Although witch-trials were often sporadic and isolated to certain places (rather than across the whole of Britain and Europe at the same time) there are many records of the trials and the torture methods used to implicate the accused.

The Malleus Maleficarum was one of the key texts used in the witch-trials, and it is clearly a very anti-women based book. One of the writers, Hans Kramer, is considered to have had an aversion towards women that he channelled into this book, eventually many of his friends and contacts (including Jacob Sprenger) distanced themselves from him.

Ducking was a common form of witch-trial, and either way the 'witch' was doomed to either down or hang/burn.

Witches were also tested for a 'devil's mark' somewhere on their body, a mole or birth mark, or a place that did not bleed, which they believed was used as a teat for the demon familiar of the witch to suckle on. It was believed that the devil would make this mark on a witch by touching/scratching them, and from then on it would be numb or would not bleed. To test this, pins would be inserted all over the witches body to see where blood did not run, and by stripping to person naked to test this, they would also find any blemish on the skin that might be a devil's mark. This job was usually performed by women.

Not all who were trialled were executed, but execution occurred more often then not. It depended on the area and time in which the witch hunt took place.

Trials and torture were carried out either by local judges or professional witch-hunters.

In Britain witches were hung, in Europe they were usually burnt at the stake, a heretic's death.