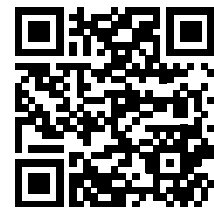


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Revolt and Rebellion in Medieval England



In the late 14th century, the _____ Revolt was a major event in English history, marking a significant turning point in the _____ between the peasants and the ruling class. The revolt was primarily caused by the imposition of high _____, which were unbearable for many of the common people. This period was also marked by the aftermath of the _____ Death, which had drastically reduced the population, leading to a severe labor _____. As a result, peasants began to demand higher _____ and better working conditions. However, the government responded by enacting _____ to freeze wages and restrict the movement of workers, aiming to maintain the pre-plague social and economic _____. The catalyst for the revolt was the introduction of a poll tax, which required every _____ to pay a fixed sum regardless of their income. The revolt began in _____ and quickly spread to other parts of the country, including Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk. The rebels, led by figures such as _____ Tyler and John Ball, marched on London, presenting their demands directly to King _____ II. They called for the abolition of serfdom, the removal of certain officials from power, and the end to the oppressive taxation _____. The king initially agreed to their demands, but the revolt was eventually suppressed by the royal _____. Despite its failure to achieve immediate change, the Peasants' Revolt had a lasting impact on English _____. It highlighted the peasants' discontent and their willingness to challenge the existing feudal order. In the long _____, it contributed to the gradual end of serfdom in England and the evolution of the _____ legal and social system.

Black taxes forces laws relationship English order wages shortage
term system society Wat adult Essex Richard Peasants'