

name: \_\_\_\_\_

class: \_\_\_\_\_

date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Feudal Struggles and the Peasants' Revolt



In the Middle Ages, England was dominated by a system known as \_\_\_\_\_. Under this system, the king owned all the land and granted parts of it to his top \_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for their loyalty and military service. These nobles then allowed knights and \_\_\_\_\_ to use the land, who in turn owed them services, often of a military nature. At the bottom of this hierarchy were the \_\_\_\_\_, who worked the land to sustain the entire structure. They had very few rights and were heavily taxed by their \_\_\_\_\_.

The 14th century brought great hardship to these peasants, beginning with the devastating \_\_\_\_\_ Death, which significantly reduced the workforce. This led to a demand for higher wages, which the \_\_\_\_\_ attempted to suppress through the imposition of old feudal restrictions. Tensions grew as peasants were also expected to help pay for the \_\_\_\_\_ with France, further increasing their burdens.

In 1381, frustration and \_\_\_\_\_ boiled over into what is known as the Peasants' Revolt. The rebels, led by figures like \_\_\_\_\_ Tyler, sought the end of serfdom and oppressive taxes. They marched to \_\_\_\_\_, presenting their demands directly to King Richard II. Although the revolt was eventually crushed, it marked a significant \_\_\_\_\_ in English history. It highlighted the peasants' willingness to fight for their rights and planted the \_\_\_\_\_ for the gradual decline of feudalism in England. The revolt showed that the feudal system was not unchangeable and that the lower \_\_\_\_\_ could not be oppressed indefinitely without consequence.

Black peasants classes moment lords lords seeds nobles war  
feudalism vassals Wat London anger