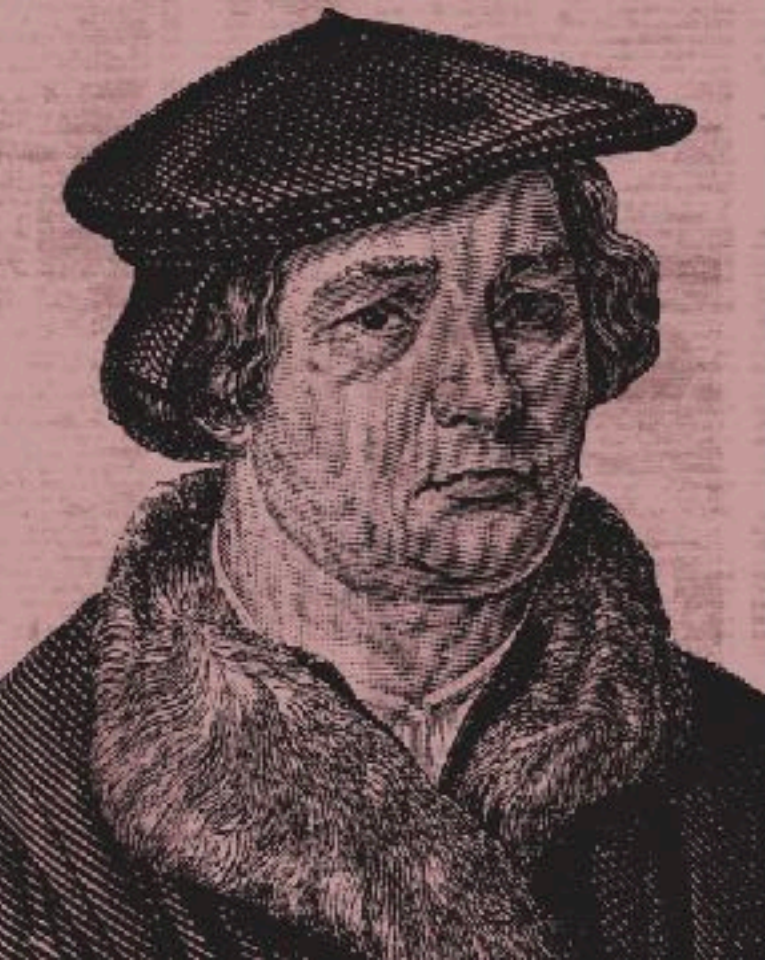




LEGENDS





Martin Luther

- 1483 - 1546
- Key role in the Protestant Reformation
- Known for his 95 Theses
- Translated the Bible from Latin into German

Over the course of his life Martin Luther was a

- **Monk**
- **Priest**
- **Professor of Biblical literature**
- **Reformer**
- **Husband**
- **Father**



Luther's Family

- Born November 10, 1483 in Eisleben, Germany
- To Johannes "Hans" and Margaret Luder
- Hans was in the mining business
- Martin was Brother to Jacob and Dorothea

- Married Katharina Von Bora - (June 13, 1525)
- 6 children (3 sons, 3 daughters)
 - Second-born — Elisabeth died in first year of life
 - Third-born — Magdalena died at age of 13



Luther's Education



- 1497 attends school in Magdeburg
- 1498 attends school in Eisenach
- 1501 begins studies at University of Erfurt
- 1502 Bachelor of Arts degree
- 1505 Master of Arts degree
- Luther could now pursue either
 - Medicine
 - Theology/Philosophy, or
 - Law



Luther changes his mind

- June 2, 1505 Luther was caught in a thunderstorm
 - Luther cries out to St. Anne
 - Mother of Mary
 - "If you save me and get me out of this, I will become a monk."
 - Luther's father was angry
-
- To become a monk = cut oneself off from the world and commit yourself and time to the monastery



An Augustinian Monk

1. The Augustinian order of monks were "observant"
2. Focused on Education

- Renunciation of the will
 - Vow of obedience to superiors within the monastic order
- Hard Work
 - Fast frequently
 - Pray incessantly (pray the hours)
 - In spare time they would learn, read, study or engage in manual labors (Read thru the Psalms every 6 weeks)

