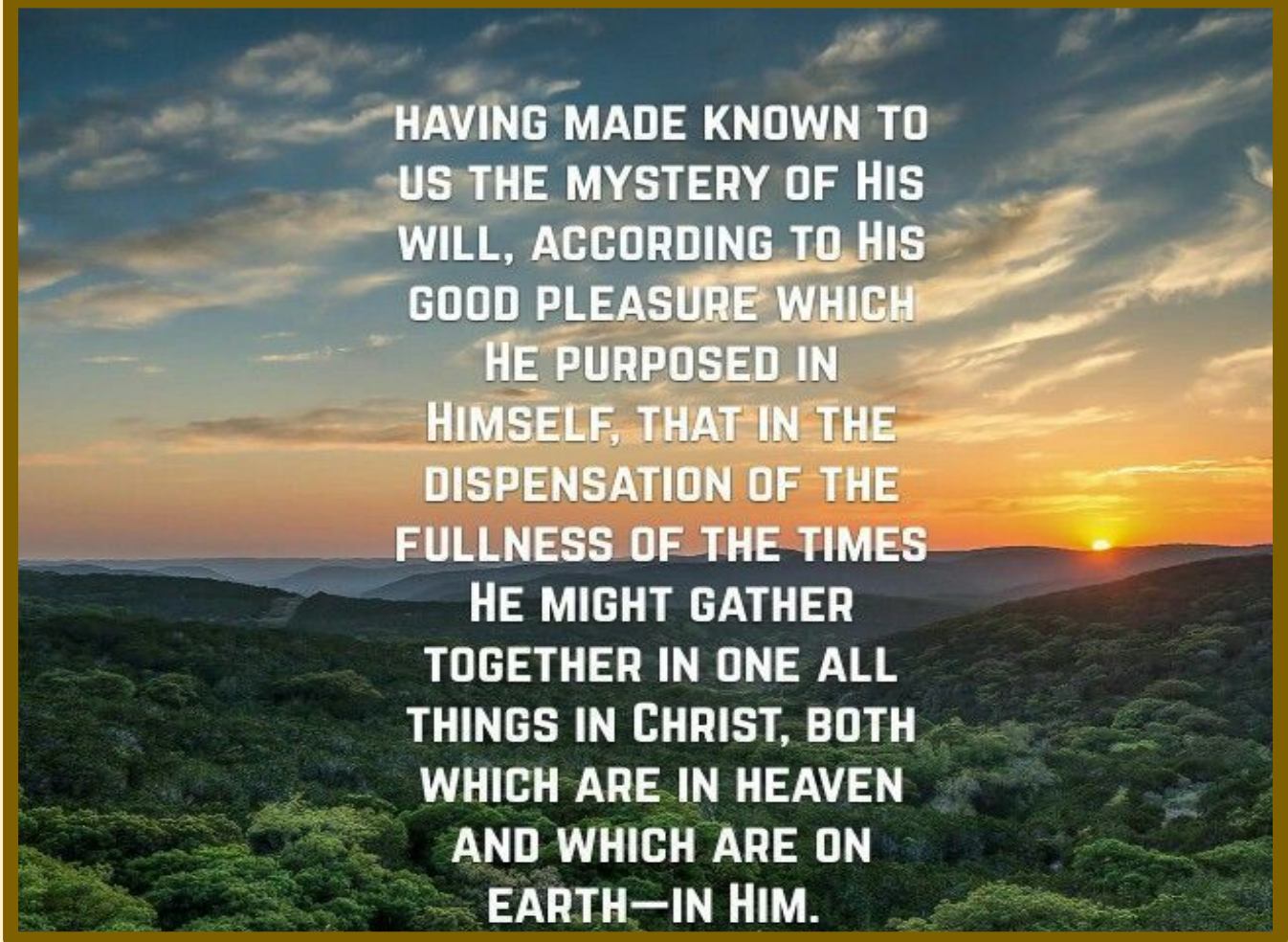


Lower Medallion: Martin Luther

Nailing the 95 theses to the door of the church at Wittenberg castle.

