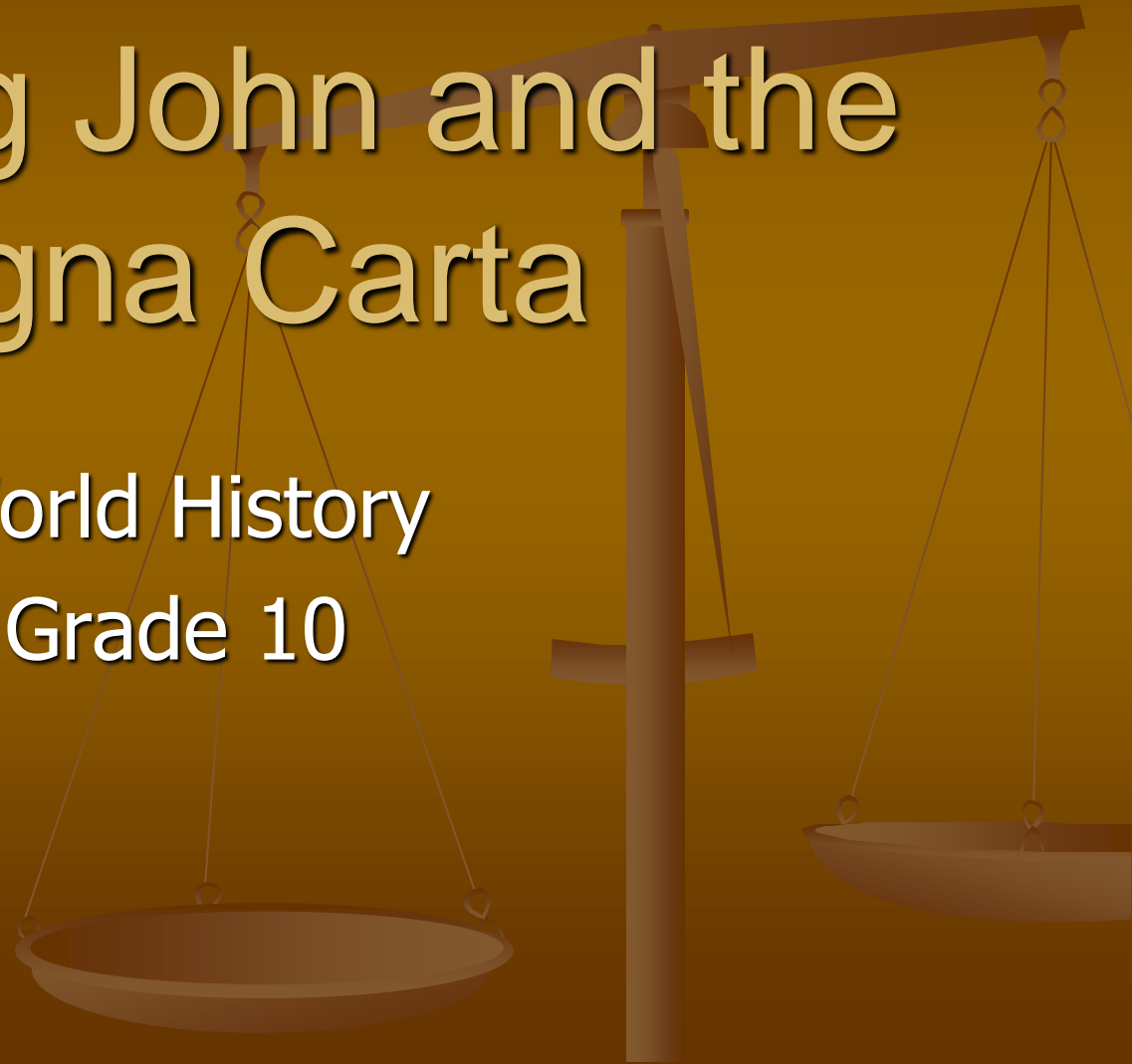


Bad King John and the Magna Carta

World History
Grade 10



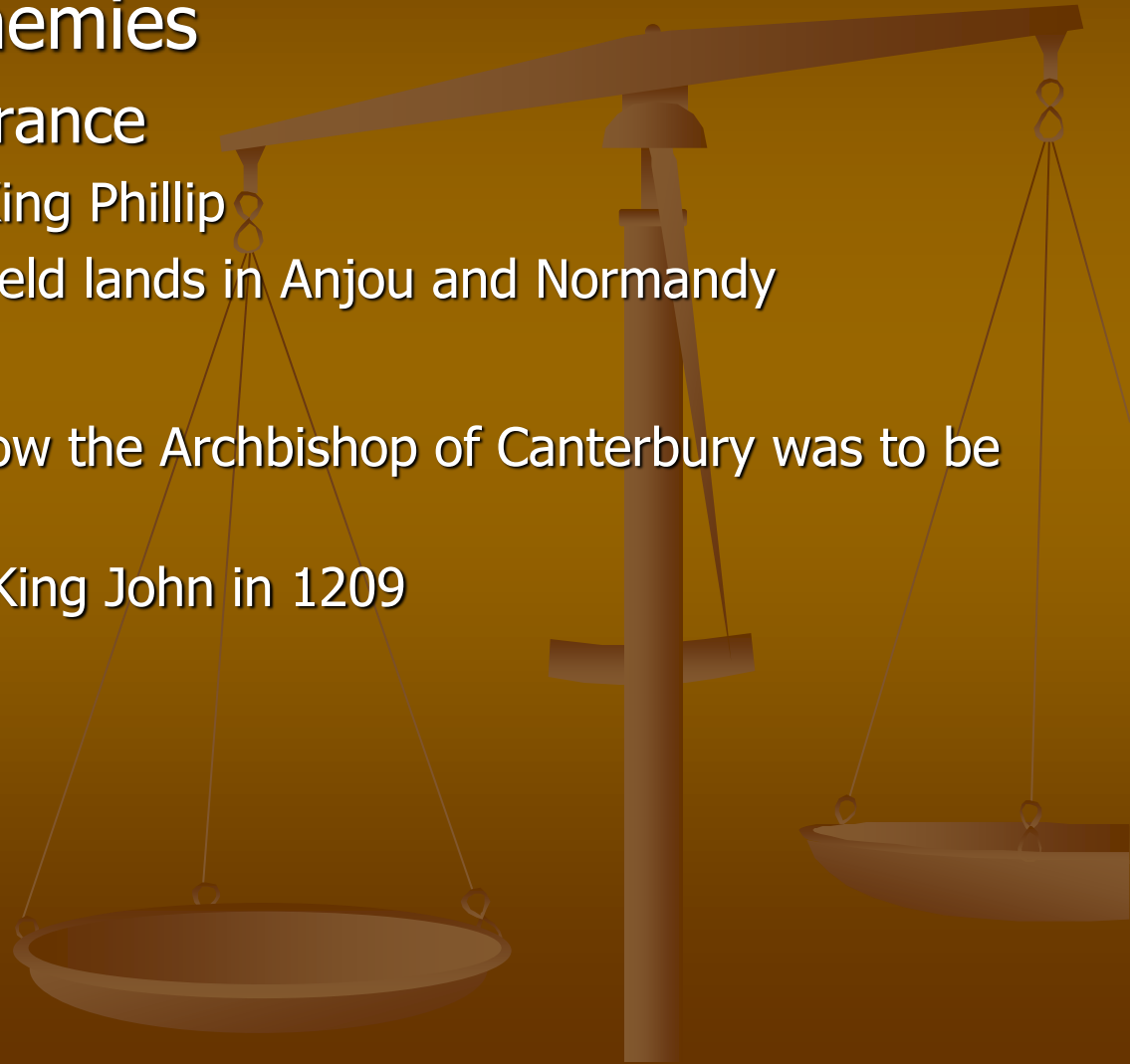
King John of England

- Younger brother of King Richard
 - No set rules to define line of succession
 - Richard left to fight in the 3rd crusade
 - Early 13th century John was crowned King of England instead of Richard's son, Arthur
- Described by historians as:
 - Clever
 - Greedy
 - Cruel
 - Untrustworthy
 - Weak military leader



