



ANSWERS

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| Henry I takes the throne in 1100 | Henry I had issued a Coronation Charter promising to limit abuses of power such as taxation and confiscation of church revenues, but he ignored these promises and the barons lacked the power to enforce them. |
| The Crusades | The barons gained more power when the crown needed to pay for the Crusades, as well as pay a ransom for John's brother Richard 1, who was taken prisoner by Germany during the Third Crusade. |
| Richard 1 dies without leaving an heir | John's nephew Arthur is John's rival for the throne. John wins the war with King Phillip II of France, who was supporting Arthur. As king, John immediately angers many of his supporter by treating prisoners cruelly. A new war with France causes him to lose territories. |
| King John feuds with Pope Innocent III | John's reputation is further damaged when he is excommunicated. |
| King John suffers another costly military defeat by France in 1213 | John attempts to recoup the money he lost by demanding scutage from barons who had not fought in the war. The archbishop of Canterbury channels the barons' resistance and pressures King John for concessions. |