

Magna Carta Through Time

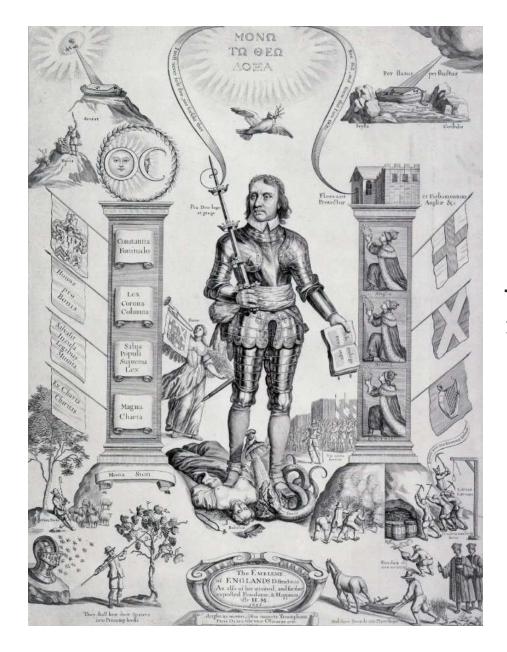




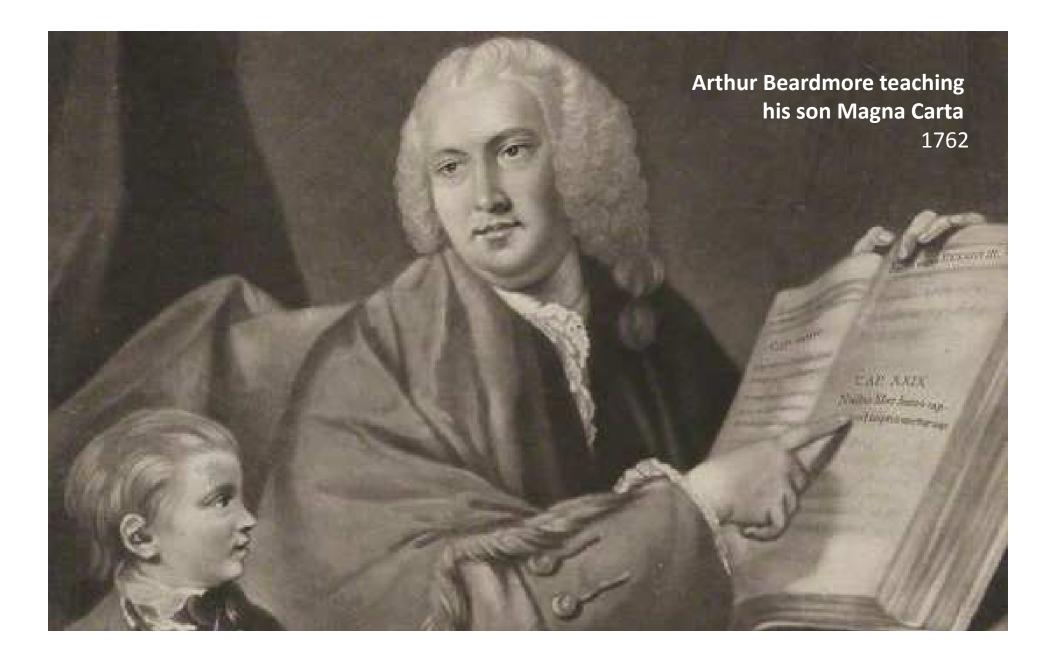


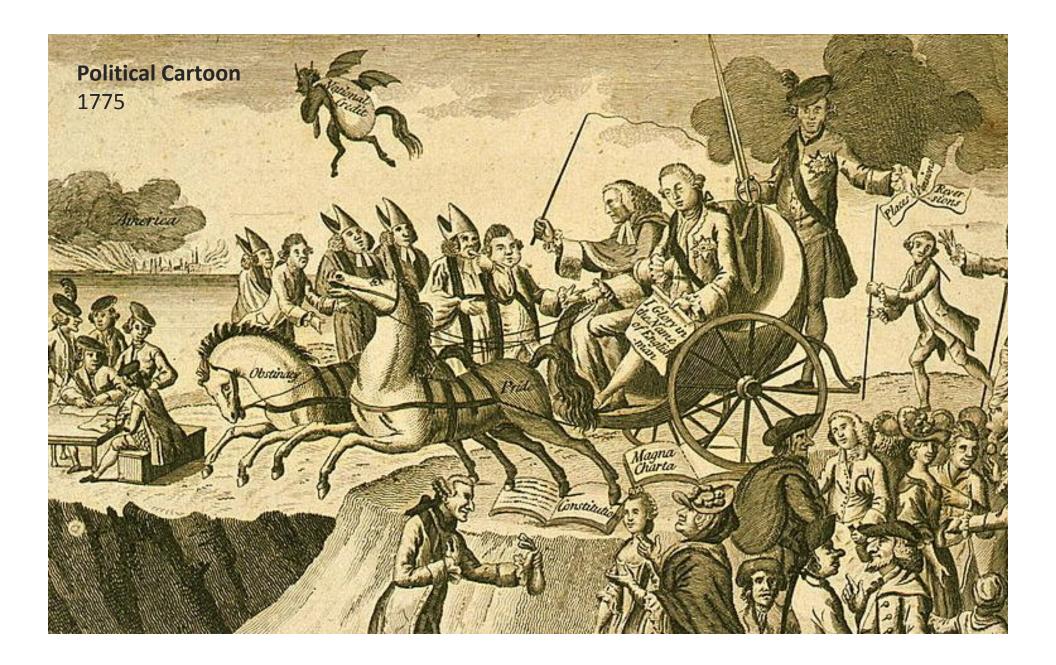


The Royal Oak of Britain 1649



The Embleme of Englands distractions 1658





RELIGION. MORALITY. LOYALTY OBEDIENCE TO THE LAWS INDEPENDANCE