

HISTORICAL RIGHTS (1)

THE CHARTER OF LIBERTIES (1100)

Liberties granted by the Crown, binding the Crown and the Crown's Heirs "in perpetuity" i.e. for ever.

The Charter of Liberties (1100) was issued by King Henry I on his ascension to the throne of England, at London on his Coronation. Henry I swore a Coronation Oath to We the People at his Coronation to uphold the law (including, therefore, the Charter of Liberties (1100)). The fact of its existence and the wording thereof of the Charter of Liberties (1100) was confirmed by King Edward I in paragraph 1 of the Great Charter of the Liberties of England, and of the Liberties of the Forest (1297) CHAPTER 9 25 Edw 1 cc 1 9 29.- (short title: Magna Carta (1297) which states that King Edward I had "seen the Great Charter of the Lord Henry sometimes King of England" of the "Liberties of England" as follows:

"EDWARD by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Guyan, [to all Archbishops, Bishops, &c.] We have seen the Great Charter of the Lord Henry [1100] sometimes King of England, our Father, of the Liberties of England in these words:..."

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/paragraph/p1;>

The wording of the Charter of Liberties (1100) is cited in paragraph 2 of the Magna Carta (1297), which enshrines the Charter of Liberties (1100) **into Statute law and remains current.**

The Charter enshrines the binding Covenant made by King Henry I (and his heirs and successors i.e. the Royal line - the Crown) to We the People to

"give and grant" to "all Freemen of this our Realm" "these Liberties" to be "kept in our Kingdom of England" "for ever" i.e. in perpetuity. The Covenant was made "unto the honour of Almighty God" and "for the salvation of our souls" and "the souls of our Progenitors and Successors" i.e. the Royal line.

The wording of the Charter of Liberties (1100) is as follows:

"HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Guyan, and Earl of Anjou, to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Sheriffs, Provosts, Officers, and to all Bailiffs, and other our faithful Subjects, which shall see this present Charter, Greeting:

Know Ye, that We, unto the honour of Almighty God, and for the salvation of [our souls and] the souls of our Progenitors and Successors [Kings of England,] to the advancement of Holy Church and amendment of our Realm, of our mere and free will, have given and granted to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, and to all [Freemen] of this our Realm, these Liberties following, to be kept in our Kingdom of England for ever."

(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/paragraph/p2>; and

https://archive.org/stream/pdfy-uS6dgJSBYfcMp3x_/The%20Charter%20Of%20Liberties%20Of%20King%20Henry%20I%20%281100%29_djvu.txt; and

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/paragraph/p1>

HISTORICAL RIGHTS (2)

THE CARTA LIBERTATUM (1215) - (also known as the MAGNA CARTA (1215))

The “Carta Libertatum” (1215) or “The Charter of Liberties” (also known as “the Magna Carta (1215)”) , was a Charter of Liberties made between King John I and the Barons of England on behalf of We the People, signed by King John I at Runnymede, England on 15th June 1215. The Carta Libertatum (1215) **set out the laws which the king and everyone else had to follow.** Chapter 29, reads:

“NO free man shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any other wise destroyed; nor will We not pass upon him, nor [condemn him,] but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right.”

(emphasis added)

(translated from the original Latin)

<https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/digital-law-library/judges-speeches/justice-raises/raises-j-20151009>; and

The Carta Libertatum (1215) was annulled by the Pope shortly after it was signed but was reissued in (1216), (1217) by the King's regent and reissued in (1225) under the King's own Great Seal, thereby confirming the King's freely given consent to the Charter. The **Magna Carta (1297) was enshrined in Statute law - including chapter 29 from the Carta Libertatum (1215) and remains current Statute law.**

You can see that this remains a current statute law by visiting

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/section/XXIX/1991-02-01>

Here is a screen shot

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/section/XXIX/1991-02-01

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Magna Carta (1297)

Acts of the English Parliament ▶ 1297 c. 9 (Regnal. 25_Edw_1_cc_1_9_29) ▶ Section XXIX

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Changes over time for: Section XXIX

01/02/1991 Point in time

01/02/1991

Status: Point in time view as at 01/02/1991.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Magna Carta (1297), Section XXIX.

XXIX Imprisonment, &c. contrary to Law. Administration of Justice.

NO Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any other wise destroyed; nor will We not pass upon him, nor [X¹ condemn him,] but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right.

