

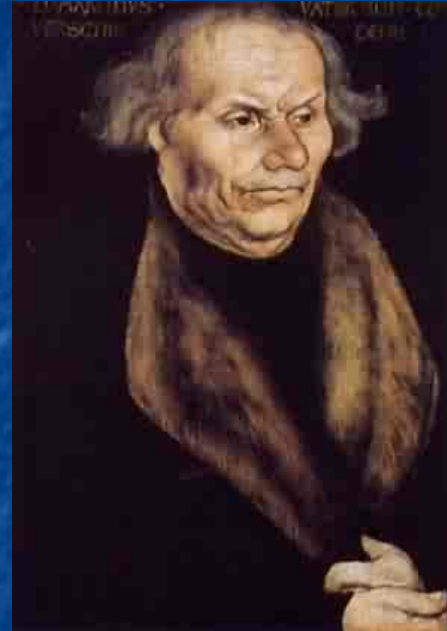


MARTIN LUTHER

*Wild Boar
In the Vineyard*

Martin Luther's Youth

- Born November 10, 1483
- Parents: Hans & Margaretha Luder
- Hans was common servant; worked in copper mine; rose to ownership of mines & smelter
- Hans was driven to succeed; driven to be sure that Martin succeeded as well
- Martin went to University of Erfurt to study law

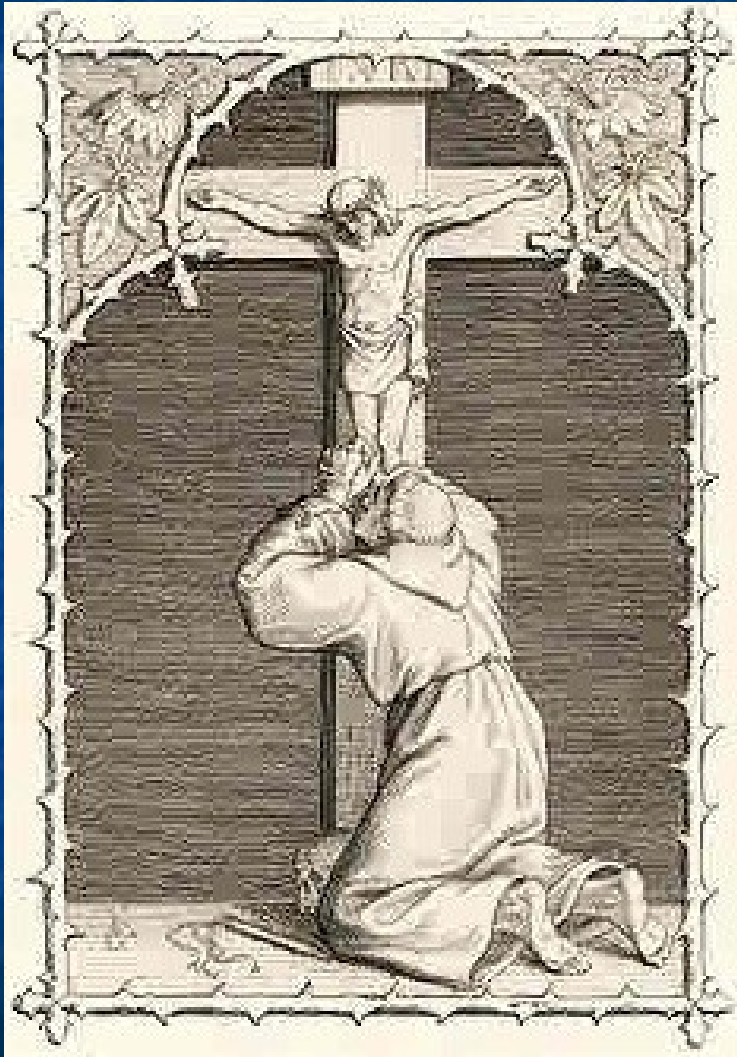


Martin Luther's Entrance into Monastery

- Caught in a thunderstorm at age 21, he cried: "Help me, St. Anne! I will become a monk!"
- Entered Augustinian Monastery, 1505 – much to his father's dismay
- Ordained a priest
- Studied theology in preparation for teaching



