

Magna Carta Timeline						
27 May 1199	1 June 1213	21 April 1214	17 May 1215	10 June 1215	15 June 1215	24 August 1215
Coronation of King John	Stephen Langton was made Archbishop of Canterbury	Pope became England's feudal overlord. King John was now not at the top of the feudal system, but was supported by the Pope which was important.	The rebel barons capture the Tower of London, greatly strengthening their position in their fight with King John.	The barons gathered at Runnymede by the River Thames to negotiate with King John.	King John granted Magna Carta. Shortly after, the barons made peace with King John by renewing their oaths of allegiance to him.	Pope annulled Magna Carta.

### Key Learning

- Magna Carta, meaning 'The Great Charter', is one of the most famous documents in the world.
- Originally issued by King John of England (ruled 1199–1216) as a practical solution to the political crisis he faced in 1215, Magna Carta established for the first time the idea that everybody, including the king, was subject to the law.
- Magna Carta was a peace treaty between the King and the rebel barons. It didn't end the war they were having, but it provided a new framework for the relationship between the King and his subjects (people).
- The charter did very little to improve the lives of the peasants.
- Although nearly a third of the text was deleted or rewritten within ten years, and almost all the parts have been changed for modern times, Magna Carta remains a cornerstone of the British constitution.
- Most of the 63 parts (clauses) granted by King John dealt with specific problems linked to his rule. However, they were a number of key values that both challenged the power of the king and were used in future centuries.
- Most famously, the 39th clause gave all 'freemen' the right to justice and a fair trial under the law.
- Magna Carta has influenced many movements, governments and people in the past 800 years including the Suffragettes, indigenous communities threatened by Empires and Nelson Mandela in South Africa.

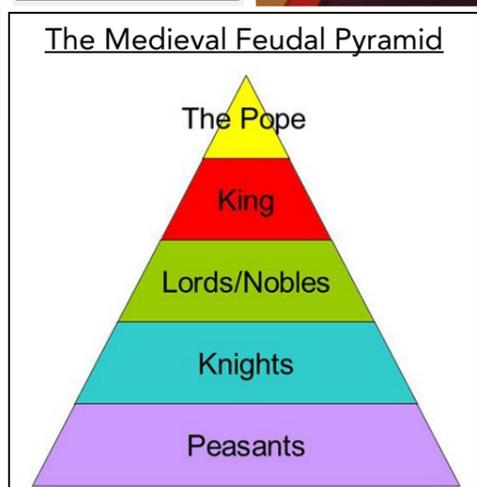


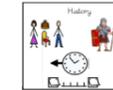
#### Can you name why people thought King John was the worst King in History?

#### How did the Barons force King John to sign Magna Carta?

#### How has Magna Carta been influential since it was first signed in 1215?

Who?	Thomas Becket Archbishop and Royal Chancellor	Pope Innocent III 1198-1216	Archbishop Stephen Langton	King John 1199-1216	William Marshal Administrator and soldier	King Henry III 1216-1272





<b>Magna Carta</b>	Issued in June 1215 it was the first document to put into writing the principle that the king and his government was not above the law.
<b>charter</b>	A written grant to define rights or privileges.
<b>treaty</b>	An agreement between parties.
<b>The Pope</b>	The Bishop of Rome as head of the Roman Catholic Church.
<b>The Catholic Church</b>	The largest Christian Church that has played a prominent role in the history and development of European history.
<b>papal</b>	Something relating to the pope.
<b>Papal bull</b>	Charter or decree issued by the pope.
<b>baron</b>	Someone who was given land to control and rent out to others in return for loyalty.
<b>freemen</b>	A person who is not a slave or serf and does not pay rent to a baron.
<b>villeins</b>	Someone who has to pay rent on given land.
<b>feudal</b>	A society organised according to rank, headed by the monarch or pope.
<b>medieval</b>	In the history of Europe, the middle ages or medieval period lasted approximately from the late 5th to the late 15th centuries
<b>government</b>	The group of people with the elected power to govern a country or state.
<b>democracy</b>	A system where the people elect others to make decisions.
<b>annulled</b>	To be cancelled.
<b>rule of law</b>	Ensuring everyone must follow the same set of laws.
<b>executive power</b>	Overall power and responsibility to make sure laws are followed and used.
<b>sovereign</b>	A supreme ruler, especially a monarch or to have executive power.
<b>reign</b>	The period of rule of a monarch.
<b>political crisis</b>	A crisis that results in problems for those in power.
<b>taxes</b>	A compulsory financial contribution - money paid to the people in power.

Map showing the position of Runnymede within the United Kingdom



Replica map of Britain at the time Magna Carta was signed in 1215.

Links to previous and future learning

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Future learning —
Traditional and Twisted Tales	Monarchy Castles	Great Fire of London United Kingdom The Foundlings	Prehistoric Britain	Anglo Saxons and Vikings Empire— Tea, Sugar and Spice