“these Liberties following, to be kept in our Kingdom of England for ever.”

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/paragraph/p2/1991-02-01

Magna Carta (1297)

Acts of the English Parliament ▶ 1297 c. 9 (Regnal. 25_Edw_1_cc_1_9_29) ▶

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Magna Carta (1297).

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Guyan, and Earl of Anjou, to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Sheriffs, Provosts, Officers, and to all Bailiffs, and other our faithful Subjects, which shall see this present Charter, Greeting: Know Ye, that We, unto the honour of Almighty God, and for the salvation of (X¹) the souls of our Progenitors and Successors [Kings of England,] to the advancement of Holy Church and amendment of our Realm, of our meer and free will, have given and granted to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, and to all [Freemen] of this our Realm, these Liberties following, to be kept in our Kingdom of England for ever.

Editorial Information

X¹ Variant reading of the text noted in *The Statutes of the Realm* as follows: *our Soul and*

Notice the last words - this law still stands, and is binding **FOR EVER** in Kingdom of England. For ever means it cannot be repealed or overturned – regardless of which bureaucrats happen to be in power.

This law states that you cannot be imprisoned (i.e. quarantine), or have your property removed, or be outlawed or exiled, or be harmed (destroyed in any way) except by the lawful judgement of your peers. In other words by lawful and democratic process – **not by decree**.

This should be noted, especially in regard to –

1. the imminent introduction of a **Pandemic Treaty** in 2024, whereby WHO member states surrender sovereignty to an unelected body – the WHO – delegating to them the sole right to declare a pandemic, and decree what measures are mandated globally – including the forceful inoculation with untested, unsafe, ineffective and demonstrably dangerous mRNA injections, forced lockdowns and destruction of businesses, restrictions on free movement, restrictions on access to employment, education, medical treatment, masking, forced quarantine for non-compliant, and social isolation (distancing).
2. the imminent introduction of **Central Bank Digital Currency** (CBDC) to decree who shall have access to currency based upon compliance with decreed policies and with the degree to which your opinions agree with a government narrative.
3. the imminent introduction of **digital identity**, which can be used to exclude groups and individuals from access to public spaces, internet, services, and the fundamental necessities for living.

All these are in flagrant contravention of the most fundamental body of established law – the Magna Carta, which, as you have seen, is **CURRENT STATUTE LAW**.

HABEUS CORPUS ACT (1679)

Chapter 29 of the Magna Carta (1215) is enshrined further in current UK Statute law in the Habeus Corpus Act 1679 CHAPTER 2 31

Chapter 2 **binds the crown to obeying the law** and provides further security for the "Liberty of the Subject", The introductory text states that it is:

"An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject and for Prevention of Imprisonments beyond the Seas."

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Cha2/31/2/contents>

HISTORICAL RIGHTS (3)

THE MAGNA CARTA (1225)

Upon becoming an adult in February 1225, King Henry III reissued the Magna Carta (1225) under his seal - the Great Seal of Henry III - **binding himself and his heirs "in perpetuity"**. The authentication with the Great Seal of Henry III removed, once and for all, any suggestion that the Magna Carta's liberties were the product of coercion. **In exchange**, the People agreed to a "tax on moveables" to fund the King's campaign to defend his lands in Gascony, France. **The Magna Carta (1225) is a legally binding contract between the Crown and We the People, with financial consideration paid by We the People for the benefit of the Rights and Liberties granted under the contract. This legal position is confirmed in the Magna Carta (1297) which is current statute law (see below).**

<https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/digital-law-library/judges-speeches/justice-rares/rares-j-20151009> - paragraph [10]

<https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/magna-carta-1225>; and

The UK Government states that the "Magna Carta set out the laws **which the king and everyone else had to follow**" and that "Copies of Magna Carta were sent out to be read out in each county of England so that everyone knew of its existence."

<https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/originsofparliament/birthofparliament/overview/magnacarta/magnacartaclauses/>

Chapter 1 of "The Great Charter of the Liberties of England" - Magna Carta - (1225) provided that the King had:

"granted to all free-men of our kingdom ... for ever, all the liberties written out below ..."

This Covenant was incorporated into chapter 1 with the King's Covenant that the Church of England should be free and **"shall have all her whole Rights and Liberties inviolable."**

<https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/digital-law-library/judges-speeches/justice-rares/rares-j-20151009>

Under the Magna Carta (1225), **all merchants, unless publicly prohibited beforehand, could safely and securely enter, leave and travel through England by land and water to buy and sell, without any unjust exactions, except in time of war** - an early recognition of the importance of, relatively, free trade and movement.

