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The Birth of the Model Parliament



In 1295, King Edward I called for a _____ that would mark a significant chapter in the history of English law and government. This assembly, known as the _____ Parliament, gathered representatives from various parts of the kingdom. Unlike earlier councils, this Parliament included not only _____ and bishops but also commoners. They were summoned to discuss matters of national importance, including _____ and legal reforms. The inclusion of commoners was a revolutionary step, ensuring that a broader spectrum of _____ had a voice in the government. The Model Parliament is often cited as a precursor to modern democratic _____. It established a prototype for a more inclusive and representative _____, where decisions would be made by a wider segment of society. Although the power of the _____ was not significantly reduced at this time, the Model Parliament laid the groundwork for future _____ on royal authority. Over the centuries, the principles established in 1295 would influence the _____ of parliamentary democracy not just in England, but around the _____. The Model Parliament's legacy is evident in the principle that no _____ could be levied without the consent of Parliament, a cornerstone of democratic governance. This historic _____ did not immediately transform England into a democracy, but it was a crucial step towards the _____ and legal rights we associate with modern democratic _____. It showed that even in a time of absolute monarchies, the seeds of democracy and the rule of _____ could be planted.

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