

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

King John and the Plantagenets



John, known as John Lackland, was a _____ of England who played a pivotal role in the history of the English _____. Born in 1166, he was the youngest son of King Henry II and Eleanor of _____, making him a member of the Plantagenet dynasty. Unlike his brothers, John was not allocated any land, earning him the nickname _____. Despite this, he ascended to the throne in 1199 after the death of his brother, _____ the Lionheart. John's reign was marked by numerous challenges, including _____ with the French king, the English _____, and the Pope. One of his most significant actions was the signing of the _____ Carta in 1215, a document that limited the king's power and laid the foundation for modern _____. This event was prompted by the Barons' Revolt, a rebellion by English _____ unhappy with John's heavy taxation and arbitrary rule. The _____ Carta's signing at Runnymede is considered a pivotal moment in _____, symbolizing the beginning of constitutional _____ in England. John's failure to regain lands lost to France and his _____ with the Church overshadowed his reign. He died in 1216, succeeded by his son, _____ III, who was only nine years old. Despite his controversial legacy, John Lackland's reign is a crucial _____ in the story of the Plantagenet dynasty and the evolution of the English _____.

- nobility
- Henry
- disputes
- democracy
- Magna
- conflicts
- Richard
- history
- Magna
- Lackland
- monarchy
- Aquitaine
- nobles
- government
- king
- monarchy
- period