<https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/digital-law-library/judges-speeches/justice-rares/rares-j-20151009>

Note, "15 minute cities" are a flagrant breach of this clause, and therefore highly illegal, as are

also all restrictions forcing merchants to close their businesses and stay at home.

Note also that merchants must be allowed to enter and leave England by water. So restrictions on foreign travel are strictly prohibited.

Chapter 9 of the Magna Carta (1225) granted, **first, the City of London all its old liberties and customs and, secondly, gave the same to all of the cities, boroughs, towns and the Barons of the Five [or Cinque] Ports.** This is current law, as enshrined in current Statute law under section IX of the Magna Carta (1297) as follows:

"IX Liberties of London, &c.

THE City of London shall have all the old Liberties and Customs [which it hath been used to have]. Moreover We will and grant, that all other Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and the Barons of the Five Ports, and all other Ports, **shall have all their Liberties and free Customs.**"
(emphasis added)

<https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/digital-law-library/judges-speeches/justice-rares/rares-j-20151009> -para [17]
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/section/IX>; and

The concluding saving clause of the Magna Carta (1225) provided that:

“[A]nd if anything be procured by any person contrary to the premises, it shall be had of no force or effect”.

Thus, the King himself ensured, that by his own promise he would obey the law. This clause also provides that **no law or action taken to derogate from the provisions of the Magna Carta (1225) would be legal and would have no legal effect.**

<https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/digital-law-library/judges-speeches/justice-rares/rares-j-20151009> - para [22]

Note this last clause. Any law or action passed that undermines the provisions laid out in the Magna Carta is itself ILLEGAL and of NO LEGAL EFFECT.

HISTORICAL RIGHTS (4)

THE MAGNA CARTA (1297) - THE GREAT CHARTER OF THE LIBERTIES OF ENGLAND, AND OF THE LIBERTIES OF THE FOREST

The Magna Carta (1297) is a legally binding contract between the Crown and We the People, with financial consideration paid by We the People of a "fifteenth part of their moveables" for the legally enforceable benefit of the Rights and Liberties granted under the contract.

The Magna Carta (1297) was granted **"for ever"** i.e. **in perpetuity**, thereby binding the Crown and its Heirs and Successors for ever.

It remains current Statute law.

After 1225, monarchs regularly confirmed the Magna Carta, and Edward I **confirmed the Magna Carta again in 1297 in the Confirmation of the Charters (1297) - in exchange for another tax on moveables provided by the People, thereby creating a legally binding contract "for ever" i.e. in perpetuity.** The Magna Carta (1297) CHAPTER 9 25 Edw 1 cc 1 9 29 was entered on to England's statute roll book, where it **remains as current Statute law.**

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/contents>

<https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/digital-law-library/judges-speeches/justice-rares/rare-j-20151009> - para [22]

<https://www.bloomsbury.com/uk/search/?q=Magna%20Carta%20uncovered>.

King Edward I at Westminster confirmed and granted the Charter of Liberties i.e. the "free Liberties" and "free Custom" which "they have had in time passed" to **"all Persons"**- entitled **"THE GREAT CHARTER OF THE LIBERTIES OF ENGLAND, AND OF THE LIBERTIES OF THE FOREST"** on the twenty-eighth day of March in the twenty-eighth year of his Reign - the "Magna Carta (1297)". **It is current UK Statute law.**

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/contents>

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Magna Carta (1297) cite the Charter of Liberties (1100) inter alia:

"Know Ye, that We, unto the honour of Almighty God, and for the salvation of [our souls and] the souls of our Progenitors and Successors [Kings of England,] to the advancement of Holy Church and amendment of our Realm, of our meer and free will, have given and granted to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, and to all [Freemen] of this our Realm, these Liberties following, to be kept in our Kingdom of England for ever."

(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/paragraph/p1>,

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/paragraph/p2>

Section 1 of the Magna Carta (1297) states that King Edward I has **"granted and given"** to **"all**

the Freemen of our Realm" thereby binding him and his heirs **"for ever"** i.e. in perpetuity these **"Liberties"** "for ever" - i.e. in perpetuity -

I Confirmation of Liberties.

