

Signers of the Magna Carta

The King and 25 Surety Barons

King John Plantagenet (Relative)
William d'Albini, Lord of Belvoir Castle.
Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk. (Relative)
Hugh Bigod, Heir to the Earldoms of Norfolk and Suffolk. (Relative)
Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. (Relative)
Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford. (Relative)
Gilbert de Clare, Heir to the Earldom of Hertford. (Relative)
John FitzRobert, Lord of Warkworth Castle.
Robert FitzWalter, Lord of Dunmow Castle.
William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle.
William Hardell, Mayor of the City of London.
William de Huntingfield, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk.
John de Lacie, Lord of Pontefract Castle.
William de Lanvallei, Lord of Standway Castle.
William Malet, Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset.
Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex and Gloucester.
William Marshall jr, Heir to the Earldom of Pembroke. (Relative)
Roger de Montbegon, Lord of Hornby Castle.
Richard de Montfichet, Baron.
William de Mowbray, Lord of Axholme Castle.
Richard de Percy, Baron.
Saire de Quincey, Earl of Winchester. (Relative)
Robert de Roos, Lord of Hamlake Castle.
Geoffrey de Saye, Baron.
Robert de Vere, Heir to the Earldom of Oxford.
Eustace de Vesci, Lord of Alnwick Castle.

In 1215 the Magna Carta, also known as the Great Charter, was signed at Runnymede in Egham, Surrey, South England by King John.

The Magna Carta was an attempt to limit the King's powers.

"Magna Carta" is Latin and means "Great Charter".

The document was a series of written promises between the king and his subjects that he, the king, would govern England and deal with its people according to the customs of feudal law.

Magna Carta was an attempt by the barons to stop a king - in this case John - abusing his power with the people of England suffering.