Martin Luther's Confession

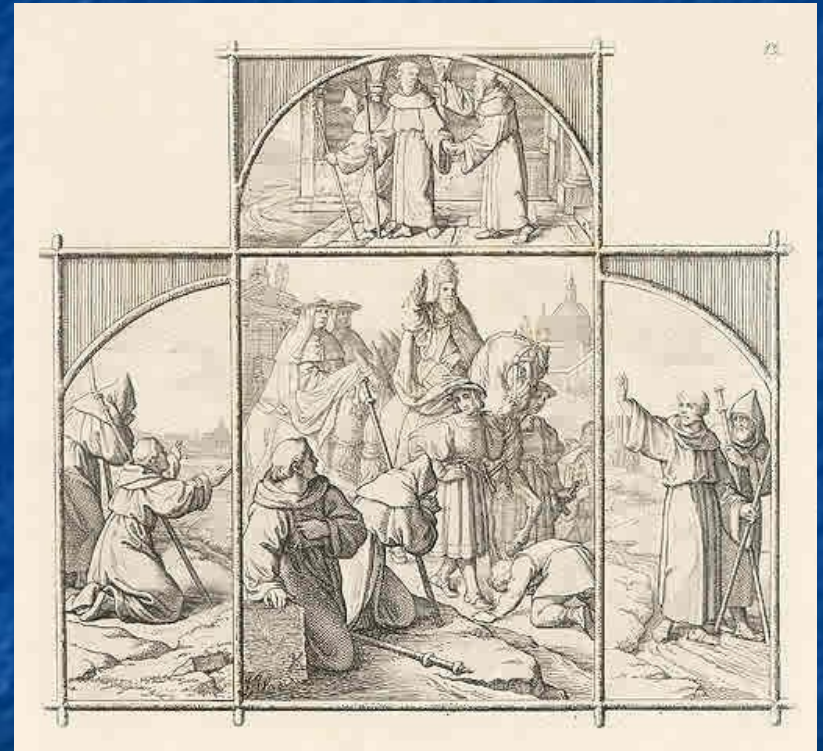


- Tormented by sensitivity to sin nature
 - Extreme asceticism: prayer, fasts, sleep deprivation, cold, whipping himself
 - Constantly in confession
 - Luther: *“If ever a monk got to heaven by his monkery, I was that monk!”*

Martin Luther's Trip to Rome

- Abbot Staupitz sent Luther on pilgrimage to Rome

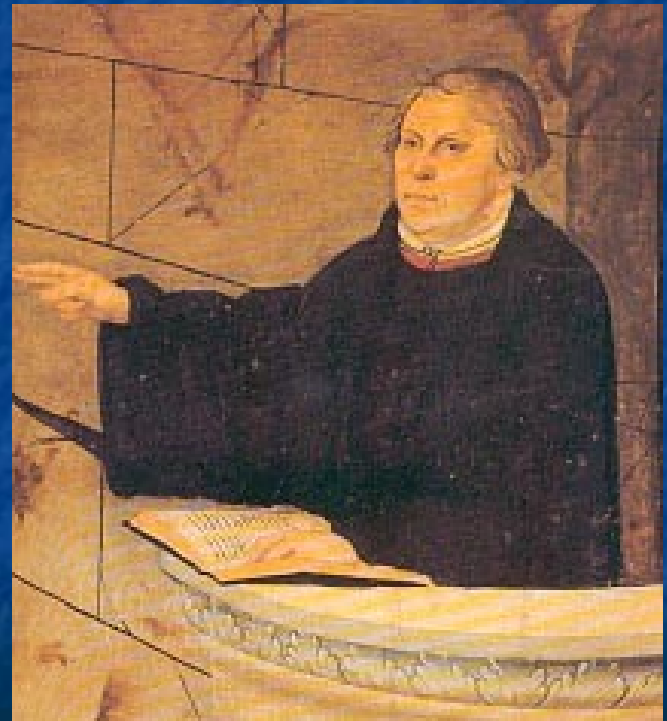
- Luther visited holiest places; crawled up Pilate's staircase
- Luther observed priests & bishops acting immorally & abusing their power
- Luther: *"I went with onions & returned with garlic"*