Different Orders:

- Augustinian
- Benedictine
- Franciscan
- Dominican
- Jesuit (formed later)

Luther's Studies:

- **1508 — B.A. in Bible**
- **1509 — B.A. in The Sentences**
 - **Collection of quotes, key passages, quotes from famous and influential theologians**
 - **Textbook that all systematic theologians had to master**
- **1511 — Luther transfers to Wittenberg**
- **1512 — Doctorate of Bible (Theology)**

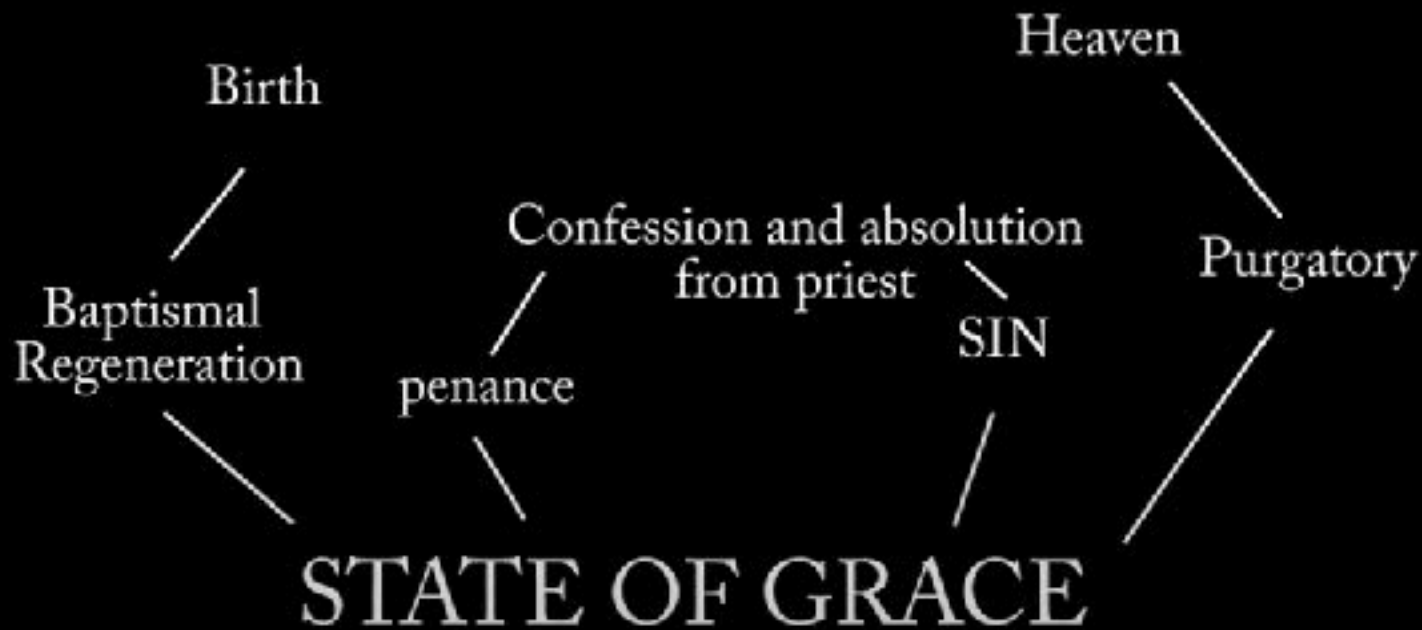
Luther's Studies:

"If ever a monk should've gone to heaven by his monkery, it was I.

If I kept on any longer, then I would've killed myself with vigils, prayers, reading and other work."

