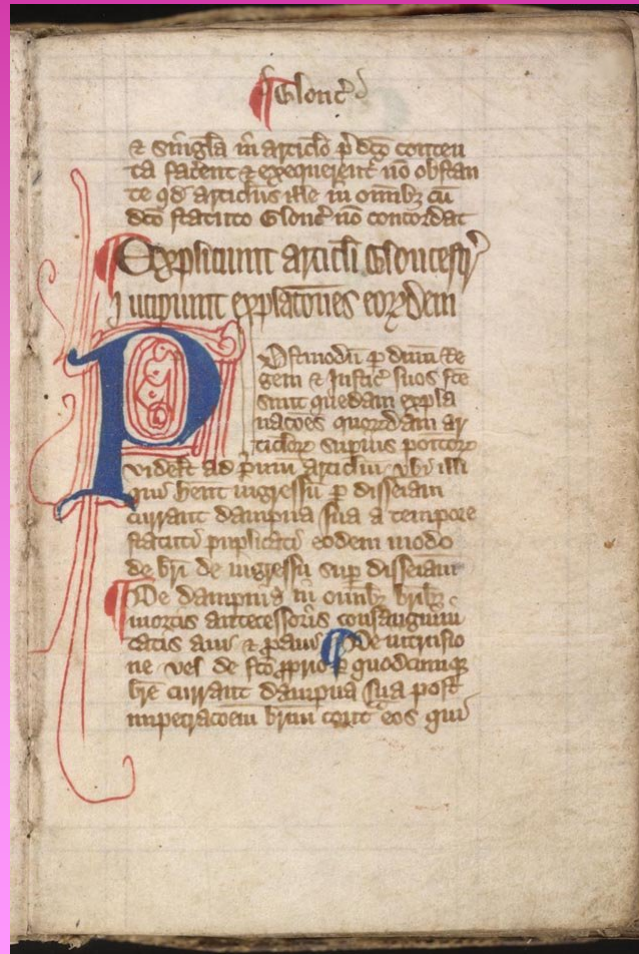


# Development of Democracy in Great Britain



# Early English Law

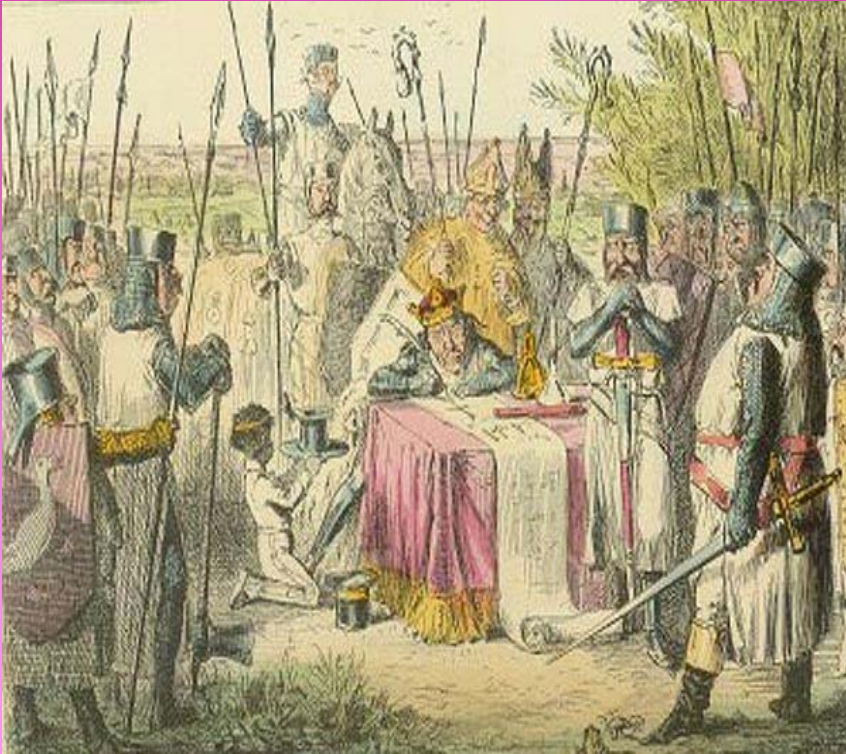
## Henry II 1154 – 1189



- Set up royal judges to visit districts
- Set up jury system for trials
- Rulings of judges became codified or written down as *English Common Law*