Martin Luther's Discovery

- **Next Staupitz sent Luther to Wittenberg as theology professor**
- **1515, great discovery: Rom. 1:17**
 - **Gospel is revelation of justice of God**
 - **To Luther, justice of God was unbearable; yet, Gospel linked to God's justice**
 - **Justice does not refer to punishment of sinners; righteousness is given to those who live by faith**
 - **Justification is the free gift of God to sinners: righteousness is imputed by God who justifies humans by their faith in Jesus Christ**

“Here I felt as if I were entirely born again and had entered paradise itself through gates that had been flung open. The whole of Scripture gained a new meaning. And from that point on the phrase the ‘justice of God’ no longer filled me with hatred, but rather became unspeakably sweet by virtue of a great love”



Controversy over Indulgences



- Leo X sold archbishopric of Mainz to Albert of Brandenburg to raise money to build St. Peter's
- Albert hired John Tetzel to sell indulgences
- Tetzel: "As soon as a coin in the coffer rings, a soul from purgatory springs"

95 Theses

- 95 Theses written against the sale of indulgences
- Nailed to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg on October 31, 1517
- 95 Theses translated, printed, & distributed throughout Germany within 2 weeks

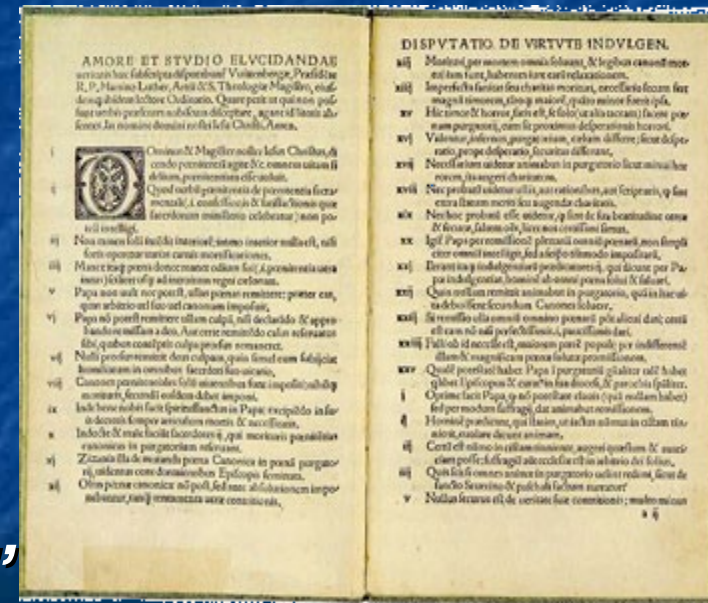


Selections from 95 Theses

- *32. Those who suppose that on account of their letters of indulgence they are sure of salvation will be eternally damned along with their teachers.*
- *36. Every Christian who truly repents has plenary (full) forgiveness both of punishment and guilt bestowed upon him, even without letters of indulgence.*
- *37. Every true Christian, whether living or dead, has a share in all the benefits of Christ and the Church, for God has granted him these, even without letters of indulgence.*

Selections from 95 Theses

- **81. This shameless preaching of pardons makes it hard even for learned men to defend the pope's honor against calumny or to answer the indubitably shrewd questions of the laity.**
- **82. For example: “Why does not the pope empty purgatory for the sake of holy love . . . For after all, he does release countless souls for the sake of sordid money contributed for the building of a cathedral? . . .”**



4 Attempts to Silence Luther

- **Heidelberg Disputation (May 1518)**
 - **Luther was put on trial before Augustinian General Council**
 - **Introduced “Theology of the Cross”:**
 - Centrality of Cross
 - Only Jesus can forgive sins
 - Be willing to become nothing for God’s glory
 - **Attacked scholastic theology, which he called “Theology of Glory” – those who hate the cross & love works in order to obtain earthly glory**
 - **Martin Bucer attended & was persuaded**

