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Plantagenet Rule and Parliament



During the Plantagenet era, which spanned from the mid-12th to the late 15th century, the English _____ underwent significant changes, particularly in its governance structure.

One of the most notable developments was the emergence and evolution of the _____. Initially, this institution served as a council of advisers to the king, composed mainly of nobles and clergy. Its primary function was to give _____ to the monarch on various matters, including legal issues and _____. However, over time, Parliament's role expanded beyond mere advisory duties. It began to have a say in the _____ process, marking a shift in power dynamics between the monarchy and the realm's elite. This change occurred because _____ often required additional funds for wars or other royal projects and had to seek the approval of Parliament to raise _____.

The Magna Carta, signed in 1215 by King John, was a turning point. It limited the king's authority and laid the groundwork for the _____ role of Parliament in governance. Although initially focused on protecting the rights of the nobility, the principles of the Magna _____ gradually led to broader legal reforms.

By the mid-14th century, the Parliament had split into two distinct _____: the House of Lords, comprising nobles and high-ranking clergy, and the House of Commons, which included _____ of the common people. This structure allowed for a more democratic form of governance, with the Commons gaining influence over legislative matters.

The Black _____ and subsequent social upheavals further shifted power towards the House of Commons. As the _____ decreased, labor became more valuable, leading to increased wealth and power for commoners who survived. These _____ reflected in the composition and influence of the Parliament.

In conclusion, the Plantagenet _____ was crucial in the development of the English Parliament. It transformed from a royal advisory body into a bicameral _____ that played a key role in governing the realm. This evolution set the stage for modern parliamentary democracy in _____ and influenced the development of similar institutions worldwide.

monarchy population representatives Death taxes legislature England Carta
period Parliament houses future kings changes taxation counsel warfare