

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Witch Trials in England



In the 16th and 17th centuries, England was gripped by _____ trials. People believed that witches had supernatural powers and made pacts with the _____ . Many accused witches were women who were poor or lived alone.

These women were often _____ and had no one to defend them. The trials were a way to explain _____ such as poor harvests or sudden illnesses.

Matthew _____ was one of the most famous witch hunters in England. He called himself the Witchfinder _____ and claimed to have the authority to identify witches. Hopkins and his _____ traveled from town to town, conducting trials and executions. They used methods like _____ to force confessions from the accused.

Accusations of witchcraft could be based on very little _____. Often, it was enough for someone to have a _____ or a birthmark to be seen as a witch.

People were also accused if they had _____ with neighbors or were considered different. The trials created an _____ of fear and suspicion. Communities turned against each other, and many innocent people were _____ .

The witch trials in England were influenced by the beliefs of the time. People were deeply _____ and saw the devil's hand in everyday events. Over time, skepticism about witch trials began to grow. Educated people started to question the _____ of the trials and the methods used. By the late 17th century, witch trials had largely _____ in England, leaving behind a legacy of fear and injustice.

devil executed associates torture Hopkins validity mole disputes witch
vulnerable misfortunes religious atmosphere ended evidence General