4 Attempts to Silence Luther

Leo X offered Luther

**position of Cardinal
if he would be silent**



**“How dare they try
to buy me off!”**

4 Attempts to Silence Luther

- **Cardinal Cajetan, Dominican papal legate, was sent to stifle Luther**
- **Luther presented written arguments**
 - **Pope was not infallible**
 - **Authority of council was superior to pope**
 - **Sacraments apart from faith cannot save**
 - **Justification by faith was scriptural**
 - **Appealed to Bible as supreme authority**
- **Cajetan published order for Luther's arrest**

4 Attempts to Silence Luther

- **Leipzig Disputation (July 1519)**
 - **John Maier of Eck vs. Luther**
 - **Luther bested Eck through citation of Scripture by memory to prove that Christ, not pope, is head of church**
 - **Eck accused Luther of being "Saxon Huss"**
 - **At first Luther denied charge; during intermission, he researched Huss; came back to say: "We are all Hussites if we believe the Bible to be true"**
 - **Luther's affirmation of Huss, convicted heretic, was dangerous admission**

4 Attempts to Silence Luther

- **Why was Luther not killed in order to silence him?**
- **He was protected by Frederick the Wise, who was able to manipulate pope & emperor**



Three Treatises of 1520

- ***An Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation***
 - **Attacked Three Walls pope erected around Scripture**
 - **Spiritual power of pope is above temporal powers of magistrates (preventing magistrates from instituting reform)**
 - **Interpretation of Scripture belongs only to pope**
 - **Only pope can call council**
 - **Insisted on “priesthood of believer”**

Three Treatises of 1520

- ***The Babylonian Captivity of the Church***
 - **Attacked sacramental system**
 - **Affirmed 3 sacraments: baptism, Eucharist & penance (later affirmed only first 2)**
 - **Denied transubstantiation but affirmed real presence (consubstantiation)**
 - **Mass was not sacrifice but testament**
 - **Faith is real element that gives value to sacraments**

Three Treatises of 1520

- ***The Freedom of a Christian***
 - **Exposition of relationship between faith & works**
 - **Devotional work that shows that new person in Christ lives not to himself/herself, but in Christ & for neighbor**
 - **Emphasized priesthood of believer**

Papal Bull of Excommunication

- 1520, Luther was threatened by papal bull: “Arise, O Lord, a wild boar is loose in the vineyard”
- Luther burned papal document plus entire canon law



“Since they have burned my books,” he said, “I burn theirs.”

Diet of Worms (April 17-18, 1521)

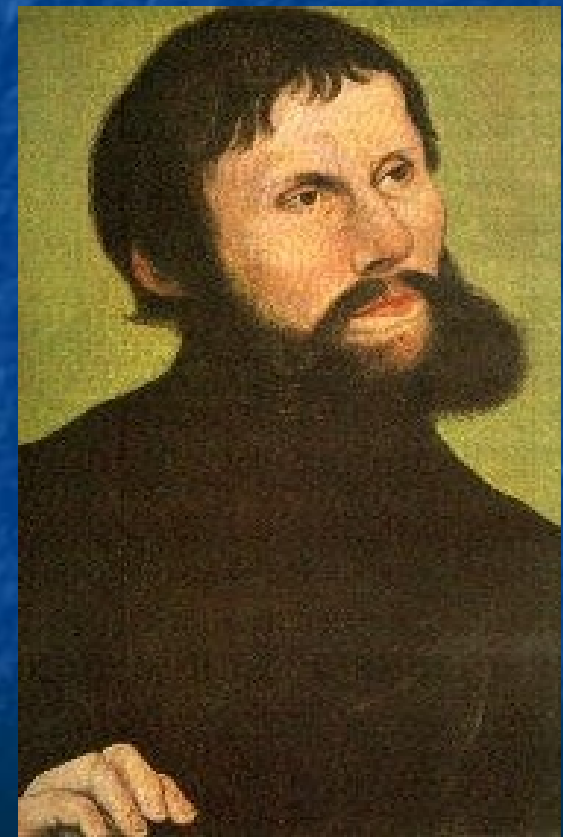


- Charles V, HRE & king of Spain: *“Surely one individual could not call into doubt the tradition of the entire church?”*
- Luther was ordered to recant his books