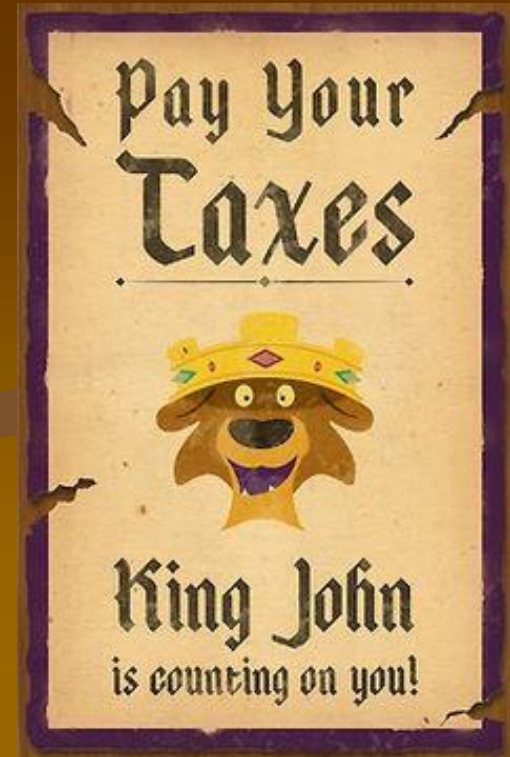
King John's reign of troubles

- Three powerful enemies
 - King Phillip II of France
 - 1205 lost war to King Phillip
 - Gave up English-held lands in Anjou and Normandy
 - Pope Innocent III
 - Disagreed as to how the Archbishop of Canterbury was to be elected
 - Excommunicated King John in 1209
 - English nobles
 - rebelled



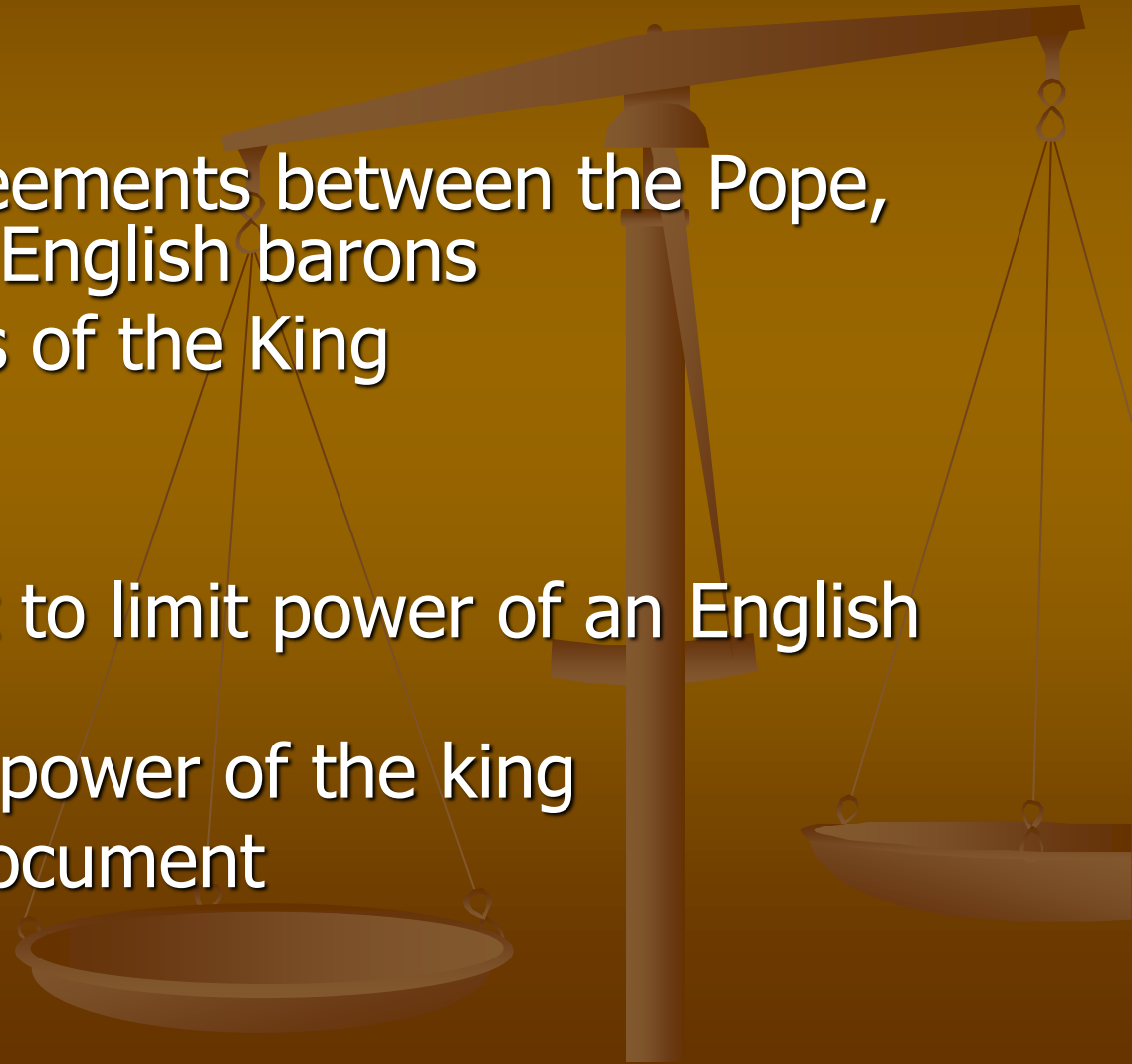
Rebellion.....

- King John angered his nobles
 - Oppressive taxes
 - Increased taxes to pay for armies
 - Imposed the first income tax
 - Other abuses of power
- Nobles forced King John to sign Magna Carta
 - At Runnymede
 - Affixed his Great Seal
 - June 19, 1215



Magna Carta

- Originally written
 - in Latin
 - because of disagreements between the Pope, King John and his English barons
 - About the rights of the King
- Misconceptions:
 - the first document to limit power of an English king by law
 - in practice limited power of the king
 - is a single static document

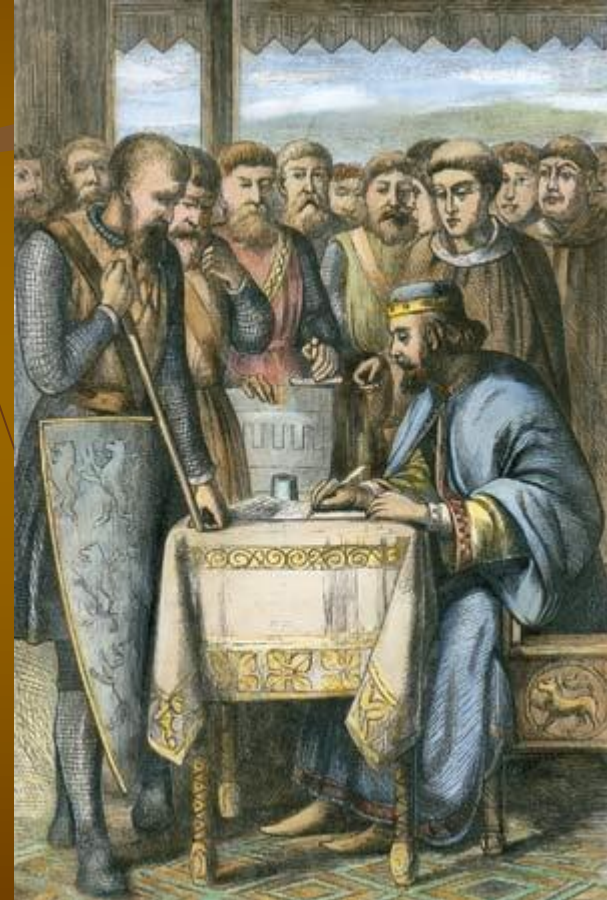


Magna Carta, 1215



- a King John I forced to accept it.
- a A list of demands made by the nobility.
- a Created a **CONTRACT** between the king and the aristocracy.
- a Established principles which limited the power of the king:
 - Established basic legal rights.
 - The king must ask for popular consent for taxes.
 - Accused must have jury trial.

