

**Outcome 8.2:** explain changes in governance that occurred in England from the Medieval to Early Modern eras.

Use your notes and the text (pp. 187-89) to complete the following.

1. **Organize:** Briefly summarize the roles of the following people during early medieval English history.

Important people or groups in Anglo-Saxon England				
Vikings	Alfred the Great	Canute	Harold Godwinson	William the Conqueror

2. **Concepts:** Explain what is meant by common law, first introduced by Henry II in England. How did this contribute to a more fair legal system?

3. **Cause and Consequence:** Explain the events that lead to the establishment of *Magna Carta* in 1215.

4. **Cause and Consequence:** Using the source below, explain what central idea you think is common to all four articles. How might this idea set the stage for democratic government today?

**PRIMARY SOURCE**

38. No bailiff [officer of the court] for the future shall, upon his own unsupported complaint, put anyone to his "law," without credible witnesses brought for this purposes.

39. No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned . . . or exiled or in any way destroyed, nor will we [the king] go upon him nor send upon him, except by the lawful judgement of his peers or by the law of the land.

40. To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice.

45. We will appoint as justices, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs only such as know the law of the realm and mean to observe it well.

5. **Value Judgement:** Complete the organizer below to summarize which groups benefit from the laws set out in Magna Carta.

Sample laws from <i>Magna Carta</i>	Check the boxes to show which groups benefit from the laws in <i>Magna Carta</i> .			
	Church	Barons (Nobles)	Knights	Peasants
The King must not interfere with the church.				
When a baron inherits land he should pay the king no more than £100				
The king cannot collect new taxes unless the barons and bishops agree.				
No freeman can be put in prison without a proper trial with a jury.				
The king's men must not take anyone's goods without paying for them.				
Justice will be given without delays or bribes.				
Traders must be able to travel freely without having to pay tolls.				
Based on the organizer above, how fair do you think <i>Magna Carta</i> was? Why is it an important step towards democracy?				