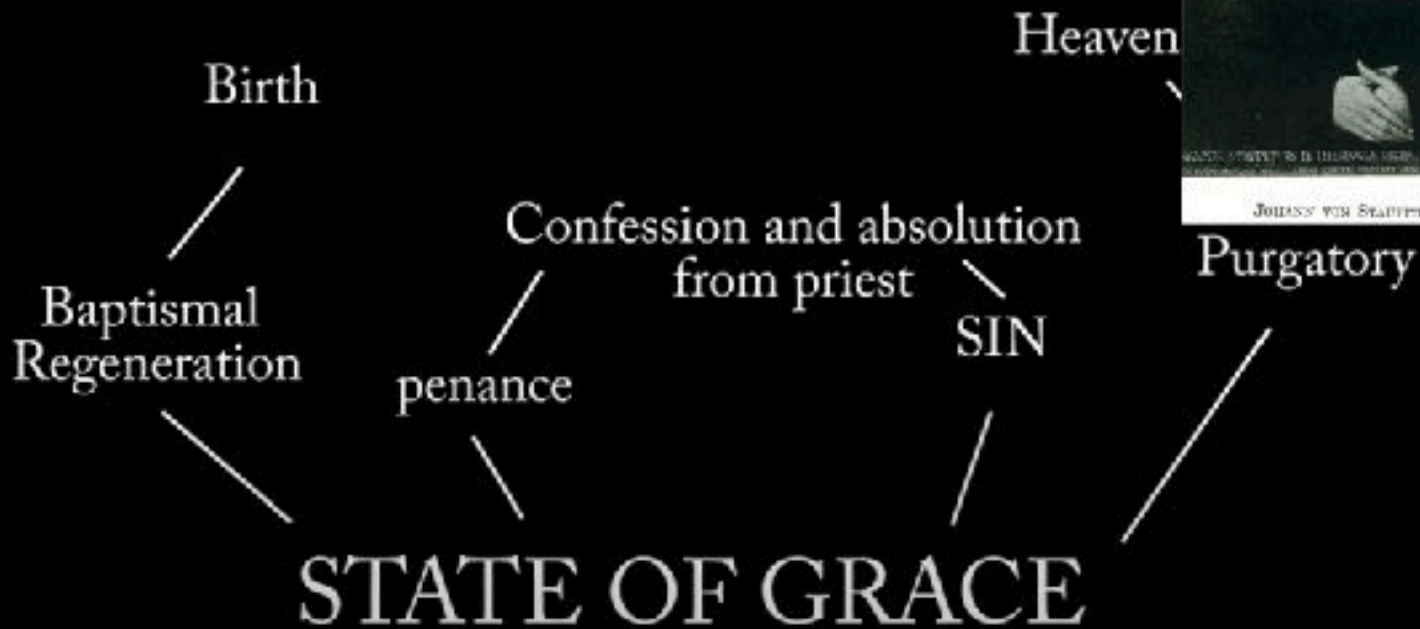
Luther's Struggle:

Medieval Salvation



Luther's Struggle:

Medieval Salvation



Luther's Struggle

- Luther did not have peace but 'Anfechtungen'
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Doubt
- Attack (spiritual)
- Crisis
- Fear (of God)
- Anger
- Frustration



- Luther would confess for hours
- Staupitz would hear him

Professor at Wittenberg (1512-1520):

- **Staupitz, determined to release Luther from his cycle of despair, makes Luther professor of Biblical Theology at the University of Wittenberg**
- **Luther now has to explain to his students what the Bible means**
- **He studied not only the Latin text but also Greek and Hebrew texts as well**

