

Key Words	Definitions
nobility	A privileged class of people, often with inherited titles, such as lord, duke, etc.
villein	Peasants who had to work the land for a lord, and could not choose to leave.
freeman	A person free from slavery and who has the full rights and privileges of a citizen.
manor	A large estate that was controlled by a lord.
Catholicism	The oldest and largest branch of Christianity.
heretic	Someone who has religious beliefs that are different from the accepted beliefs of a religion.
Lollardy	A religious movement aimed at reforming the Catholic Church.
merchant	A person whose business is buying and selling goods.
monopoly	Complete control over a service or product within a given area.
economy	The system of trade and industry which creates the wealth of a country.
convent	A building where a community of nuns lives.
monastery	A building where a community of monks lives.

Conflict and Upheaval: What were the main characteristics of life in 14th century England?

Dates	Key events
1337	Cloth Act introduced
1337	Importation Act introduced

Key individuals	Why are they important?
John Wycliffe	Wycliffe was the leader of the Lollards, and so was a key figure in challenging the Roman Catholic Church in the 14 th century.
The Pope	The Pope was (and still is!) the Head of the Roman Catholic Church. Almost everyone in 14 th century England was Catholic, so the Pope had a lot of power.

Key Words	Definitions
homage	A public pledge of loyalty to a lord by a vassal.
vassal	A person in the Middle Ages who received protection and land from a lord in return for loyalty and service.
alliance	A group of people or countries that share certain goals and agree to work together to achieve them.
besiege	To surround a building/town with soldiers in order to capture it.
regent	A person who governs a kingdom on behalf of the monarch.
exile	Being sent away from the country or area where you live.
refuge	Shelter or protection from danger or distress.
confiscate	To take a possession away from someone when you have the right to do so.
Aquitaine	A large region of southwestern France, the control of which was disputed between England and France.
Auld Alliance	An agreement formed between Scotland and France in 1295 that the countries would support each other against England.

Conflict and Upheaval: What factors contributed to the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War?

Dates	Key events
1325	Edward II refuses to pay homage to the King of France and instead grants Gascony to his son, Edward.
1327	Edward III becomes King of England.
1336	French ships begin raids on the south coast of England. Edward III gives refuge to Robert, Count of Artois, whom Philip VI of France had declared his 'mortal enemy.'
1337	Philip VI confiscates Aquitaine from Edward III. Edward declares war on France.
1340	Edward III declares himself to be King of France.

Key individuals	Why are they important?
Edward III	Edward was King of England between 1327 and 1377. He was a good military leader and led England to victory over France in the first phase of the Hundred Years' War.
Philip VI	Philip was King of France between 1328 and 1350. Philip was chosen as King over Edward III, who was more closely related to the previous monarch. This was the basis for the Hundred Years' War.
David II	David was King of Scotland between 1329 and 1371. David invaded England in support of France during the Hundred Years' War.

Key Words	Definitions
fleet	A group of ships or vehicles.
chevauchée	An armed raid into enemy territory.
longbow	A large, hand-drawn wooden bow.
cavalry	Soldiers mounted on horseback.
infantry	Soldiers on foot.
fortifications	A defensive wall or other reinforcement built to strengthen a place against attack.
flank	The right or left of a formation, such as a body of troops.
mêlée	A rowdy, free-for-all, hand-to-hand fight.
chivalry	Brave, loyal and honourable behaviour, especially towards women.
knight (medieval)	A professional cavalry fighter.

Conflict and Upheaval: What events shaped the course of the Hundred Years' War?

Dates	Key events
1337	Edward III implements a monopoly on wool to finance his war with France.
1340	The Battle of Sluys
1346	The Battle of Crécy
Sept 1346-Aug 1347	Siege of Calais
1356	The Battle of Poitiers
1360	The Treaty of Bretigny

Key individuals	Why are they important?
The Black Prince (Edward of Woodstock)	Edward was the eldest son of Edward III. earned a reputation for being a brave and skilled fighter, particularly in battles such as the Battle of Crécy and the Battle of Poitiers. Edward led chevauchées in France that added to his reputation as a ruthless warrior.
King John II of France	John was King of France from 1350 until 1364. He was captured during the Battle of Poitiers, and was freed as a result of the Treaty of Bretigny.

