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# Lollardy's Impact on Medieval England



In the late medieval period, \_\_\_\_\_ emerged as a significant religious movement challenging the established Church. It was founded by John \_\_\_\_\_, a theologian at Oxford University, who criticized the church's practices and \_\_\_\_\_. Wycliffe advocated for a return to the Scriptures and insisted that the \_\_\_\_\_ should be available in the vernacular, making it accessible to the common \_\_\_\_\_. His followers, known as Lollards, were among the first to translate the Bible into \_\_\_\_\_, spreading these ideas widely.

The Lollards questioned the luxury and power of the \_\_\_\_\_, arguing that these were not supported by the teachings of Jesus. They opposed practices like \_\_\_\_\_, where people paid for remission of sins, and the concept of \_\_\_\_\_, which they claimed had no basis in scripture. This put them at odds with the \_\_\_\_\_ and the broader hierarchy of the church.

Despite their radical views, \_\_\_\_\_ found supporters across different strata of society, including some nobles. However, they faced severe \_\_\_\_\_, as their ideas were seen as a threat to the established order. By the early 15th century, many Lollards were executed for their \_\_\_\_\_, and the movement was driven underground.

The impact of Lollardy was profound. While the movement itself was suppressed, it planted seeds for the later \_\_\_\_\_. The challenges Lollards posed to the church's authority highlighted the \_\_\_\_\_ for reform and questioned the relationship between religion and \_\_\_\_\_. Their efforts to democratize access to religious texts changed the spiritual landscape of \_\_\_\_\_, paving the way for future religious transformations.

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