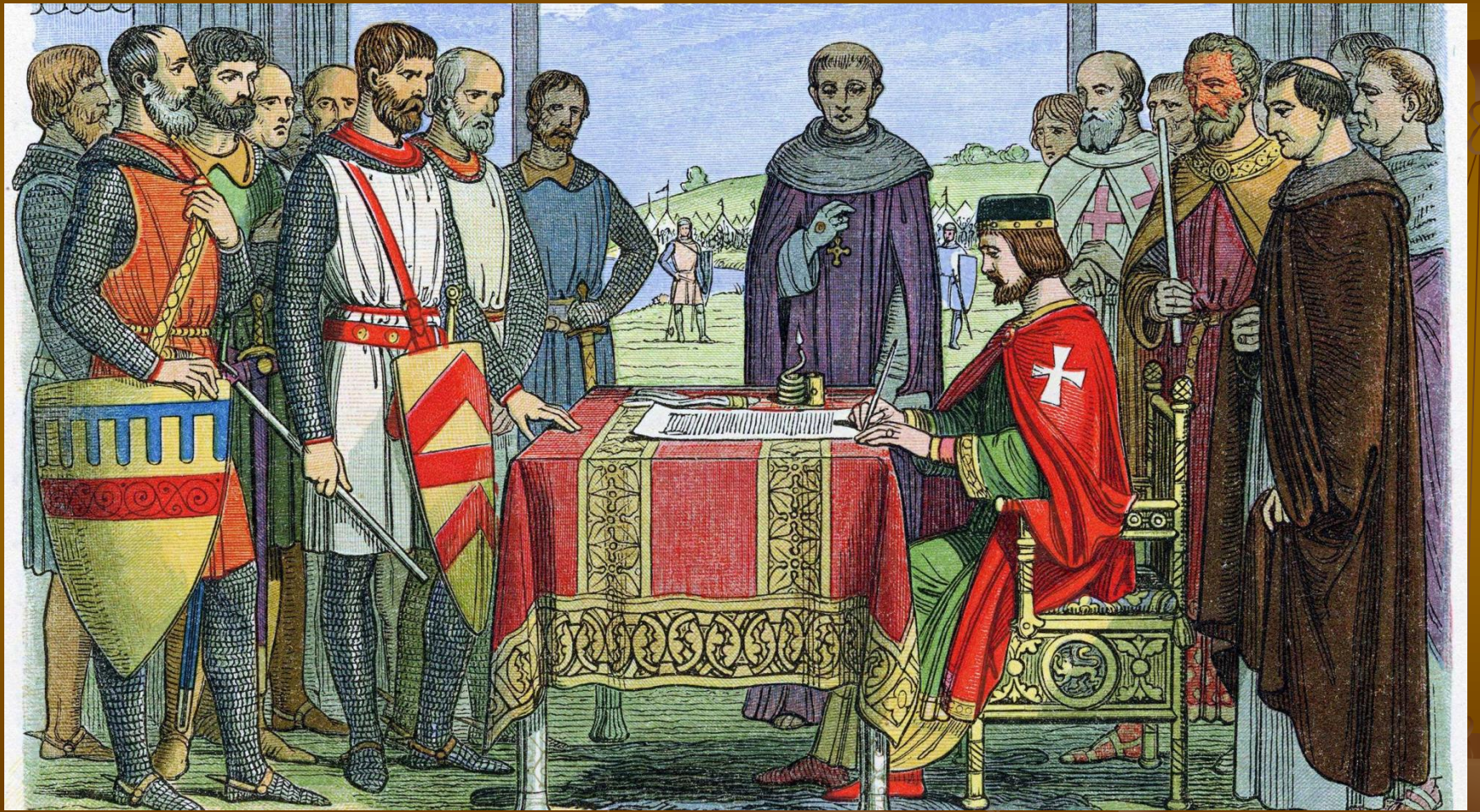
- 1215 barons had enough & listed their grievances
- List became known as Magna Carta (Great Charter)
- John met barons at Runnymede
- It introduced the idea that even the king must obey some laws!



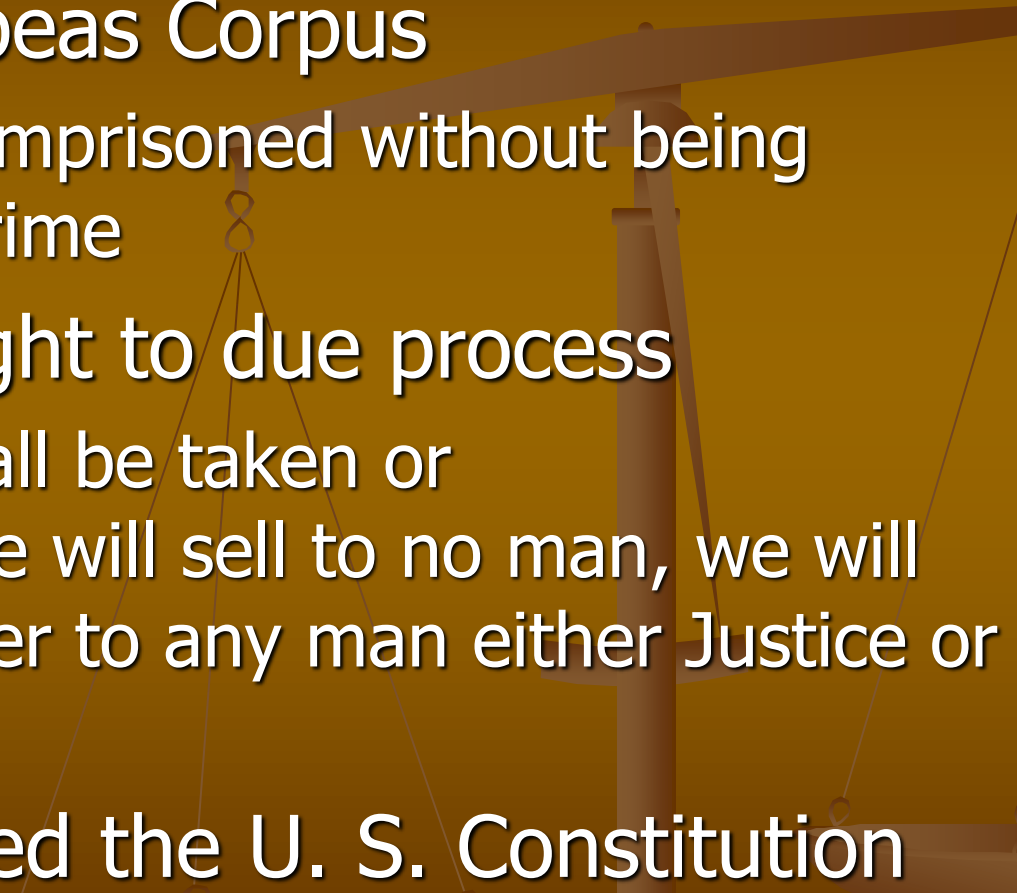
Magna Carta



- 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 trial by a jury
- Justice will be without delays or bribes
- Traders must be able to travel freely without having to pay tolls
- The King's men must not take anyone's goods without paying for them.
- As soon as peace is restored, all foreign merchants should leave the country.

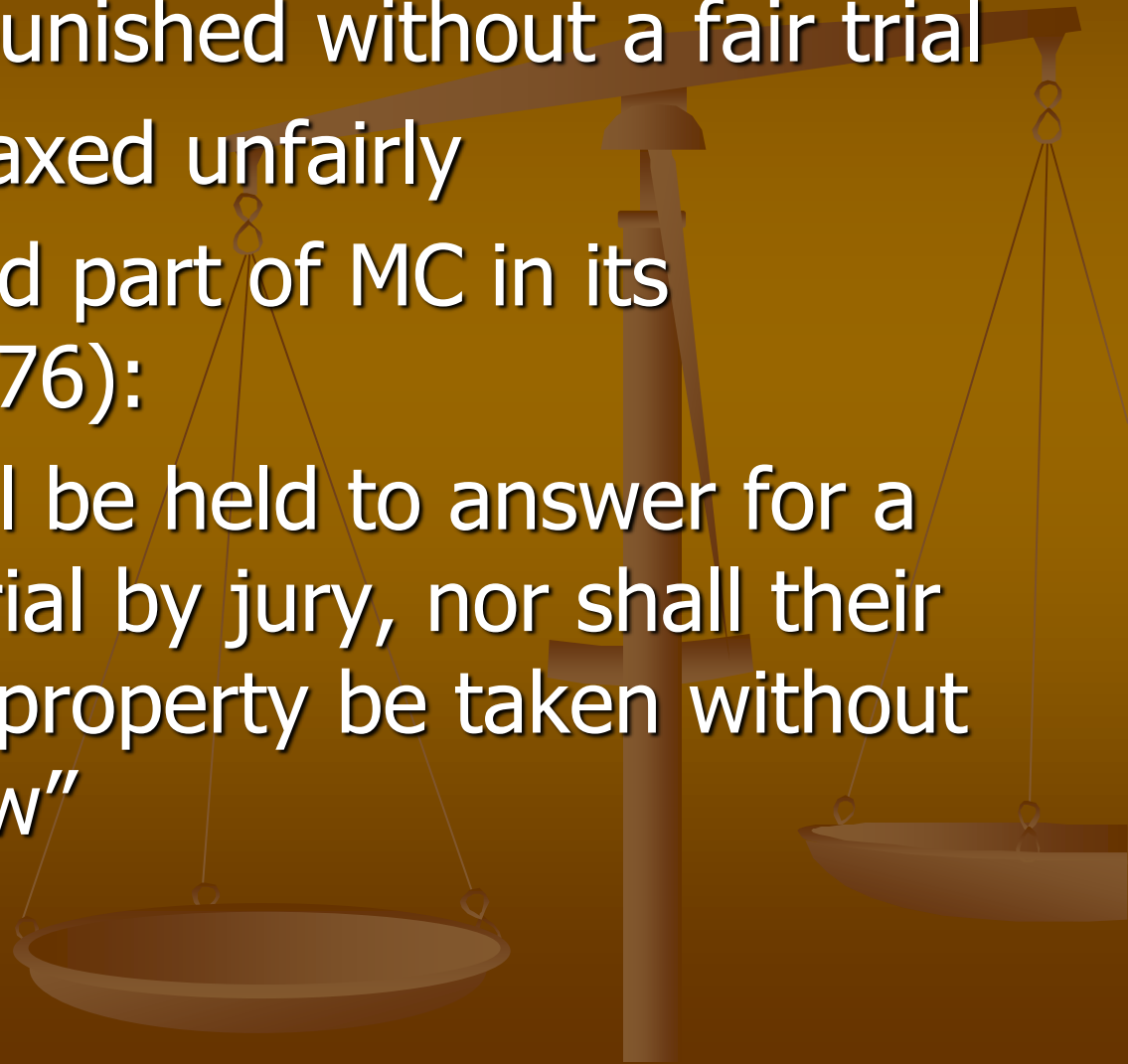


Legacy of the Magna Carta

- The right of Habeas Corpus
 - You cannot be imprisoned without being charged for a crime
 - Guarantees a right to due process
 - No Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned....We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right.
 - Greatly influenced the U. S. Constitution
- 