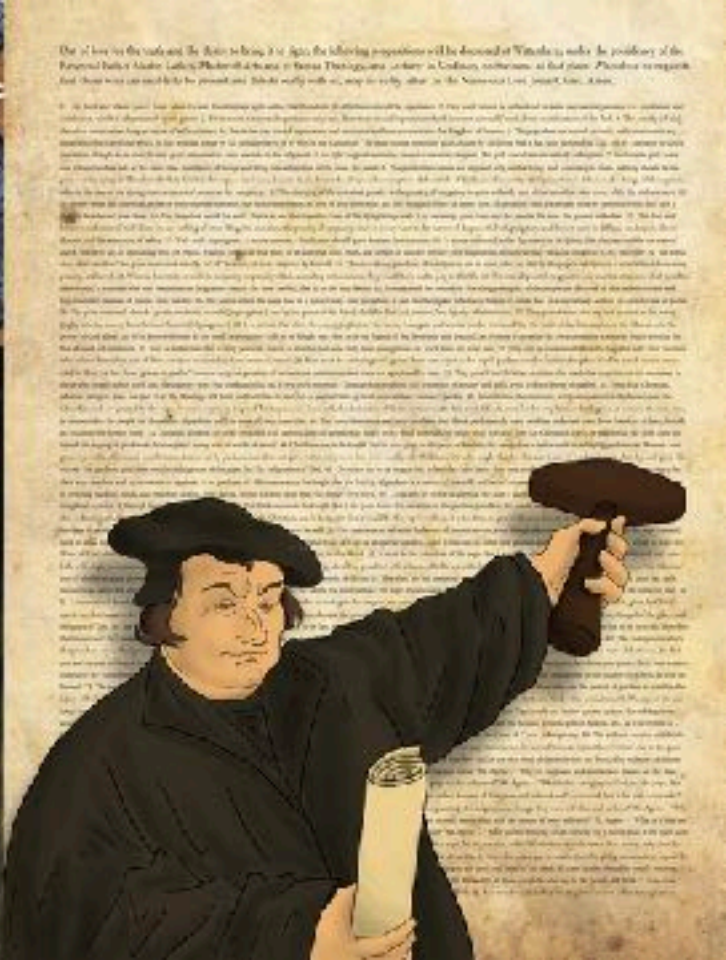
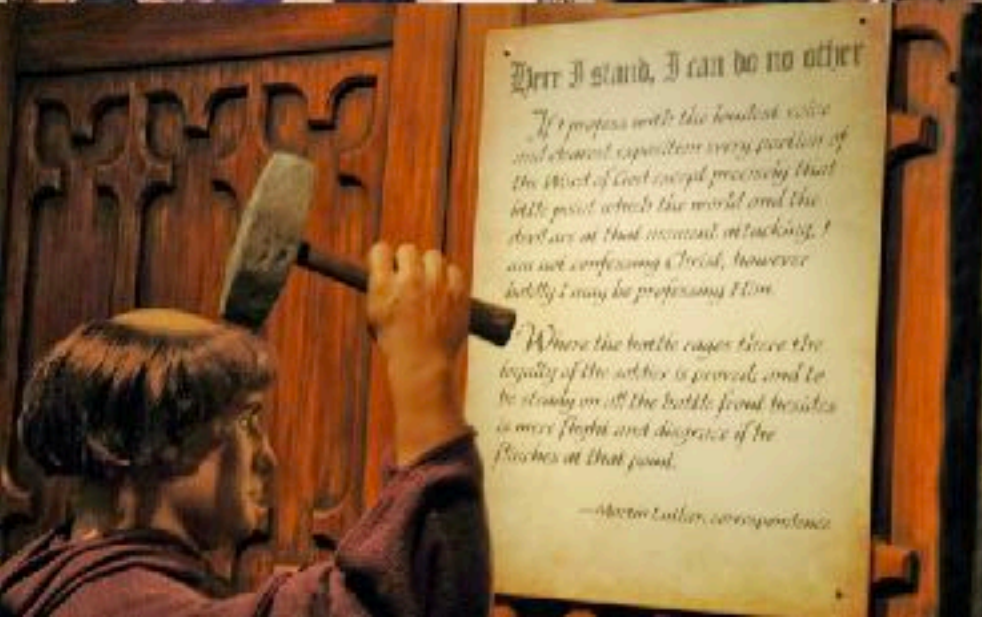


Turmerlebnis — 'Tower Experience'

- **Luther describes this moment where he is wrestling with scripture: Romans 1:17**
 - **For in it the righteousness of God is revealed from faith to faith; as it is written, "The just shall live by faith."**
- **Righteousness of God = Christ's righteousness that covers us**
 - **Live by faith = trusting in the work of Christ (justification)**
 - **His righteousness is counted as mine**

Turmerlebnis — 'Tower Experience'

**'Here I felt that I was altogether born again
and had entered paradise'**



Pope Leo X

- Pope from 1513 to 1521
- Devoted to the pleasure of the flesh
- Within 2 years of being pope emptied the papal treasuries
- Halted the work of the glorious basilica of St. Peters
- To refill his treasuries he turned to the most proven method of fundraising...the sale of Indulgences



Albert of Mainz

- **Archbishop of Mainz**
- **1 of 7 Electors of the Holy Roman Emperor**
- **Borrowed large amounts of money to gain the rank of archbishop**
- **Around 1517 sets his eyes on another office that would increase his power and wealth so again borrows large amount of money**
- **Albert was low on cash**





- Albert asks the Pope if the sales of indulgences could be allowed in his lands
- Leo says, "yes, how about we split the profits!"



