

Cause #3 - Tradition of Self-Government and Belief in the Rights of Englishmen

Notes on The Magna Carta, Parliament, the English Civil War, and the Glorious Revolution and English Bill of Rights - Completed

Use your textbook, pp. 102-3, to take notes on the Magna Carta, the British legislature, the English Civil War, and the Glorious Revolution and English Bill of Rights.

Heading and Questions	Notes	Additions and Corrections
<p>The Magna Carta 2 paragraphs</p>	<p>First document to limit a king’s power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1215 ● Nobles forced the king to sign ● Examples of limits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ King must consult council of noblemen to pass taxes ○ Right to private property - king can’t take private property ○ Right to a trial ○ Right to a jury of your peers at trial <p>At first - rights only for nobles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Later extended to all English citizens 	<p>400 years before Jamestown settled!</p> <p>to levy - to create the legal right to collect</p> <p>“Peers” originally meant people of the king’s social class Now means “those similar in social class, age, etc.”</p> <p>Colonists believe they should have these rights!</p>
<p>The British legislature - 2 paragraphs</p>	<p>Great Council of Nobles grows into British legislature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Called Parliament ● Has two Houses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ House of Lords <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Noblemen ■ Inherit seat in this house ○ House of Commons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Elected ■ Only rich, landowners can vote <p>Greatest Power - Power to approve taxes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Called - “Power of the Purse” ● If control the money the king has - control the king 	<p>Legislature - the part of a government that makes the laws</p> <p>“Commoners” - means people who aren’t nobles</p>

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<p>The English Civil War - 1 paragraph</p>	<p>English Civil War - Parliament v. the King</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1640s ● Parliament won <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Executed king ● Parliament rules without a king or queen! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Until 1660 ● Restore monarchy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Retain rights 	<p>Other nations of the world are all monarchies - Refuse to work with Parliament</p>
<p>The Glorious Revolution and English Bill of Rights - 1 paragraph</p>	<p>Glorious Revolution - Parliament removed king and chose new one</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased Parliament's power ● Invite king's daughter and her husband to rule ● But must sign English Bill of Rights 	<p>teenagers</p>