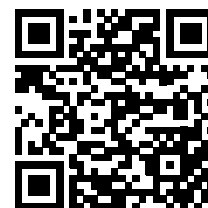


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The Peasants' Revolt in England



The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 was a significant event in _____'s history. It began due to various factors, including oppressive _____ and social inequality. The Black _____ had significantly reduced the population, leading to a labor shortage. This situation increased the bargaining power of the _____, who demanded higher wages. However, the government, led by _____ Richard II, imposed strict laws to keep wages low. This, combined with the introduction of a poll _____, which was a tax on every adult, regardless of income, sparked widespread anger.

The revolt saw thousands of peasants march to _____, demanding reforms. One of the revolt's leaders was _____ Tyler, who became a symbol of the struggle against oppression. The peasants also demanded the end of serfdom, which tied them to the land they worked on. When they reached London, the rebels took control of parts of the _____, including the Tower of _____.

King Richard II, only 14 years old, met with the rebels to hear their _____. While initially appearing to agree, the situation soon turned violent. Wat Tyler was killed, which led to the rapid _____ of the revolt. The king then went back on his promises, and many rebels were executed or _____.

Despite its failure to achieve immediate _____, the Peasants' Revolt had long-term effects. It highlighted the peasants' growing discontent and challenged the feudal _____. The revolt is often seen as a precursor to more widespread social changes in England and is remembered for its role in shaping the nation's _____.

change	England	Death	London	taxation	King	demands	peasants
London	city	history	system	dissolution	tax	punished	Wat