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John Ball and the Peasants' Revolt



In the 14th century, England was a land of great _____. The rich lived in luxury while the poor suffered. Among those who stood up for the oppressed was a man named John _____. He was not a nobleman or a knight, but a priest who believed in fairness and _____. Ball thought that all men were created equal by God and should live as _____. His ideas were revolutionary at the time.

Ball's words found eager listeners among the _____, who were burdened by heavy taxes and harsh laws. He traveled across _____, spreading his message of hope and resistance. His most famous quote, "When Adam delved and _____ span, who was then the gentleman?" challenged the very foundation of the feudal _____.

In 1381, the situation reached a boiling point. The peasants, inspired by Ball's teachings, organized a massive _____. They demanded an end to serfdom, fairer taxes, and a more just legal system. John Ball was at the _____ of this uprising, encouraging and guiding the rebels.

Unfortunately, the revolt was brutally _____ by the English government. Leaders, including John Ball, were captured. Ball was executed for his role in the _____, becoming a martyr for the cause.

Despite its failure, the Peasants' Revolt, with John Ball as one of its key figures, left a lasting _____. It highlighted the injustices of the feudal system and planted the seeds for future _____. Ball's vision of equality and justice continued to inspire generations long after his _____.

equals Ball uprising heart suppressed system peasants changes
death England equality Eve revolt disparity impact