

Name: _____

Magna Carta (1215)

Historic Importance: Magna Carta establishes the right to due process of law. These are the most important articles:

- Freedom of religion (Article 1)
 - No taxation unless approved by legislature; no tax without representation (12)
 - London's liberties; each city has its own liberties (13)
 - No one will be put to trial without reliable witnesses. (38)
 - No free man will be arrested or imprisoned except by lawful judgment of his peers. (39)
 - No one will refuse or delay justice. (40)
 - Merchants have the right of free unrestricted travel. (41)
 - English subjects may leave the kingdom and return safely as they please. (42)
 - The English church shall be free. Men shall have and hold the aforesaid liberties; the king and the baron (lord) have taken an oath that the aforesaid shall be observed in good faith. (63)
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- The Magna Carta is generally acknowledged as the document granting the traditional English liberties.
 - It was a result of a conflict between the English monarch, John II, and his noblemen.
 - The English middle class was not involved in this conflict, yet would profit from it at a much later point in time.
- For the first time in history the power of the English monarch was curtailed in 1215.
 - The English monarch would finally have to abandon all power as a result of the Glorious Revolution in 1689, precisely 474 years later.
 - Hence it took a time span of 474 years from taking away some power from the English monarch until he would remain nothing more than a mere representative of the English commonwealth.

Bill of Rights (U.S. Constitution, 1791)

Historic Importance: The first ten amendments to the U. S. constitution

- Freedom of religion, press, speech, assembly, and petition the government. (1)
- Right to keep and bear arms. (2)
- No quartering of soldiers in peacetime. (3)
- Freedom from search and seizures, but permitted with a search warrant. (4)
- Protection of the accused: grand jury; the accused cannot be witness against himself; due process of law. (5)
- Rights of accused persons: right to a speedy and public trial; to be informed of the nature of the accusations; right to a lawyer; witnesses for and against the accused. (6)
- Trial by jury; right to trial by a jury of his peers. (7)
- No excessive fines (bail) and no cruel and unusual punishment. (8)
- Other rights are retained by the people (9)
- Powers not delegated to the United States (the federal government) are reserved for the states and the people. (10)

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Read the above parts of the Magna Carta and Bill of Rights.
2. Fill out the Alike but Different graphic organizer (at least 3 in each category).
3. Turn the Alike but Different graphic organizer into a two (2) paragraph essay. One paragraph on how they are alike and one on how they are different.

Alike	Different

Name: _____

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