FIRST, We have granted to God, and by this our present Charter have confirmed, for Us and our Heirs for ever, that the Church of England shall be free, and shall have all her whole Rights and Liberties inviolable.

We have granted also, and given to all the Freemen of our Realm, for Us and our Heirs for ever, these Liberties under - written, to have and to hold to them and their Heirs, of Us and our Heirs for ever.

(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/section/I>

Section 29 of the Magna Carta (1297) states:

" XXIX Imprisonment, &c. contrary to Law. Administration of Justice.

NO Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any other wise destroyed; nor will We not pass upon him, nor [condemn him,] but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right."

(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/section/XXIX>

General Saving provisions of the Magna Carta (1297) - no right for the Crown or any person to derogate from a Person's "free Liberties" and "free Customs" which are "holden within this Realm"- any such derogation to be null and void and of no effect

The following "General Saving" provisions and the "Observance of these Liberties" remain as current UK Statute law. King Edward I **"reserved to"** "all Persons" their **"free Liberties"** and **"free Customs"** which the Crown had granted to be "holden within this our Realm". Edward I promised that he and his heirs will **"observe the same against all Persons, in like-wise."** i.e. **all persons are equal under the law.** " In return, Edward I received consideration from the people a "Fifteenth Part of all their moveables" thereby forming a legally binding contract. These provisions are found under the "wrapper" provisions of the Magna Carta (1297) inter alia:

"General Saving. Observance of these Liberties. Subsidy, in respect of this Charter and Charter of the Forest.

Reserving to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Templars, Hospitallers, Earls, Barons, and **all Persons**, as well Spiritual as Temporal, **all their [free Liberties] and free Customs, which they have had in time passed.**

And all these Customs and Liberties aforesaid, which We have granted to be holden within this our Realm, [as much as appertaineth to Us and our Heirs, we shall observe; and]

all Men of this our Realm, as well Spiritual as Temporal, [as much as in them is, shall observe the same against all Persons, in like- wise.]

And for this **our Gift and Grant of these Liberties, and of other contained in our Charter of Liberties of our Forest**, the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, Freeholders, and other **our Subjects**, have given unto Us the Fifteenth Part of all their Movables.

And We have granted unto them on the other part, that neither We nor our Heirs shall procure or do anything whereby the Liberties in this Charter contained shall be infringed or broken.

And if anything be procured by any person contrary to the premises, it shall be had of no force nor effect."

.....

We, Ratifying and approving these Gifts and Grants aforesaid, confirm and make strong all the same for Us and our Heirs perpetually, and by the Tenor of these Presents do renew the same:

Willing and granting for Us and our Heirs, that [this Charter and] all and singular his Articles for ever shall be steadfastly, firmly, and inviolably observed;

[and if] any Article in the same Charter contained yet hitherto peradventure hath not been kept **[We will and by authority royal command from henceforth firmly they be observed]**.

In Witness whereof **We have caused these our Letters Patents to be made.**

[Edward our son at Westminster, the twenty-eighth day of March in the twenty-eighth year of our Reign.]"
(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/section/wrapper1>

HISTORICAL RIGHTS (5)

CONFIRMATION OF THE CHARTERS (1297)

King Edward confirmed the Charter of Liberties in the Confirmation of the Charters Act (1297) CHAPTER 6 25 Edw 1 cc 1 6. It is current Statute law. Section 1 states:

"I Confirmation of the Charters. Publication thereof.

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Guyan, To All those that these present Letters shall hear or see, Greeting. Know Ye that We, to the honour of God, and of Holy Church, and to the Profit of our Realm, **have granted for us and our Heirs**, that **the Charter of Liberties, . . . which were made by Common Assent of all the Realm**, in the time of King Henry our Father, **shall be kept in every point without breach.**

And We will that . . . our Justices, Sheriffs, Mayors, and other Ministers, which under Us have the Laws of our Land to guide, [shall allow the said Charters pleaded before them in Judgment in all their points;] that is to wit, the Great Charter as the Common Law, . . . "

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc16/25/6/section/I>

HISTORICAL RIGHTS (6)

THE STATUTE OF THE FIFTH (1351)

The Statute of the Fifth was passed by King Edward III at London on 10th October 1351. Section IV of the Statute the Fifth (1351) is current UK Statute law. It states:

"IV None shall be taken upon Suggestion without lawful Presentment; nor disfranchised, but by Course of Law.

