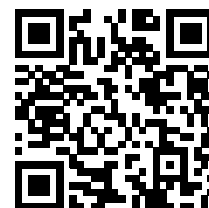


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Richard II and the Peasants' Revolt



In 1381, a significant event shook _____ - the Peasants' Revolt. This uprising was not just a simple protest but a full-scale rebellion against the oppressive _____ imposed by the government. At the heart of this turmoil was a young king, _____ II, who was only 14 years old at the time. Despite his youth, Richard played a pivotal role in addressing the _____. The peasants were outraged by the poll tax, which was seen as unfair and _____, particularly affecting the lower classes. Their anger led them to march on _____, demanding changes and the abolition of serfdom.

Richard II's response to this _____ was notable. He chose to meet the rebels outside the city walls, at a place called _____. This decision was risky, but it showed a willingness to engage directly with his _____. During the confrontation at Smithfield, the leader of the rebels, Wat _____, was killed in a scuffle, and Richard seized the moment to calm the situation. He famously declared, "I am your _____, now follow me," which helped to diffuse the immediate threat to London. However, the promises made to the rebels were not fully _____, leading to a sense of betrayal among them.

The aftermath of the Peasants' Revolt had a lasting _____ on England and Richard II's reign. Although the rebellion was quelled, it highlighted the growing tensions between the _____ and the common people. For Richard, it was an early test of his leadership, demonstrating both his potential for _____ and the challenges of ruling a divided kingdom. The Peasants' Revolt also marked the _____ of the end for the feudal system in England, setting the stage for gradual social and political _____.

burdensome

beginning

diplomacy

impact

subjects

Tyler

Richard

England

leader

nobility

taxes

London

rebels

crisis

kept

Smithfield

changes