- The **Sale of Indulgences** was not buying heaven, but buying a reduction of time spent in purgatory
- At this time it was customary to purchase indulgences not only for yourself, but for your dead relatives as well

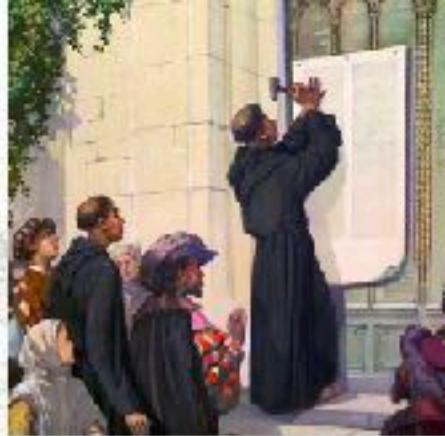
Johann Tetzel

- He would travel with an entourage
- He would have this indulgence chest and it would be carried along
- A forerunner would be sent to the city to announce the coming of an indulgence salesman
- Tetzel would arrive the next day
- Either from a pulpit or open air forum would offer a hell, fire and brimstone type sermon
- And he would call on those listeners to consider the cries of their dead relatives as they suffered torment as they were being tortured for the sake of their penance



Martin Luther's 95 Theses

- **October 31, 1517**
 - **On the castle church door in Wittenberg**
 - **95 propositions that he was willing to defend**
 - **Common for a professor to hold a public debate where an opponent(s) would wrestle and hash out over a few points**
-
- **Luther attacked the ABUSE of the sales of indulgences**
 - **NOT justification by grace**
 - **Luther is posting these 95 theses for debate and hopes to correct the church**



Martin Luther's 95 Theses

- Within a matter of weeks the 95 theses are translated from Latin into German
- printed and sent around as a broad sheet throughout all parts of Germany
- This is what provokes the response from the catholic church to the 95 theses
- It's not the posting of them but the printing of them in the German language which makes it more accessible to those who do not read Latin (those who are outside of the church)





John Wycliffe (l. 1330-1384) and
Jan Hus (l. c. 1369-1415)

- Voiced many of the points as **Martin Luther** but lacked the means for reaching a large audience.
- Gutenberg's invention of the moveable face type and the press meant that books could now be printed in larger numbers, sold cheaply, and distributed widely.



Gutenberg Printing Press

- credited to the German inventor and printer **Johannes Gutenberg** in the 1450s,
- became the single most important factor in the success of the **Protestant Reformation**
- Provided the means for widespread publication of Luther's teachings and encouraged independent thought on subjects previously controlled by the literate elite.



Response from the Catholic Church

- They try to exert indirect pressure through his monastic order
- They try to exert somewhat direct pressure at times through private interviews between Luther and a cardinal
- Luther is shocked at how much the catholic church is resisting his call to end the abuse of the sales of indulgences
- He begins to better express his new understanding of the gospel and why he believes being biblical is grounds for not doing indulgences



Heidelberg Disputation

April 1518



- Luther is invited by the university of Heidelberg to a live debate on the subject of indulgences and the things that he raised in the 95 theses
- This invitation to Heidelberg allows Luther a public setting to explain and debate his ideas
- His convictions and perspective are becoming clearer as he is speaking publicly

Leipzig Disputation 1519



- Luther squares off against his nemesis Johann Eck
- Eck performs a counter move strategically against Luther
 - He takes on Luther not on the issue of indulgences
 - Not on the issue of salvation itself
 - But on whether or not Luther believes the pope can err

“Ja, ich bin Hussite” (yes, I am a Hussite)



Papal Bull 1519



"Arise, O Lord and judge Thy cause. A wild boar has invaded Thy vineyard."

