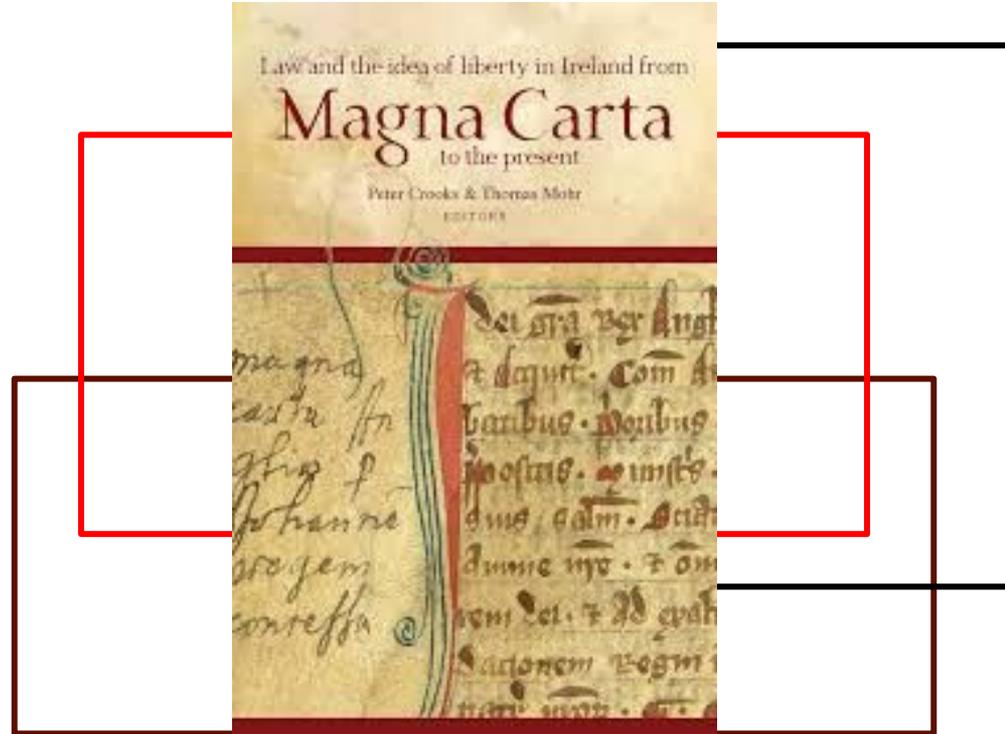


# John's reign and Magna Carta

- **Julieta Papianni**
- **Valentina Rodríguez**
- **Lucrecia Casetta**
- **Nicolás García**
- **Matteo Cocca Ducay**



# John's reign

## In order to strengthen the monarchy he:

- Collected new land tax from knights and barons
- Modernised the government and kept good records
- Tried to force the Church to accept his candidate for Archbishop of Canterbury
- Increased his control over Ireland and Wales
- Built up forces in northern England
- Signed a peace treaty with the King of Scotland

## Consequences

- ➔ Barons and knights were angry to pay taxes for wars John lost
- ➔ Officials and barons were resented at King John for taking their power
- ➔ In 1201, there was a rebellion against John from the Lords of Lusignan and King Philip of France
- ➔ The Church didn't want to be told what to do so the Pope stopped holding religious services for John and quit supporting him
- ➔ The Irish, Welsh and Scots all hated the power John had in their countries



# Magna Carta

## The Creation

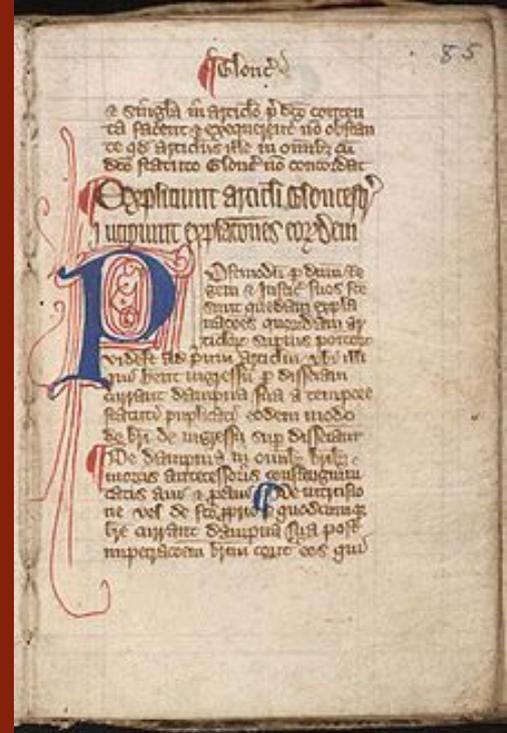


- 1204** → Philip invaded Normandy and drove English out.
- 1214** → John mounted a campaign to reconquer Normandy but was defeated at a battle.
- 1215** → Many barons renounced their feudal ties to the King, they formed an army called “the Army of God” and captured London. John had to negotiate. He met the rebels and agreed to Magna Carta.

It said what the King could and could not do. It set up barons to make sure he obeyed. He rejected the Magna Carta, which caused a rebellion from the barons.

In 1216 John lost all his supplies and treasure trying to cross the Wash to retreat from the rebellion of France, Scotland and the barons.

King John died shortly afterwards because of an illness.



Although the Magna Carta was not the declaration of human rights, it was later claimed to be.

Most of the sections were related to the amount of money John had demanded from the barons and the way he abused the justice system, others were clearly his enemies getting a good deal out of his defeat.

After John's death, his son, Henry III, was forced to reissue Magna Carta three times. In 1297 Edward I renewed it again. In 1305 the Pope cancelled Magna Carta.

Only three of the promises of Magna Carta remain in force today.

The power of the king had been permanently damaged. Kings in England never had 'absolute' power again after that.

Later, England had a parliament for the barons to express their wishes to the king.