PERSONAL SECURITY JUSTICE INHERITANCE PROTECTION PROPERTY. INDUSTRY NATIONAL PROSPERITY HAPPINESS WILLICH

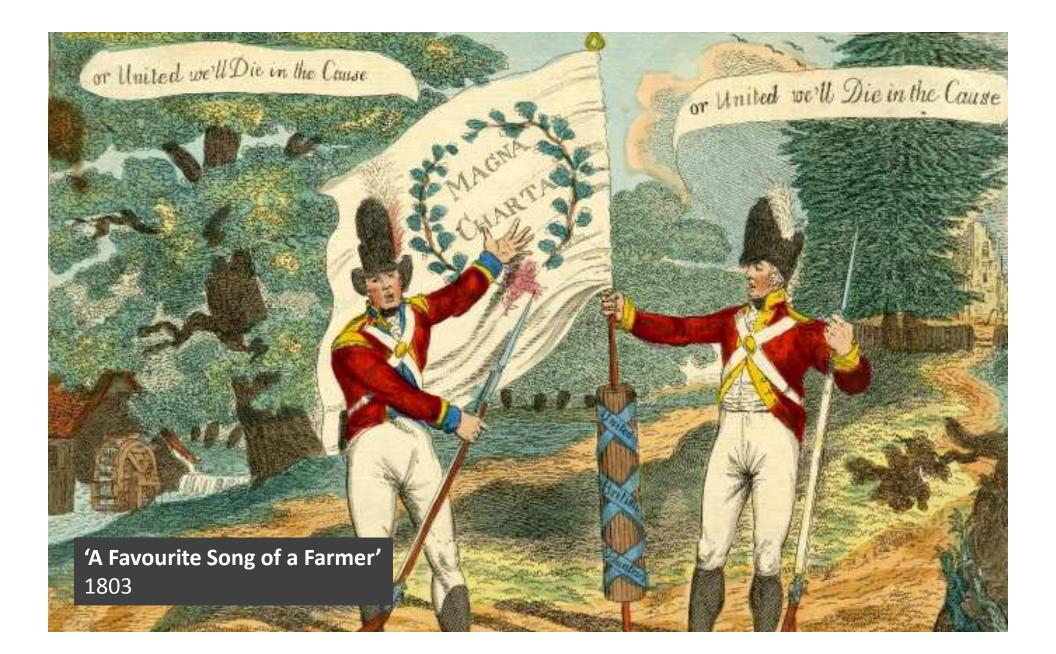
ATHEISM PERJURY REBELLION TREASON ANARCHY MURDER EQUALITY MADNESS CRIELTY INJUSTICE TREACHERY INGRATITUDE IDLENESS EAMINE NATIONAL & PRIVATE RUIN.