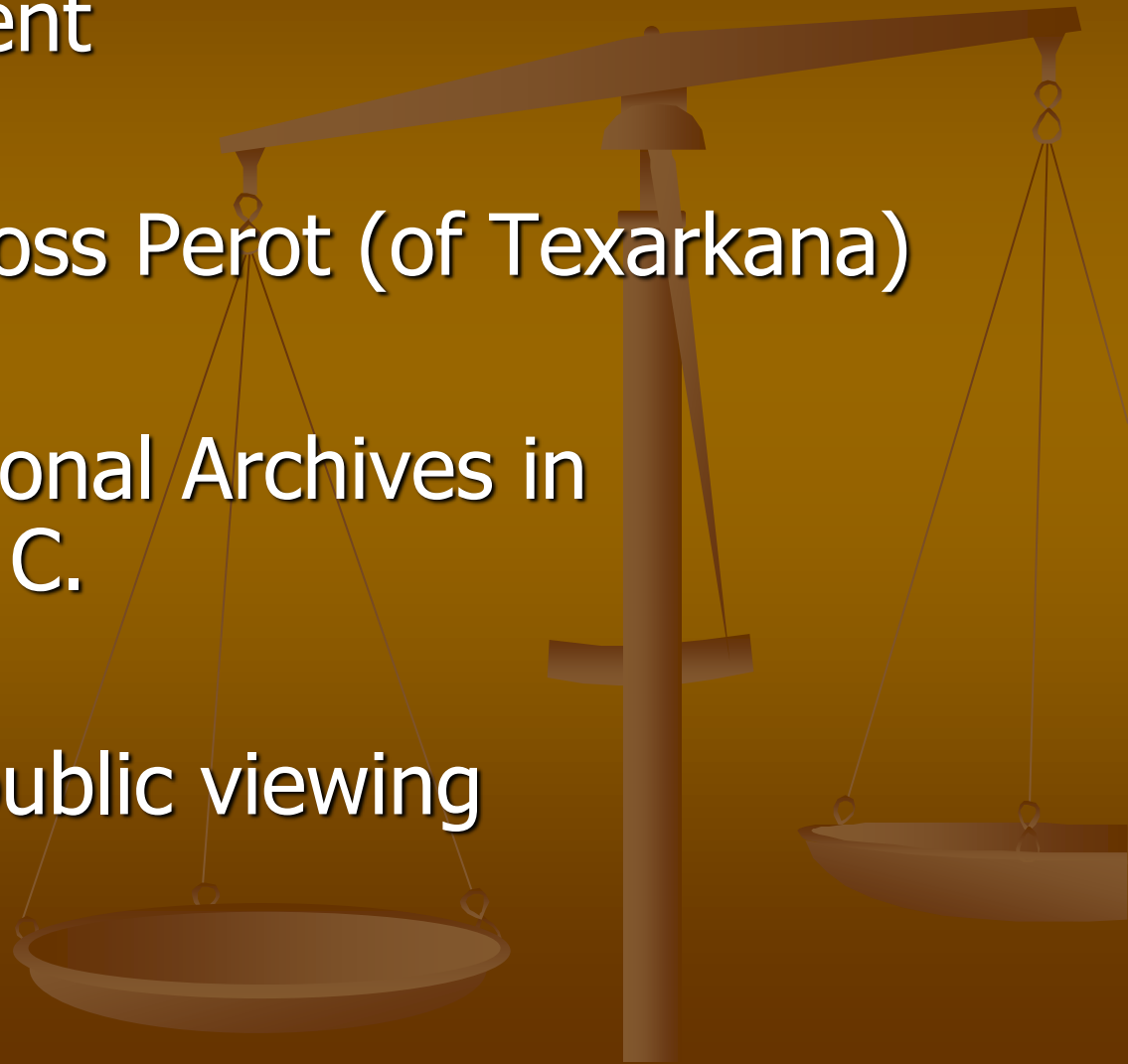
Magna Carta's influence

- We cannot be punished without a fair trial
- We cannot be taxed unfairly
- America included part of MC in its constitution (1776):
- “No person shall be held to answer for a crime without trial by jury, nor shall their life, liberty and property be taken without following the law”



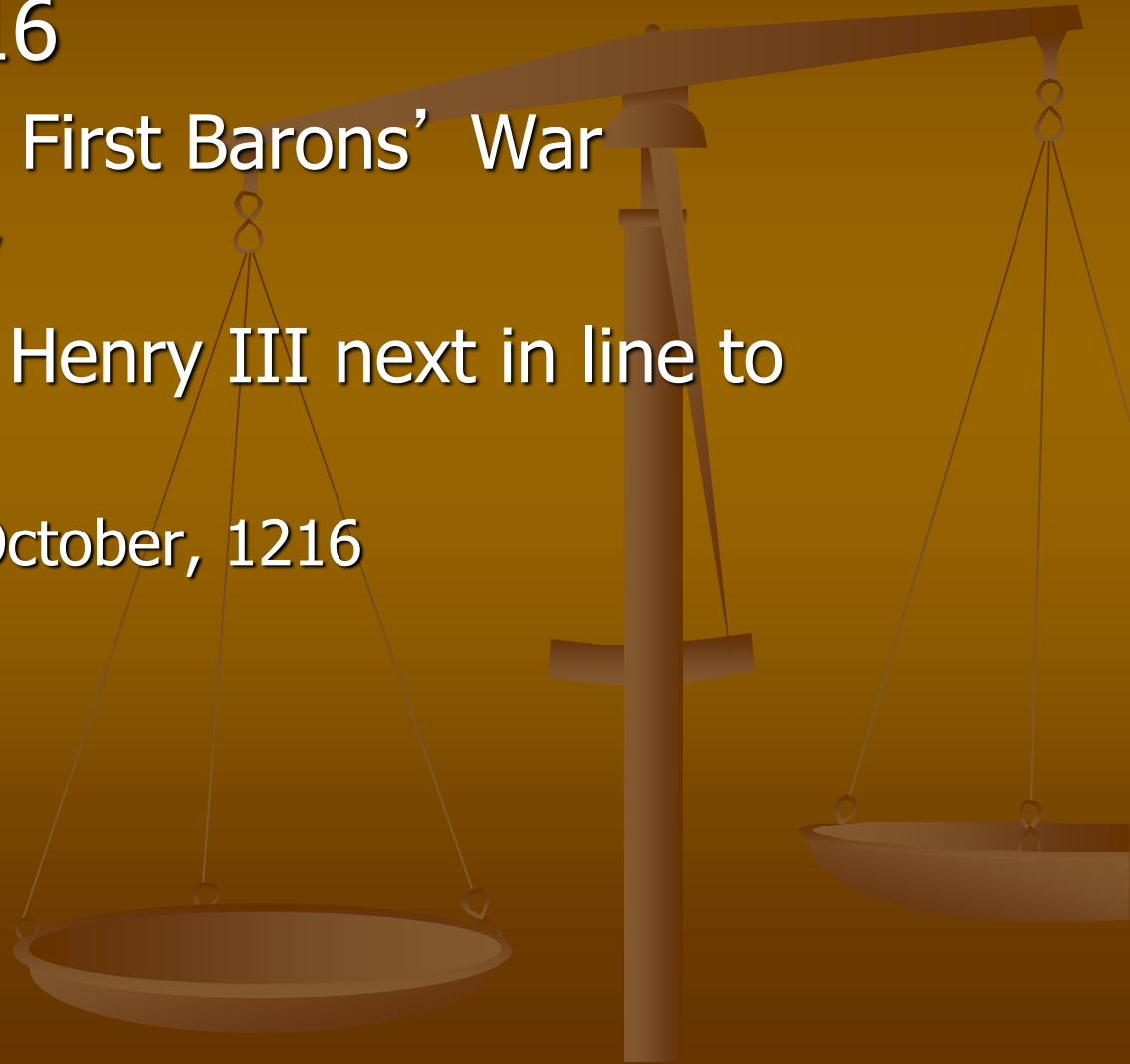
Magna Carta Today

- Original document
- Purchased by Ross Perot (of Texarkana)
- Donated to National Archives in Washington, D. C.
- On display for public viewing

