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The Lollards and the Peasants' Revolt



In the late 14th century, England was a nation under _____. Economic hardship and the aftermath of the _____ Death had led to widespread social unrest. It was during this period that the _____, followers of John Wycliffe, began to emerge as a significant religious movement. Wycliffe, a _____ at Oxford, criticized the wealth and power of the Church, advocating for a return to the scriptures as the sole _____ for Christian life. The Lollards believed in the importance of _____ in the vernacular, so that every Christian could read the Bible for themselves. This idea was revolutionary and _____ to the established Church, which held Latin as the language of religious texts.

The Lollards also supported the idea of a _____ that was free from worldly possessions, arguing that the clergy should lead by example and live in _____. This belief resonated with the peasants, who saw the church's wealth as a stark contrast to their own dire _____. In 1381, when the Peasants' Revolt erupted over high _____ and social inequality, the Lollards found common cause with the _____. Although not all participants in the revolt were Lollards, the movement's _____ of social and ecclesiastical reform undoubtedly influenced the _____.

John Ball, a Lollard priest, became one of the most prominent leaders of the revolt. He famously questioned the social _____, asking "When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the _____?" This rhetoric fueled the peasants' demands for a fairer system. Ultimately, the _____ was suppressed, but the Lollard influence persisted. They laid the groundwork for future _____ in England, challenging the authority of the Church and advocating for a more personal, direct relationship with the _____.

order

uprising

theologian

Lollards

rebels

revolt

taxes

threatening

Black

reformations

divine

gentleman

scripture

tension

church

conditions

poverty

ideals

authority