

name: \_\_\_\_\_

class: \_\_\_\_\_

date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Peasant Revolts and Social Inequality



In the 14th century, England was a land of \_\_\_\_\_ social inequalities. At the top were the \_\_\_\_\_, who owned large estates and lived in luxury. The majority of the population, however, were \_\_\_\_\_, who worked the land and struggled to survive. The Black \_\_\_\_\_ had recently reduced the population, increasing the demand for labor and giving peasants more leverage. Yet, the \_\_\_\_\_ imposed strict laws to limit wages and bind peasants to their land, worsening their conditions. In 1381, fed up with these injustices and high \_\_\_\_\_, the peasants revolted. The revolt was led by Wat Tyler and John \_\_\_\_\_, who believed in a society where all men were free and equal. They marched to \_\_\_\_\_, demanding the end of serfdom and fair treatment. The \_\_\_\_\_, Richard II, initially agreed to their demands, but later, the rebellion was crushed, and its \_\_\_\_\_ were executed. Despite its failure, the revolt highlighted the deep-rooted issues of social \_\_\_\_\_ and sowed the seeds for future changes. The peasants' revolt is remembered as a pivotal \_\_\_\_\_ when the lower classes first stood up against their oppressors, challenging the \_\_\_\_\_. Over time, it contributed to the gradual erosion of the feudal system and the rise of a more egalitarian \_\_\_\_\_.

government

vast

taxes

London

nobles

leaders

peasants

moment

status quo

inequality

Death

King

Ball

society