



QUICK WRITE!

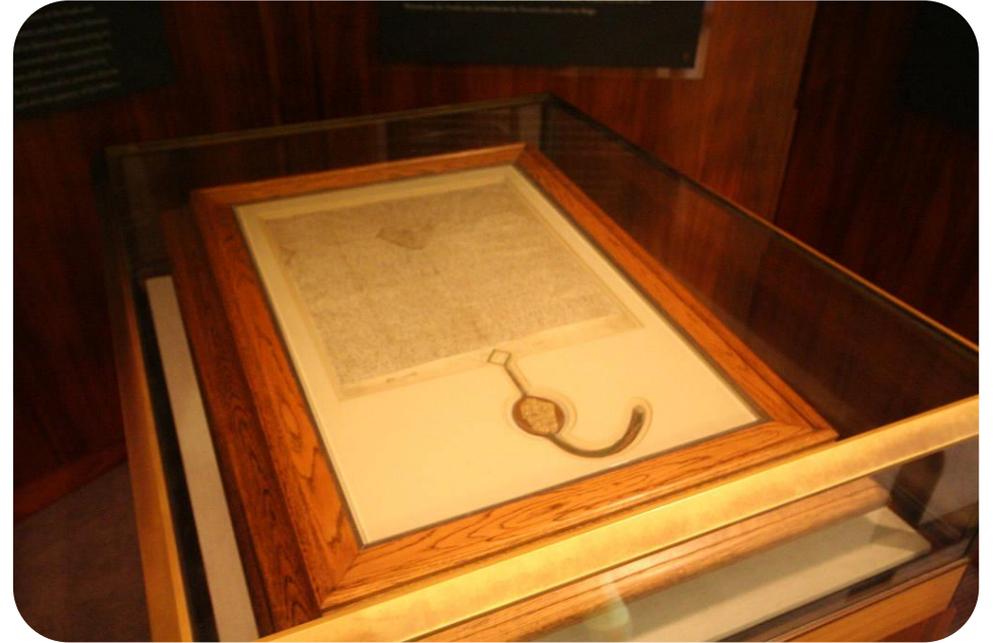
What is the difference between the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights?



Origins of American Government

MAGNA CARTA

- Signed by King John in 1215 as he faced pressure from Barons in a fragile feudal system
- Barons requested rights to property and fair justice
- Limited the Power of the Monarchy
- US Constitution's "Due Process" comes from the Magna Carta



"No freeman shall be taken, imprisoned, disseised, outlawed, banished, or in any way destroyed, nor will We proceed against or prosecute him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land."

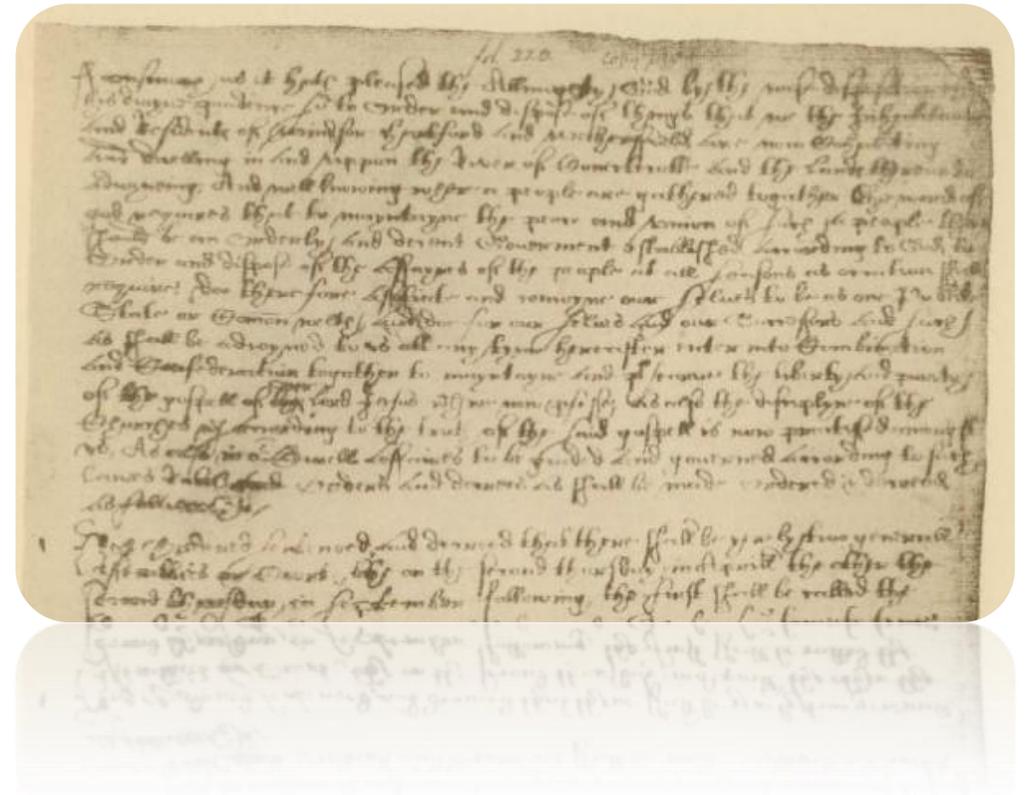
VIRGINIA HOUSE OF BURGESSSES

- Created in 1619 in the Virginia Colony
- Representatives were chosen by election – white, male 17+, landowners were able to vote
- Multi-level legislature with councilors and a governor
- When King George III was upset with the colonies he restricted their power



