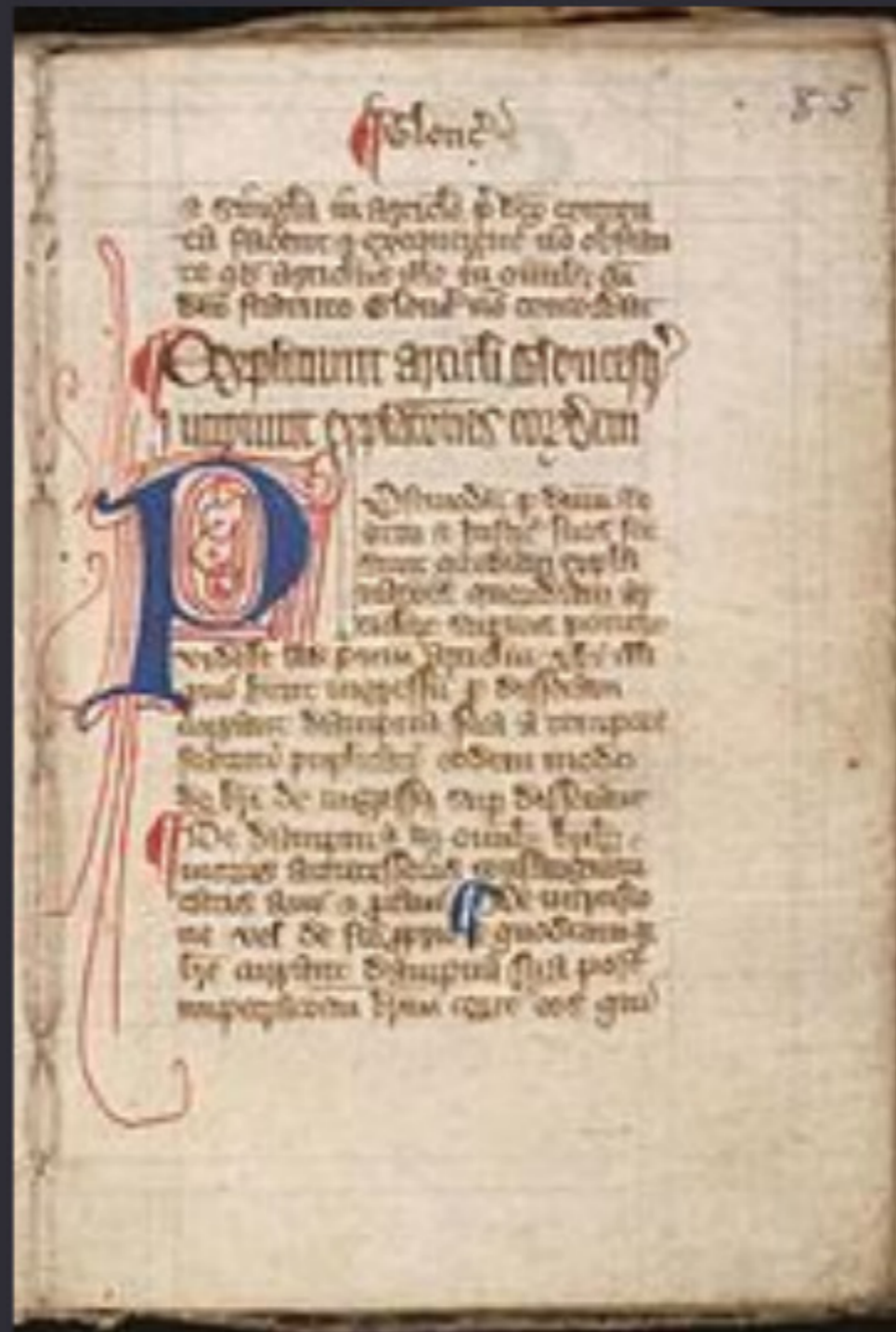
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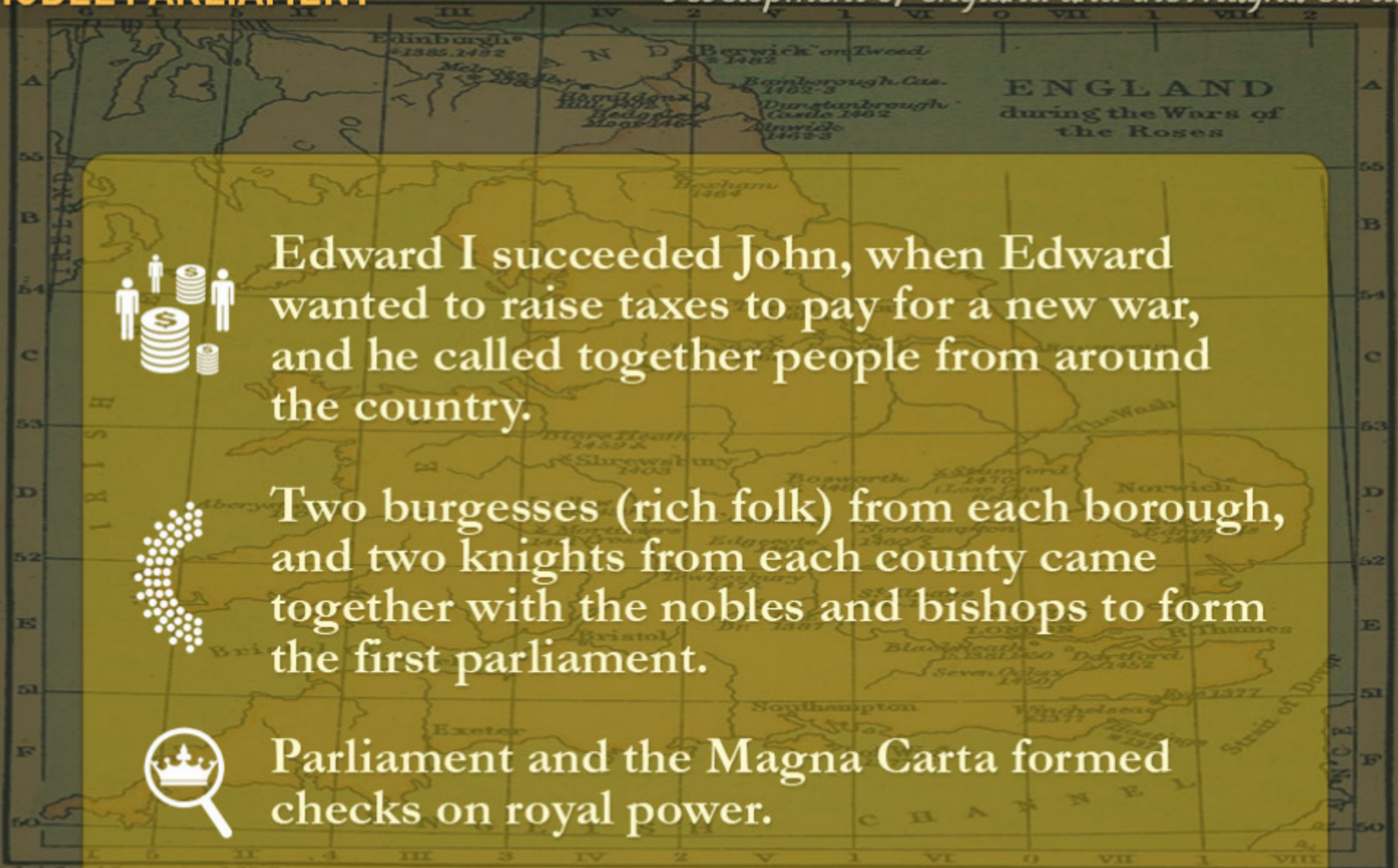
Open Ended Question



