FOUNDING DOCUMENTS TREASURE HUNT

I. DIRECTIONS:
   a. Locate each of the following quotations by using the document handouts - #6A - #6D.
   b. Write the letter of the document on the line to the left of the quote that it matches.
   c. Then CIRCLE 3 quotations found below and, COPY the 3 quotations on to the lines provided on the back.
      * Make sure to include the NUMBER for each quote you use.
   d. Then, in your own words, explain what each quote means.

II. THE FOUR DOCUMENTS ARE:
   A. THE MAGNA CHARTA (CARTA) - DITTO #6A.
   B. THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT - DITTO #6B.
   C. THE PETITION OF RIGHT - DITTO #6C
   D. THE ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS - DITTO #6D.

   _____ 1) "The pretended power of suspending of laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal."
   _____ 2) "No scutage nor aid shall be imposed in our kingdom, unless by the common council of our kingdom."
   _____ 3) "To none will we sell, to none will we deny, to none will we delay right or justice."
   _____ 4) "...no freeman may be taken or imprisoned or be disseized of his freehold or liberties, or his free customs, or be exiled, or in any manner destroyed, but by the lawful judgment of his peers,..."
   _____ 5) "...enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony."
   _____ 6) "The men in our kingdom have and hold the aforesaid liberties, rights, and concessions, well and in peace freely and quietly, fully and entirely, to them and their heirs."
   _____ 7) "... That the English Church shall be free."
   _____ 8) "... having undertaken for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith ..."
   _____ 9) "That the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament."
   _____ 10) "For redress of all grievances and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, Parliament ought to be held frequently."
   _____ 11) "And whereas of late great companies of soldiers and mariners have been dispersed into divers counties of the realm, and the inhabitants against their wills have been compelled to receive them into their houses, and there to suffer them to sojourn. ..."
   _____ 12) "... do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid."
   _____ 13) "That... raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law."
14) "No bailiff . . . shall put any man to his law upon his own simple affirmation, without credible witnesses produced for that purpose."

15) "That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted."

16) "No tallage or aid shall be laid or levied by the king or his heirs in this realm, without the good will and assent of the archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, knights, burgesses, and other the freemen . . . and by authority of parliament . . ."

17) "It is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal."

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3) “To none will we sell, to none will we deny, to none will we delay right or justice.”

4) “... no freeman may be taken or imprisoned or be disseized of his freehold or liberties, or his free customs, or be exiled, or in any manner destroyed, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, ...”

5) “... enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony.”

6) “The men in our kingdom have and hold the aforesaid liberties, rights, and concessions, well and in peace freely and quietly, fully and entirely, to them and their heirs.”

7) “... That the English Church shall be free.”

8) “... having undertaken for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith ...”

9) “The freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament.”

10) “For redress of all grievances and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, Parliament ought to be held frequently.”

11) “And whereas of late great companies of soldiers and mariners have been dispersed into divers counties of the realm, and the inhabitants against their wills have been compelled to receive them into their houses, and there to suffer them to sojourn. ...”

12) “… do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid.”

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17) “It is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.”
Magna Carta - 1215AD
“THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN”

Know ye, that we, in the presence of God… have confirmed for us and our heirs forever:

1. That the English Church shall be free (protection of a religion), and shall have her whole rights and liberties inviolable (protected from sudden change); …

12. No scutage (military tax) nor aid shall be imposed in our kingdom; unless by the common council (advice and consent) of our kingdom (the nobles).

20. A freeman (a person not in debt) shall not be amerced (punished) for a small offense but only according to the degree of the offense. A punishment should fit the crime.

21. Earls and barons (noblemen) shall not be amerced (punished) but by their peers, and according to the degree of the offense. A punishment should fit the crime.

38. No bailiff (police officer)…shall put any man to his law (punish) upon his own simple affirmation (witness), without credible witnesses produced for that purpose.

39. No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dispossessed (confiscation of property) outlawed, or banished, or any way destroyed; nor will we proceed against or prosecute him except by the lawful judgment of his peers (jury of his equals), or by the law of the land.

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

61. …if we (the government) fail in performance of … any of these … the said four barons … shall petition us to have that transgression (abuse) redressed (corrected) without delay.