“Unless I can be instructed and convinced with evidence from the Holy Scriptures or with open, clear, and distinct ground of reasoning, my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and will not recant, because it is neither safe nor wise to act against conscience. I can do no other. Here I stand. God help me. Amen”

Wartburg Castle

- **Edict of Worms condemned Luther as civil criminal; 21 days “safe conduct” but predated May 6**
- **Kidnapped on the way home**
 - Surrounded by hooded men
 - Taken to Wartburg Castle by order of Frederick the Wise for safety
- **Knight George**
 - He hid for 10 months



German Bible

- **New Testament:
translated in 11 weeks**
- **Old Testament &
entire Bible in 1534**
- **Significance of the German Bible**
 - Prompted Bible study & spread of Reformation
 - Popularized vernacular in other languages
 - Beginning of increased production of Bibles
 - Improved literacy
 - Unified German language: Luther = “Father of Modern German Language”



4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation

- **Andreas Bodenstein "Karlstadt" (1480-1541)**
 - **Led reform in Luther's absence**
 - **Celebrated radical mass on Christmas 1521**
 - **Without vestments**
 - **Integrated German**
 - **No reference to sacrifice**
 - **No elevation of host**
 - **Bread & wine both given**
 - **Instigated iconoclastic riots & removed images from churches**



4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation

- **Andreas Bodenstein "Karlstadt" (1480-1541)**
 - **People were nerve-shattered by radical mass & iconoclastic riots**
 - **Luther returned to Wittenberg**
 - **Karlstadt was expelled from Saxony**

4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation

- **Zwickau Prophets**
 - Lay movement of men studying Scripture in Zwickau, Saxony
 - Tenets:
 - Questioned infant baptism
 - Emphasized immediate inspiration over biblical revelation (Spiritualistic Reformation)
 - Influenced by Taborites (militant Bohemian Hussites) with revolutionary eschatology
 - Arrived in Wittenberg just after Christmas 1521
 - Supported by Karlstadt
 - Luther discerned their spirit to be “of the devil” & expelled them

4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation



- **Thomas Müntzer (1489-1525)**
 - **Follower of Zwickau Prophets**
 - **Became critical of Luther, when Luther did not go far enough with Reformation**
 - **Advocated revolutionary means to obtain social justice**

4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation

- **Peasants' Revolt**
 - **Peasants discontent over economic suppression**
 - **Luther's Freedom of a Christian taught priesthood of believer, interpreted as egalitarian society**
 - **Müntzer incited peasants against authorities & asked Wittenberg for help; Luther refused**
 - **1525, Catholic & Lutheran forces defeated peasants, beheaded Müntzer**

4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation

■ Peasants' Revolt

■ Luther's Reaction:

- First, pled for princes to deal mercifully with peasants
- Then, wrote *Against the Robbing & Marauding Hordes of Peasants: "Smite, stab, slay the peasants!"*
- Divorced himself from peasants in order not to impugn Reformation
- But lost faith in common people & weakened his base of support from them

Wittenberg



- After his return to Wittenberg, he continued work of Reformation & established Lutheran Church
- Wrote commentaries on every book except Revelation
- Wrote Large & Small Catechisms
- Wrote hymns (“Mighty Fortress Is Our God”)

Debate with Erasmus

- Erasmus desired moral reform of Catholic Church & helped pave way for Reformation, but was unwilling to break from Catholic Church
- Compared to Augustinianism of Luther, Erasmus' theology was tinged with Pelagianism
- Luther's *The Bondage of the Will* (1525) vs. Erasmus' *On Free Will* (1524)
 - Salvation by grace alone not by an act of the will (using sacraments and doing works).
 - Predestination: The hidden and revealed wills of God.
 - God produces a passive disposition, not a free will.