- 41 points alleging that Luther has deviated from the catholic teaching
- 2 main points: indulgences and papal authority
- It was a warning of excommunication
- Luther walked to the city square and burned the bull



Papal Bull - 1520 Luther is now a Heretic



- **Luther is then put on trial**
- **Not by the church (the church had already excommunicated him)**
- **He was now handed over to be tried by the state**
- **If they agreed with the church's verdict, the person would then be executed**
- **When Luther is now called before the emperor in 1520 he's been put on civil trial and his neck is on the line**

Diet of Worms - 1521



- A Diet is sort of a congressional meeting of all the constituencies of the princes and with the Holy Roman Emperor himself
- Luther is demanded to recant and famously Luther says, **"My conscience is captive to the Word of God,"** he told the court. **"I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither honest nor safe. Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen."**
- May 25, 1521 - Luther is declared an outlaw by the emperor (Charles V)

Wartburg Castle



The Luther Bible



- In twelve weeks at the Wartburg Castle, Luther translated the New Testament (published in September of 1522).
- After twelve years with a group of Wittenberg pastors and professors, the Old Testament was also ready.
- The complete 1534 Luther Bible
 - published with prefaces to the books of the Bible, explanatory notes on especially difficult or important verses, key passages set in bold, and over one hundred illustrations.



De Apenbarynge S.
 Johannis des Theologen.
 Dat Erste Capittel.

Vibys de A
 penbarynge

Diesu Christi / de ene
 d'ne goden heylige
 en heylige / die in
 den hemel is / die
 in den hemel is / die
 in den hemel is / die
 in den hemel is / die

met hemel the sijnen / die in den hemel is / die
 in den hemel is / die in den hemel is / die
 in den hemel is / die in den hemel is / die
 in den hemel is / die in den hemel is / die
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Johannes / die in den hemel is / die
 in den hemel is / die in den hemel is / die
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- In the twenty years of this translation work over 500,000 copies of this Bible, in part or whole, were printed in the Holy Roman Empire

The Reformation

- In 1522, Luther returned to Wittenberg to put into effect a spiritual reform that became the model for much of Germany.
- He abolished the office of bishop since he found no warrant for it in Scripture.
 - The churches needed pastors not dignitaries.
- Most of the ministers in Saxony and surrounding territories abandoned celibacy.
- Monks and nuns also married.
- Luther himself took a wife in 1525, a former nun, Katherine von Bora.

The Reformation

- Luther also revised the Latin liturgy and translated it into German.
- The laity received the Communion in bread and wine as the Hussites had demanded a century earlier.
- And the whole emphasis in worship changed from the celebration of the sacrificial Mass to the preaching and teaching of God's Word.

The Reformation

- To the question how is a person saved, Luther replied:
 - not by works but by faith alone.
- To the question where does religious authority lie, he answered:
 - not in the visible institution called the Roman church but in the Word of God found in the Bible.
- To the question—what is the church?—he responded:
 - the whole community of Christian believers, since all are priests before God.
- To the question—what is the essence of Christian living?—he replied:
 - serving God in any useful calling, whether ordained or lay.

John 6:28–29 (NKJV)

28 Then they said to Him, “What shall we do, that we may work the works of God?”

29 Jesus answered and said to them, “This is the work of God, that you believe in Him whom He sent.”

John 6:28–29 (AMP)

28 They then said, What are we to do, that we may [habitually] be working the works of God? [What are we to do to carry out what God requires?]

29 Jesus replied, This is the work (service) that God asks of you: that you believe in the One Whom He has sent [that you cleave to, trust, rely on, and have faith in His Messenger].

Romans 1:16–17 (NKJV)

16 For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God to salvation for everyone who believes, for the Jew first and also for the Greek.

17 For in it the righteousness of God is revealed from faith to faith; as it is written, “The just shall live by faith.”

Romans 1:16–17 (NLT)

16 For I am not ashamed of this Good News about Christ. It is the power of God at work, saving everyone who believes—the Jew first and also the Gentile.

17 This Good News tells us how God makes us right in his sight. This is accomplished from start to finish by faith. As the Scriptures say, “It is through faith that a righteous person has life.”

**“The just
shall live
by faith”**

