

Representative Government Documents

| Documents | Magna Carta | House of Burgesses | Mayflower Compact | Fundamental Orders of Connecticut | Bill of Rights of 1689 |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| Author | <i>English Nobles</i> | <i>Elected settlers (burgesses)</i> | <i>Pilgrim Leaders</i> | <i>Conn. Leaders</i> | <i>Members of Parliament</i> |
| Place & Time | <i>England/1215</i> | <i>Virginia/1619</i> | <i>Massachusetts/1620</i> | <i>Connecticut/1636</i> | <i>England/1689</i> |
| Prior Knowledge | <i>The king was abusing his power</i> | <i>Colonists wanted some self gov't</i> | <i>Pilgrims wanted to avoid struggles of Jamestown</i> | <i>Hooker wanted gov't and church separate</i> | <i>The king was abusing his power</i> |
| Audience | <i>King John</i> | <i>VA Colonists</i> | <i>Pilgrims</i> | <i>Conn. Colonists</i> | <i>William III and Mary II and the people</i> |
| Reason | <i>Limit the power of the king</i> | <i>Set rules and laws</i> | <i>Create a strong gov't and provided leadership</i> | <i>Create a detailed plan of gov't (Montesquieu)</i> | <i>Limit power of monarch</i> |
| The Main Idea | <i>English nobles liberties (rights) were protected</i> | <i>Colonist elected Representatives</i> | <i>Created a social contract (John Locke)</i> | <i>Power of Gov't should belong to the people</i> | <i>Protect individual liberties</i> |
| Significance | <i>No taxes w/o consent and trial by jury</i> | <i>1st representative assembly (legislature)</i> | <i>Set precedent of majority rule in gov't</i> | <i>1st written constitution in 13 colonies</i> | <i>Example for the U.S. Bill of Rights</i> |

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