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Royal Authority and the Peasants' Revolt



In 1381, a significant event shook the foundations of _____. This was known as the Peasants' Revolt. The catalyst for the uprising was the imposition of a _____, which was seen as unfair by the lower classes. Leading the revolt was a man named _____, along with other disgruntled leaders. They were not just fighting against the tax, but also challenging the very essence of royal authority. Their march towards _____ was a powerful statement of their dissatisfaction. The rebels managed to capture the _____ of London, an unprecedented feat that showed their determination. King _____, who was only 14 at the time, found his reign threatened by this uprising. In a bold move, he met with the rebels at _____ to negotiate.

During this confrontation, Wat Tyler was killed, which dramatically changed the _____ of the revolt. The king seized this moment to assert his power, declaring, "I am your _____, your captain, and your king." This statement was a clear demonstration of royal authority trying to reassert itself over the chaos. In the aftermath, the revolt was _____, but it left a lasting impact on English society and governance. It highlighted the peasants' capacity to challenge their rulers and called into question the _____ of the feudal system. Although the immediate demands of the revolt were not met, it set a precedent for future _____ about the power of collective action.

The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 is a _____ to the complex relationship between royal authority and the common people. It showcases the struggles for _____ and equality that have echoed throughout history, reminding us of the enduring spirit of resistance against oppression.

London

course

quashed

justice

Tower

Richard II

poll tax

testament

Wat Tyler

Smithfield

England

sustainability

leader

generations