

Aim: To understand the causes and events of the 'Peasant's Revolt'. Furthermore, connecting the context in 1381 to the consequences of the Black Death

Step / skill focus:
Causation
Consequence
Source Analysis

Key Vocabulary:

Taxation
Revolt / Protest
Peasants
Monarchy

Why did the Peasant's revolt and what were the consequences of it?



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What has recently happened that has given the peasants a bit more confidence than previous centuries?

Clue: Link to the Feudal System and the value of a peasant as a worker



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Task:

You will be given a 'W' relating to (Who, What, Where, Why and When), you need to remember yours!

Watch the clip (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Gf9a7HIMEY>) and make a note of anything that relates to your 'W'.

After the clip, you will need to share your findings and complete the other four W's.

<u>Date:</u>	
<u>Why did the Peasant's revolt and what were the consequences of it?</u>	
<u>Source 1:</u>	
Who:	Layout of your book
What:	
Where:	
Why:	
When:	



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Task:

Look carefully at this painting. Discuss with your partner –

What do you think it represents?
What can you see? Who is in it? Etc...

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Task: You have been given a **CAUSES** sheet, using 3 colours, create a key and work out which category each cause might fall into.



Economic (£££)



Social (People)



Political (Government)



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Jean Froissart was like a Medieval historian. He wrote over 1.5 million words in his many books. He is most famous for writing about the 100 Years War. Froissart also wrote about the Peasant's Revolt in 1381.

Task: On your copy of Froissart's Chronicles, using the key at the top, underline any information from within that supports the key's factors



What is Froissart's overall view or INTERPRETATION of the Peasant's Revolt?

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Task: We will read through the story of the Peasant's revolt together, you will need to listen carefully as you'll be putting the story back together on your story board.



What happened during the Peasant's Revolt?

May 1381:

King's commissioners are attacked in Fobbing in Essex whilst trying to collect new poll tax. Three commissioners are beheaded and their heads put on poles and paraded around nearby villages.



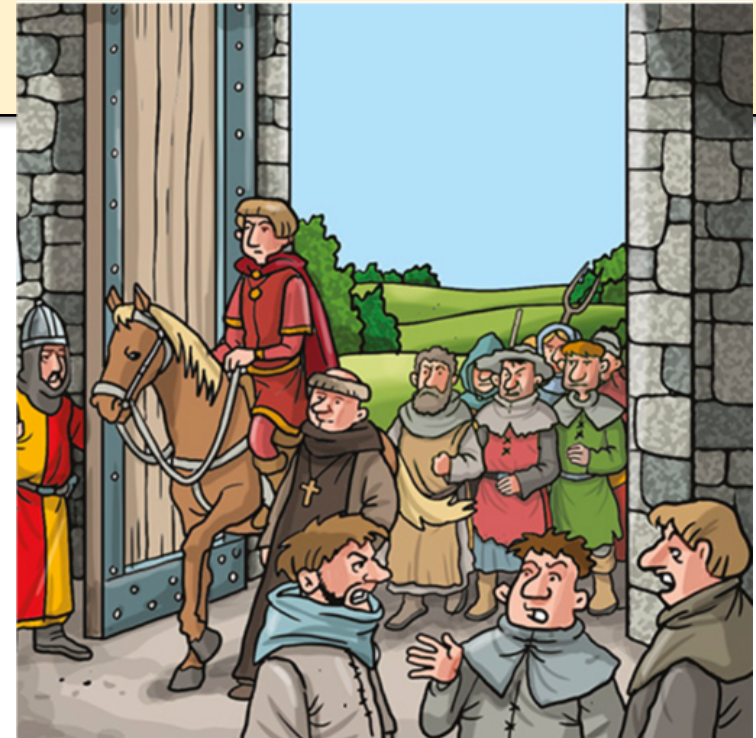
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What happened during the Peasant's Revolt?

May 1381:

1000s of peasants meet in Maidstone and choose Wat Tyler, former soldier as their leader. He and his men take over the king's castle at Rochester and march into Canterbury.



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What happened during the Peasant's Revolt?

May 1381:

Tyler frees John Ball, the troublesome priest. He'd been imprisoned by the Archbishop of Canterbury for stirring up trouble.



