

# The English written Constitution

The English written Constitution is still in full force and protects the Subjects of the realms of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

**The Magna Carta 1215 is still in FULL force, not in part but in its entirety by virtue of four fundamental rights:**

1. It is outside of the jurisdiction of Parliament as it was a treaty and great charter written and sealed prior to parliaments inception.
2. The text of this treaty was between the people and the crown and was for perpetuity.
3. Her Majesty the Queen swore an oath to uphold our ancient laws and customs on 2nd June 1953 at her coronation. This oath further substantiates the original Magna Carta of 1215. It is there to protect subjects of this realm from Tyranny.
4. Betty Boothroyd as Leader of the House of Commons in 1993 stated "There has of course been no amendment to The Bill of Rights 1689 . . . the House is entitled to expect that The Bill of Rights will be fully respected by all those appearing before the courts."

The Declaration of Rights 1688 is a lawful contract. This contract was drawn up after article 61 of the Great Charter had been invoked to seek redress from the illegal tyranny of the Monarch against the people of the realm.

The Bill of Rights 1689 was made a 'statute' by Parliament as a result of the Declaration of Rights 1688 and is a lawful contract between the People, the Monarch, the Parliament and the Judiciary, created to enact as a Constitutional Law the rights set out in both Magna Carta and The Declaration of rights, crucial to these Rights are the Oaths of Office by the Monarch that protect the people of this realm and their Constitutional rights from Tyranny. The Oath of the Monarch is to ensure that our constitution is upheld and not allowed to be reneged or revoked.

In order to be in full lawful rebellion, the people of this realm must have exhausted all lawful means of redress before mass disobedience and armed rebellion becomes lawful under OUR Constitution.

- Parliament: The people have voted to leave the European Union (our entry was unlawful under our constitution). Parliament are abusing the democratic vote through the lack of political unity and truthful commitment to deliver a total withdrawal from the European Union. Parliament is betraying the Constitution and perjuring their oaths of office.
- Judiciary: Judicial review of the European Communities Act has been denied by Judiciary and as such they are perjuring their oaths of office to the Monarch, Instead they align with a Tyrannous Parliament.
- The Monarch was petitioned in 2001 under the terms of Magna Carta 1215 Article 61 (The UK Supreme Court in 2001 dismissed it on the grounds that they deemed it as a 'Freedom of Information Request' outside their remit), again in Oct 2017 a petitioner was unlawfully arrested and prosecuted against their rights granted under The Magna Carta Article 61, Declaration of Rights 1688 and The Bill of Rights 1689 when enacting their rights to petition the Monarch .

Constitutional Law, Ancient Rights and Customs cannot be repealed by any Parliament they can only be revoked jointly by the Monarch and the people. The British Constitution is not, as it is in many countries, codified in a single document but is made up of treaties, conventions, declarations sworn and protected by oath and a corpus of common law.

The Magna Carta 1215 and the Bill of Rights 1689 are important fundamental elements of our British Constitution which is the basis of law across the United Kingdom (Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and England).

The British Constitution is the foundation of law in many countries across the world as a basis for Democratic Government, which includes the current Commonwealth countries [comprising of 52 countries, across all continents. The Commonwealth countries have a combined population of 2.3 billion people, almost a third of the world population], along with 4 ex Commonwealth countries and also the United States of America whom decided to 'adopt' the English Constitution into their Constitution in 1787 and into their Bill of Rights in 1789.

The term 'British Constitution' relates to the formation of laws across the centuries, initially devised during the reign of King Alfred in England 871-899 (also referred to as Alfred the Great) whom established a code of laws and a reformed coinage across his realm. In the reign of King John 1199-1216, as a result of military conflict with Barons of the land, a subsequent peace treaty was formed and the Magna Carta (Great Charter) was compiled with King John appending his seal of approval at Runnymede in 1215. [Ref.1]

Clause 1 of the Magna Carta 1215 clearly states "We {Monarch} have also granted to all freemen of our kingdom, for us and our heirs forever, all of the underwritten liberties, to be had and held by them and their heirs, of us and our heirs forever".

The 1215 Magna Carta consists of 63 'clauses' covering law, liberty and the church.[Ref.2] It is a matter of immense importance in relation to the current demise of our Democracy that the 1215 Magna Carta is respected and upheld as lawful relevance within our current UK basis of Law.

Clause 61 of the 1215 Magna Carta is of particular relevance because it appertains to the right of 'Petition the Monarch/Lawful Rebellion'[Ref.3]. Clause 61 fundamentally states "that is to say, if we, or our Judiciary, or our bailiffs, or any of our officers, shall have injured any one in any thing, or shall have violated any article of the peace or security, and the injury shall have been shown to four of the aforesaid twenty-five Barons, the said four Barons shall come to us, or to our Judiciary if we be out of the kingdom, and making known to us the excess committed, petition that we cause that excess to be redressed without delay, all those of our land, who, of themselves, and of their own accord, are unwilling to swear to the twenty-five Barons, to distress and harass us together with them, we will compel them by our command, to swear as aforesaid". This is the fundamental to 'Petitioning the Monarch/Lawful Rebellion'.

1689 William III – Declaration of Rights – Following the Glorious Revolution, William of Orange was chosen to rule England by the true representatives of the people. This produced the Declaration of Rights. William of Orange was asked to come to England via the right of rebellion under article 61 of the Magna Carta.

1689 The Bill of Rights – [Ref.4]The new Parliament immediately passed the Declaration of Rights into law called the Bill of Rights. This contained two codicils:

The first codicil stated that any amendment after 23 September 1689 would be unlawful.

The second codicil was that the Bill of Rights was for all time ( in perpetuity) as it can only be changed by the People (not parliament) in joint agreement with the reigning Monarch.

The following section of the Bill of Rights 1689 is taken from [Ref.5] and states the following:

"And I doe declare That noe Forreigne Prince Person Prelate, State or Potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction Power Superiority Preeminence or Authoritie Ecclesiasticall or Spirituall within this Realme Soe helpe me God."

In other words, the British may not be ruled in any way, shape or form by any foreign entity. So, it can clearly be seen that the European Communities Act (ECA) 1973 and every EU treaty imposed upon us by Parliament ever since are unconstitutional. This is evidence that our present Monarch has broken her Coronation Oath, by giving Royal Assent to the ECA and to all the EU Treaties ever since.

Other constitutional rights given by these contracts –

- The right to petition the Sovereign
- Free men cannot be imprisoned without cause
- The Government cannot arrest any man because he disagrees with the Government's policies
- Habeas corpus is not to be denied (innocent until proven guilty, and your right to report unlawful detention to a court)
- No person will be compelled to make loans to the King, and there will be no tax without the approval of Parliament
- Soldiers and sailors will not be billeted on civilians
- Government will not impose martial law during peacetime.
- The right to bear arms
  - The right to bear arms gives every person the right to self defence using reasonable force, including deadly force if appropriate. Using tragic events as an excuse to remove that right has historically been the work of governments with good reason to fear their people – governments intent on some kind of future totalitarian control of their populations.