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John Wycliffe and Medieval Prose



In the _____, literature began to flourish in many languages. One notable figure in this era was _____. He was born around 1330 and became a prominent _____. Wycliffe is often credited with laying the groundwork for the Protestant _____. His main contribution, however, was translating the _____ into English. This was a monumental task because, at that time, religious texts were primarily in _____.

Wycliffe's translation made religious teachings more accessible to the _____ people. It was the first time many heard the Bible in their native _____. His work challenged the _____'s authority, as it relied heavily on Latin for its services and teachings. Wycliffe believed that everyone should be able to read and understand the _____. This idea was revolutionary and somewhat _____ during his time.

His translations were hand-copied, as the _____ press hadn't been invented yet. These copies spread quickly, showing the hunger for _____ among the people. The Church, however, did not approve of Wycliffe's work. They deemed it _____, leading to a significant conflict between Wycliffe and church authorities.

Despite the controversy, Wycliffe's influence persisted. His work laid the foundation for future _____ of the Bible. Additionally, it helped develop a standard form of _____, which was crucial for the evolution of English _____. Wycliffe's efforts in translating the Bible into English marked a pivotal moment in the _____ of literature and religion.

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English Middle Ages translations Church knowledge language
John Wycliffe controversial heretical Bible