

name: _____

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Justice and the Peasants' Revolt



In 1381, the _____ of England rose up in what is now known as the Peasants' Revolt. Their grievances were many, but at the heart was a demand for _____. The immediate cause of their unrest was the imposition of a _____, which was seen as unfair because it was the same amount for everyone, regardless of income. The _____ of the revolt, including a man named Wat Tyler, sought to negotiate with _____ Richard II for the abolition of serfdom, lower taxes, and a fairer system of _____. The revolt was characterized by its violence as peasants marched on London, attacking _____ and destroying legal documents. They believed these documents represented the unjust laws that kept them in _____. When they reached London, the king agreed to meet with them. At this meeting, a _____ event occurred: Wat Tyler was killed, and the revolt lost its leader. Despite this, _____ initially agreed to their demands. However, once the threat was perceived as over, he _____ all promises, and the leaders of the revolt were executed.

The peasants' revolt did not immediately change the _____ or bring about the justice the rebels sought. Yet, it is remembered as a significant _____ to the feudal system and a call for justice that resonated through history. The revolt showed the _____ of collective action and the desire for a society where laws and taxes were fair and just for _____.

leaders	power	laws	Richard II	peasants	revoked	King	challenge
everyone	poll tax	justice	lawyers	law	tragic	poverty	