

name: class: date:

Manorial Courts and the Peasants' Revolt



During the Middle Ages, the _____ court was a central institution in English villages. These courts were responsible for managing the _____, handling disputes, and enforcing the lord's laws. In the 14th century, tensions between peasants and the _____ began to rise, culminating in the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. The revolt was sparked by high _____, harsh living conditions, and the oppressive legal system of the manorial courts. Peasants were often at the mercy of the _____, where they could be fined for minor infractions, adding to their financial burden. The _____, who were bound to the land, found the courts particularly oppressive, as they could not leave the _____ without the lord's permission. During the revolt, one of their demands was for the abolition of _____, a system that the courts helped to enforce. The rebels targeted symbols of manorial authority, including _____ of debt and land ownership, which they destroyed. The manorial _____ also played a role in the aftermath of the revolt, as they were used to _____ those involved. Despite the brutal suppression of the uprising, the revolt led to gradual _____. Over time, the power of the manorial courts diminished, and the feudal system began to _____. This period marked the beginning of a long transition towards more modern forms of _____ and governance.

serfs

justice

punish

estate

court

manor

reforms

nobility

records

taxes

serfdom

decline

manorial

courts