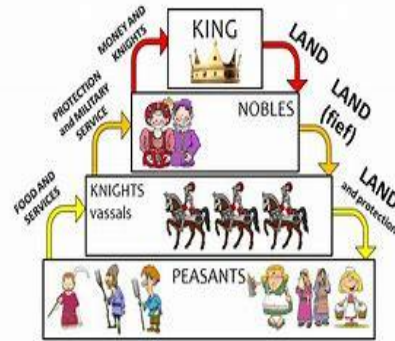


## Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser Autumn 2- Medieval Life

*Summary of the Unit : Delve into the world of medieval society, asking questions about why society was structured as it was and impact of major events such as the plague on the status quo of the medieval world*

### The Feudal System

The system of feudalism was introduced by William the Conqueror created to set up more rules and order. Different groups of people had certain responsibilities. Feudalism affected how people lived, the communities they lived in, and what they did for a job



### The Black Death (1348-9)

#### Causes

- God deserting mankind
- unusual position of the planets impure air (Miasma)
- Jews

#### Prevention

- Pray
- Pilgrimage
- self – flagellation
- carry a posy of flowers
- quarantine laws

#### Treatments

- Ask for God's forgiveness
- Bleeding
- purging
- strong smelling herbs
- lancing buboes



### Consequences of the Black Death

| Short term  | Long term   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Half the people in Britain died from the Black death. More died in later outbreaks of the disease.</li> <li>2. Food prices went up by 4 times as animals and crops died with no one to look after them.</li> <li>3. An estimated 35 million people, two thirds of the world's population, died from the disease.</li> <li>4. Landlords made less money as they had less people to charge rent.</li> <li>5. Praying to God hadn't saved people from the Black death so some people began to criticise the bishops. This had little impact. Most people remained deeply religious.</li> <li>6. As there were less people alive after the Black Death, survivors could charge more for their services. Wages increased.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Black death led to some freemen earning higher wages.</li> <li>2. The Black Death lasted from 1348-1350. Later outbreaks did occur, but they were less severe.</li> <li>3. After the Black Death people demanded freedom but lords refused. This led to the Peasants Revolt in 1381.</li> <li>4. The government tried to stop peasants getting higher wages in 1351 with a law called the Statute of Labourers.</li> <li>5. It took 300 years for the population to recover to the same level as before the Black Death.</li> <li>6. By the mid-1400s everyone was free.</li> </ol> |

### Timeline of the Peasants Revolt

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Mid May 1381          | A Tax Collector attempts to take tax from the people of Fobbing, Kent. The collector, Thomas Bampton, was dismissed by the villagers, led by Thomas Baker. The argument that followed became a riot. The Revolt had begun. Other villages followed. John Ball, who had been imprisoned in April 1381 was freed from prison by rebels at some point after the initial riots.  |
| 7th June 1381         | Wat Tyler is appointed leader of the rebels in Kent.   |
| 7th to 12th June 1381 | The Peasants Revolt was a march through Kent and from Suffolk towards London.  |
| 12th June 1381        | The Peasants arrive outside the City of London. It is believed that there were around 30000 people following Wat Tyler by this point, with riots taking place elsewhere.   |
| 14th June 1381        | Richard II meets Wat Tyler at Mile End. Tyler tells Richard II what the Peasants demands are. Richard agrees and signs charters granting the peasants the freedoms that they had demanded. Most of the Peasants leave once Tyler has received the Kings charter.   |
| 14th June 1381        | A group of armed Peasants enter the Tower of London. They find and execute the Kings Treasurer, The Archbishop of Canterbury and another senior official. They find the young Henry of Lancaster but spare him due to his age: he later becomes King.  |
| 15th June 1381        | Richard II sends a message to Tyler asking for a further meeting, at Smithfield. Tyler and his men meet Richard. Tyler makes more demands. The Mayor of London gets involved in an argument with Tyler. Tyler appears to wave something in the direction of the King and the Mayor stabs him, as do guards. With Tyler dead, Richard asks the rebels to leave London. He personally leads them away from the scene to diffuse the situation. |

### Consequences of the Peasants Revolt

- 23rd June 1381 Richard II withdraws all of the charters that were agreed with Wat Tyler.
- 5th July 1381 The rebels from Fobbing are executed. In the weeks that follow some 1500 rebels are executed.
- 13th July 1381 John Ball is captured. He is tried for treason the following day. Found guilty he was hung, drawn and quartered on 15th July 1381.
- All the unpopular taxes were abolished and the King stopped fighting with the French.
- Within 50 years many of the Peasants were allowed to buy their freedom and so could move about the country without restriction