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# Labor Laws and the Peasants' Revolt



In the 14th century, England was a \_\_\_\_\_ of vast fields and small villages. The majority of the population were \_\_\_\_\_, working tirelessly for the wealthy landowners. These peasants were bound to the \_\_\_\_\_, unable to leave without permission, effectively making them serfs. However, the \_\_\_\_\_ Death in 1348 drastically reduced the workforce, leading to a significant shift in power dynamics. Suddenly, labor was in short \_\_\_\_\_, and peasants began to demand better conditions and wages. In response, the government enacted the \_\_\_\_\_ of Labourers in 1351, attempting to freeze wages and bind workers to their land. This \_\_\_\_\_ was meant to stabilize the economy but instead fueled widespread anger among the peasants. By 1381, \_\_\_\_\_ had boiled over into what is known today as the Peasants' Revolt. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ of figures like Wat Tyler, thousands marched on London, demanding the end of \_\_\_\_\_ and unfair laws. Although the revolt was eventually suppressed, it marked a turning point in English \_\_\_\_\_. The failure to implement fair labor laws led to a gradual \_\_\_\_\_ of the feudal system, paving the way for modern labor rights. This period highlights the \_\_\_\_\_ of fair labor practices and the potential consequences when they are ignored.

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