**Fitzgerald**

**Causes of the Revolution #3 – The Right to Self-Government**

**From the year 1215, the right of the British people to governed themselves slowly grew. Because the colonists were British citizens, they thought they had this right.**

**Step 1 – The Beginning of the Right to Self-government – Magna Carta (1215) p. 102**

**Read the section on “Magna Carta.**

**Complete the notes.**

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| **Questions** | **Notes – Main Idea and Details** | **Additions, Corrections** |
| **Why is Magna Carta such an important document?**  **Why did King John sign Magna Carta**  **What are some important rights stated in Magna Carta?**  **Did all British people have these rights?** | **Magna Carta – first document to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**   * **The king was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to sign it by**   **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**   * **Some rights protected were**   + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**   + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**   + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** * **At first rights limited to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**   **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**   * **Over time, extended to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**   **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |  |

**An Illustration of King John signing Magna Carta**

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| https://lh4.googleusercontent.com/p9URHxdKAY_bXbiBJS7dwJq7-N9CTCiPnH7LrxYV-mRhXh13Bn6VE0zHxc4iLFM_U2gvKST2AIVzt4sTNbdQL36b-iOHvH5wYnlJuTPvImTLMMtBx1qVOU1SeZ2k0OY7flitVrA | Examine the people   * Describe the message the baron’s body language is sending.      * Describe the message the king’s body language is sending.      * What message does this painting send about what Magna Carta does to the king’s power? |

**What Did Magna Carta Actually Say? Examine the table below.** Draw a line between each complaint and the words in Magna Carta that show the king listened to the barons ‘complaint.

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| **The barons’ complaints** |  | **Terms of Magna Carta** |
| 1. John takes hostages from us. He says he will kill them if we rebel. | Clause 1: the English church will be free. The king must not interfere (mess) with the church. |
| 2. John refused to accept the Pope’s choice to be the new Archbishop of Canterbury. The Pope shut all the churches in England. | Clause 2. When a baron inherits land he will not have to pay more than £100 to the king. |
| 3. John has used the law to ruin people. He locks them up and takes away their property. | Clause 12. The King will not demand taxes without the agreement of his bishops and barons. |
| 4. John makes us pay huge fines (thousands of pounds) when we inherit land. | Clause 21. Barons will only be fined after a proper trial. the fine should match the crime. |
| 5. How can we trust John to keep his promises? He breaks every promise he makes. | Clause 39: No freeman will be arrested, imprisoned or have his property taken without a fair trial. |
| 6. John demands more and more taxes, but he never asks us. | Clause 49. The king will return all hostages given to him by the barons. |
| 7. If John thinks we are being disloyal he makes us pay a huge fine. He keeps us in debt to him so we can’t rebel. | Clause 50. All foreign advisers will lose their jobs. |

**An Interview with David Rubenstein**

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| https://lh4.googleusercontent.com/WlMXnjUY3UiqI5Ob8PvchA-lrtNebJ8VedzA26WOfrC8dw15TYOcsF_PfDTgq-KwWmRtacGS0nonUN-RedELs9sqZ_SnIPRlX9qrx7w-xCENJ177k14RV6h7cYXlt3iy_9XPVvk | This is David Rubenstein. In 2007, he bought the last privately owned copy of Magna Carta (the 1297 version) at Sotheby’s Auction House.  According to the *Forbes* ranking of the wealthiest people in America, Rubenstein, an investment banker, has a net worth of $2.5 billion.  Listen to him describe how he came to buy Magna Carta.  [**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NgwSyPUJVo0**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NgwSyPUJVo0)   * How much do you think he paid for ‘the most famous document in history?’ Star your answer.   + $ 22,000   + $ 2.2 million   + $ 22 million   + $ 22 billion |

**Step 2 – Parliament grows. Textbook p. 103**

**Read the section on “Parliament” and complete the notes.**

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| **Questions** | **Notes – Main Idea and Details** | **Additions, Corrections** |
| **What important part of a democratic government developed in Britain due to Magna Carta?**  **Describe this part of the British government.**  **This part of the government was powerful. What was its greatest power.** | **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Noblemen**  **created by Magna Carta grew into P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**   * **P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the British**   **legislature.**   * **It has two houses**   + **A House of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**     - **Member are all n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**   + **A House of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**     - **Members are e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** * **Parliament’s greatest power was**   **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |  |

Step 3 – As the power of the Parliament grew, the King and Parliament battled to see who was the most powerful.

Read p.  103, to complete the notes on the **English Civil War.**

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| Questions | Notes – Main Ideas and Details | Additions Corrections |
| What event was caused by the battle for power between the Parliament and the King?  What did the Parliament do to the king? | In the 1640s, the King and Parliament battle for power led to  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won and   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the king!   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruled for   \_\_\_\_\_\_years without a king | Note –  Many American colonies already existed at this time! |

Read pp. 103-104, to complete notes on **the Glorious Revolution and English Bill of Rights.**

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| Questions | Notes – Main Ideas and Details | Additions Corrections |
| What was the second event that occurred that proved Parliament was more powerful than the king?  What document did the new king and queen have to sign after this event? | In 1688, Parliament shoed how powerful it was by  r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the king and giving the crown to  his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   * This event is called the G \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   * To keep the throne the new king and queen were   forced to sign the E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

What were some **important rights in the British Bill of Rights?**

Draw a line between the words from the English Bill of Rights and their meaning.

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| Rights in the English Bill of Rights |  | Explanation |
| “The raising or keeping of a standing army within the kingdom in a time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against the law; . . . ” | The king cannot interfere with the right to of the people to elect members of the legislature. |
| It upheld the right of “habeas corpus.” | The Parliament must approve of any taxes collected by the king. |
| “That the levying money for or to the use of he crown . . . . without the consent of Parliament . . . is illegal; . . . “ | The king cannot have an army if there is no war unless Parliament approves. |
| “That election of members of Parliament ought to be free; . . . “ | The government cannot put a person in jail unless that person has committed a crime. |

**Just like the people in Britain had Parliament, by 1760, each of the 13 colonies had a legislature.**

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| **https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/TVYDuvK76CuSIHgjumCGd7KVHL2kqnl_DcspflTldQUEJTOH5gW1KL8nm3in7bO0nOGJa28147hLR3LSRfbGHTBEM9A-6oiNm06fURvnBlcKBSfE7eAX-VW6kAQC493G-z7YTRw** | **Use the diagram to answer the following questions.**  **What is another name for a legislature?**  **List three powers the colonial legislature had.**  **1.**  **2.**  **3.** |

**In English law, there is a difference between a right and a privilege.**

* **A privilege a right that the government gives some people and it can be taken away.**
* **Human beings are born with certain rights.**

**Parliament and the colonies disagreed about whether the colonial assemblies were a right or a privilege.**

**Draw a line to show which position each side took.**

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| **Parliament** |  | **Colonial assemblies are a right.** |
| **Colonists** | **Colonial assemblies are a privilege.** |