

Lesson four: Consequences of Peasant revolt.

Definitions

Short term – in the short time after the event.

Long term – a long time after the event.

Did the peasants get what they wanted? Create a spider diagram

- Richard II did not keep his promises.
- The Feudal System was not abolished.
- Wages did not increase.
- Richard did not get rid of his advisors. In fact, some historians believe that the revolt made Richard proud and over-confident, and that it made him rule in a way which led to his fall in 1399.
- But the rebellion had frightened the rich and made them realise that they could not push the poor too far. No government collected a Poll Tax until 1390.
- The government was angry at the role of John Ball, the priest who belonged to a group of Christians called the **Lollards**, who challenged the power of the Church. For the next century the government persecuted the Lollards because they were seen as being linked to the rebellion.
- Wat Tyler became the hero of a number of popular stories and poems.
- Over the following 50 years the demands of the peasants were largely met, even if they were on the king's conditions. Peasants could work for more money and slowly gained more freedoms from their lords to work where they pleased and make more of their own choices such as who to marry.

Answer the following questions:

Was the Peasants revolt a success in the long or short term?

How successful were the peasants in achieving their goals?