63. Wherefore our will is, and we firmly command that the Church of England be free, and that the men in our kingdom have and hold the aforesaid liberties, rights, and concessions, well and in peace, freely and quietly, fully and entirely, to them and their heirs, of us and our heirs, . . .
THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

Composed by William Bradford

Adopted November 11, 1620

In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, etc., having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the 11 of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Domini, 1620.

SIGNERS:

John Carver  Edward Tilley  Degory Priest
William Bradford  John Tilley  Thomas Williams
Edward Winslow  Francis Cooke  Gilbert Winslow
William Brewster  Thomas Rogers  Edmund Margesson
Isaac Allerton  Thomas Tinker  Peter Brown
Myles Standish  John Rigsdale  Richard Britteridge
John Alden  Edward Fuller  George Soule
Samuel Fuller  John Turner  Richard Clarke
Christopher Martin  Francis Eaton  Richard Gardinar
William Mullins  James Chilton  John Allerton
William White  John Crackstone  Thomas English
Richard Warren  John Billington  Edward Doty
John Howland  Moses Fletcher  Edward Leister
Stephen Hopkins  John Goodman

DATE: _____, DITTO # 6B.
THE PETITION OF RIGHT

Initiated by Sir Edward Coke and Parliament

June, 1628

The Petition exhibited to his Majesty by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, concerning divers Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, with the King's Majesty's royal answer thereunto in full Parliament.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

I. Humbly show unto our Sovereign Lord the King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, that whereas it is declared and enacted by a statute made in the time of the reign of King Edward I, commonly called Statutum de Tellagio non Concedendo, that no tallage or aid shall be laid or levied by the king or his heirs in this realm, without the good will and assent of the archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, knights, burgesses, and other the freemen of the commonalty of this realm; and by authority of parliament holden in the five-and-twentieth year of the reign of King Edward III, it is declared and enacted, that from thenceforth no person should be compelled to make any loans to the king against his will, because such loans were against reason and the franchise of the land; and by other laws of this realm it is provided, that none should be charged by any charge or imposition called a benevolence, nor by such like charge; by which statutes before mentioned, and other the good laws and statutes of this realm, your subjects have inherited this freedom, that they should not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge not set by common consent, in parliament.

III. And whereas also by the statute called 'The Great Charter of the Liberties of England,' it is declared and enacted, that no freeman may be taken or imprisoned or be disseized of his freehold or liberties, or his free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

V. Nevertheless, against the tenor of the said statutes, and other the good laws and statutes of your realm to that end provided, divers of your subjects have of late been imprisoned without any cause showed; and when for their deliverance they were brought before your justices by your Majesty's writs of habeas corpus, there to undergo and receive as the court should order, and their keepers commanded to certify the causes of their detainer, no cause was certified, but that they were detained by your Majesty's special command, signified by the lords of your Privy Council, and yet were returned back to several prisons, without being charged with anything to which they might make answer according to the law.

VI. And whereas of late great companies of soldiers and mariners have been dispersed into divers counties of the realm, and the inhabitants against their wills have been compelled to receive them into their houses, and there to suffer them to sojourn against the laws and customs of this realm, and to the great grievance and vexation of the people. (PETITION OF RIGHT 1628:8)
THE ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS (1689)
“THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN”

...the said Lords... being now assembled in a full and free representative of this nation... and asserting their ancient rights and liberties, do declare:

1. That the pretended power of suspending of laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without the consent (approval) of Parliament (a representative - legislative body), is illegal.

2. That no freeman (a person who is not in debt; nor a slave) may be taken or imprisoned or dispossessed of his freeholds (property) or liberties, or in any manner destroyed, but by the lawful judgment of his peers in a trial by jury.

4. That levying of money (passing taxes) for the use of the Crown without grant of Parliament, is illegal.

5. That it is the right of the subjects to petition the King and all ... prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.

6. That the raising or keeping a standing (permanent) army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against the law... 

7. That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms (weapons) for their defense suitable to their conditions, and as allowed by law.

8. That the election of members of Parliament ought to be free (no cost).

9. That the freedom of speech, and debates or proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament.

10. That excessive (unfair; too much) bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

13. And that, for redress of all grievances and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently...