Teacher Name: Mr. Hendersen

Name of Class: Social Studies

Period #: All

Assignments: Week 1:

* Reading Chapter 11, Section 2.2
* Weekly News Updates

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Teacher Name: **Hendersen**

Class Name/Subject: **7th Grade Social Studies**

Period # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Attached:

Chapter 11, Section 2.2 Worksheet

Chapter 11, Section 2.2 Reading Assignment

Reading Answer Sheet

News Summary Sheet

**Reading Instructions:** Please find the missing words on the Chapter 11, Section 2.2 Worksheet (numbered) and write or type them in on the corresponding number on the worksheet. The answers can be found by reading the attached reading assignment.

**Chapter 11, Section 2.2**

**King John and the Magna Carta**

Here’s a joke told by English schoolchildren: Where did King John sign the Magna Carta? At the bottom. Actually, he was in a meadow called Runnymede, and he didn’t sign it—he placed **(1)** on it. And it was called the **(2)** then. The barons—a group of **(3)**—were not amused by the growing authority of the king.

**MAIN IDEA**: The Magna Carta marked a major step toward democratic government in Western Europe.

Since the 1200s and the sealing of the Magna Carta, **(4)** has met on this site on the Thames River in **(5)**. Today, representatives meet in the **(6)**, shown here, next to the clock tower called Big Ben.

THE GREAT CHARTER

In the last lesson, you read that kings were regaining their power. **(7)** was one in a long line of powerful English kings that began in 1066. In that year, **(8)**, Duke of Normandy—a region in **(9)**—invaded England and established a strong, **(10)** there. When John rose to the throne in 1199, he ruled England and half of present-day France. However, the king soon weakened his position by waging a series of failed, expensive **(11)**.

A group of local **(12)** took advantage of John’s decreased power to stage a **(13)**. The barons believed that by raising their **(14)** the king had violated **(15)**. This was a system of law established in the 1100s that sought to ensure that people throughout England received **(16)**.

So, in **(17)**, the barons forced John to place his seal on their document, which came to be known as the **(18)**, or “Great Charter.” It was meant to be just a contract between the king and his nobles. However, the Magna Carta made the king **(19)** of the land and **(20)**.

A STEP TOWARD DEMOCRACY

Although the Magna Carta didn’t **(21)** ordinary English people at the time, its guarantee of certain individual rights would have a great impact on the development of **(22)**. The document is recognized as the **(23)**.

A further step toward democracy—in the form of representative government—took place in 1258. **(24)**, John’s son, was king of England at the time. Like his father, he had **(25)** a group of nobles. The nobles overruled Henry’s authority and put together a council of **(26)** to advise the king and limit his power. This group of representatives would come to be called a **(27)**.

After King Henry died in 1272, his son Edward I rose to the throne. In **(28)**, Edward assembled what is considered the first truly representative parliament. The group included two **(29)** from every county and two **(30)** from each town. They passed **(31)**, imposed **(32)**, and discussed political and judicial matters. From that point on, English kings would have to **(33)** their power—whether they liked it or not.

REVIEW & ASSESS

1. In what way did the Magna Carta limit the king’s authority?
2. ANALYZE CAUSE AND EFFECT How did the establishment of a parliament change the government of England?
3. MAKE INFERENCES Do you think the Magna Carta affected the lives of ordinary people? Why or why not?

**Word Bank:**, angered, Articles of the Barons, barons, benefit, Britain’s Parliament, centralized monarchy, common law, democracy, equal treatment, foundation of English law, France, his seal, Henry III, Houses of Parliament, King John, knights, laws, limited his authority, London, Magna Carta, noblemen, parliament, rebellion, residents, share, subject to the law, taxes, taxes, wars, William, 1215, 1295, 15 men

2.2

**King John and the Magna Carta**

Here’s a joke told by English schoolchildren: Where did King John sign the Magna Carta? At the bottom. Actually, he was in a meadow called Runnymede, and he didn’t sign it—he placed his seal on it. And it was called the Articles of the Barons then. The barons—a group of noblemen—were not amused by the growing authority of the king.

