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**Magna Carta Laws and Influence to the Historical and Current American Law**

Liberation is a philosophy that is centric to all facets of a constitution mainly because it fosters equality in humanity. During the reign of King John in England, there was a lot of resistance for leadership as well as for loyalty. In the aim of retaining the integrity of the Kingdom, King John introduced the concept of exchanging some of the monarchy rights to loyalty. As a result, the first Charter of rights was developed in 1215 (Klug 56). Progressively it was revised to better versions to the extent that the England colonies such as America incorporated it in during the fight for liberty rights. The Magna Carta also is known as the Charter of Liberty has been the core foundation of the different facets of the constitutional development in America.

**Magna Carta History**

The Liberty Charter was first sealed in 1215 by King John and enshrined limitations to the monarchy since the Barons considered it their shield from harsh rule by the King. The main objective of the king was to rule the Kingdom harmoniously even in the case of compromising the integrity of the powers to avoid the emergence of civil war (Siegard 7). The charter increased the risks of the Barons’ decision to overthrow the king. One of the Clauses in the version of 1215 encompassed the requirement of the Barons to elect 25 representatives amongst them unanimously. The focal point of Clause 61 was ideally to enhance buffer protection from the King's unimpressive decisions.

According to Clause 61, the 25 representatives had the rights of making decisions either in defiance or in agreement with the King’s decisions. However, over the years as the kingship changed, the number of clauses in the charter were either reduced or increased depending on the alignment of interests of the King. A good example is the revision of the Liberty Charter in 1916 that numbered to 42 from 63 clauses in the previous years (Holt, George and John 55). King Henry III after taking the throne considered the allegiance of the Kingdom’s men important although not aligned to monarch’s power limitations by Barons’ involvement in governance.

The 1916 issue of the Magna Carta ignored the clauses of political orientations such as the formation of the 25 representatives. The council focused intensely on the feudal law statement. One of the clauses highly refined was the law of inheritance specifying details of the heir and the conditions of inheriting the property from the deceased. In the 1917 revision of the Magna Carta, the council responsible considered implementing actionable laws of justice. One of the changes involved the annual visit of the assize justice department in the different regions (Breay and Julian 115). Also, the king oriented the intentions of incorporating increased levels of authority. As a result, the council introduced clauses that focused on legislation, frankpledge accountability of peacekeeping operations and the government’s higher percentage of holdings in the land ownership.

After the official declaration by Pope Honorius III that Henry III can inherit the throne since he was of age, the king reissued the final Magna Carta. He focused intensely towards enhancing equality among the citizens by refining the clauses as well as using the charter as a tool. One aspect it was used as a tool is the incorporation of a levy that all citizens were expected to pay to finance the military activities. However, after the final revision of Magna Carta, the council regarded further changes to the charter as factors of decreasing the integrity of its use. The Magna Carta is a legal foundation to the current institutions of law mainly because it was highly considerate of enhancing the liberty of the citizens.

**The Influence of Magna Carta to America’s Legal institutions**

The Charter of liberty was an influence on the constitutional foundation of the American states. As a gear head to equality, Magna Carta was aligned to the development of the due process. In this regard, the citizens were protected by the law essentially from oppression without the involvement of the justice department. In other words, an individual had rights of protection from loss of life, property as well as liberation (Holt, George and John 60). These are facets that are the basic foundations of the Bill of Human Rights. The strength of the due process ideology highly validated the Magna Carta.

As a reassertion instrument, the charter has been utilized by America's states in the development of government structures such as the legislature as well as the senatorial for operational guidelines. Apart from the government structures, the various elements of the charter fostered a judicial process to the American society especially the judicial system. All American citizens are innocent until proven guilty, and an individual accused of a criminal act is deemed to face a jury and the judge for the determination of the cases (Holt, George and John 60). Ideally, the liberty charter has been an influence on the growth and development of an organized American society in the promotion of justice among the citizens. As a result, the government has earned the trust of the citizens in the integrity of governance.

In a historical perspective, the Magna Carta influenced America's governance through different approaches such as the Continental Congress agreements. In the year 1774, the British colonists including America met and established the declaration from the English ruler in regards to their rights as well as the grievances. These declarations encompassed the retention of the colonists’ governments, the jury trial, taxation exceptions and the freedom of liberty, life as well as property (Siegan 15). Ideally, the member states present in the meeting embraced the clauses of the Magna Carta as a utilitarian tool in spearheading the independence.

America's independence was achieved in the framework of liberty rights. In the development of the constitution of Pennsylvania by Benjamin Franklin, James Cannon as well as George Bryan, it comprises of the Magna Carta language. They established a democratic constitution that focused mainly upon the voting rights, unicameral government structure as well as an assembly of the executives. The constitution of Pennsylvania aligned the balanced power structure as an effective tool for enhancing democracy.

Apart from the states' constitutions, the United States Constitution has been an element of influence from Magna Carta constructs. It was a pillar of anchoring for the states through the peoples' consent and rather not an establishment of a confederation of the different states (Klug 80). The national constitution has mainly focused upon uniting the states to a common ground of operation; thus the efficient democratic governance mainly because of incorporation of the facets of Charter of Liberty.

**Conclusion**

The Magna Carta is an essential factor in the studies of legal framework mainly because it forms the core of the different foundational elements. Developed by King John and subjected to various amendments, the charter of liberty has influenced both the Kingdom and the colonists essentially in promoting equality among the people. The Americans utilized its main elements in fostering a harmonized relation with the British colonialists. As a result, the succeeding American governments have applied similar concepts to enhance the efficient and effective governance. Some of the core factors of influence include the Bill of Rights, government structures and essentially the philosophy of due process to protect the American citizens.

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