



Values and Attitudes Education for Inclusive Europe
2019-1-BE02-KA201-060238

DEMOCRACY

Magna Carta, the first written constitution in history, is considered as the world's greatest step towards freedom. Magna Carta is a treaty that changed the course of history, in which King John of England (King John Lackland) renounced his unlimited powers and accepted that the law was superior to his own desires.

England in 11th and 12th centuries

Dissatisfaction with royalism began with the Norman siege of England in 1066. With this siege, both the barons and other citizens began to be affected negatively in financial terms. The barons, who gradually lost their wealth, revolted many times before the reign of King John, but the most effective ones were the riots during King John. The reason for this was the cunning, greed, egotism and incompetence of King John in war, the son of King Henry II. This king, who could not limit his own desires and wishes, had wiped out the power of his throne at once, even though he had made a mistake that was beneficial for the world. These unnecessary sanctions brought by King John such as land taxes, customs duties, and military service fees in order to increase his own wealth tired the barons and the people. The Lackland King John, who had problems with Pope Innocent II, confronted both the pope and the barons. The clergy and barons who decided to act together did not cause much of a problem to the king, until the decision was made to exclude England from the sacraments. King John was paying a heavy price for his arrogance with the pope, and The Lackland King, who regretted it, encountered a great surprise on his journey for resolving his problems with the pope. When The Lackland King who faced the King of France Philippe and his army in 1214 returned with a bitter but not surprising defeat, the barons took advantage of this defeat and began to blame King John. The clergy and barons had made a great oath that they would sanction the King, an oath that we will win at any cost. With the first riot that began at Stanford in 1215, the barons captured London on 17 May. Confessing the defeat, The Lackland King signed the "Magna Carta" in the meadow of Runny in 1215. After



it was amended, a certain number of copies were printed and their samples were entrusted to the clergy and noble families.

Although at first, the clergy and nobles benefited from these rights given, all citizens started to benefit from these rights and freedoms over time. Each ascending king had to approve this treaty, and it was approved 44 times in total until the death of Henry V. This agreement, which extends to democracy, was adopted by many countries. Many countries, especially the United States, implemented the articles of this treaty.

The most important articles of Magna Carta

- 1) No free person may be arrested, imprisoned, dispossessed, exiled, or destroyed without resort to the law in force.
- 2) Justice can not be sold or delayed, no free citizen can be deprived of justice.
- 3) No tax, except by law, may be collected by possession or by force without consulting a council of high-ranking churchmen and barons.

Article 39 of Magna Carta

Magna Carta consists of 63 articles and has many important articles, but the importance of article 39 is different. Because Article 39 laid the base of today's legal system.

Article 39: "No free man is to be arrested, or imprisoned, or deprived of property, or declared outlawed, or exiled, or harmed in any way, without being legally judged and convicted by his peers as per the laws of the country."

Results of Magna Carta

- The feudal lords became stronger against the King.
- England passed to the parliamentary system with this agreement.
- It is one of the most important agreements in history, the freedoms given to the people brought along personal rights.



The Survival of the Magna Carta (Great Edict) as a Historical Document

Only four copies of Magna Carta, of which 47 copies were made, have survived.

- 1) One of the copies is in the Salisbury Cathedral
- 2) Two of them are in the British Museum
- 3) One is in Lincoln Cathedral.

In February 2015, the City Council (KCC) announced that researchers had found an original copy of the Magna Carta in a notebook in the archives of the municipality's City History and Library Center (KHLC). Sophie Ambler, a researcher on the Magna Carta Project, noted that the document is the 24th copy of Magna Carta dated from 1215 in the 13th century.



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Lesson Plan DEMOCRACY

TOPIC	DEMOCRACY
IMAGE	
TITLE	DEMOCRACY MOVEMENTS



DETAILS	<p>Aims:</p> <p>To learn Magna Carta</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>To enable young people to make researches about democracy movements in the history</p> <p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students' getting awareness of democracy • Realizing that democracy will provide social order <p>Related Vocabulary:</p> <p>Historic texts, magna carta, research, past</p>
HOW TO USE THIS LESSON:	<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher shares data on the reasons, announcement and results of the Magna Carta (Great Contract-Democracy). 2. The teacher shares the texts and visuals that he has created as a result of his research with the students. 3. Students share their own associations in the light of these data. (Film, book, painting, play, poetry, etc.) 4. The key words related to the subject are determined by the students via reading the Democracy Module of the VAEIE Project, 5. The video on Democracy on the VAEIE platform is watched. 6. Teacher asks questions to the students about the video: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o What message about democracy was conveyed in the movie? o Is the handling of the concept of democracy in the film compatible with social reality? 7. Students exchange ideas about related video of VAEIE Project



MATERIALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VAEIE platform Democracy Module• OOC-Modules• Chart papers and markers• Magna Carta (Great Charter) text and video.
CATEGORY	E-Learning Lesson
TARGET GROUP	13 -17 years old
RELATED SCHOOL SUBJECTS	English, Ethics, European Hours, English as a Second Language, Human Sciences

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