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# Nobility and Peasant Revolt



The nobility played a significant role in the societal \_\_\_\_\_ of medieval England. They owned vast amounts of land and had control over the \_\_\_\_\_, who worked for them. In 1381, tensions reached a breaking \_\_\_\_\_, leading to the Peasants' Revolt. The peasants demanded fairer treatment and the \_\_\_\_\_ of serfdom, a form of slavery where they were tied to the land they worked on. The revolt was a direct challenge to the nobility's \_\_\_\_\_ and power.

The king at the time, Richard II, initially promised reforms. However, the \_\_\_\_\_ pressured him to retract these promises, leading to a violent \_\_\_\_\_ of the revolt. The leaders of the rebellion, including a figure named \_\_\_\_\_, were executed, and the movement was crushed. This event showed the \_\_\_\_\_ of peasant power against the organized military might of the nobility.

Despite its \_\_\_\_\_, the revolt had lasting impacts. It highlighted the peasants' grievances and planted the \_\_\_\_\_ for future changes in England's social and economic structures. The power of the nobility began to \_\_\_\_\_ in the centuries that followed, partly due to changes in military technology and the \_\_\_\_\_ of a more mobile and monetized economy. The Peasants' Revolt remains a symbol of the struggle for \_\_\_\_\_ and equality, demonstrating how even the most oppressed can stand up against their \_\_\_\_\_.

nobles	limits	abolition	seeds	decline	failure	point	authority
suppression	peasants	Wat Tyler	oppressors	structure	justice	rise	