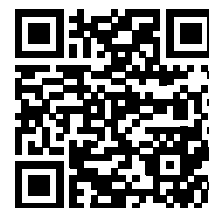


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# The Rebellion of the Peasants



The Peasants' \_\_\_\_\_, which took place in 1381, was a major event in England's history. It was triggered by the imposition of a \_\_\_\_\_ tax, which was deeply unpopular among the common people. The revolt represented a significant \_\_\_\_\_ to the feudal system and the authority of the nobility. At the heart of the rebellion was a demand for \_\_\_\_\_ from serfdom and oppressive taxation. The rebels marched on \_\_\_\_\_, seeking to make their grievances known to the king. They were led by figures such as \_\_\_\_\_ Tyler and John Ball, who became symbols of resistance. Their actions included attacking \_\_\_\_\_ associated with the government and the wealthy elite. Despite initially \_\_\_\_\_ with the young King Richard II, the revolt ended in violence. The leaders were eventually captured and \_\_\_\_\_, and the movement was suppressed. However, the revolt had a lasting \_\_\_\_\_, leading to changes in how taxes were levied and highlighting the potential \_\_\_\_\_ of the common people when united. It also marked a shift in the way \_\_\_\_\_ were viewed by the ruling classes and contributed to the gradual decline of the \_\_\_\_\_ system. Although not immediately successful, the Peasants' Revolt is remembered as a significant \_\_\_\_\_ towards greater social and economic justice for the common people of \_\_\_\_\_.

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