"Whereas it is contained in the Great Charter of the Franchises of England, [the Magna Carta (1297)] that **none shall be imprisoned nor put out of his Freehold, nor of his Franchises nor free Custom, unless it be by the Law of the Land;**

It is accorded assented, and stablished, That from henceforth none shall be taken by Petition or Suggestion made to our Lord the King, or to his Council, unless it be by Indictment or Presentment of good and lawful People of the same neighbourhood where such Deeds be done, in due Manner, or **by Process made by Writ original at the Common Law;** nor that none be out of his Franchises, nor of his Freeholds, unless he be duly brought into answer, and forejudged of the same by the Course of the Law;

and if any-thing be done against the same, it shall be redressed and holden for none."
(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw3Stat5/25/4/section/IV>; and

Section VI of the Confirmation of the Charters Act (1297) is current Statute law and states:

"VI No Aids or Prises shall be taken but by Consent of the Realm.

MOREOVER **we have granted for Us and our Heirs as well to** Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and other Folk of Holy Church, as also to Earls, Barons, and to **all the Communalty of the Land,** that for no business from henceforth we shall take such manner of Aids, Tasks, nor Prises, **but by the common assent of the Realm, and for the common profit thereof,** saving the ancient Aids and Prises due and accustomed."

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc16/25/6/section/VI>; and

Section XI of the Confirmation of the Charters Act (1297) is current Statute law and states:

"X1 And **Be it Remembered this same Charter, in the same Terms, word for word, was sealed in Flanders under the King's Great Seal,** that is to say, at Ghent the fifth day of November in the twenty-fifth year of the Reign of our aforesaid Lord the King, and sent into England."

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc16/25/6/section/wrapper1>

When we consider the plandemic – people have been imprisoned (quarantined) and subjected to assault (forced /coerced medical treatment), without any recourse to law.

There has been no evidence provided that

1. the unvaccinated have demonstrated any intent to harm others
2. the unvaccinated have caused any actual harm
3. No evidence has been provided that the unvaccinated are asymptomatic carriers

So in the complete absence of scientific evidence, imprisonments and harms have been afflicted upon the population.

HISTORICAL RIGHTS (7)

THE LIBERTY OF SUBJECT ACT (1354)

The Liberty of Subject Act (1354) 28 Edw III c 3 was passed in the reign of King Edward III and is current Statute law. Section III provides that:

"III None shall be condemned without due Process of Law.

"no Man of what Estate or Condition that he be, shall be put out of Land or Tenement, nor taken, nor imprisoned, nor disinherited, nor put to Death, without being brought in Answer by due Process of the Law."

(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw3/28/3>

https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/digital-law-library/judges-speeches/justice-raises/raises-j-20151009#_ftn4- para [25] ; and

This rule states that evidence must be provided – and the accused allowed to defend himself with counter-evidence – before a jury of unbiased peers.

In the case of the Plandemic, this would mean a fair appraisal of both sides of the argument, and a jury consisting of scientists and doctors who had not been threatened into silence, or subjected to extensive media propaganda.

HISTORICAL RIGHTS (8)

CONFIRMATION OF THE CHARTERS AND STATUTES (1416)

Confirmation of the Charters and Statutes (1416) 1416 CHAPTER 1 4 Hen 5 Stat 2 confirms that the "Great Charter" and "all other Statutes and Ordinances made in his Time" and "in the Times of his noble Progenitors Kings of England" and "not repealed" "**shall be firmly held and kept in all Points**" - at section 1:

"I Charters and Statutes confirmed.

FIRST, That the Great Charter, . . . F1, and all other Statutes and Ordinances made in his Time, and in the Times of his noble Progenitors Kings of England, and not repealed, shall be firmly holden and kept in all Points."

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Hen5Stat2/4/1/section/I>

HISTORICAL RIGHTS (9)

CONFIRMATION OF LIBERTIES (1423)

King Henry VI confirmed to "all the King's People" and also "all the Cities and Boroughs" that they shall "have and enjoy" all their "Liberties and Franchises" "well used". The King also confirmed that these "Liberties and Franchises well used" "shall not be repealed, nor by the Common Law are repeal-able". This Confirmation was enshrined in the Confirmation of Liberties Act (1423) CHAPTER 1 2 Hen 6 and is current Statute law. Section 1 of the Confirmation of Liberties Act (1423) states:

"I **Liberties confirmed.**

FIRST, That Holy Church, and all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and all other the King's People, having Liberties and Franchises, and also all the Cities and Boroughs shall have and enjoy all their Liberties and Franchises well used, and not repealed, nor by the Common Law repeal-able."