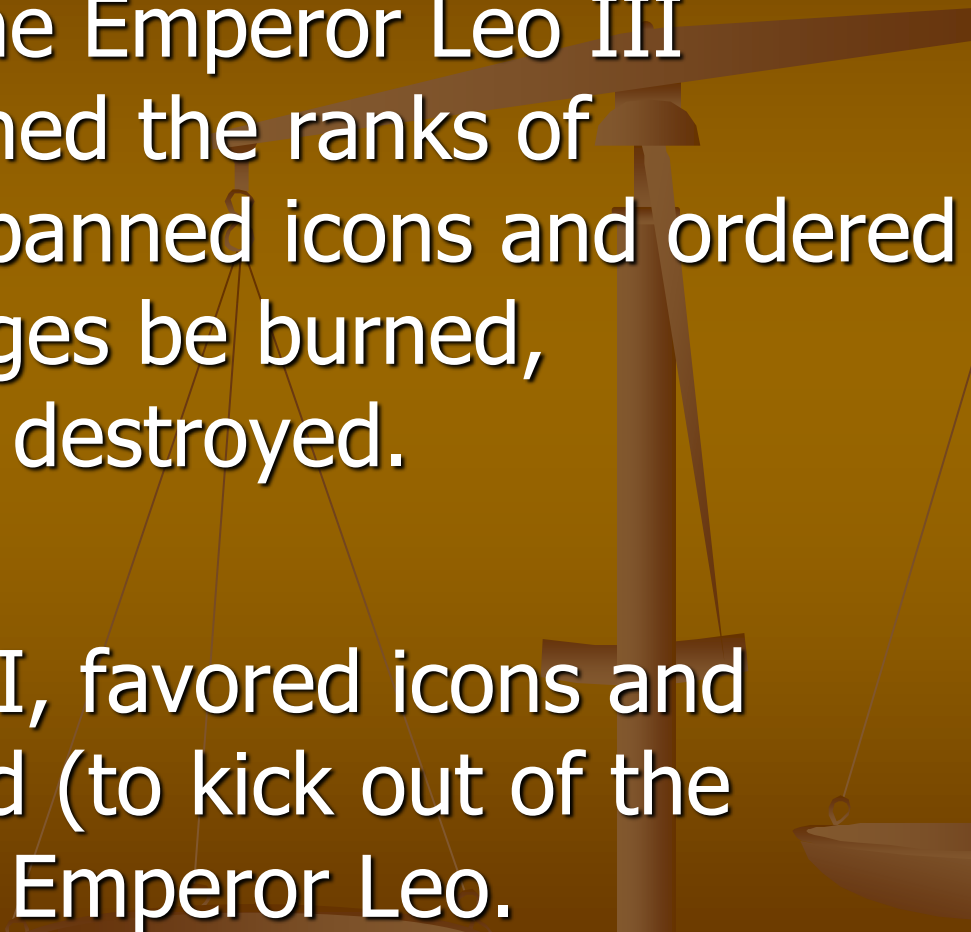


Death of King John

- October 18, 1216
 - Died during the First Barons' War
 - From dysentery
 - 9 year-old- son Henry III next in line to throne
 - Crowned late October, 1216

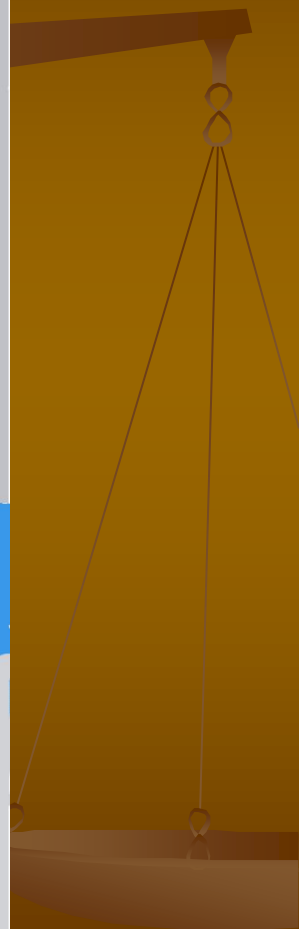
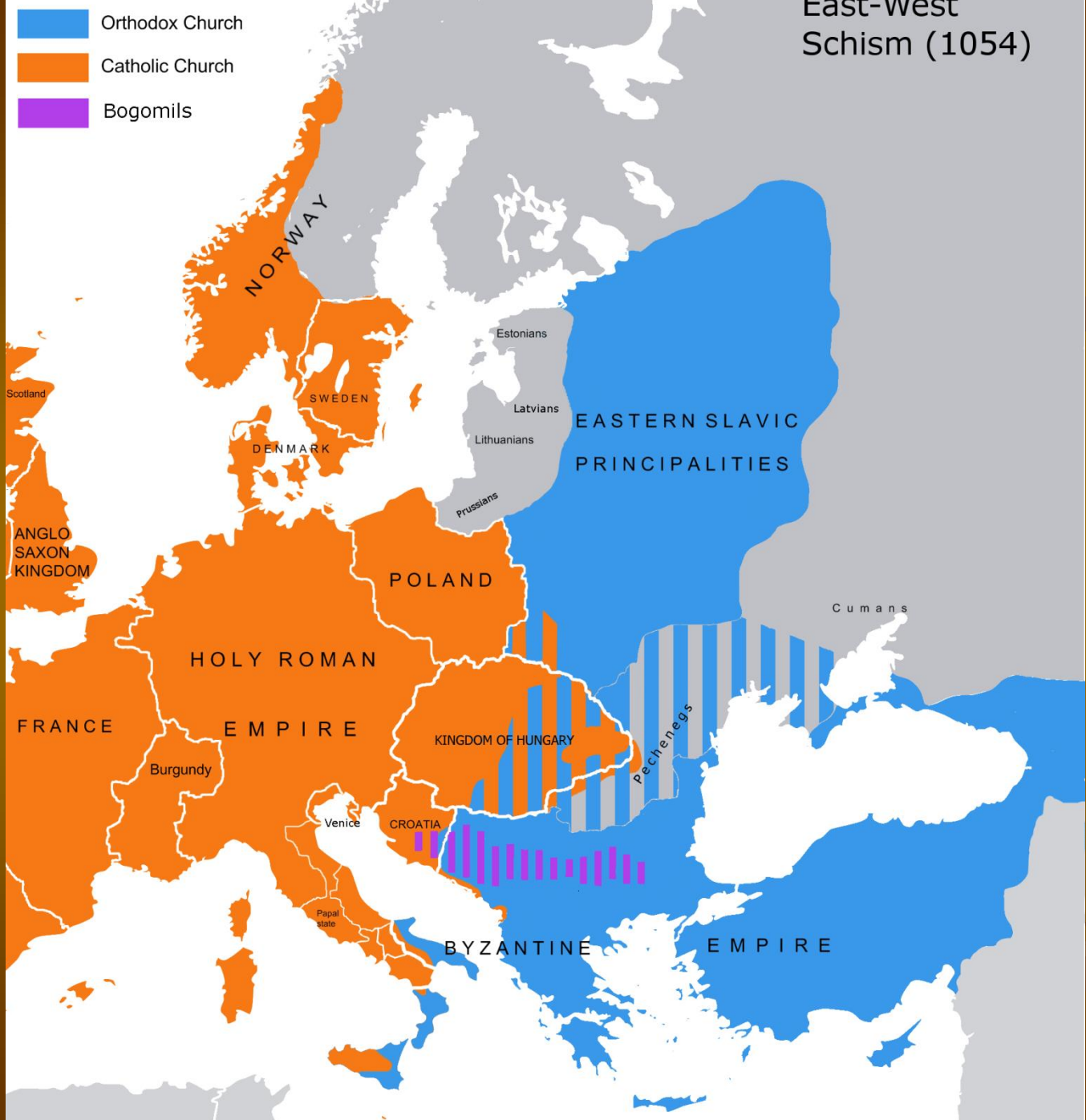


A Rift Develops

- In 730, Byzantine Emperor Leo III passionately joined the ranks of iconoclasts; he banned icons and ordered all religious images be burned, whitewashed or destroyed.
 - Pope Gregory III, favored icons and excommunicated (to kick out of the Church forever) Emperor Leo.
- 

East-West Schism (1054)

