

## ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS



### Magna Carta 1215 (Great Charter of Freedoms)

The Magna Carta is a royal charter of rights agreed to by King John of **England** at Runnymede, near Windsor on June 1215. It was the first document to put into writing the principle that the king and his government was not above the law. This Great Charter took us further than the Charter of Liberties of Henry I, 1100. There were clauses providing for a free church, reforming law and justice, and controlling the behavior of royal officials. Above all the Magna Carta guaranteed that government, royal or otherwise, would be limited by the written Law of the Land.

### Magna Carta 1297

Confirmation of Charters was issued in Norman French by Edward I in 1297. In 1297, to meet his debts from foreign wars, King Edward I imposed new and harsher taxes, provoking another confrontation with the barons. This resulted not only in the reissue of Magna Carta and the Forest Charter to avoid civil war but for the first time its entry into the official Statute Rolls of England which remains today. Edward's government was not prepared to concede this, they agreed to the issuing of the Confirmation, confirming the previous charters and confirming the principle that taxation should be by consent.

### Observance of due Process of Law 1368

In 1368, the Parliament of **England** passed the Observance of Due Process Law 1368. It is assented and accorded, for the good Governance of the Commons, that no Man be put to answer without Presentment before Justices, or Matter of Record, or by due Process and Writ original, according to the old Law of the Land: And if any Thing from henceforth be done to the contrary, it shall be void in the Law, and holden for Error.

### The Petition of Right 1627

The Petition of Right, passed on 7 June 1628, is an **English** constitutional document setting out specific individual protections against the state and is reportedly of equal value to Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights 1688/9. Following a series of disputes with Parliament over granting taxes in 1627, Charles I imposed "forced loans" and imprisoned those who refused to pay, without trial. This was followed in 1628 by the use of martial law forcing private citizens to feed, clothe and accommodate soldiers and sailors, which implied the King could deprive any individual of property, or freedom, without justification. A Commons committee prepared four "Resolutions", declaring each of these illegal: 1. No taxation without the consent of Parliament. 2. No imprisonment without cause. 3. No quartering of soldiers on subjects. 4. No martial law in peacetime. The Petition remains in force in the united kingdom and parts of the common wealth.

### Declaration of Rights 1688 (Contract)

The Declaration of Rights is a contract written on a scroll (held in the House of Lords) produced by the **English** Lords and Commoners, following the 1688 Glorious Revolution. It was the conclusion to a negotiation between Prince William and Princess Mary and Lords and Commoners. It sets out the wrongs committed by the exiled James II, the rights of English citizens, and the obligation of their monarch. The Declaration of Rights was written into the English Bill of Rights; it became law in December 1689 and is now part of the Constitution of the United Kingdom, similar to the Magna Carta it states forever (it cannot be changed by parliament or the monarchy). This declaration and its 27 heads of terms are equally as important as the Conversion to Statue (Bill). This is referenced in the Commentaries on the Laws of England, the common law of **England** by Sir William Blackstone. It is a common law contract converted to statute with equal weighting. **English Belt and Braces**.

## Below are Common Law Constitutional Rights belonging to the English:



1. The Right of the Realm of England and its Subjects to defend themselves.
2. The Right to a Jury.
3. The Right to remain silent.
4. The Right to Govern ourselves via County, District & Parish Councils.
5. The Right of Property Freehold.
6. The Right to earn a living.
7. The Right to full freedom of navigation and trade.
8. The Right to bring up and protect our Children.
9. The Right of Habeas Corpus.
10. That the pretended Power of Suspending of Laws is illegal.
11. The Right to Assert English ancient Rights and liberties.
12. That the pretended Power of Dispensing with Laws is illegal.
13. The Right to Petition the Monarch. Commitments and Prosecutions for such Petitioning is illegal.
14. That Election of Members of Parliament ought to be free.
15. That levying Money such as Income Tax and VAT (a European Tax) is illegal.
16. Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes and all other Commissions & Courts of like nature e.g. (Sharia) and 'fake online common law courts', are illegal and pernicious.
17. That all Grants and Promises of Fines and Forfeitures of particular person before Conviction are illegal and void, nor excessive Fines imposed nor cruel and unusual Punishments inflicted.
18. And that for Redress of all Greivances, and for the amending, Strengthening and preserving of the Laws Parliaments ought to be held frequently.
19. That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm, so help me God.