**MAIN IDEA**

The Magna Carta marked a major step toward democratic government in Western Europe.

Since the 1200s and the sealing of the Magna Carta, Britain’s Parliament has met on this site on the Thames River in London. Today, representatives meet in the Houses of Parliament, shown here, next to the clock tower called Big Ben.

**THE GREAT CHARTER**

In the last lesson, you read that kings were regaining their power. **King John** was one in a long line of powerful English kings that began in 1066. In that year, William, Duke of Normandy—a region in France—invaded England and established a strong, centralized monarchy there. When John rose to the throne in 1199, he ruled England and half of present-day France. However, the king soon weakened his position by waging a series of failed, expensive wars.  
  
A group of local barons took advantage of John’s decreased power to stage a rebellion. The barons believed that by raising their taxes the king had violated **common law**. This was a system of law established in the 1100s that sought to ensure that people throughout England received equal treatment.  
  
So, in 1215, the barons forced John to place his seal on their document, which came to be known as the **Magna Carta**, or “Great Charter.” It was meant to be just a contract between the king and his nobles. However, the Magna Carta made the king subject to the law of the land and limited his authority.

**A STEP TOWARD DEMOCRACY**

Although the Magna Carta didn’t benefit ordinary English people at the time, its guarantee of certain individual rights would have a great impact on the development of democracy. The document is recognized as the foundation of English law.  
  
A further step toward democracy—in the form of representative government—took place in 1258. Henry III, John’s son, was king of England at the time. Like his father, he had angered a group of nobles. The nobles overruled Henry’s authority and put together a council of 15 men to advise the king and limit his power. This group of representatives would come to be called a **parliament**.  
  
After King Henry died in 1272, his son Edward I rose to the throne. In 1295, Edward assembled what is considered the first truly representative parliament. The group included two knights from every county and two residents from each town. They passed laws, imposed taxes, and discussed political and judicial matters. From that point on, English kings would have to share their power—whether they liked it or not.

**REVIEW & ASSESS**

1. **READING CHECK**  In what way did the Magna Carta limit the king’s authority?

It made him subject to the law of the land and limited his authority.

1. **ANALYZE CAUSE AND EFFECT**  How did the establishment of a parliament change the government of England?

It forced the king to share power with a group of representatives.

1. **MAKE INFERENCES** Do you think the Magna Carta affected the lives of ordinary people? Why or why not?

No, the document only dealt with the concerns of the upper classes in medieval society.

Teacher Name: Mr. Hendersen Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Class: Social Studies Period #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period #: All

Assignments: Week 1:

• Reading Chapter 11, Section 2.2

Answer Sheet:

**FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

**7.**

**8.**

**9.**

**10.**

**11.**

**12.**

**13.**

**14.**

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**17.**

**18.**

**19.**

**20.**

**21.**

**22.**

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Name of Class: Social Studies Period #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period #: All

Assignments: Week 1:

• Reading Chapter 11, Section 2.2

**23.**

**24.**

**25.**

**26.**

**27.**

**28.**

**29.**

**30.**

**31.**

**32.**

**33.**

**REVIEW & ASSESS**

1. In what way did the Magna Carta limit the king’s authority?
2. ANALYZE CAUSE AND EFFECT How did the establishment of a parliament change the government of England?
3. MAKE INFERENCES Do you think the Magna Carta affected the lives of ordinary people? Why or why not?

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Name of Class: Social Studies Period #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period #: All

Assignments: Week 1:

• Weekly News Updates

**WEEKLY NEWS UPDATES:**

* Please go to BBC World News (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world>) two or three times this week.
* Check the news for regions we have studied this year (China, Middle East, Africa, Europe, and/or your choice).
* Report on the two news items that you found most interesting and write a minimum of two sentences about each.

**News item #1:**

**News Item #2:**