VENN DIAGRAM: COMPARE/CONTRAST

ENGLISH BILL of RIGHTS (1689) and the U. S. BILL of RIGHTS (1791)

THE ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS (1689): SIMILARITIES:

These are the most important articles: - Both documents sought to protect.

1. (Royal) power of suspending or executing individual liberties and limiting the

laws without the consent of Parliament is illegal. powers of the government.

2. Dispensing and executing laws by regal - Individual liberties to be protected

authority is illegal. were, for example:

3. A court for religious (= Catholic) causes 1. Freedom of speech.

is illegal and destructive. 2. Freedom to petition the king/

4. Levying taxes for the crown without the government.

permission of Parliament is illegal. 3. Citizens’ right/Parliament’s right

5. English subjects have the right to petition to assemble peacefully.

the king. 4. Citizens’ right to bear arms.

6. There will be no standing army in time of 5. No standing army/no quartering

peace. of soldiers.

7. Protestant subjects may have arms for their 6. No excessive bail.

defense. 7. No cruel or unusual punishment.

8. Free elections of members of Parliament. – The purpose of both documents,

9. Freedom of speech and debates in Parliament. again, was to protect the citizenry

10. No excessive bail, no cruel or unusual from a potential abuse of

punishment. governmental power.

13. Parliament ought to meet frequently;

Parliament insists upon these rights as DIFFERENCES:

undoubted rights and liberties. - The English Bill of Rights

addresses issues related to the

Previously, in 1628, King Charles I had agreed to king versus parliamentary.

the PETITION OF RIGHT, yet later violated that authority.

petition in spirit. He was sentenced to death in 1649 - The U.S. Bill of Rights

for the violation of the Petition of Right. These are addresses issues of how to

the most important provisions from 1628 (you may protect the liberties of

compare and contrast to the provisions of the English individual citizens from

Bill of Rights): potential abuse by the

- No taxation without Parliament’s consent. national government.

- No arbitrary arrest.

- No imprisonment contrary to the Magna Carta.

- Enforcement of habeas corpus rights.

- No imposition of martial law.

- No exemption of public officials from due process.

Keep in mind: England had to go through a very long and bloody English Civil War from 1642 until 1651 before forty years after the execution of Charles I. The English middle class finally seized power in the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION of 1689.

VENN DIAGRAM: COMPARE/CONTRAST

ENGLISH BILL of RIGHTS (1689) and the U. S. BILL of RIGHTS (1791)

BILL OF RIGHTS IN THE U. S. CONSTITUION (1791):

(= the first ten amendments to the U. S. constitution)

1. Freedom of religion, press, speech, assembly,

and petition the government.

2. Right to keep and bear arms.

3. No quartering of soldiers in peacetime.

4. Freedom from search and seizures

(but permitted with a search warrant).

5. Protection of the accused: grand jury;

the accused cannot be witness against himself;

due process of law.

6. Rights of accused persons: right to a speedy

and public trial; to be informed of the

nature of the accusations; right to a lawyer;

witnesses for and against the accused.

7. Trial by jury: right to trial by a jury of his peers.

8. No excessive fines (bail);

no cruel and unusual punishment.

9. Other rights are retained by the people

(= the people are the sovereign).

10. Powers not delegated to the United States

(= the federal government) are reserved for

the states and the people.