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What happened during the Peasant's Revolt?

June 1381:

Peasant numbers had reached about 60,000

Peasants are armed with axes, scythes, some even have swords and bows and arrows.

They begin to march on London to demand an audience with the King.



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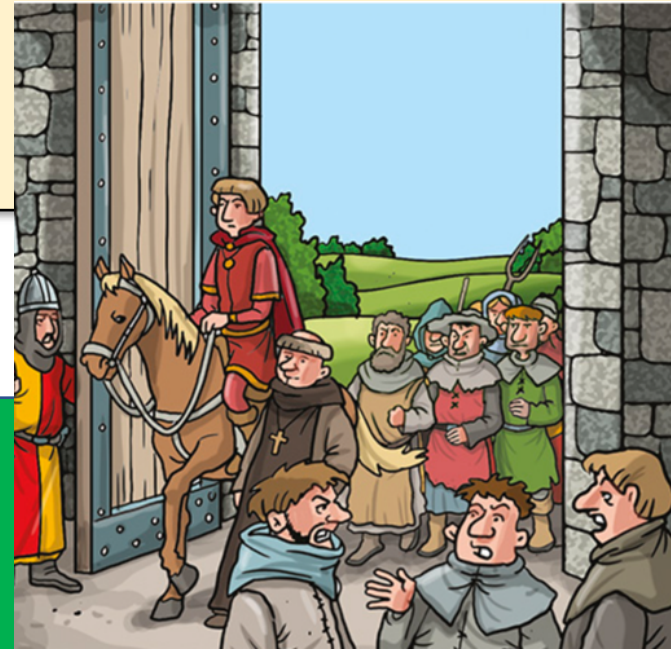
What happened during the Peasant's Revolt?

Thursday 13th June 1381:

Poor Londoners help peasants get through city gates

They break into Savoy Palace, home of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and blow it up with dynamite

One peasant caught looting is beheaded



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What happened during the Peasant's Revolt?

Thursday 13th June 1381:

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Simon Sudbury & Hales, the King's Treasurer flee to the Tower of London

During the night drunken rebels riot.
They attack and destroy the
houses of lawyers and foreign
traders.



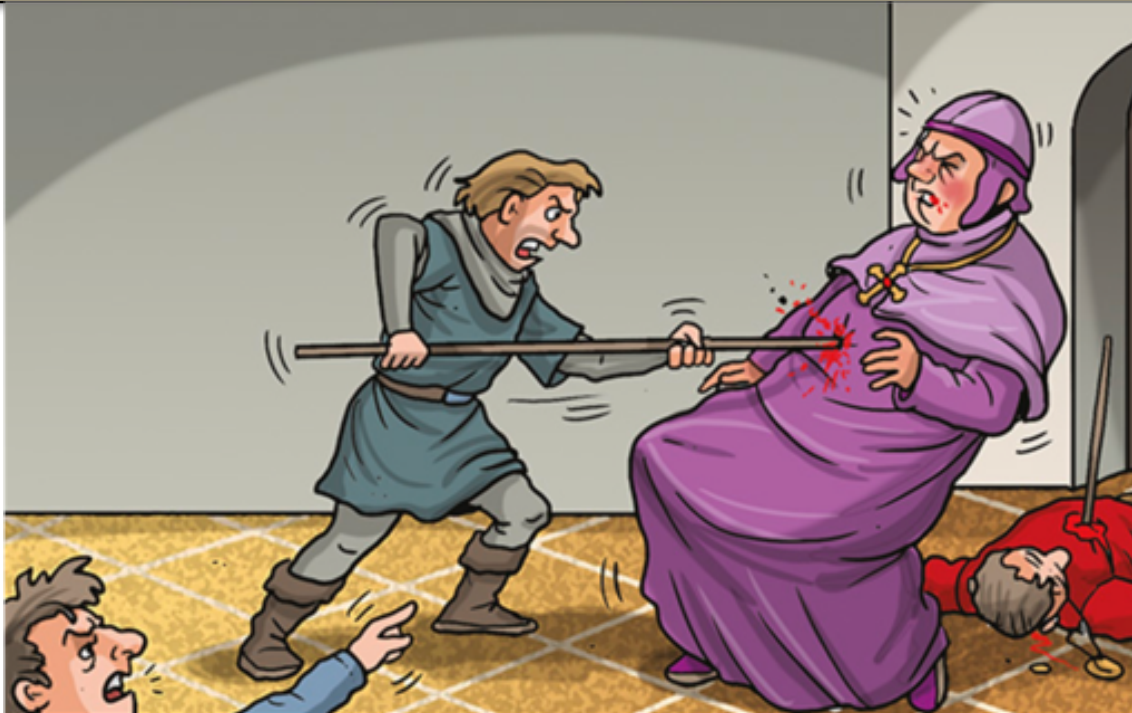
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What happened during the Peasant's Revolt?