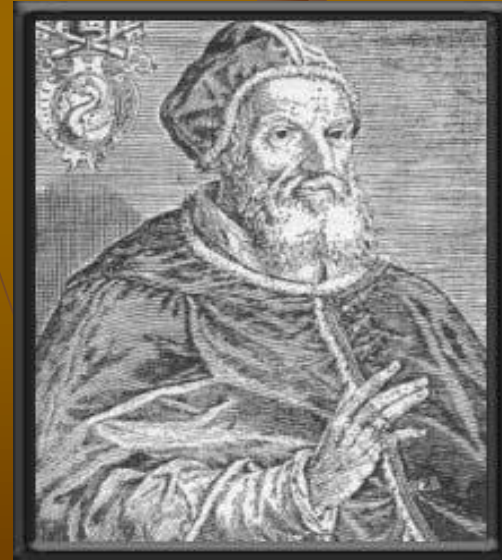
- Orthodox Church
- Catholic Church
- Bogomils





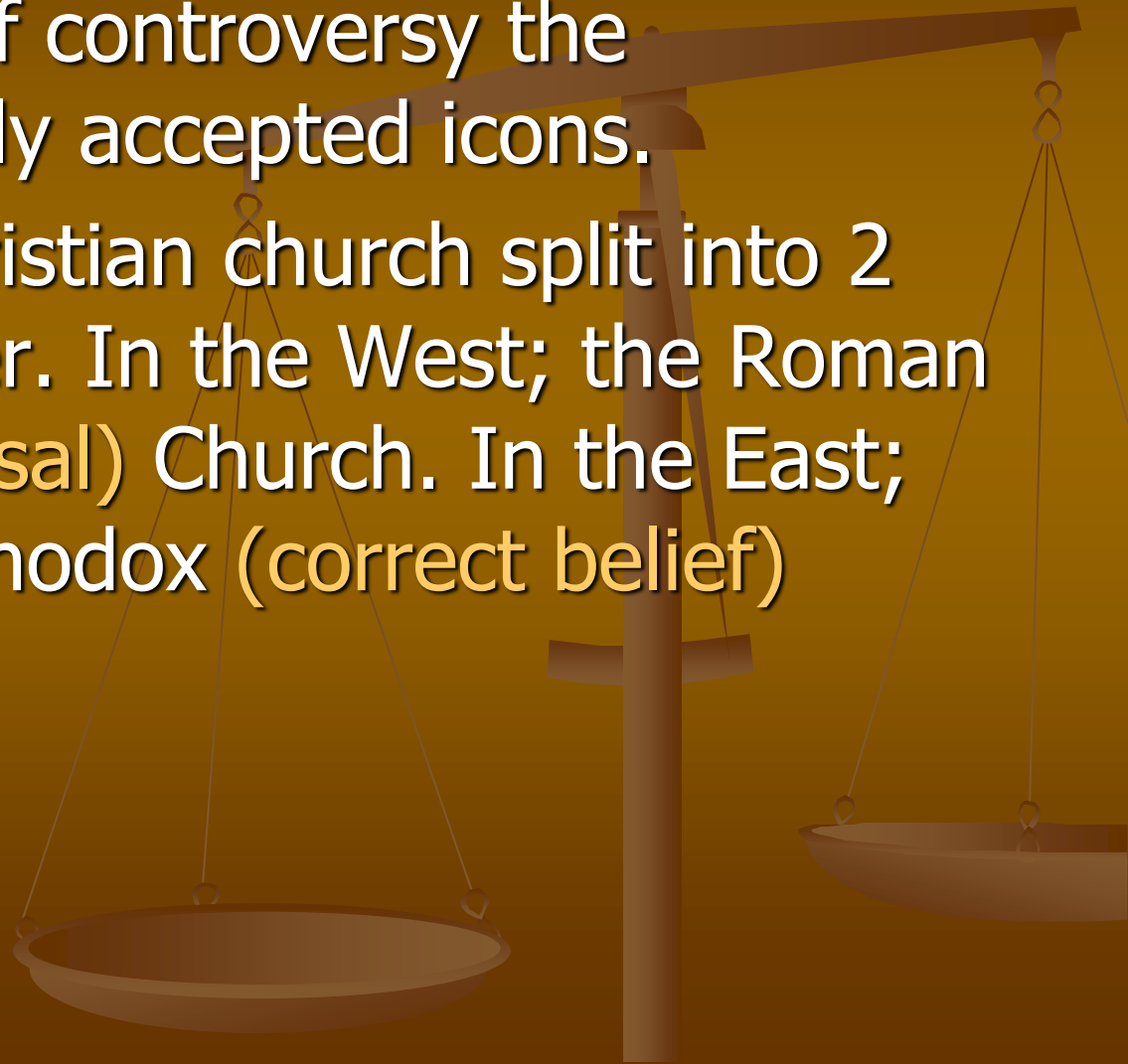
EMPEROR LEO III : BYZANTINE EMPIRE (EAST)

POPE GREGORY III: ROMAN
EMPIRE (WEST)



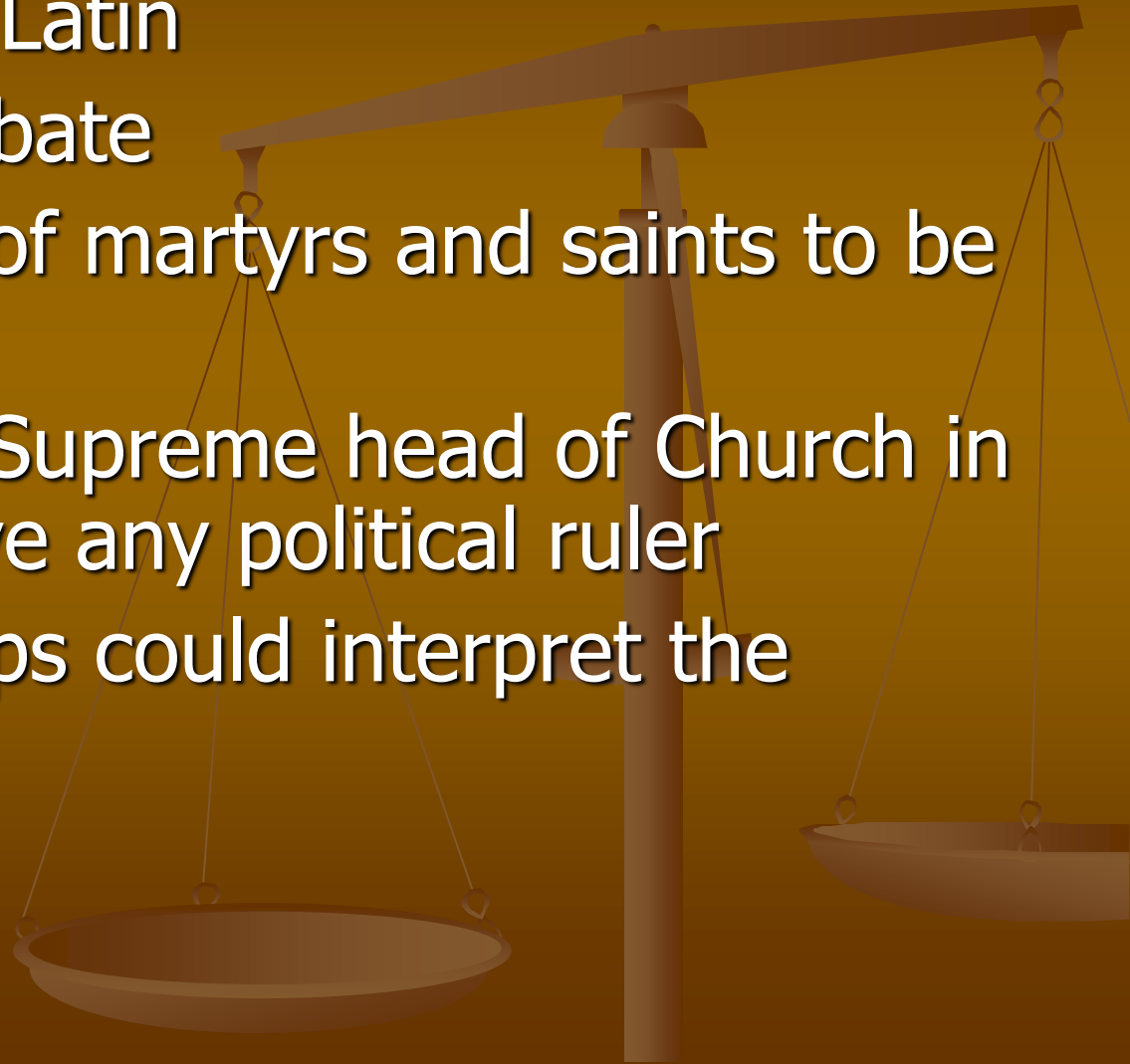
The Great Schism (SPLIT)

- After decades of controversy the Byzantines finally accepted icons.
- In 1054 the Christian church split into 2 churches forever. In the West; the Roman Catholic (**universal**) Church. In the East; the Eastern Orthodox (**correct belief**) Church.

