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Medieval Society and the Peasants' Revolt



In the 14th century,	was a land of	feudal hierarchies and immense social	
		, tied to the land and the	
will of their lords. Life for them w	as hard, with long	of labor required to	
sustain both their families and the opulence of the		In 1381, the tension	
reached a boiling point, leading to	the historic Peasants' Re	evolt.	
The was s	parked by a series of tax	es imposed by the government, aimed at	
financing military campaigns abro	oad. These	were especially burdensome for	
the lower classes, who already str	uggled under the heavy y	oke of feudal dues. The	
, a flat tax	clevied on every adult, wo	as the final straw. It ignited widespread	
across va	irious strata of society, u	niting many under a common cause.	
Leaders like Wat Tyler and		emerged, rallying the peasants with speeches	
that called for social justice and t	he end of serfdom. They l	led a march to,	
demanding to speak with the king,	Richard II, and present th	heir grievances.	
Their demands were radical for the		: the abolition of serfdom, fair rents,	
and a limit to compulsory labor. A	lthough the rebellion was	eventually crushed, and its	
executed,	, the Peasants' Revolt had	l a lasting impact on the medieval social	
structure. It exposed the deep	with	within English society and highlighted the	
unsustainable nature of feudalism	ı .		
The revolt did not immediately en	d	, but it set in motion changes that would	
gradually transform English socie	ty. The use of forced	became less	
common, and the feudal system be	egan to show signs of wea	kening. The Peasants' Revolt remains a	
of the str	ruggle for justice and equ	uality, a testament to the power of	
collective action against	·		
fissures labor London o	ppression poll tax	nobility John Ball revolt symbol	
[England] [time] [leaders] [to	axes][serfdom][ange	er [peasants] [hours]	