# Magna Carta

## John 1199 – 1216



- John was a failed king who raised taxes and was cruel to his subjects
- In response to John's failures, the nobles revolted and forced John to sign the Magna Carta (Great Charter) at Runnymede on June 15, 1215

# Magna Carta



- Guaranteed certain political rights
- No taxation without representation
- Guaranteed a jury trial
- Protection under the law
- Established basic legal rights that are still the basis of rights in both England and the United States



# Edward I



- In 1295 set up the first English parliament or legislative group
- 1300 -1400 kings asked parliament for taxes
- As time progressed Parliament became stronger

# Parliament Limits the Power of King Charles I



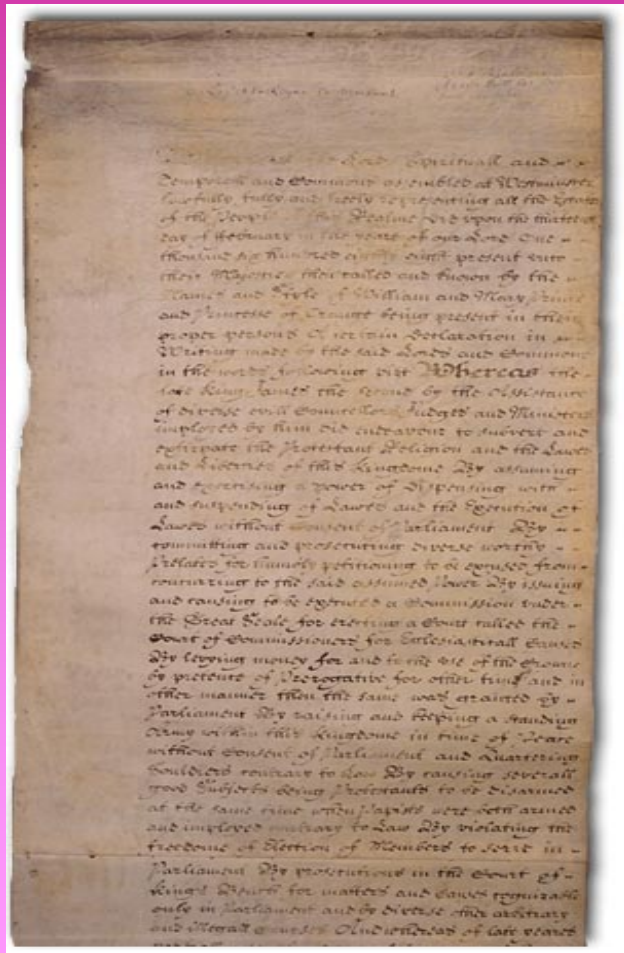
- Forced to sign an agreement “Petition of Right” limiting his rights to imprison subjects, levy taxes, quarter soldiers or impose martial law
- Charles ignored these limitations and infuriated the Puritans
- The result was the English Civil War 1642 – 1649

# Post Civil War Changes



- During Charles II's reign, Parliament passed personal guarantees of freedom such as *habeas corpus* or the right to be tried or set free from jail
- James II is overthrown, and William and Mary of Holland are invited to take the English throne
- The condition of William and Mary's taking the throne was the passage of the English Bill of Rights, which set up the government as a constitutional monarchy, limiting the king's power

# English Bill of Rights



- Parliament's laws cannot be suspended
- No taxation without a specific grant from parliament
- No penalty for citizens petitioning the king
- Bill of Rights became the basis for individual freedoms in both England and the United States