

Knowledge organiser: The Black Death

The Black Death killed huge numbers of people, transforming England. The demand for better conditions lead to revolt and change.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words	
		1377	The first Poll Tax is introduced, which everyone had to pay.	Bubonic plague	A disease, causing a fever and buboes on the body.
Summarise your learning					
Topic 1: The Black Death	The Black Death spread across Europe. Most medieval people thought it was a punishment from God	May 1381	The Peasants' Revolt begins with an attack on tax collectors in Essex.	Theory of the Four Humours	The idea that the body is made up of four fluids.
		12 June 1381	The rebels arrive in London, attacking Fleet Prison and the Savoy Palace.	Pneumonic plague	A form of plague that affects the lungs.
Topic 2: Symptoms and responses	The plague caused a fever and swellings, killing most of its victims. People responded by praying, surgery and fleeing.	14 June 1381	The king meets the rebels at Mile End, agreeing to their demands.	Bleeding	A treatment in which a patient's blood is drained.
		15 June 1381	Wat Tyler meets the king and is killed, leaving the revolt leaderless.	Flagellant	A person who whipped themselves to show they were sorry for their sins.
		15 July 1381	John Ball, another leader of the Peasants' Revolt, is executed.	Poultice	A mixture designed to heal a wound.
Topic 3: Impact of the Black Death	Almost half the population of England died, leaving villages and crops abandoned	Who were these people? What were these events?			
Topic 4: Life after the Black Death	Peasants demanded higher wages and threatened the order of society, while nobles tried to stop change.	Hippocrates	The Greek doctor who proposed the idea that the body had four 'humours'.	Manorial records	Records kept by the local lord of the manor.
		The Black Death (1348)	A plague that reached England by ship, killing almost half of the population.	Plague pit	A burial pit for victims of the Black Death.
		King Richard II	The king who introduced the Poll Tax and defeated the Peasants' Revolt.	Poll Tax	A tax that everyone is expected to pay.
Topic 5: The Peasants' Revolt	A new tax angered peasants, who revolted. They met the king near London, but their leader was killed.	Wat Tyler	The leader of the Peasants' Revolt, who was killed at Smithfield.	Servitude	An unfree peasant, in service to their local lord.
		John Ball	A priest who joined the Peasants' Revolt and argued that feudalism was unfair.	Charter	A document confirming rights or an agreement.
Topic 6: Impact of the revolt	Despite their defeat, some laws changed and feudalism began to disappear.	The Statute of Labourers (1351)	A law to prevent changes in wages and working conditions for peasants.	Hanged, drawn and quartered	A brutal punishment for treason.