## **Knowledge organiser: The Black Death**

The Black Death killed huge numbers of		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words	
people, transforming England. The demand for better conditions lead to revolt and change.		1377	The first Poll Tax is introduced, which everyone had to pay.	Peasant	A person who is bound to the land and owned by the feudal lord.
Sur Topic 1:	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.	Lord of the Manor	Controlled landed estates and the lives of landless peasants, who lived there.
The Black Death		14 June 1381	The king meets the rebels at Mile End, agreeing to their demands.	Epidemic	A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time.
Topic 2: Symptoms and responses	The plague caused a fever and swellings, killing most of its victims. People responded by praying, surgery and fleeing.	15 June 1381	Wat Tyler meets the king and is killed, leaving the revolt leaderless.	Plague	A very infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills large numbers of people.
				Symptom	A physical or mental change that is caused by a disease
the Black En	Almost half the population of England died, leaving villages and crops abandoned			Prevention	The action of stopping something from happening
		Who were these people? What were these events?			A disease spread from one
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'.	Contagious	person to another, typically by direct contact.
		The Black Death (1348)	A plague that reached England by ship, killing almost half of the population.	Population	All the people living in a country, city, or area.
Topic 5: The Peasants' Revolt	A new tax angered peasants, who revolted. They met the king near London, but their leader was killed.	King Richard II	The king who introduced the Poll Tax and defeated the Peasants' Revolt.	Taxation	Money collected by the government from its citizens to pay for things that people need.
		Wat Tyler	The leader of the Peasants' Revolt, who was killed at Smithfield.	Revolt	To rise up and fight against the government.
		John Ball	A priest who joined the Peasants' Revolt and argued that feudalism was unfair.	How the Bubonic Plague Was Transmitted  1 1 2 2 drinks rat's blood bacteria  Human is infected  Flea bites human  Bacteria multiply in fiear s abdomen	
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.		

