

Exploring the Wool Trade in Medieval England



In the High Middle Ages, England's economy was significantly influenced by the _____ trade. Farmers across the country raised sheep for their valuable fleece, which was in high demand across _____. The quality of English wool was considered the finest, especially the type known as "_____ Lions," which were prized for their long and lustrous fleece. Wool was not just a _____ but the backbone of the economy, leading to the development of thriving _____ towns where wool was traded.

Merchants from as far as Italy came to _____ to buy wool, which they would then sell or trade in other parts of Europe. The _____ generated from these transactions led to the construction of grand _____ and public buildings, a testament to the prosperity brought by the wool _____. The English monarchy also recognized the importance of wool, imposing _____ on its export to increase revenue.

However, the wool trade's success also meant that large areas of land were converted into _____, reducing the land available for growing crops. This shift had significant social _____, including the displacement of peasant families who had farmed the land for _____. Despite this, the demand for wool continued to grow, fueling England's economy throughout the _____.

The trade networks established for the wool trade laid the foundation for future economic _____ in England. These networks not only increased wealth but also fostered _____ with other parts of Europe, influencing political and social relations. By the _____ of the Middle Ages, wool had helped position England as a major _____ power in Europe.

taxes economic England expansion churches market Europe
 Middle Ages end wealth connections wool trade generations Cotswold
 pasture product implications