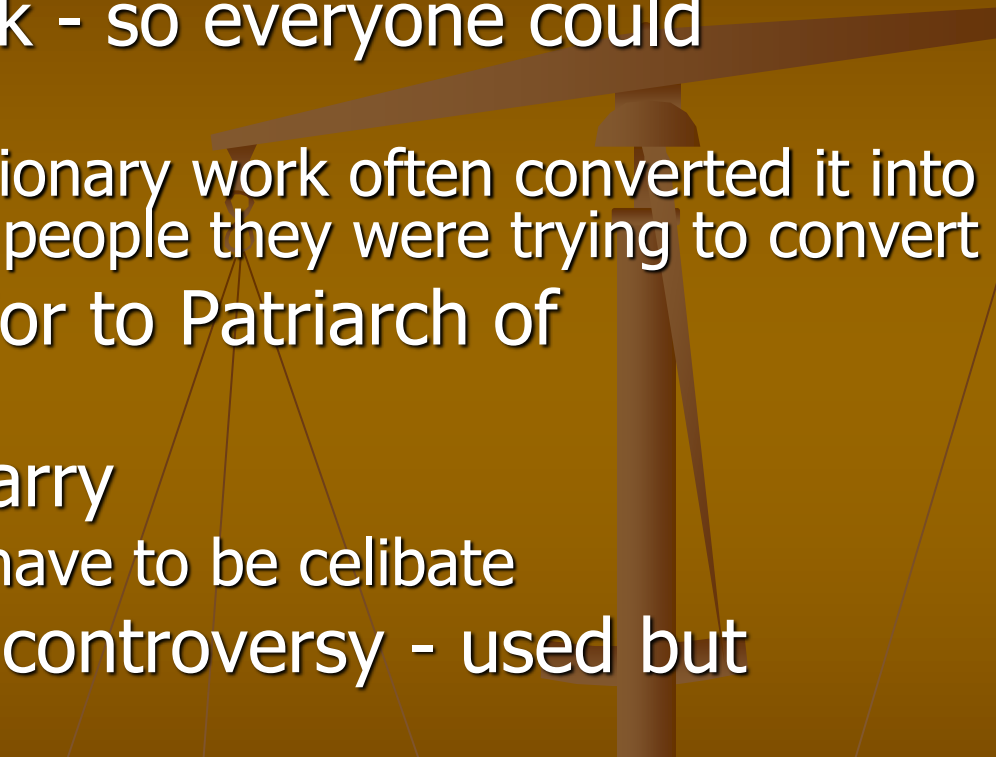


The West - Roman Catholic Church

- All Mass was in Latin
- clergy were celibate
- Religious icons of martyrs and saints to be respected
- Only Pope was Supreme head of Church in the West - above any political ruler
- Pope and Bishops could interpret the scriptures.



The East- Orthodox Church

- “Mass” was in Greek - so everyone could understand.
 - Monks who did missionary work often converted it into the language of the people they were trying to convert
 - Emperor was superior to Patriarch of Constantinople.
 - Bishops couldn't marry
 - Other priest didn't have to be celibate
 - Icons caused much controversy - used but disapproved of.
- 

Bubonic plague

- **A highly contagious bacteria that attacks the immune system causing severe infection.**
- **Some symptoms can include:**
 - **chills, fever, diarrhea, headaches, convulsive coughing, spitting blood, swelling of the infected lymph nodes, and black patches on the skin.**



Transmission of the Bubonic Plague

- **The Plague began in China killing an estimated 35 million people and was carried west upon the many trade routes between China and Europe**
- **The Plague was carried primarily by rats and rat fleas which could jump from person to person, bite them and infect them.**
- **Expansive trade networks and the utter filth of European cities allowed the plague to spread quickly throughout all parts of Europe.**



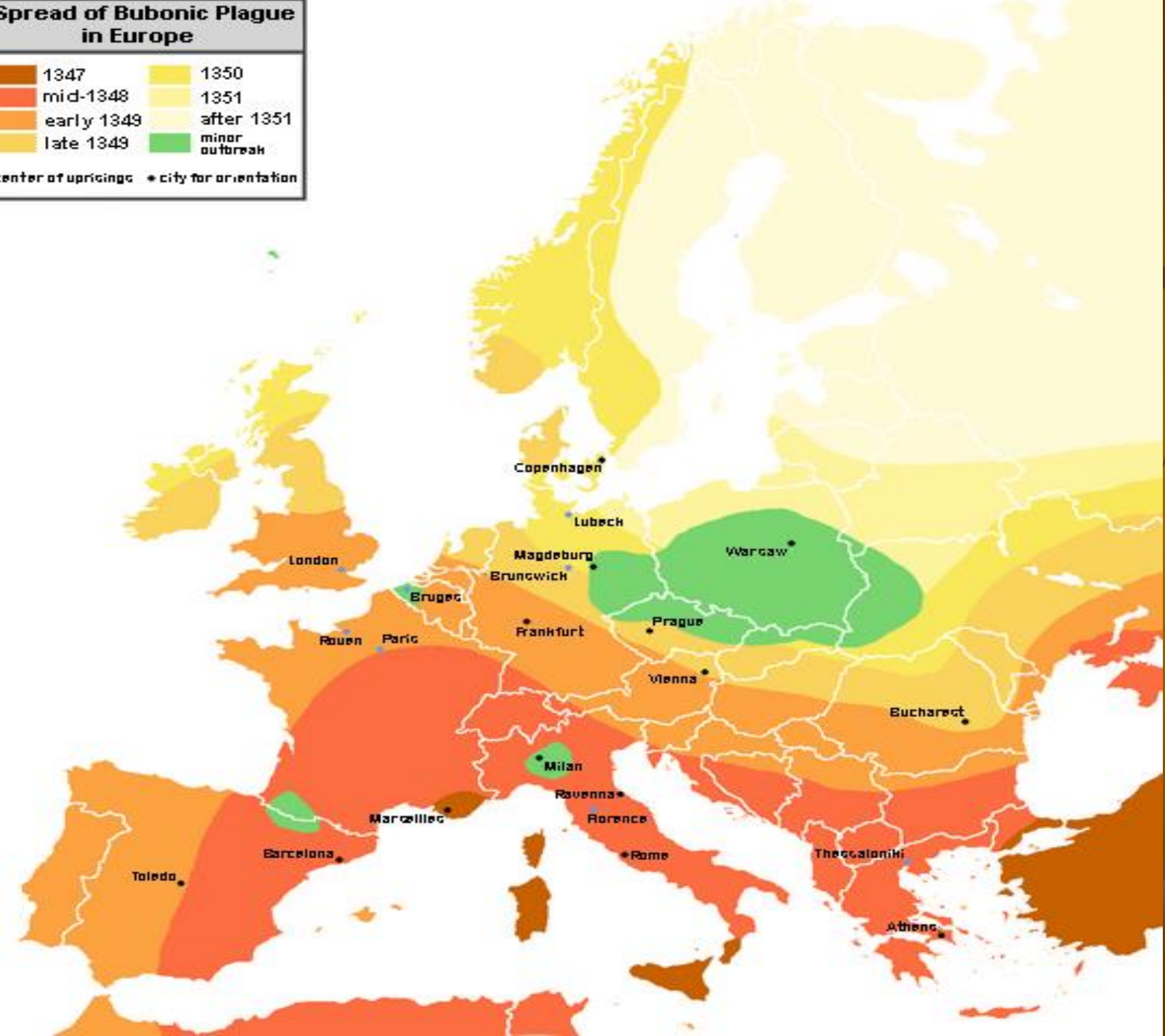
**If you have a
weak
stomach, you
might want to
look away...**



