

**Cause #3 - Tradition of Self Government - Sources to Analyze****Source 1****Magna Carta (The Great Charter) Timeline**

Jan 1215

- John meets the barons in London. The barons demand the restoration of 'ancient liberties'. No agreement is reached.

5 May 1215

- The barons formally renounce their allegiance to John.

12 May 1215

- John orders sheriffs to seize the land and property of his enemies and begins to redistribute it. Civil war erupts.

10 June 1215

- John meets a deputation of barons at Runnymede. A draft agreement is drawn up.

15 June 1215

- The date on the charter. The royal seal was attached a few days later and copies sent out to the counties.

19 June 1215

- The ceremony of peace takes place. Rebel barons marched on Rochester Castle soon afterwards, however.

Jun-Jul 1215

- Copies of the charter are sent to the counties. Copies are stored in cathedral churches.

Aug 1215

- The Pope annuls the charter and criticises the barons' rebellion.

1216

- The army of Prince Louis of France arrives in England to support the rebel barons.

**Questions on Source 1**

- Describe what was happening in England when the Magna Carta was signed?

- What outside power entered into the situation?

**Cause #3 - Tradition of Self Government - Sources to Analyze****Source 2****Illustration - Signing of the Magna Carta**

**A picture of King John signing Magna Carta**

Examine the people

- Describe the king's attitude in the picture.
- Describe the Baron's attitude.
- What do the attitudes of these two men suggest about what is happening to the king's power?

**Cause #3 - Tradition of Self Government - Sources to Analyze****Source 3 -****Lyrics - “Phoney King of England,” from Disney’s *Robin Hood***

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bqzrm1ldt88>

Oh, the world will sing of an English king a thousand years from now  
And not because he passed some laws or had that lofty brow  
While bonny good King Richard leads the great crusade he's on  
We'll all have to slave away for that good-for-nothin' John  
Incredible as he is inept  
Whenever the history books are kept  
They'll call him the phoney king of England  
A pox on that phoney king of England

He sits alone on the giant throne pretendin' he's the king  
A little tyke who's rather like a puppet on a string  
And he throws an angry tantrum if he cannot have his way  
And then he calls for Mom while he's suckin' his thumb.  
You see, he doesn't wanna play.  
Too late to be known as John the First  
He's sure to be known as John the Worst  
A pox on that phoney king of England

While he taxes us to pieces and he robs us of our bread  
King Richard's crown keeps slippin' down around that pointed head  
Ah, but while there is a merry man in Robin's wily pack  
We'll find a way to make him pay and steal our money back  
A minute before he knows we're there  
Old Rob'll snatch his underwear.  
The breezy and uneasy king of England  
The snivelin', grovelin'  
Measly, weaselly  
Blabberin', jabberin'  
Jibberin', jabberin'  
Plunderin', plottin'  
Wheelin', dealin'  
Prince John That phoney king of England  
Yeah

- What does the song suggest the people thought about King John?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- How do you know? Give three things the song tells us about John to support your view.

**Cause #3 - Tradition of Self Government - Sources to Analyze****Resource 4****What Did Magna Carta Actually Say?**

<b>The barons' complaints</b>		<b>Terms of Magna Carta</b>
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.

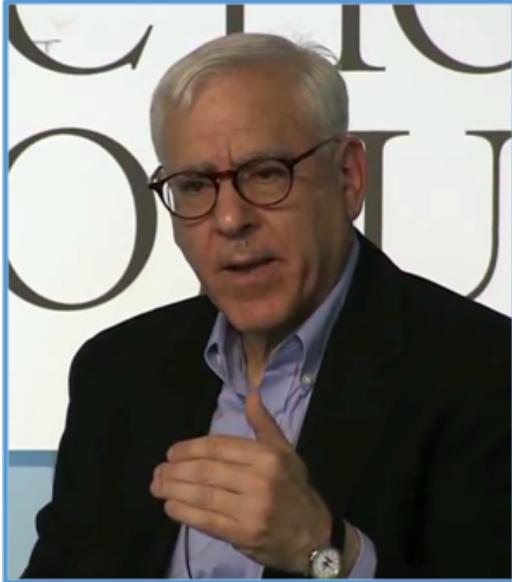
- On the left of the table are the complaints of the barons. On the right of the table are clauses from the Magna carta that state some of the many terms the king agreed to when he signed the Magna Carta.
  - Draw a line between the complaint and the clause that addresses that complaint.

**Cause #3 - Tradition of Self Government - Sources to Analyze****Resource 4 - continued**

- Usually the king's sheriffs would keep important documents, but after King John signed the Magna Carta, thirteen or more copies of it were made. Clerics from the church had to write out each copy by hand! Copies of Magna Carta were taken throughout the kingdom and stored in cathedrals for safekeeping.
  - Why do you think the barons did this? What do you think it shows the barons were thinking?

**Cause #3 - Tradition of Self Government - Sources to Analyze****Source 5****Memorial built by the American Bar (lawyers') Association at the site of the signing of the Magna Carta**

- Looking at the picture of the memorial, star the statement you feel best describes how the association of American lawyers feels about the Magna Carta?
  - What happened here was important
  - What happened here was unique
  - What happened here was violent
  - What happened here was inspiring
  - What happened here matters
  - What happened was unimportant
  - What happened here was ordinary
  - What happened here doesn't matter
- Explain why you chose the statement you did.

**Cause #3 - Tradition of Self Government - Sources to Analyze****Source 6****An Interview with David Rubenstein**

This is David Rubenstein. In 2007, he bought the last privately owned copy of Magna Carta (the 1297 version) at Southeby's Auction House. According to the Forbes ranking of the wealthiest people in America, he 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=NgwSyPUJVoo>

- 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

**Cause #3 - Tradition of Self Government - Sources to Analyze**

**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
The Magna Carta 2 paragraphs		
The British legislature - 2 paragraphs		

**Cause #3 - Tradition of Self Government - Sources to Analyze**

<p>The English Civil War - 1 paragraph</p>		
<p>The Glorious Revolution and English Bill of Rights - 1 paragraph</p>		

**Cause #3 - Tradition of Self Government - Sources to Analyze****Source 7****British Bill of Rights 1689**

Law		Explanation
That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal		The right to democratically elect members of the legislature without interference from the royalty.
That the pretended power of suspending the laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal.		All taxes must be approved by Parliament..
That the levying of money from the people without the consent of Parliament is illegal.		The right to free speech and debates for all citizens. The proceedings in parliament cannot be questioned in a court of law or by anybody
That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.		Freedom from the crown's interference with the law
That election of members of Parliament ought to be free		The right to ask the monarch to do something.
That the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament.		Freedom from excessive bail, harsh, cruel and unusual punishments.

- On the left are laws stated in the English Bill of Right. On the right are explanations of those laws.
  - Draw a line between the law and its explanation.

**NOTE: By 1760, each of the 13 colonies had a legislature.**