Why was the Magna Carta such an important document?

The Magna Carta





Edward I succeeded John, when Edward wanted to raise taxes to pay for a new war, and he called together people from around the country.



Two burgesses (rich folk) from each borough, and two knights from each county came together with the nobles and bishops to form the first parliament.



Parliament and the Magna Carta formed checks on royal power.

Explanation

- * Indicates a Battle Field
- * Attached to a date indicates that the place was taken sacked or ravaged at that date
- Δ Indicates an Encampment
- A mere date following the name of a place indicates a treaty or some other point of interest connected with the place which will be found recorded in the history

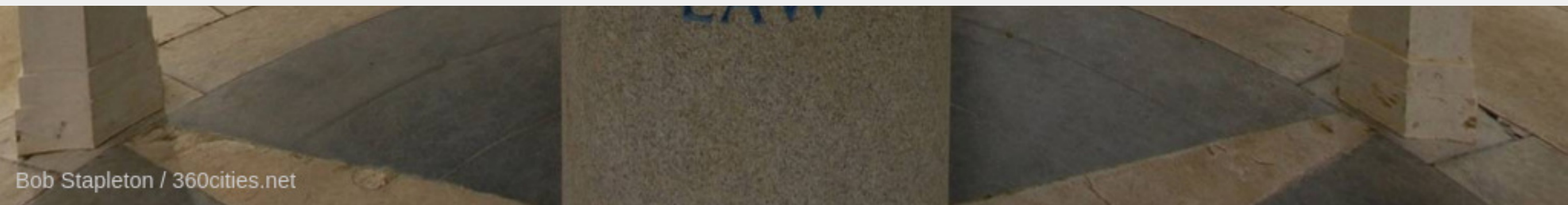
Draw It

On June 15, 1215 King John's Nobles cornered and forced him to sign this charter. Write in what you think the barons are thinking while King John is deciding whether or not to sign the Magna Carta.





https://cdn1.360cities.net/static_embeds/index.html?handle=magna-carta-memorial&username=nearpod&secret=510d700b9939ab07022df2d3948090882a0c6767c4baaae085e232d856d31c6a&r=nearpod&fullscreen=true



Bob Stapleton / 360cities.net

The Document and Its Legacy

- Written in Latin, the Magna Carta was effectively the first written constitution in European history.
- Of its 63 clauses, many concerned the various property rights of barons and other powerful citizens, suggesting the limited intentions of the framers.
- The benefits of the charter were for centuries reserved for only the elite classes, while the majority of English citizens still lacked a voice in government.

Impact on Future Generations

- In the 17th century, however, two defining acts of English legislation The Petition of Right (1628) and the Habeas Corpus Act (1679)–referred to Clause 39,
- This states that “no free man shall be...imprisoned or disseised [dispossessed]... except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.”
- Clause 40 (“To no one will we sell, to no one will we deny or delay right or justice”) also had dramatic implications for future legal systems in Britain and America.

Influence on the U.S.

- In 1776, rebellious American colonists looked to the Magna Carta as a model for their demands of liberty from the English crown.
- Its legacy is especially evident in the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution, and nowhere more so than in the Fifth Amendment (“Nor shall any persons be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law”), which echoes Clause 39.
- Many state constitutions also include ideas and phrases that can be traced directly to the historic document.

What did you learn  the Magna Carta?

Collaborate!

What did you learn about the Magna Carta?

Memory Test

