Section 3
Democracy Develops in England
England begins to develop democratic institutions that limit the power of the monarchy.
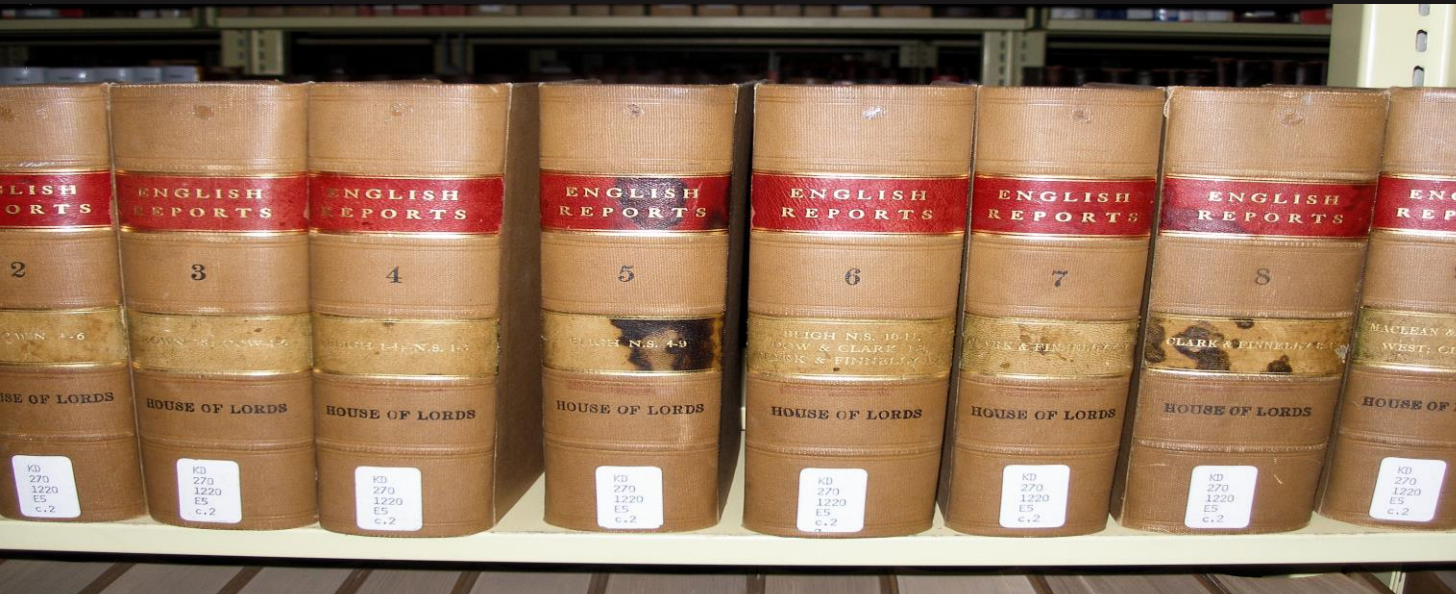
Reforms in Medieval England

The Norman Conquest Brings Changes
- William of Normandy conquers England, begins centralizing government
  - sets off decline of feudalism, development of democracy

Juries and Common Law
- Henry II replaces trial by combat, ordeal with jury trials
  - royal judge presides, hears 12 men's testimony about case
- Common law reflects customs, principles established over time
  - became basis of legal system in United States

1066

Godwinson, chosen King of England

Reforms in Medieval England

The Magna Carta
- Magna Carta—nobles force king to guarantee political, legal rights
  - king must govern according to law, get taxes approved
  - due process of law—right to have law work in known, orderly ways
- Parliament, England's legislature, becomes public voice

Model Parliament
- Edward I calls knights, burgesses, nobles to "Model Parliament"
- Knights, burgesses in House of Commons by mid-1300s; nobles in Lords

Parliament Grows Stronger

Conflict With the Monarch

- Commons gains power; Parliament votes on taxes, laws, advises king
- Divine right—claim that king's power comes from God, is absolute
- James I claims divine right, clashes with Parliament *[Visual]*
  - Puritans battle James over Anglican Church doctrines, ceremonies
  - James uses Star Chamber, ignores parliamentary courts, common law
  - Parliament refuses additional funds for debt, court, war expenses

Portrait of King James I of England.

Charles I

Parliament Grows Stronger

Parliament Overthrows the King

- Parliament gives Charles I funds, gets Petition of Right, which ends
  - taxing without Parliament's consent
  - imprisoning citizens illegally; housing troops in homes
  - maintaining military government in peacetime
- 1642 English Civil War breaks out
- Antiroyalists under Puritan Oliver Cromwell win; Charles executed

Establishment of Constitutional Monarchy

The Restoration

- Cromwell's Commonwealth unsuccessful; establishes Protectorate
- 1660 Parliament restores monarchy, invites Charles II to take throne
- Parliament retains powers, expands rights, such as habeas corpus

Glorious Revolution

- Protestants afraid James II wants Catholicism as official religion
- Glorious Revolution—Parliament offers throne to William, Mary
  - creates constitutional monarchy—king's powers limited by laws

King Charles II

Establishment of Constitutional Monarchy

English Bill of Rights

- Bill of rights is formal summary of people's rights, liberties
- 1689, William, Mary accept bill of rights from Parliament
  - king can't suspend laws, raise peacetime army without Parliament
  - people are free from excessive bail, cruel and unusual punishment
  - Parliament must be called frequently

England's Legacy

- Glorious Revolution, bill of rights set example for American colonies

ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS
1689

Thanks
You are a great class