Friday 14th June 1381:

Peasants break into Tower of London, Sudbury & Hales and cut off their head (Sudbury's takes 8 blows!)



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What happened during the Peasant's Revolt?

Friday 14th June 1381:

Richard travels by boat along the Thames to meet rebels at Mile End. Amazingly, he agrees to abolish poll tax and grant free pardons if they go home immediately.



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What happened during the Peasant's Revolt?

Saturday 15th June 1381:

King Richard II meets the rebels again, outside city walls.



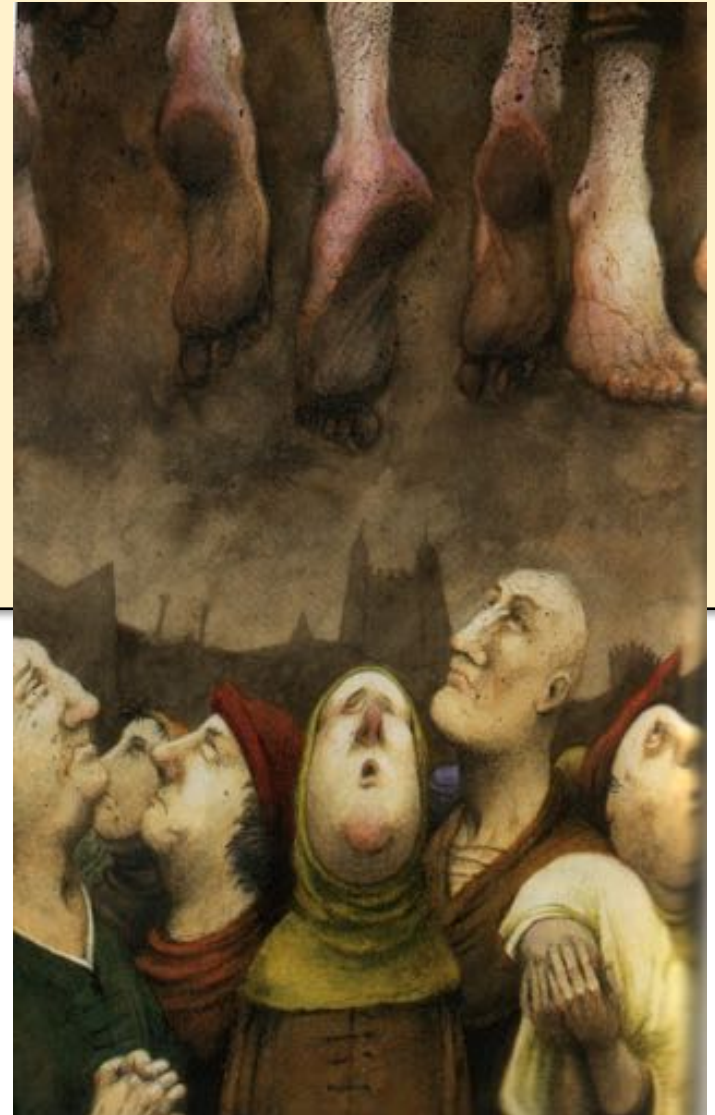
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What happened during the Peasant's Revolt?

Saturday 15th June 1381:

Wat Tyler is killed under
mysterious circumstances
Peasant leaders are
Rounded up and hanged.



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Task: Now we've read through the story together, you've been given a copy of the story, but it's mixed up.

Re-order the story in Chronological order sticking each caption onto your A3 paper. Then stick an appropriate picture to go with it.