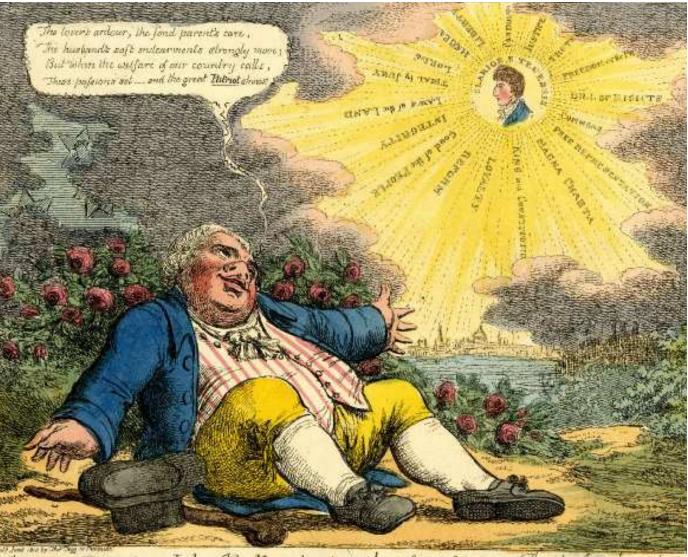
WHICH IS BEST



The Promised Horrors of the French Invasion 1796

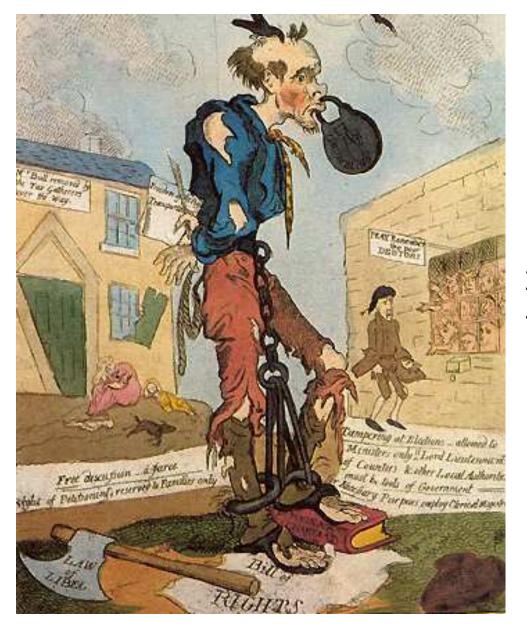
Promisd Horrors of the French INVASION, _or _ Forcible Reasons for negociating a Reside DEACE, van The come of Commenter



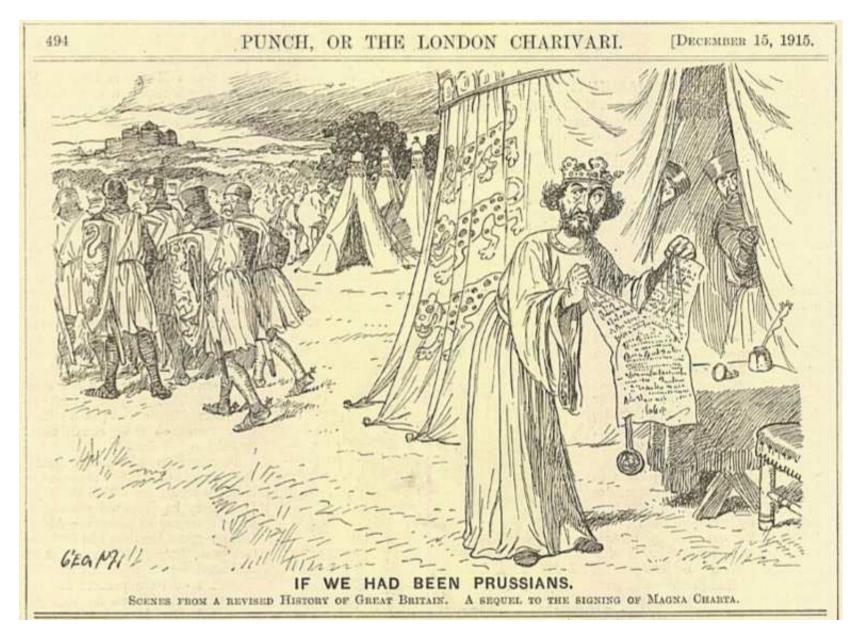


GENIAL RAYS, or John Bull enjoying the Sunshine. or Thursday June in or new that to a the Ba

