

Magna Carta

7.33 Analyze the impact of the Magna Carta, including: limiting the power of the monarch, the rule of law, and the right to trial by jury.



King John Signs the Magna Carta

The Magna Carta is an English legal document that spells out certain rights for both the king and his subjects! Created in 1215! “No one is above the law”
Magna Carta is Latin for “Great Charter”

Lasting Effects

- The Magna Carta was one of the forerunners of modern British law & the US Constitution and its Amendments (the Bill of Rights)
- The Magna Carta:
 - Limited the power of the king
 - Set the precedent for limiting government & creating representation
 - Set the stage for weakening feudalism & the hierarchical structure in Europe & around the world

Magna Carta

- In the year 1199, John became the king of England. Immediately, he created many enemies.
 - **CATHOLIC CHURCH:** Regularly fought with clergy and imposed high taxes on church property
 - **NOBLES:** Heavily taxed barons and made arrests without lawful judgement
 - **FOREIGN RELATIONS:** Lost most of the land that England had previously controlled in France

Magna Carta

- In June of 1215, angry nobles forced King John to sign a document known as the Magna Carta, which translates to “Great Charter”
 - The nobles agreed that the monarch could continue to rule and in turn, the monarch was required to observe common law and traditional rights of the Church.
 - Initially, this document was intended to protect the rights of nobles and the Church, however over time, the people of England viewed it as a foundation for the protection of liberty for all

Sixty-three (63) total clauses or “rights” in the document

Revolving around four (4) themes:

- ✓ **Rule of law** Restrictions on power of the government
- ✓ **Fairness of the law** Respect for traditions & property ownership
- ✓ **Due process of the law** Established courts / legal practices
- ✓ **Respect for economic rights** Freedom to conduct business

Habeas corpus = a writ requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, especially to secure the person's release unless lawful grounds are shown for their detention

Magna Carta guaranteed due process of law and trial by jury.

People protected under the law!

Seen as a symbol of liberty!

Basis of the English Constitution and legal systems around the world.

7.34 Analyze the causes, effects, and key people of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Crusades, including: Pope Urban II, Saladin, and Richard I.

Christians, Jews, and Muslims all claimed Jerusalem as their Holy City.

*Around 1095 C.E., a new group of Muslims (Seljuk Turks) took control of the Holy Lands, including Jerusalem, and closed it to all Jewish and Christian pilgrims.

*The Emperor of the Byzantine Empire asked Pope Urban II for help in regaining these lands for Christians.

*Pope Urban II agreed to help and called for the first Crusade.

Why did people fight in the Crusades?

- Religious convictions (They believed it was their duty as Christians.)
- Pope promised forgiveness of sins for anyone who fought in Crusades.
- Serfs were freed from their role in the feudal system.
- Taxes would be paid by Church and any debt would be cancelled.
- Gain personal wealth by claiming riches in Holy Land.
- Adventure

What were the effects of the Crusades?

- increased TRADE -new products introduced -cities and towns grew in importance -port cities in Italy became important trading centers (Venice)
- Weakened Feudalism -Nobles and Knights left or sold their fiefs to fight. -Many serfs were given freedom.
- Kings of Europe became more powerful
- Popes and the church's power decreased
- Increased use of money, less bartering
- Spread of ideas, cultures, and advancements



The Crusades



1st Crusade 1096-1099 AD

- Christians and Muslims
- **Called for by Pope Urban II**
- Led by 4 nobles and 30,000 knights, peasants and commoners
- European Christians took Jerusalem creating 4 kingdoms around Jerusalem to protect the city
- Only Crusade considered a success.

3rd Crusade 1189-1192 AD

•Saladin (Muslim) and Richard the Lionhearted (Christian)

- Was an attempt to reclaim Jerusalem
- Richard forced to sign treaty
- Muslims keep the city, Christians allowed to visit safely

2nd Crusade 1147-1149 AD

- Pope Eugene called for 2nd crusade to reclaim Jerusalem from the Seljuk Empire
- Crusaders from England, France, and Germany
- The Muslim Seljuk Empire claimed Jerusalem.
- The Europeans lost.



The Crusades

7.35 Explain how the Crusades impacted Christian, Muslim, and Jewish populations in Europe, with emphasis on the increasing contact with cultures outside Europe.

Impact on Christians

- Many killed in battle
- Economic changes - with more trade there was more money in circulation.
- End of Feudalism
- Power of the Catholic Church decreased.
- New ideas – algebra and chess
- Muslim fabric, new foods and spices
- Reason for fighting the crusades – reclaim Jerusalem never accomplished

Impact on Muslims

- Many killed in battle
- Muslim society more advanced at this time so gained little from Europe
- New ideas – weapons and military techniques
- Due to trade – money from trade provided new mosques and schools.
- European furs and leather goods

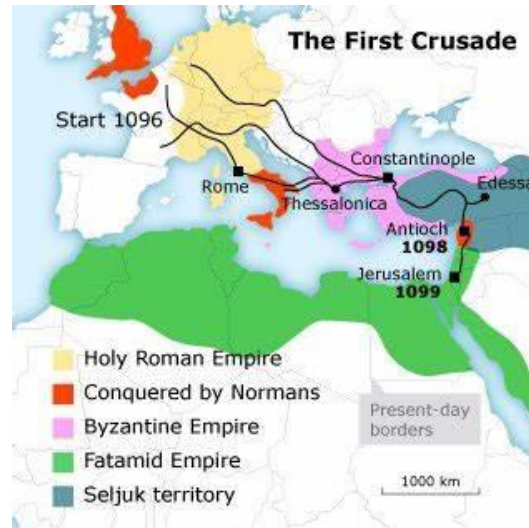
Impact on Jews

- Extreme persecution and violence
- Synagogues and temples burned to the ground
- Tortured in order to make them accept Christianity
- In Europe could not hold public office
- Many businesses and property taken from Jewish owners
- Segregation

Effects from Crusades

- **Economic Changes**
 - Crusades enhanced existing trade; Europe & Middle East
 - Returning Crusaders brought more goods, spices, textiles, to Europe
- **Political Changes**
 - Crusades led to deaths of knights & nobles
 - Lands vulnerable
 - Ambitious nobles took unoccupied lands
 - Nobles & Kings increase power, influence in Europe
- **Social Changes**
 - Many viewed non-Christians as enemies,
 - persecuted Jews
 - Jews saw Crusaders as cruel invaders
 - Relations strained

<http://www.biaafrica.com/robin-hayes/says-we-will-win-in-iraq-by-spreading-the-message-of-jesus-christ-there>



It got bad...

- Entire communities of Jews were massacred
- Synagogues and holy books were destroyed
- In 1290, England expelled all Jews
- In 1394, France expelled all Jews

It got even worse...

- Anti-Semitism (prejudice against Jews) spread
- Jews' place in society worsened, they could not hold public office or run trading businesses

The Crusades Effects on Jews