Key Words	Definitions
bubonic plague	The most common form of plague. It attacks a person's lymph nodes, causing buboes to develop on the neck, armpits and groin.
pneumonic plague	A variant of bubonic plague. When a victim gets bubonic plague they can develop pneumonia, which can become pneumonic plague.
septicaemic plague	A blood infection that is the rarest and deadliest form of plague.
pandemic	An outbreak of an infectious disease that spreads among many people over a wide geographical area.
depopulation	The reduction of the number of people living in an area.
mortality rate	The ratio of deaths to individuals in a specific population.
serf	The poorest of the peasant class, tied to a lord.
miasma	A cloud of poisonous gas, or 'bad air'.

Conflict and Upheaval: What was the short-term impact of the Black Death upon society?

Dates	Key events
1348	The Black Death reaches England.

Key Words	Definitions
social mobility	The movement of groups or individuals between different classes of society, usually upwards.
steward	A servant who supervised both the lord's estate and his household.
bailiff	Someone whose job was to make arrests.
constable	Individuals given the job of maintaining law and order at a local level. They were typically well-respected members of the community, often landowners or tradesmen, who served for a year without pay.
labour shortage	There are more jobs available than there are people available and willing to do them.
architecture	The science and art of designing buildings.
quarantine	The keeping of a person, animal or thing away from others to stop a disease from spreading.

Conflict and Upheaval: How important were the longer term consequences of the Black Death?

Dates	Key events
1349	The Ordinance of Labourers was introduced, which was a law aimed at controlling wages and prices. It said that anyone under the age of 60 had to work. Employers weren't allowed to pay, and workers weren't allowed to receive, wages that were higher than what they had been before the plague. It also ordered that food prices had to stay reasonable. But it was hard to enforce these rules because the country was in chaos after the plague.
1350	The Statute of Labourers was introduced as a response to the Ordinance of Labourers not being enforced. This law made it clear that wages had to go back to what they were in 1346 (before the plague). It also said that all healthy men and women under the age of 60 had to work and could be punished if they refused, as they were considered 'lazy'. The law made it harder for peasants to leave their lord's land and stopped other landowners from hiring them before their contracts were finished.

Key Words	Definitions
Status quo	The current state of things.
inflation	An increase in the cost of goods and services.
feudal system	A way of organising medieval society, in which land was granted to people in return for their service.
scapegoat	A person who is blamed and punished for something that is not their fault.
Lollards	A 14th century religious group that questioned the beliefs and practices of the Catholic Church.
antisemitism	Prejudice against or hatred of Jewish people.
Poll Tax	A tax in which a fixed amount is charged to everyone who is eligible to pay.
Tax evasion	The deliberate failure to pay taxes, using illegal methods.

Conflict and Upheaval: What long and short term factors led to the Peasants' Revolt?

Dates	Key events
1377	First Poll Tax introduced. Every person over the age of 14 had to pay 4 pence each.
1379	Second Poll Tax introduced.
1380	Third Poll Tax introduced. The tax was charged at 12 pence per adult.
1381	The government responded to widespread tax evasion by sending out commissioners to identify people who refused to pay.
May-Sept 1381	The Peasants' Revolt takes place.

Key individuals	Why are they important?
John Ball	John Ball was a Lollard preacher who inspired the rebels of the Peasants' Revolt with his sermons calling for social equality.
Wat Tyler	Wat Tyler was the leader of the Peasants' Revolt.
Richard II	Richard II was King of England at the time of the Peasants' Revolt. He ended the revolt by making promises to the rebels, but he soon broke most of them.

Conflict and Upheaval: What was the significance of the Peasants' Revolt?

Dates	Key events
August 1381	Richard II ordered an end to the arrests and executions of the rebels.
1389	A three year truce in the Hundred Years' War was agreed at Leulinghem.
1380s	Parliament strongly opposed wars in Europe and refused to approve taxes to fund them.

Key individuals	Why are they important?
Lords Appellant	A group of nobles who worked together to restrict the power and influence of Richard II's favourite advisors, and take more control for themselves.
Richard II	Richard strengthened his authority after the Peasants' Revolt, but was ultimately overthrown by Henry Bolingbroke in 1399.

Key Words	Definitions
treason	The crime of betraying your country and/or government.
amnesty	A decision by a government to forgive people who have committed particular crimes, and not to punish them.
corrupt	Dishonest or immoral, often involving bribery or other illegal actions.
domestic	Of the country you are in.