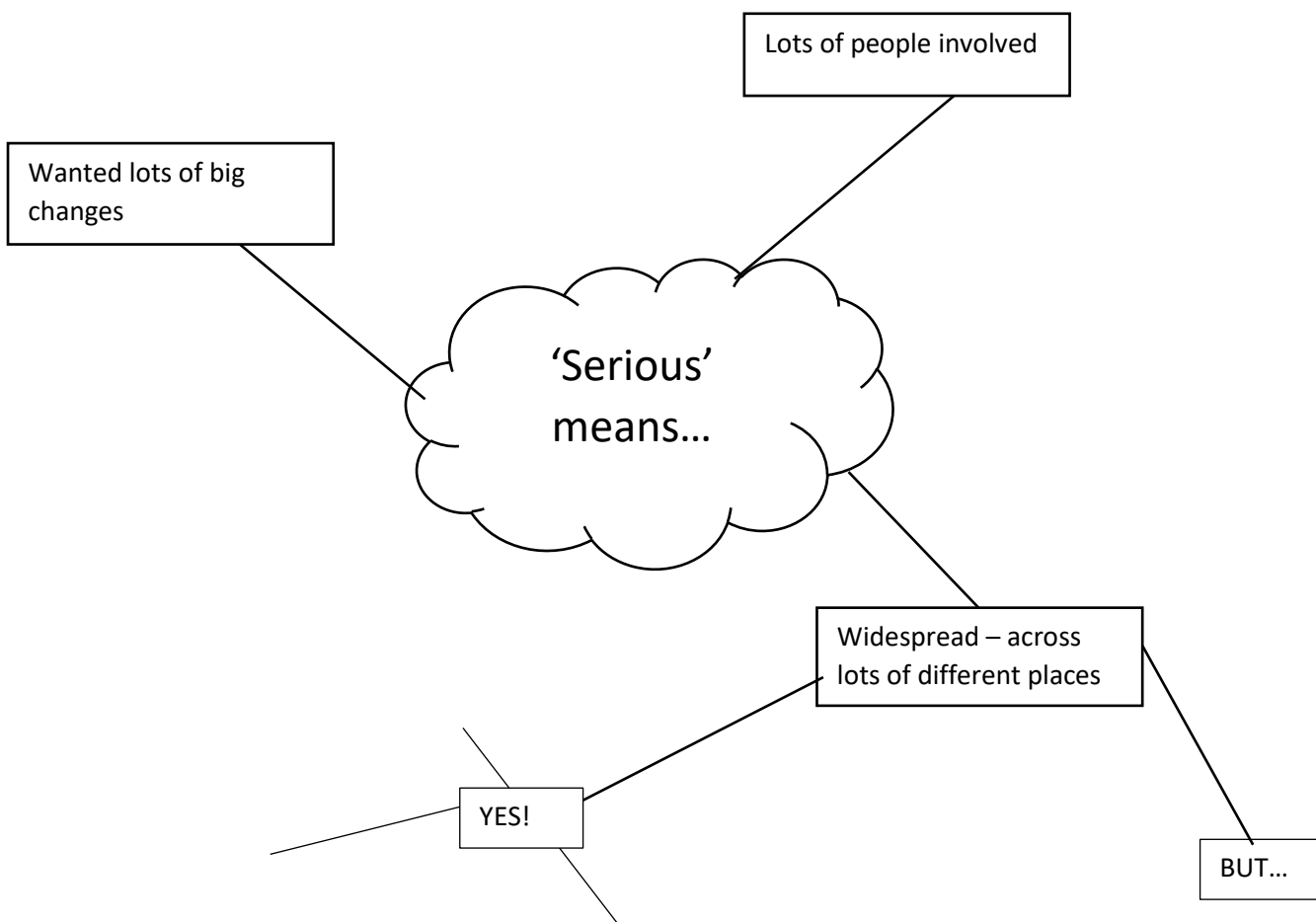


# How serious was the Peasants' Revolt?

## LESSON 1

### a. Front sheet/enquiry overview

Use these to ensure focus on the enquiry throughout. At the end of each lesson, students complete another 'branch' of the mind-map below. They then write a summary paragraph answering the enquiry question directly at the bottom of the page before the final assessment. This can easily be adapted by adding/removing support, dependent on the requirements of the class.



# How serious was the Peasants' Revolt?

In terms of \_\_\_\_\_ the Revolt was very serious because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ On the other hand, although \_\_\_\_\_,

Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_

b. Timeline cards

*These could either be cut up and used as a card-sort to check students' chronological understanding, or used as captions for a storyboard, following the teacher initially telling the story.*

<p>30 May 1381: Attempts were made to collect a poll tax in Essex. The tax collectors were attacked.</p>	<p>Revolt spread across Essex as peasants attacked local lords, burning <b>manor houses</b> and, where possible, killing the owners.</p>	<p>Some peasants began to attack <b>abbeys</b> and the monks who lived within them.</p>	<p>At the same time, some rebels in Kent gathered at Maidstone, where a preacher named John Ball was imprisoned.</p>
<p>The Kent rebels began to make their way towards London. As they went, they opened prisons and burned <b>administrative records</b>.</p>	<p>13 June 1381: The Kent rebels reached London. The gates were opened by some poor Londoners.</p>	<p>Their first target was the Palace of the Savoy – the house of the King's uncle, John of Gaunt. The house was blown up and valuables thrown into the river – but a man caught stealing silver was beheaded.</p>	<p>By 6 June 1381, both Kent and Essex were out of control. Under their leader, Wat Tyler, the Kent rebels had taken over the castles in Rochester and Canterbury.</p>
<p>The 14-year-old Richard II hid in the Tower of London with his closest advisors, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Simon Sudbury) and his <b>treasurer</b>, John Hales. He watched as the rebels burned houses and murdered lawyers and foreign traders.</p>	<p>Friday 14 June 1381: Richard agreed to meet the rebels at Mile End, just outside London. The rebels came, and although they shouted abuse at him, Richard listened to their demands – the highest wages possible and no more poll tax – and, amazingly, he agreed.</p>		