(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Hen6/2/1/section/I>; and

"Rex Debet Esse Sub Lege, Quia Lex Facit Regem" - "The king should be subject to the law for the law makes the king."

<https://www.duhaime.org/Legal-Dictionary/Term/RexDebetEsseSubLegeQuiaLexFacitRegem>

Sir Edward Coke, the then Lord Chief Justice, wrote in "Prohibitions del Roy", that in 1607, he had told King James I that:

"...His Majesty was not learned in the laws of his realm of England, and causes which concern the life, or inheritance, or goods, or fortunes of his subjects, are not to be decided by natural reason but by the artificial reason and judgment of law... and: that the law was the golden met-wand and measure to try the causes of the subjects; and which protected his Majesty in safety and peace: with which the King was greatly offended, and said, that then he should be under the law, which was treason to affirm, as he said ; to which I said, that Bracton saith, **quod Rex non debet esse sub homine, sed sub Deo et lege."**

Translation:

"The king is under no man, yet he is under God and the law, for the law makes the king."

[https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/digital-law-library/judges-speeches/justice-raises/raises-j-20151009#_ftn4-](https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/digital-law-library/judges-speeches/justice-raises/raises-j-20151009#_ftn4)

Bracton was an English Judge who died in 1258.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/25721291>

The liberties of the King's people are not repeal-able. There are no conditions under which it is right to imprison a man or medically assault him without provision of evidence from both the accuser and the defendant before an unbiased jury of peers.

These liberties are not repeal-able, so must always be upheld.

HISTORICAL RIGHTS (10)

The Petition of Right [1627]

The Petition of Right [1627] 1627 CHAPTER 1 3 Cha 1 concerns the "Rights and Liberties" of the individual. It is current Statute law. Section VIII contains We the People's Petition of our Rights and Liberties to the Crown seeking redress.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Cha1/3/1/section/VIII>

HISTORICAL RIGHTS (11)

THE BILLOF RIGHTS (1688)

The Bill of Rights [1688] is an Act of Parliament declaring the "**Rights and Liberties**" of the "Subject" as at that date. The Bill of Rights (1688) is an Act of Parliament and **is current Statute law**, despite being called a "Bill". The Bill of Rights (1688) recites previous Human Rights and Liberties confirmed and enshrined in Usages, Customs, Common law, Statutes and previous Charters of Liberties prior to 1688 (see above). The Bill of Rights 1688 states, inter alia:

"An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crowne."

(17th Century English) (emphasis added).

The introduction to the Bill of Rights [1688] confirms that "**the Subject**" has "**antient Rights and Liberties**" under the title "**The Subject's Rights**".

https://archive.org/stream/pdfy-uS6dgJSBYfcMp3x_/The%20Charter%20Of%20Liberties%20Of%20King%20Henry%20I%20%281100%29_djvu.txt
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/WillandMarSess2/1/2/introduction>; and

The Bill of Rights 1688 sets out that "**Subjects' Liberties to be allowed**" and that "**Ministers hereafter to serve according to the same**".

https://archive.org/stream/pdfy-uS6dgJSBYfcMp3x_/The%20Charter%20Of%20Liberties%20Of%20King%20Henry%20I%20%281100%29_djvu.txt
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/WillandMarSess2/1/2/introduction>; ; and

The Bill of Rights 1688 places limits on the powers of the Crown. Section I of the Bill of Rights requires that the **King and or Queen swears a Declaration according to the wording of 30 Car. II. [1678]** ie Charles II, 1678: (Stat. 2.) "An Act for the more effectual preserving the Kings Person and Government by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parlyament." i.e. that **the King and or Queen and or Ministers and others must swear under Oath that they are a Protestant and will Declare that they will uphold our Protestant religion as established by law**. (see the Declaration sworn, made and signed by Queen Elizabeth II in accordance with the wording enshrined in the Accession Declaration Act 1910 on 4th November 1952 (below).

- in Statutes of the Realm: Volume 5, 1628-80, ed. John Raithby (s.l, 1819), pp. 894-896. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/statutes-realm/vol5/pp894-896> [accessed 8 November 2021].; and

The Protestant Religion must be upheld by the King and Queen. The Protestant religion requires no person should be treated unjustly – a fair trial must be accorded them.