

	Provision	Safeguards
Magna Carta	"No freeman shall be taken and imprisoned or exiled or in any way destroyed... except by the lawful judgment of his peers and by the law of the land."	life, liberty, and property were not to be taken from anyone without judgment of the person's peers and only by process of the law of the land
Petition of Right	could not levy taxes without consent of Parliament, not to declare martial law nor to quarter soldiers in private homes; not to imprison people without a specific charge	monarch could not spend money to further his causes, could not destroy people's homes, and protected people against unlawful imprisonment
Bill of Rights	The ruler was chosen by Parliament and was subject to its laws; the ruler could not proclaim or suspend any law, impose any tax or maintain an army in peacetime without the consent of Parliament, parliament was to meet frequently	Since the ruler was chosen by Parliament and was subject to its laws, the ruler's powers were restricted; the ruler could not interfere with parliamentary elections or free debate. Citizens were protected against arbitrary rule by monarchs, and had the right to petition against any injustice
Act of Toleration	It granted freedom of conscience and the right of public worship to non-Anglican Protestants	The ruler could not interfere with the religious beliefs of his or her subjects
Habeas Corpus Act	Anyone arrested could obtain an order demanding to be brought before a judge within a certain period of time. The judge determined whether the prisoner should be released or charged and tried	It prevents a monarch or anyone else from arbitrarily arresting and imprisoning a person without a trial
Act of Settlement	It provided for succession to the throne after William III	Parliament , not the monarchy determined succession

Act of Union did not limit the monarchy but rather enjoined Scotland to England to make Great Britain