Luther was the spiritual father of the Reformation (Oct. 31, 1517)





**HAVING MADE KNOWN TO
US THE MYSTERY OF HIS
WILL, ACCORDING TO HIS
GOOD PLEASURE WHICH
HE PURPOSED IN
HIMSELF, THAT IN THE
DISPENSATION OF THE
FULLNESS OF THE TIMES
HE MIGHT GATHER
TOGETHER IN ONE ALL
THINGS IN CHRIST, BOTH
WHICH ARE IN HEAVEN
AND WHICH ARE ON
EARTH—IN HIM.**

Ephesians 1:9-10

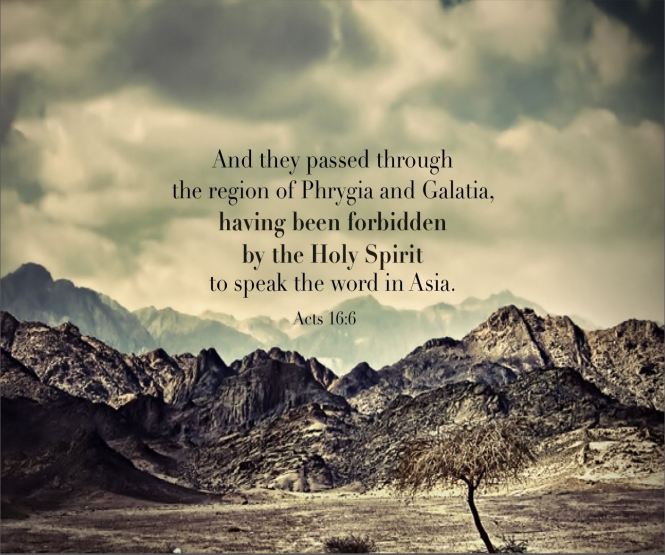
God's New
Covenant
with us

Matthew 28: 19-20
The Great Commission



**Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them
in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost:**

**Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever
I have commanded you: and, lo,
I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.
Amen.**



And they passed through
the region of Phrygia and Galatia,
having been forbidden
by the Holy Spirit
to speak the word in Asia.

Acts 16:6



Map of the Roman Empire 300 AD



**Emperor Constantine
makes Christianity
official religion in 313
AD**

Fall of Roman Empire 476 AD

Ostrogothic Kingdom

**Disappeared in 7th
century**

**Church was only
unifying force in
Western Europe**

**Repository of
knowledge**

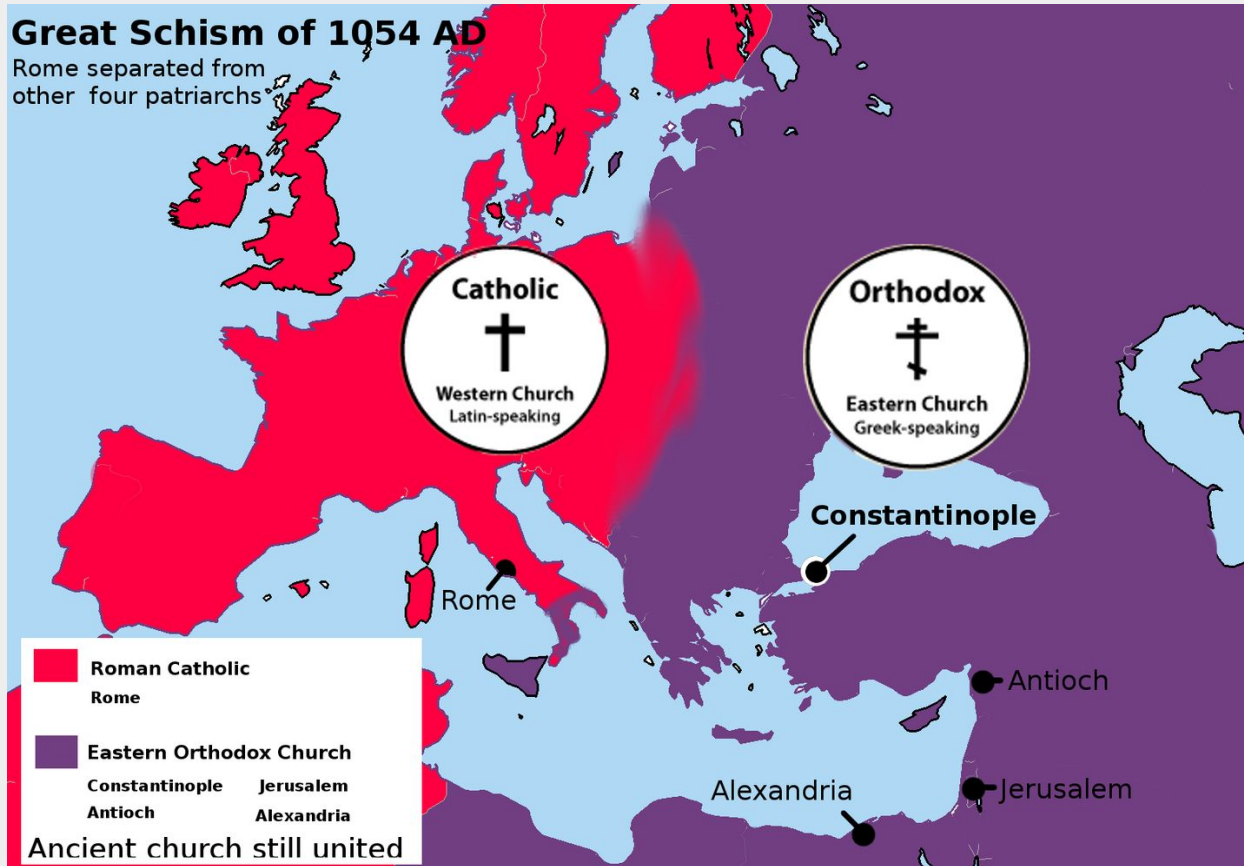
**During middle ages
Pope anointed
missionaries carried
Christianity to
Germanic tribes**

