

name: _____

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Serfdom and the Peasants' Revolt



In medieval England, _____ was a common way of life for many peasants. These _____ were bound to the land they worked on, unable to leave without the _____ permission. Serfs provided labor in the fields, maintained the estate, and paid _____ in the form of crops or labor. This system was inherently unfair, with serfs having few rights and little _____ over their lives.

The year 1381 marked a significant turning point with the outbreak of the Peasants' _____. This uprising was a direct response to the oppressive conditions under serfdom and additional _____ imposed by the government. One of the revolt's leaders, Wat _____, became a symbol of resistance against the feudal system. The rebels marched to _____, demanding an end to serfdom and the oppressive taxes.

The revolt saw _____ and chaos, as the peasants targeted authorities and properties of the upper _____. Despite its initial success, the rebellion was eventually crushed, and its leaders were _____. However, the Peasants' Revolt had a lasting impact. It exposed the deep _____ in English society and sparked discussions on the rights and treatment of _____.

In the years that followed, the system of serfdom began to _____. Changes in agriculture, economy, and labor opportunities led to more peasants becoming _____ laborers. By the end of the 16th century, serfdom had almost disappeared in England, replaced by a more modern labor _____. This transition marked the end of medieval serfdom and laid the groundwork for future societal _____.

class Revolt Tyler London system changes landlord's rent peasants
taxes free decline individuals executed serfdom control violence
inequalities