Genial rays, or John Bull enjoying the sunshine 1810

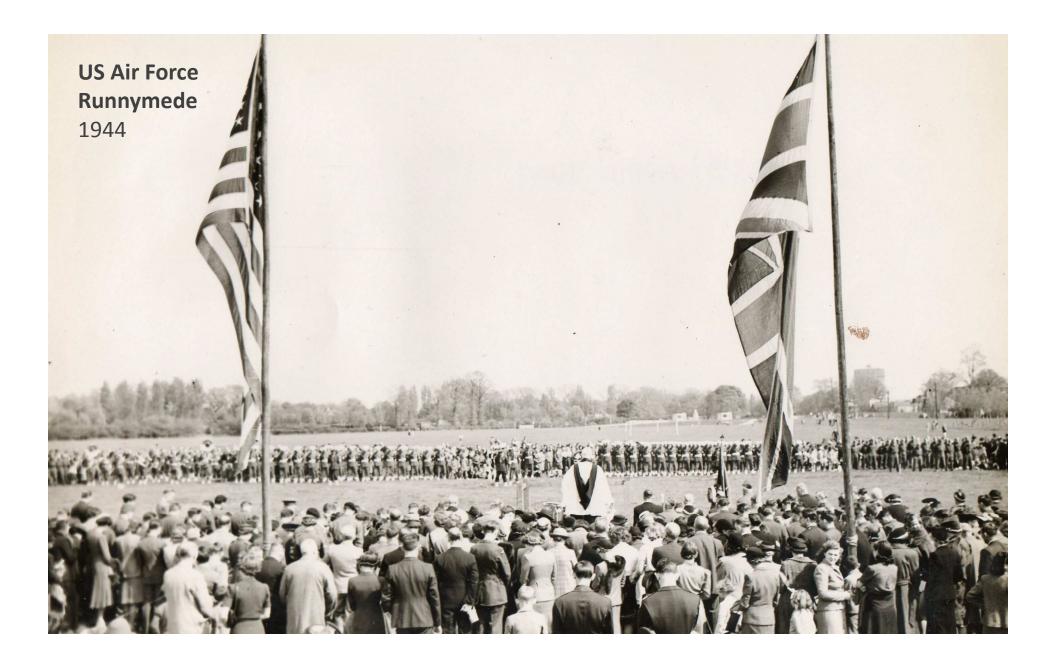


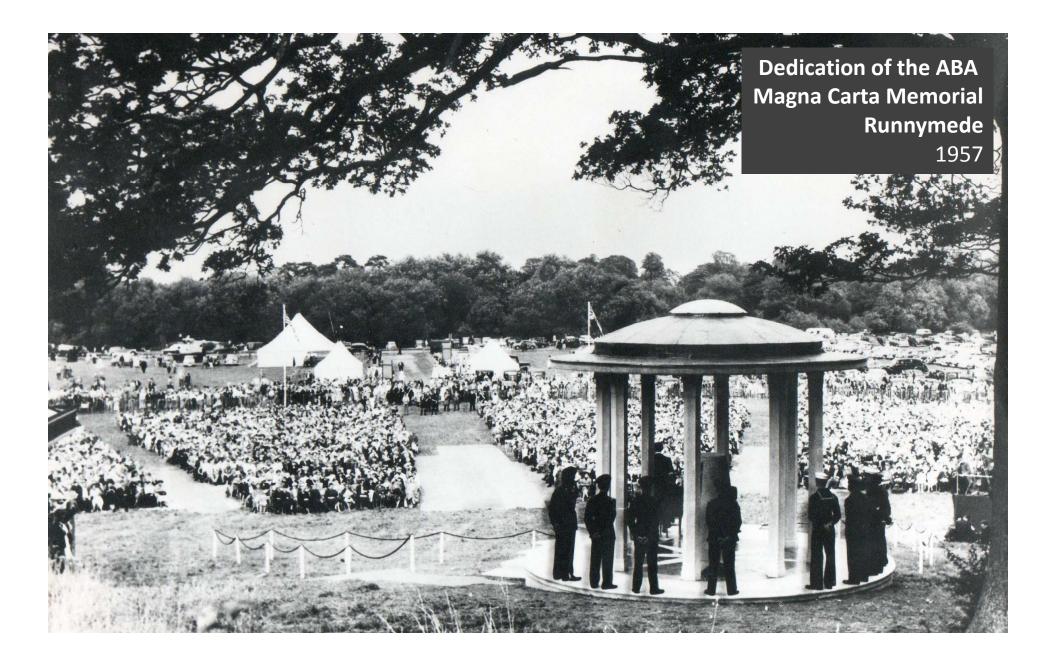
A Free Born Englishman! The Admiration of the World and The Envy of Surrounding Nations 1819

















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"Magna Carta is not primarily significant for what it was, but rather for what it was made to be."

Erwin Griswold, Dean of Harvard Law School, 1965











#1 'Everybody has the default right to be protected from explicit content in the media.'

#2 'The right to vote from 16.'

#3 'Everybody has the right to be treated equally regardless of ability, gender, race or self-expression and has the responsibility to treat everyone equally.'



#4 'The right to control the usage and storage of personal information on the internet.'

nccl

#5 'The right to use nuclear technology in a way that can used as a peaceful energy source, and not as a weapon.'





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