

39. No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any way harmed--nor will we go upon or send upon him--save by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

40. To none will we sell, to none deny or delay, right or justice.

45. We will not make men justices, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs, unless they are such as know the law of the realm, and are minded to observe it rightly.

63. Wherefore we will and firmly decree that the English church shall be free, and that the subjects of our realm shall have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights and concessions, duly and in peace, freely and quietly, fully and entirely, for themselves and their heirs, from us and our heirs, in all matters and in all places, forever, as has been said. Moreover it has been sworn, on our part as well as on the part of the barons, that all these above mentioned provisions shall be observed with good faith and without evil intent...

### **Critical Thinking Questions**

1. What is the most important rule outlined here, according to article 1? (*Remembering*)
2. What is the general idea of article 20? (*Analyzing*)
3. What is article 30 saying? (*Analyzing*)
4. Looking at this document as a whole, what do you think is happening? What *is* this document? (*Analyzing*)
5. Do you think this document will help or hurt the society? **Why?** (*Evaluating*)

### **Constructed Response**

**Directions:** Use the excerpts from the Magna Carta to answer the questions below. You may answer in paragraph form, bulleted form, or in a graphic organizer.

There is a series of protections that are outlined in these articles. List four (4) ways that this document offers protection to the people of England. Then, think back to the ancient civilizations we learned about. How is this document different from documents such as Hammurabi's Code?