Pictures of bubonic plague

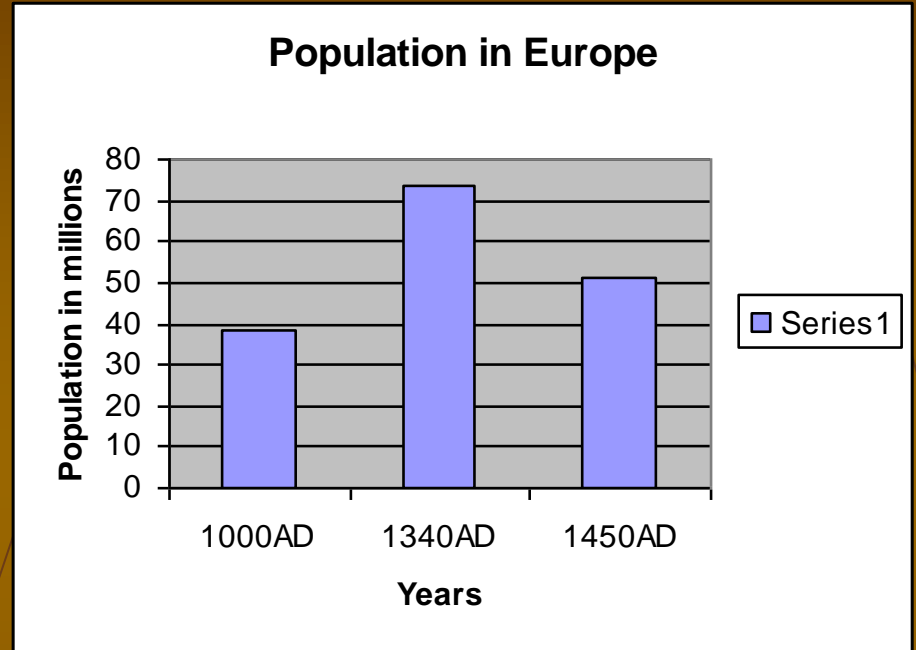


Spread of Bubonic Plague in Europe



Death Toll

- **1 out of every 3 people died in Europe. (This was about 20-25 Million People)**
- **Almost 75 Million are estimated to have died world wide.**



- There were so many dead bodies in the cities, that many people threw their dead bodies out in the street

"The Black Death"

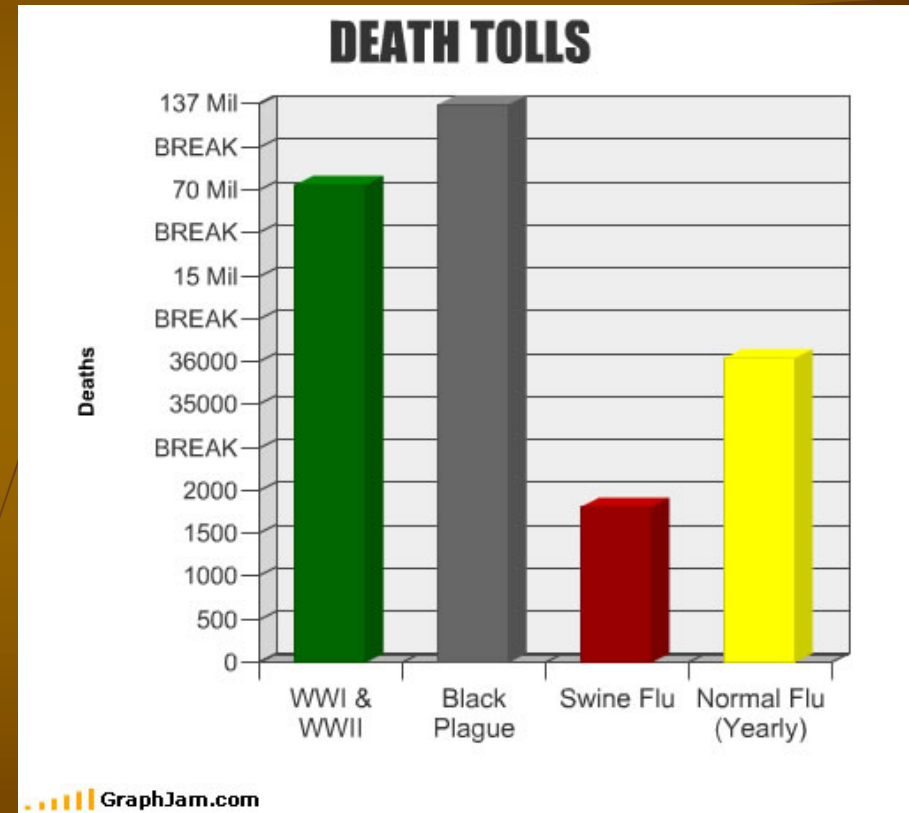
Effects of the Plague

- **Merchants died causing trade to significantly decline and in turn raised prices**
- **Workers and employers also die, production declines, prices continue to rise.**
- **This all led to peasant revolts because their wages are no longer sufficient to live off of.**



- **The Jewish population was blamed for the plague and in some cases they were slaughtered because of it.**

- **Church's power was significantly weakened.**

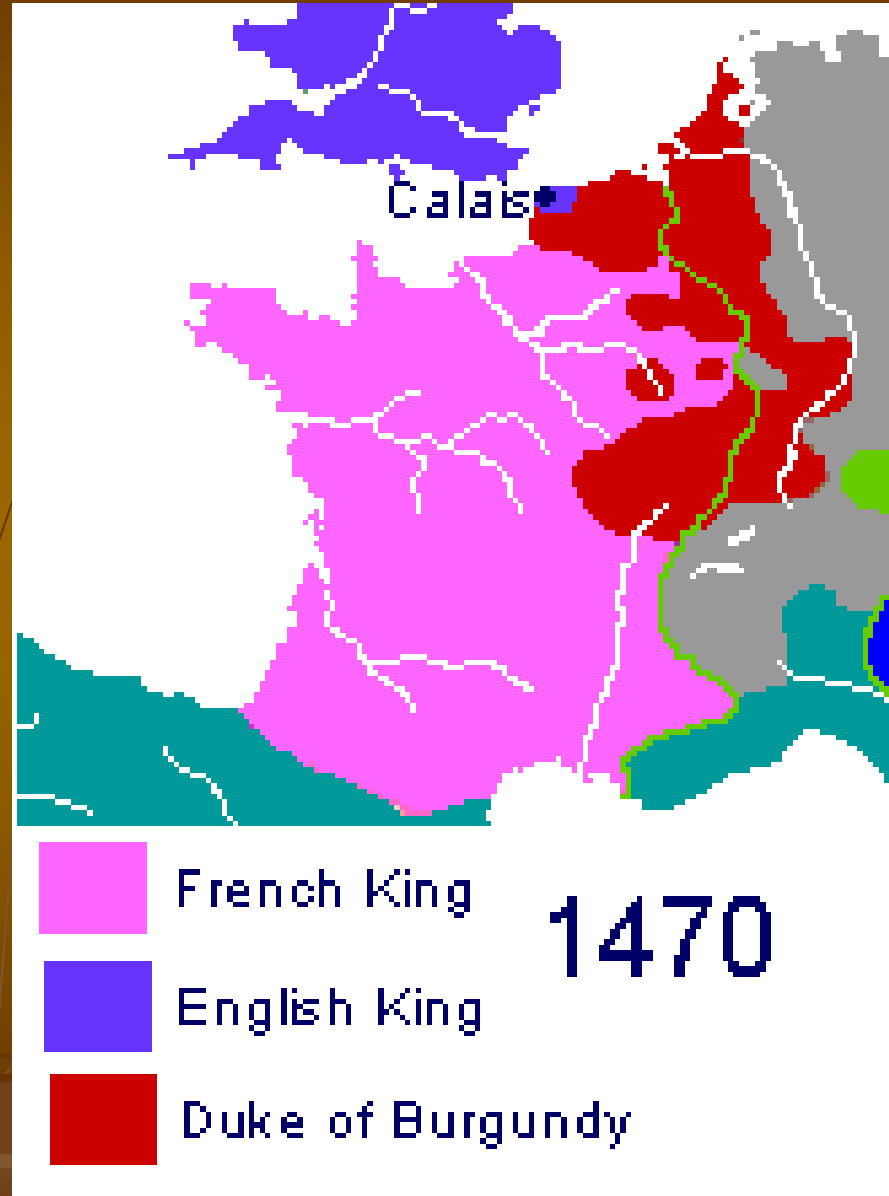


The Hundred Years' War

- **Yes it lasted for about 100 years. (Approximately 1337-1453)**
- **It begun when the French king died without a successor and the English king claimed it for himself. (Due to his Norman Heritage)**
- **This war was fought on French soil and significantly changed medieval society and the style of European warfare.**



The Hundred Years' War



Changing Warfare

- The English Longbow (6 ft. tall) was introduced during the Hundred Years War and could fire 3 arrows in the time a French crossbowman could fire one arrow.
- It allowed archers to pierce medieval armor reducing the impact of mounted cavalry and custom plate armor.



- The Cannon was also introduced at the end of the war and allowed the French to lay siege to and capture most of the English strongholds.



Wars End



- **Joan of Arc helped end the war by leading French forces to victory at a fort city near Orleans. This then allowed Charles VII to solidify his position as king of France.**
- **Joan of Arc was later captured by the English and burnt at the stake for being a 'witch'.**
- **Her death helped to further motivate the French for she was seen as a martyr.**



Impact of the War

- A feeling of nationalism emerged in England and France. People saw the king as a national leader and fought for their country not simply their feudal lord.
- Power and prestige of the French monarch increased.



- **England suffered internal turmoil and wars over the English crown.**
- **Introduction of new weapons changes the history of warfare.**

