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# Peasants' Revolt and Commoners



The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 was a pivotal \_\_\_\_\_ in England's history. It marked the first large-scale rebellion by the common people against the \_\_\_\_\_ and the harsh conditions imposed on them. The revolt was sparked by the \_\_\_\_\_, which was seen as unfair and oppressive. Commoners, especially \_\_\_\_\_, were struggling with poverty, while the nobility lived in luxury. Leaders like Wat Tyler and \_\_\_\_\_ emerged from the masses, advocating for justice and the rights of the common people. They led thousands in a march to \_\_\_\_\_, demanding the king address their grievances. The commoners' army managed to capture the \_\_\_\_\_ of London, a symbol of royal authority, showcasing their determination and \_\_\_\_\_.

One of the revolt's main demands was the abolition of \_\_\_\_\_, which tied peasants to the land they worked on, effectively making them \_\_\_\_\_ of the landowners. They also called for fairer taxes and an end to the \_\_\_\_\_ that was rampant among the officials of the time.

Although the \_\_\_\_\_ was eventually suppressed, it left a lasting impact on English society and governance. The \_\_\_\_\_ was forced to acknowledge the commoners' issues, leading to some \_\_\_\_\_. More importantly, it demonstrated the power of collective action and the importance of the \_\_\_\_\_ in shaping the country's future. The Peasants' Revolt thus stands as a testament to the role and \_\_\_\_\_ of the common people in the face of oppression.

corruption

ruling class

serfdom

moment

peasants

property

Tower

revolt

commoners

poll tax

strength

John Ball

king

resilience

London

reforms