name:

class

date

Accusations of Witchcraft and Fear in England



The witch trials in	were a dark chapter	in history. They began	in the 15th
	e late 17th century. Many		
	ccusations often came from person		
of th	e unknown. Women were the prima	ry targets, but some r	nen were
also accused. The accused were	often poor or elderly, making the	m easy targets.	
The p	olayed a significant role in promoti	ng the fear of witches	. They
believed that witches were in le	eague with the	This belief led t	o widespread
panic and hysteria. The accuse	d witches were thought to cause		, crop
failure, and other misfortunes	. The fear of witches led to the est	ablishment of witch-h	unting
Thes	se laws allowed for the trial and exe	ecution of accused wito	ches.
The process of	usually started with a ne	ighbor or a relative. T	They would
claim that the accused had cur	sed them or caused harm through		The
accused were then arrested and	d put on trial. The trials were ofte	n unfair and based on	superstition
was c	commonly used to extract confessi	ons from the accused.	
If found guilty, the accused	were usually	, executed. The most o	common
method of execution was hangi	ng. In some cases, they were burne	ed at the	
The witch trials left a lasting i	mpact on society. They highlighted	d the dangers of super	stition and
mass	. Over time, rational thought and s	scientific reasoning be	gan to
replace fear and ignorance.			
The end of the	came with the advancement	ent of science and the	
enlightenment. People began t	o question the validity of witchcra	ft	The
government eventually put an	end to the trials. The last known e	xecution for	
in En	gland took place in 1684. The witch	trials serve as a rem	inder of the
importance of	and rationality in society	y .	
Torture justice Church	h stake accusation witch	trials [laws] [witch	nes fear
England people accusa	itions hysteria magic wite	chcraft devil dis	sease