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## <u>Peasants' Revolt Beginnings</u>



In the 14th century, England was a	of great turn	of great turmoil and strife. The Black Deat		
had decimated the population, leading to a s		As a result, the		
remaining peasants found themselves in a				
leverage to ask for higher wages. However,				
were not willing to meet these demands. Ins	stead, they imposed harsh	to keep		
wages low and restrict the movement of wo	rkers. This situation led to wide	espread		
among the peaso	ants, who felt exploited and opp	ressed.		
In 1381, the situation reached a	when a new poll	when a new poll tax was introduced, which was		
the third in a series of taxes aimed at payir				
was deeply unpopular because it was a flat r				
marked the begi				
The rebellion started in	and quickly spread to o	and quickly spread to other parts of England. The		
peasants, led by figures like Wat Tyler and				
lower taxes, and a fairer system of justice.				
demands directly to King Richard II.				
The king initially pretended to agree to the	ir, le	eading to a temporary cessation		
of hostilities. However, once the peasants b	·			
. The leaders of t	the revolt were captured and ex	ecuted, and the rebellion was		
brutally suppressed.				
Despite its to ac	hieve immediate goals, the Peas	sants' Revolt had a lasting		
impact on English society. It demonstrated	the	of collective action and planted		
the seeds for future reforms. The uprising	forced the	to acknowledge the		
peasants' grievances, leading to gradual cha	anges in labor laws and the ever	ntual decline of		
in England.				
	nands unrest Essex law			
land    power    demand    failure    Jo	ann buw     woorers     London	II ser raom II dovernment I		