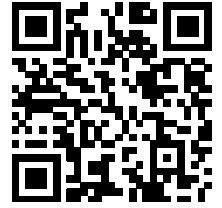


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Peasants' Uprising 1381



In the year 1381, a significant event shook _____. This was the year of the Peasants' Revolt, a major uprising against the harsh _____ and social injustices faced by the common people. The revolt was sparked by the introduction of a _____, which was extremely unpopular among the peasants. They were already struggling with poor _____ and the aftermath of the Black Death, which had significantly reduced the _____.

The leader of this uprising was a man named Wat _____, who became a symbol of resistance against the ruling class. The rebels marched to _____, demanding an end to the poll tax and the abolition of serfdom. Their actions included attacking _____ and landlords, and even the burning of the Savoy Palace, which belonged to John of Gaunt, the _____ of Lancaster and a prominent figure of the time.

One of the most pivotal moments occurred at _____, where Wat Tyler was killed during negotiations with King _____. Tyler's death led to the disintegration of the rebel forces, but the revolt had a lasting impact on English society and _____. It highlighted the peasants' discontent and forced the government to reconsider its approach to taxation and feudal _____.

Despite the revolt being ultimately suppressed, it marked an important moment in English _____. It showcased the power of collective action and the importance of addressing the grievances of the _____. The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 is remembered as a significant step towards the eventual reduction of _____ in England and the beginning of a long process of social and economic reforms.

population	Duke	Tyler	England	serfdom	London	governance	harvests
history	populace	laws	poll tax	taxation	Richard II	Smithfield	lawyers