

Abstract

In 1215, king of England John the Lackland was forced to seal a document known as Magna Carta. It was a simple legal procedure. Nevertheless it was the beginning of conflict between royal power and english nobility, commonly known as first baron's war. It lasted from 1215 to 1217 and it culminated by the invasion of french crown prince Louis to England when english nobility offered him the crown. After the death of king John in autumn 1216, the original revolt, inspired mostly by personal hate against the ruler changed into the effort of prince Louis to achieve the title of English king. Most of original memebbers of the oposition quickly switched sides and joined John's little son Henry (king Henry III) and Louis then had only the support of few leaders of rebellion. After a series of defeats in the first half of 1217, capetian prince was forced to abandon his goals and to retreat from the Isles. This work also follows the view of selected contemporary narrative sources, mainly to the activity of french prince in England and his attitude to the uprising.