Above are Common Law Constitutional Rights removed by the British Establishment!



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### Bill of Rights 1688 (Statute)

The Bill of Rights 1689 is a landmark Act in the Constitutional Law of **England**. Formally an Act declaring the rights and liberties of the subject like freedom of speech, press and religion, and Settling the Succession of the Crown (1689), it is one of the basic instruments of the English Constitution; the result of the long 17th-century struggle between the Stuarts Kings and the English people and Parliament. The Bill of Rights remains in statute and continues to be cited in legal proceedings in the United Kingdom and other commonwealth realms. It has had a long-lasting impact on the role of government in England. It also influenced laws, documents and ideologies in the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and other countries. It came via the Declaration of Rights (contract) and a convention Parliament created it was enacted after the Crown & Parliament Recognition Act 1689. This important Act cannot be repealed or any of its provisions (rights).

### Coronation Oath Act 1688

It was passed in 1689 (New Style; 1688 Old Style). The preamble noted that "by the Law and Ancient Usage of this Realm" the Kings and Queens thereof have taken a Solemn Oath at their Coronations to maintain the Statute Laws and **Customs** of the said Realme and all the People and Inhabitants thereof in their Spirituall and Civill Rights and Properties. But forasmuch as the Oath itselfe on such Occasion has been framed in doubtful Words and Expressions with relation to ancient Laws and Constitutions at this time unknown. It established a single Uniform Oath in all Times to come to be taken by the Kings and Queens of this Realme at their coronation.

### Crown & Parliament Recognition Act 1689 (2 Will & Mary c 1)

Was an Act of the Parliament of **England**. It was designed to confirm the succession to the throne of King William III and Queen Mary II of England and to confirm the validity of the laws passed by the Convention Parliament which had been irregularly convened following the Glorious Revolution and the end of James II's reign. This Act is still wholly in force in England and Wales. (as of 2022).

### Act of Settlement 1701

This English Act of Parliament was passed in 1701 to settle the succession to the English and Irish crowns on protestants only. Anyone who became a Roman Catholic, or who married one, became disqualified to inherit the throne. It placed limits on both the role of foreigners in the **English** government and the power of the monarch with respect to the Parliament of **England**. It remains today one of the main constitutional laws governing the succession not only to the throne of the United Kingdom but to those of the other commonwealth realms, whether by assumption or by patriation.

### 61/295 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People

The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a legally binding (if ratified) resolution passed by the United Nations in 2007. It delineates and defines the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, including their ownership rights to cultural and ceremonial expression, identity, language, employment, health, education, and other issues. Their ownership also extends to the protection of their intellectual and cultural property. The Declaration "emphasizes the rights of Indigenous peoples to maintain and strengthen their own institutions, cultures and traditions (for **England and the English**), and to pursue their development in keeping with their own needs and aspirations." It "prohibits discrimination against indigenous peoples," and it "promotes their full and effective participation in all matters that concern them and their right to remain distinct and to pursue their own visions of economic and social development".

### Union with Scotland Act 1706 | Union with England Act 1707

The Acts of Union 1706/1707 were acts of the **English** and **Scottish** Parliaments that created the British Parliament (a political union, the union of the crowns happened in 1603 which was not political). The Act(s) enshrined English common law and our constitutional laws (from a convention parliament) for England and Roman Law for Scotland, and both nations independent rights prior were protected for the future generations (see also Claim of Rights 1689, Scotland). The British Parliament has purposely encroached on these enshrined and inalienable rights ever since. i.e. British Nationalities Act 1981 eradicated English as a National identity which is unlawful under international law.