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| Jan 1215  | John meets the barons in London. The barons demand the restoration of ‘ancient liberties’. No agreement is reached. It is decided to appeal to the Pope. |
| Mar 1215 | The Pope draws up letters that he hopes will resolve the disagreement and writes to the barons forbidding them from plotting against John. |
| 5 May 1215 | The barons formally renounce their allegiance to John. |
| 12 May 1215 | John orders sheriffs to seize the land and property of his enemies and begins to redistribute it. Civil war erupts. |
| 9 Jun 1215 | John meets Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, to try to resolve the crisis. |
| 10 Jun 1215 | John meets a deputation of barons at Runnymede. A draft agreement is drawn up. |
| 15 Jun 1215 | The date on the charter. The royal seal was attached a few days later and copies sent out to the counties. |
| 19 Jun 1215 | The ceremony of peace takes place. Rebel barons marched on Rochester Castle soon afterwards, however. |
| Jun-Jul 1215 | Copies of the charter are sent to the counties. Copies are stored in cathedral churches. |
| Aug 1215 | The Pope annuls the charter and criticises the barons’ rebellion. |
| 1216 | The army of Prince Louis of France arrives in England to support the rebel barons. |
| May 1216 | Prince Louis arrives in England. |
| 19 Oct 1216 | King John dies at Newark, most likely of dysentery. |
| 28 Oct 1216 | King Henry III is crowned at Gloucester. He is just nine years old. The charter is reissued for the first time by loyal barons in Henry’s government in an effort to win support from the rebel barons. |
| Sep 1217 | The Treaty of Lambeth ends the civil war. Prince Louis is given a generous pay-off and returns to France. |
| Nov 1217 | The second reissue of the charter. A ‘Charter of the Forest’ is also issued as a supplement. |
| 1225 | Henry III issues his own version of Magna Carta. He says he does so of his own free choice. |
| 1237 | Henry III reconfirms the 1225 charters. |
| 1253 | The charter is confirmed at Westminster. Witnesses include not just barons, but representatives of the church and town leaders. |
| 1258 | Henry III faces crisis at home and abroad. A bungled deal with the Papacy results in Henry being threatened with excommunication. He faces a rebellion in Wales and discontent from English barons. The Provisions of Oxford create a Privy Council to advise the king. It also establishes that Parliament is to be held three times a year. |
| 1264 | Civil War. Simon de Montfort is victorious at Lewes and set up a new government. Henry III’s son, Edward was taken hostage to ensure peace. |
| 1265 | Edward escapes captivity. Simon de Montfort is defeated and killed at Evesham. Edward takes control of the government from his father. |
| 1265 | The charter is published in the counties. |
| 1272 | Henry III dies while Edward is on crusade. Edward becomes King Edward I. |
| 1274 | Edward I returns to England. |
| 1277-1301 | Edward fights a series of wars to end hopes of Welsh independence and bring Wales into the English legal and administrative system. |
| 1296 | Edward invades and conquers Scotland. |
| 1297 | Edward issues a Confirmation of the Charters which accepts that taxation can only be raised by common consent. |
| 1300 | Edward I reissues the charter. Articles Concerning the Charters set out how the charter will be enforced. |
| 1305 | William Wallace is captured and executed. |
| 1306 | Rebellion by Robert the Bruce of Scotland. |
| 1307 | Edward dies on his way to fight Robert the Bruce. Edward II becomes king. |
| 1310 | Edward II is accused of repeatedly breaking the terms of the charters. The barons appoint the Lord Ordainers to control the interpretation of the terms of Magna Carta. |

**Timeline 1215-1310**