

Key words: Conflict and Upheaval, 1337 – 1381

Key word and definition / key events / key people	Extra detail / knowledge
Abolition: the end of.	
Agriculture: farming. Main job in medieval England, either as a land owner or worker on the land.	
Alliance: an agreement between countries to provide support and defence.	
Aquitaine: area of land in the South of France. Gascony is an area of land in Aquitaine.	
Auld –alliance: alliance between France and Scotland that ‘encircled’ England.	
Battle of Calais	
Battle of Crecy	
Battle of Poitiers	
Battle of Sluys	
Bubonic plague: the most common strain of plague	
Catholicism: a branch of Christianity that is led by the Pope from Rome.	
Cavalry: soldiers on horseback.	
Chevauchee: method of warfare that raided villages to weaken the morale and resources of the enemy.	
Contemporaries: people living at the time.	
Cottars: poorest villeins. Worked in return for being able to live in the manor.	
Defiance: refusal to follow instructions / orders.	
Depopulation: reduction of the population due to large numbers of people dying from the Black Death.	
Domestic: connected to the home.	
Economic depression: downturn in trade. Leads to poverty.	
Edward II	
Edward III	
Export: English goods sold outside of the country.	
Feudal obligations: the ‘rules’ that usually applied as part of the feudal system (e.g. to work for the Lord of the Manor).	
Feudal system: social structure implemented by the Norman kings. Systems of patronage, land and service. King at the top, then Barons, Knights and Peasants at the bottom.	

Freemen: paid rent to the land owners, but were not tied to the manor.	
Great Pestilence: contemporary term for the Plague.	
Heir: the person who inherits from the father. Boys inherited from their father, even if they had older sisters.	
Heresy: going against the official beliefs of the monarch / country's official religion. It was punishable by death.	
Heretic: someone who is accused of heresy.	
Homage: pay respect to. English Kings had to recognise and pay respects to new French Kings.	
Import: goods brought into the country to see.	
Inflation: increase in prices of food etc. Someone's money will no longer buy them as many products as it once had.	
Isabella of France	
John Ball	
John II of France	
Labour service: peasants worked as a way of paying their rent.	
Longbow: main English weapon in the 14 th century. A large bow drawn by hand that shoots long feathered arrows.	
Military: issues connected with the army, battles etc. A military leader is the leader of an army. Someone with military experience has experience in battle.	
Monopoly: unique control over a trade / product.	
Mortality rate: death rate = numbers of people who died.	
Ordinance of labourers: declaration to attempt to control wages and work conditions following the Black Death.	
Parliament: part of the government of England. Adviser to the King, who needs their permission to collect taxes.	
Philip VI of France	
Pneumonic plague: secondary form of bubonic plague that affects the lungs	
Poll Tax: a tax for everyone on the tax register, no matter what their income was.	
Priest: local Church-man who led the local community in their religion. Had a wide role in the local community.	
Prosperous: wealthy, doing well, developing.	
Refuge: safety.	
Richard II	
Salic Law: stated that the French throne could not descend through the female line.	

Septicaemic plague: most rare strain of plague that affected the blood stream.	
Siege: attempt to 'starve out' a town / city. The opposing army surrounds a town so that resources cannot enter.	
Statute of Labourers: Law that restricted wages to pre-Black Death levels.	
Subordination: seen as secondary to men.	
Tax evasion: refusal to pay the tax.	
Tax: money paid to the king / government.	
The Black Prince: Edward, son of Edward III.	
Treaty of Bretigny	
Villeins: peasants who were tied to the manor where they lived. Worked for the local land owner.	
Wat Tyler	
Wrath of God: many people believed the Black Death was sent as a punishment by God, who was angry with the sins of people on earth.	

Colour code the key words depending on their topic area:

- Life in Medieval England
- Hundred Years' War
- Black Death
- Peasants' Revolt

Are there any areas of cross over?

Could you add a decade / year / extra example to each of the key words, people or events? This revision activity could help you use relevant evidence to support exam questions on specific topics.