

Magna carta assignment

[History](#)



Magna Carta (1215) 1. List examples where the crown grants rights to individuals in the Magna Carta. ??? Grants successors of barons estates so they can pay the fee to own them ??? People can marry when they wish ??? A widow may have the right to remain without a husband 2. Give examples of how the Magna Carta provided standards. ??? Standard measures of wine of wine ale and com (London Quarter) ??? Standard with of dyed cloth, russet, and haberject 3. How are rights of the accused addressed within the Magna Carta? In future no official shall place a man on trial upon its own unsupported statement without producing credible witness to the truth 4.

What is the significance of the Magna Carta in terms of rights, separation of powers, and checks and balances? ??? There is a shift in who can enforce the power and how much power a certain one had. English Petition of Rights

(1628) 1. Give examples of how the English Petition of Rights extends the rights spelled out in the Magna Carta. Set out specific liberties of the subject that the king is prohibited from infringing ??? You can't be put to jail without being told why English Bill of Rights (1689) 1. What was the primary

consequence of the English Bill of Rights? ??? People are supreme over the Parliament, they can get a new king and get him to replace the old one. The king is not longer in charge of everything. 2. How did it extend the rights laid out within the English Petition of Rights? ??? Freedom from royal interference from the law. Freedom from taxation.

Freedom to petition the monarch. Freedom from the standing army during a time of peace. Freedom for Protestantes to have arms for their own defence. Freedom to elect members of parliament without interference from the sovereign. Freedom of speech and debates, or proceedings in Parliament

ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place without Parliament. Purpose of a Constitution: 1. State people's rights 2. Set limits on the power of the government 3. Establish the basic law 4. Defines the powers of the government 5. Sets foundational beliefs