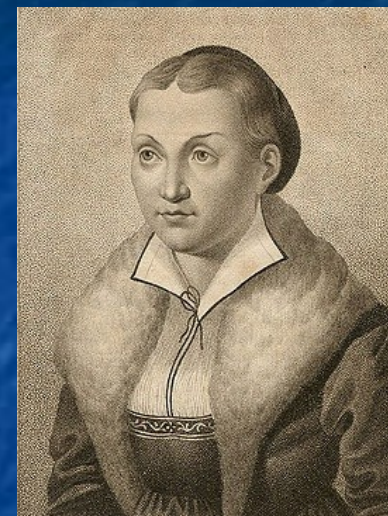
A Monk Re-Invents Family Life

- **Marriage to Katherine von Bora**
(Martin was 41)
 - **Established model for Protestant Parsonage**
 - **Parents of 6 children**
- **Frederick the Wise gave them Luther's former Augustinian cloister as a wedding present; Katie remodeled it as hotel for income**



Luther's Wit & Wisdom on Marriage

- *There's a lot to get used to in the first year of marriage. One wakes up in the morning and finds a pair of pigtails on the pillow that were not there before.*
- *If I should ever marry again, I would hew myself an obedient wife out of stone.*
- *In domestic affairs I defer to Katie. Otherwise, I am led by the Holy Spirit.*
- According to one story, Luther locked himself in his study for 3 days, until Katie took the door off the hinges.



Protestants vs. Catholics

- **First Diet of Speyer (1526)**
 - **New policy: *Cujus regio, eius religio* (“whose region, his religion”); ruler’s personal religion dictates his subjects’ religion**
 - **Within 3 years, most of N. Germany became Lutheran: state church**
- **Second Diet of Speyer (1529)**
 - **Roman Catholics free in Lutheran territories; Lutherans not free in Roman Catholic territories**
 - **Lutheran princes wrote Protestations; hence, “Protestant Reformation”**

Protestants vs. Catholics

- **Marbourg Colloquy (1529)**
 - Philip of Hesse wanted to unify all Protestants
 - Arranged meeting between Luther & Zwingli to unite German & Swiss Protestants
 - Major doctrinal difference was over Lord's Supper
 - Luther – real presence; Zwingli – memorial
 - Luther wrote Hoc est meum corpus on table & would not budge
 - Agreement & alliance could not be achieved

Protestants vs. Catholics

- **Diet of Augsburg (1530)**
 - Charles V needed unity against Turkish threat & attempted reconciliation of Protestants & Catholics

- Luther could not attend because Edict of Worms was still in effect



Protestants vs. Catholics

- **Diet of Augsburg (1530)**
 - **Melanchthon & Luther composed Augsburg Confession**
 - **Justification by faith**
 - **Faith not just mental assent**
 - **New life in Christ produces good works by God's grace, not good deeds of merit for salvation**
 - **German princes signed; RCC gave one year to recant**
 - **But war with Turks occupied HRE for 16 yrs.**

Martin Luther's Death



- 1546, Luther died: *“When I die, I’m going to come back as a ghost & haunt the popes & his bishops. They’ll have far more trouble with the dead Luther than they ever had with the live one.”*

Martin Luther's Successor

- Philip Melanchthon was named successor
- Real name: Schwarzerd, “Black Earth”, Greek: *melan chthon*
- Attended Marbourg Colloquy; co-authored Augsburg Confession



Martin Luther's Legacy

- **Salvation: justification by grace through faith**
- **Lord's Supper: consubstantiation – Christ's presence with the elements**
- **Infant baptism**
- **Priesthood of the believer**
- **Union of church & state – to retain support of German princes**
- **Anti-semitism**



Martin Luther's Legacy



Principles of Reformation

- *Sola Scriptura*
- *Sola Fide*
- *Sola Gratia*
- *Sola Christus*