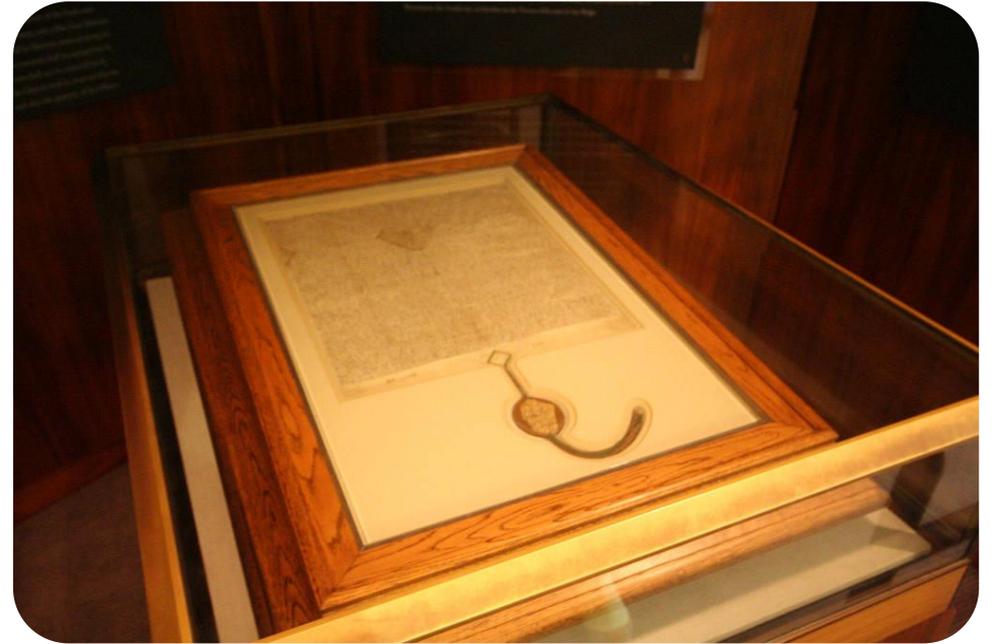
FUNDAMENTAL ORDERS OF CONNECTICUT

- Adopted in 1639
- Created by the Connecticut River Towns
- Established a structure and reach of powers
- Designed a system of law and taxation as well as distribution of money
- Established voting rules and term limits for leaders



FRAME OF GOVERNMENT

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ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS

- Signed by William and Mary after the Glorious Revolution
- Limited power of monarchy and overthrew James II of England
- Established idea of natural rights, trial by jury, and freedom of speech
- Colonists brought these rights with them and were outraged as King George III seemingly broke these rules

40 C. 1, 2. Anno primo GULIELMI & MARIÆ. A. D. 1689.

SESSIO SECUNDA.

Anno Regni GULIELMI & MARIÆ primo.

C A P. I. (35.)

An Act for a Grant to their Majesties of an Aid of two Shillings in the Pound for one Year. EXP.

C A P. II. (36.)

An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.

WHEREAS the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, assembled at Westminster, lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the Estates of the People of this Realm, did upon the thirteenth Day of February in the Year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty-eight, present unto their Majesties, then called and known by the Names and Stile of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, being present in their proper Persons, a certain Declaration in Writing, made by the said Lords and Commons, in the Words following; viz.

WHEREAS the late King James the Second, by the Assistance of divers evil Counsellors, Judges, and Ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom.

1. By assuming and exercising a Power of dispensing with and suspending of Laws, and the Execution of Laws, without Consent of Parliament.
 2. By committing and prosecuting divers worthy Prelates, for humbly petitioning to be excused from concurring to the said assumed Power.
 3. By illusing and causing to be executed a Commission under the Great Seal for erecting a Court called, *The Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes*.
 4. By levying Money for and to the Use of the Crown, by Pretence of Prerogative, for other Time, and in other Manner, than the same was granted by Parliament.
 5. By raising and keeping a Standing Army within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, without Consent of Parliament, and quartering Soldiers contrary to Law.
 6. By causing several good Subjects, being Protestants, to be disarmed, at the same Time when Papists were both armed and employed, contrary to Law.
 7. By violating the Freedom of Election of Members to serve in Parliament.
 8. By Prosecutions in the Court of King's Bench, for Matters and Causes cognizable only in Parliament; and by divers other arbitrary and illegal Courses.
 9. And whereas of late Years, partial, corrupt, and unqualified Persons, have been returned and served on Juries in Trials, and particularly divers Jurors in Trials for High Treason, which were not Freeholders.
 10. And excessive Bail hath been required of Persons committed in criminal Causes, to elude the Benefit of the Laws made for the Liberty of the Subjects.
 11. And excessive Fines have been imposed; and illegal and cruel Punishments inflicted.
 12. And several Grants and Promises made of Fines and Forfeitures, before any Conviction or Judgment against the Persons, upon whom the same were to be levied.
- All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws and Statutes, and Freedom of this Realm.

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THE ENLIGHTENMENT

- C. 1620 – 1780
- Intellectual rebirth of reason, analysis, and individualism
- Philosophes met in coffee houses, salons, and other gathering areas to discuss ideas
- Increase in literacy enabled spread of ideas
- France and Britain prospered: Diderot, Descartes, Bayle, Vico, Kant, Newton, Locke, Voltaire...
- Shift from Monarch controlled thinking to rise of individualism
- Greatly impacted United States Government