Monday 15th June 1381:
Wat Tyler is killed under mysterious circumstances.
Peasant leaders are rounded up and hanged.

Tuesday 13th June 1381:
The Archbishop of Canterbury, Simon Sudbury & Hales,
the King's Treasurer flee to the Tower of London,
fearing the night drunken rebels riot. They attack and
destroy the houses of lawyers and foreign traders.

May 1381:
Tyler frees John Ball, the troublesome priest. He'd
been imprisoned by the Archbishop of
Canterbury for stirring up trouble.

Friday 14th June 1381:
Richard travels by boat along the Thames to
meet rebels at Mile End. Amazingly, he agrees
to abolish poll tax and grant free pardons if they
go home immediately.

Saturday 15th June 1381:
King Richard II meets the rebels again, outside
city walls.

**Peasants break into Tower of London, capture
Sudbury & Hales and cut off their head
(Sudbury takes 8 blows)**

May 1381:

1000s of peasants meet in Maidstone and choose
Wat Tyler, former soldier as their leader. He and his
men take over the king's castle at Rochester and
march into Canterbury.

Thursday 13th June 1381:

Poor Londoners help peasants get through city gate.
They break into Savoy Palace, home of John of
Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and blow it up with
dynamite. One peasant caught looting is beheaded.

May 1381:

King's commissioners are attacked in Fobbing in
Essex whilst trying to collect new poll tax. Three
commissioners are beheaded and their heads put
on poles and paraded around nearby villages.

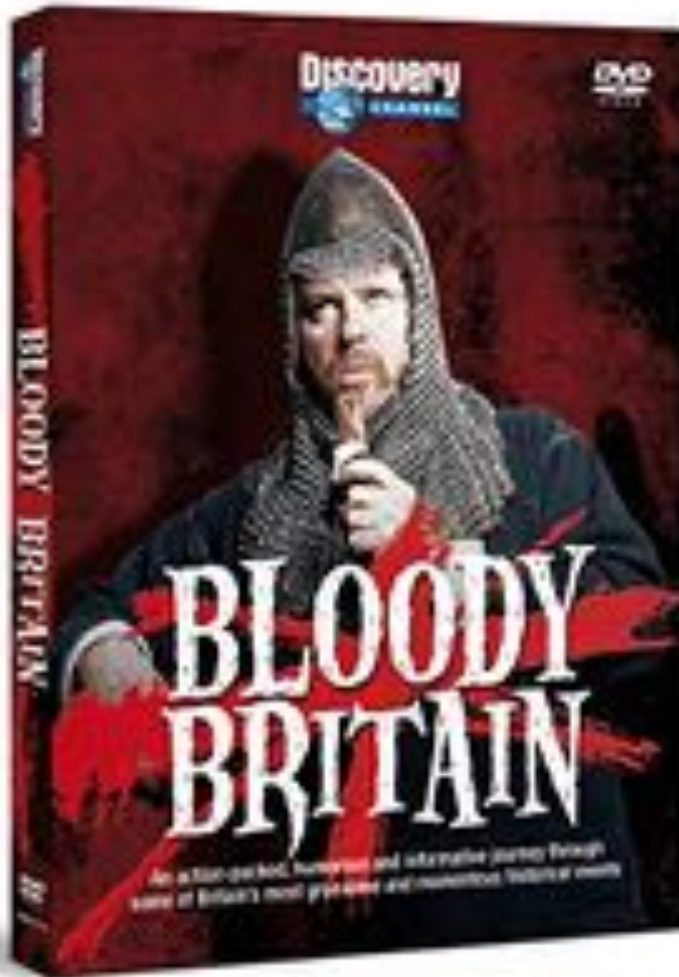
June 1381:

Peasant numbers had reached about 60,000.
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Video: Episode 10

25 Minutes

Online:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=InU16fFoLTg>

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Telegraph

(snappy headline)

(picture)

(story)

(story)

Task: Using what we have figured out so far... Write a detailed newspaper article about the Peasant's Revolt.

You'll need to include some quotes giving their view of events from:

- random peasants
- Wat Tyler
- King Richard
- Sudbury (before he is killed)

As well as key dates and information

