

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Magna Carta Unveiled



In 1215, King _____ of England was forced by his rebellious barons to sign a document that would change the _____ of history. This document, known as the Magna Carta, limited the power of the _____ and laid the foundation for modern democracy. It stated that even the king was not above the _____.

The Magna Carta was created after a long conflict between King John and his _____ over issues such as high taxes and military service. The king had failed to reclaim lands in _____ that were lost, leading to dissatisfaction among the nobility. In response to this unrest, the barons captured _____, forcing the king to negotiate. The negotiations resulted in the Magna Carta, which was sealed at _____.

Among its many clauses, it included provisions for the protection of church rights, _____ for the barons from illegal imprisonment, access to swift justice, and _____ on feudal payments to the Crown. The Magna Carta also established a _____ of 25 barons to ensure that its terms were followed. While King John had no intention of abiding by the Magna _____, leading to further conflict, it was reissued with some modifications by his son, King _____ III. Over time, the Magna Carta became a symbol of freedom and _____, influencing legal systems worldwide. Its legacy includes the development of the concept of the _____ of law, an idea that has become a cornerstone of democratic societies. Despite its age, the _____ enshrined in the Magna Carta remain relevant, reminding us of the ongoing struggle for _____ and justice.

- London
- France
- protection
- Runnymede
- John
- justice
- rights
- limitations
- monarchy
- law
- council
- barons
- rule
- Carta
- principles
- course
- Henry