

**How is Democracy, as defined in the
Magna Carta / American Constitution,
supposed to work?**

&

**Is it the highest expression of
Natural Law / Self-Determination?**

If Sovereigns rise and take power what structure does it gift us,
from a time before corporate profits shaped 'human 'rights?

**How are the people supposed to get Remedy when
the Govt/Head of State deteriorates into Tyranny?**

- What is it to be a Sovereign in a Nation?
- How do the Collective of Sovereigns hold the Govt and Head of State to Account?
- How does The Law of the Land and the Legal world interact?

Magna Carta – Common Law Annulment by Trial by Jury; Democracy – The Sovereign Process 1 of 2 - Applies GB, America, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Commonwealth

This is how the Realm is supposed to operate under a Magna Carta Constitution, with all the historic precedence stating, that the power to Restore the Rule of Law, is directly in the hands of the people; Common Law Annulment by Trial by Jury, as stipulated for millennia and accessibly captured in the Magna Carta today.

Halsbury’s Laws of England is clear: “Magna Carta is as binding upon the Crown today as it was the day it was sealed at Runnymede.”

This one relatively simple step, as documented in British/English Heritage, will restore the Rule of Law, with the People reinstated as the highest court in the land. All our material problems will disappear once an unleashed humanity, with practically no money or resource constraints (e.g. Sovereign Money, Greenback Dollar/Bradbury Pound, Cash, Bitcoin, Others etc.), starts building the solutions.

The Law of The Land - Summarised as 5 Tiers / Separation of Powers and thus Jurisdictions

1. Universal / Natural Law	Unwritten “don’t do unto others what you don’t want done to yourself”
2. Common Law Trial by Jury	The Law of the Land (Magna Carta) Written Constitution derived from Uni/Nat Law
3. The Sovereign People	Democracy, Common Law Trial by Jury The Jurors (only lawful Judges) Head of State, Monarch or President
4. The Government/Parliament	The Government/Parliament (Administers / Manages Infrastructure, Processes, Acts, Statutes)
5. Civil Servants / MPs / Military / Police	Public Sector, the servants of the realm who operate Government / Parliament (Legal /Corporate)

Separation of Powers between:

Judiciary (The Law)

- Common Law (Magna Carta)
- Trial by Jury
- Jurors are the only Judges
- Court System
- Conveyors (oversee process)

Executive - Independent

- Police – Uphold The Law
- Prison
- Retribution

Legislature (Restricted)

- Lords
- Commons
- Legal System
- Equity / Trusts
- ‘common law’ in name only
- Judges
- Corporate Realm
- Officers – Enforce Govt Policy

Definitions of Common Law:

Common Law is the term given to the code of laws and customs known as *legem terrae*; the Law of the Land. It is made from the judgements of the Jurors in the Trial by Jury Justice System, as inscribed as Articles of the 1215 Great Charter Constitution and Magna Carta.

Since 1971, case law in the English legal system has been confusingly referred to as 'common law' but is actually judgements made by the Judiciary.

The original concept of 'case law' came as a result of the 12 jurors decision. The power of the jury to change or annul a Law is the true meaning of the Rule of Law. This concept has been usurped within statutory law by granting that power solely to a Judge, not the Jury, and this is what is known and referred to as 'common law' within the current statutory legal system.

An Authority on The Common Law - Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England:

*“The common law is sometimes called, by way of eminence, *lex terræ*, as in the statute of Magna Carta, chap. 29, where certainly the common law is principally intended by those words, *aut per legem terræ*; as appears by the exposition thereof in several subsequent statutes; and particularly in the statute of 28 Edward III, chap. 3, which is but an exposition and explanation of that statute. Sometimes it is called *lex Angliæ*, as in the statute of Merton, cap. 9, ‘*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*,’ etc. (We will that the laws of England be not changed.) Sometimes it is called *lex et consuetudo regni* (the law and custom of the kingdom); as in all commissions of oyer and terminer; and in the statutes of 18 Edward I, and *de quo warranto*, and divers others. But most commonly it is called the Common Law, or the Common Law of England; as in the statute *Articuli super Chartas*, chap. 15, in the statute 25 Edward III, chap. 5 (4) and infinite more records and statutes.”*

1 Hale’s History of the Common Law, p. 128.

Magna Carta – Common Law Annulment by Trial by Jury; Democracy – The Sovereign Process 2 of 2 - Applies GB, America, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Commonwealth

“To the present day, Magna Carta is often evoked and cited whenever basic freedoms come under threat. David Davis MP, stood down from the UK Parliament in order to fight a by-election on the issue of 42-day detention in 2008, Magna Carta providing the casus belli. He won the argument and once again, Magna Carta carried the day.”

“Denials of Magna Carta’s core principles have often led to dehumanisation, genocide and conflict. This has happened many times, but the indestructibility of the Magna Carta ideals have re-emerged, usually stronger than before.”

Reference: The Magna Carta Trust - <https://magnacarta800th.com/magna-carta-today/>

These Sovereign Tiers are fervently independent of Govt, Head of State etc.

Why do you think they hide this from us! The control; and power is healthily capped when Lawfully adjudicated by Common Law Annulment by Trial by Jury.

Voting in Elections; because the people retain the highest court, any unjust rules will be annulled before unjust enforcement against the people

