

name: _____

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date: _____

Guilds and the Peasants' Revolt



In medieval England, _____ played a significant role in the daily lives of townspeople. These _____ were made up of skilled craftsmen and merchants who shared a particular trade. Guilds had the power to set _____ for their trade, ensuring quality products for the community. They also provided a support _____ for their members, offering assistance in times of need.

During the 14th century, _____ faced a series of challenges that led to widespread discontent among its people. The Black _____ had drastically reduced the population, leading to a labor shortage and higher wages for the surviving workers. However, the _____ attempted to freeze wages through the Statute of Labourers, exacerbating the tension between the upper and lower classes.

The Peasants' _____ of 1381 was a direct response to this growing inequality. While guilds were primarily urban entities and the _____ was largely rural, the discontent that fueled the revolt affected members of the guilds as well. Some guild _____, who were also peasants or had close ties to the rural community, participated in the uprising.

The revolt aimed to reform the harsh _____ imposed by the ruling class, including the reduction of taxes and the end of _____. While it was eventually suppressed, the revolt demonstrated the collective power of the _____ and forced the authorities to reconsider their approach.

Guilds continued to _____ after the revolt, maintaining their influence in the towns and cities of England. They played a critical _____ in the economic and social fabric of medieval society, acting as a bridge between the _____ and the ruled. The legacy of the guilds, as well as the memory of the Peasants' Revolt, highlights the complex _____ of social forces in medieval England.

Death

rulers

policies

standards

nobility

revolt

organizations

network

interplay

thrive

people

role

guilds

members

England

serfdom

Revolt