**Church served the
social, political and
religious needs of
the people**

Great Schism of 1054 AD

Great Schism of 1054 AD

Rome separated from
other four patriarchs



At the heart of the break was the Roman pope's claim to universal jurisdiction and authority. The Orthodox Church in the East had agreed to honor the pope but believed that ecclesiastical matters should be decided by a council of bishops, and therefore, would not grant unchallenged dominion to the pope.

Holy Roman Empire 1517 AD



Emperor elected by seven prince-elects

Coronated by pope

Church controlled vast property and riches

Church used emperor's and prince-elects' armies and positions for political gain

Church controlled social order and was keeper of knowledge

No dissent or debate - heresy

Communion only by priests

Mass and Bible only in Latin



Martin Luther
1483 - 1546

- Emphasized the doctrine of justification by grace through faith.
-
- Rejected the authority of the Pope - the Bible alone was the central religious authority for Christians.
-
- Proposed a priesthood of all believers - people could communicate with God directly.
-
- Insisted that the church should use the common language of the people.

Martin Luther's personal break-through, Early 1517: "And I extolled my sweetest word with a love as great as the hatred with which I had before hated the word 'Righteousness of God'. Thus that place in Paul was for me truly the gate to Paradise."

For therein is the righteousness of God
revealed from faith to faith: as it is written,
The just shall live by faith.

Romans 1:17

Principals in 95 Theses Posting



Pope Leo X
(1513 - 1521)

“God has given us the papacy, let us enjoy it.”



Archbishop
Albert of Mainz
(1514 - 1545)



Johannes Tetzel
Commissioner of
Indulgences

“As soon as the gold in the casket rings
The rescued soul to heaven springs.”¹

Selling of indulgences by Tetzel

Funds split between Pope Leo X for St Peter's construction and Albert of Mainz for personal debts from buying position

“As soon as the coin in the coffer rings
The soul from purgatory springs.”¹



St Peter's Basilica

Indulgences

The medieval indulgence was a writ offered by the Church, for money, guaranteeing the remission of sin, and its abuse was the spark that inspired

Indulgences dated to the 11 century and were based on the concept of the 'treasury of the Church', which held that the merits of Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, the saints, and others who had led exemplary lives, could be drawn on by laypersons to lessen their time – or that of a loved one – in purgatory or remit the penalty of sin in this life.

Initially, sale of an indulgence carried with it the expectation that the buyer would perform penitential acts but, by Martin Luther's time, paying money for the writ was frequently considered enough.



Purgatory

Catholic doctrine on purgatory is presented as composed of the same two points in the *Compendium of the Catechism of the Catholic Church*, first published in 2005, which is a summary in dialogue form of the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*. It deals with purgatory in the following exchange:

210. What is purgatory?

Purgatory is the state of those who die in God's friendship, assured of their eternal salvation, but who still have need of purification to enter into the happiness of heaven.

211. How can we help the souls being purified in purgatory?

Because of the *communion of saints*, the faithful who are still pilgrims on earth are able to help the souls in purgatory by offering prayers in suffrage for them, especially the Eucharistic sacrifice. They also help them by almsgiving, indulgences, and works of penance.

95 Theses



1. When our Lord and Master Jesus Christ said, "Repent (Mt 4:17), he willed the entire life of believer to be one of repentance
5. The pope neither desires nor is able to remit any penalties except those imposed by his own authority or that of the canons.
16. Hell, purgatory and heaven seem to differ the same as despair, fear and assurance of salvation.
37. Any true Christian, whether living or dead, participates in all the blessings of Christ and the church; and this is granted him by God, even without indulgence letters.

97 Theses



- Posted 1 month prior to 95 Theses
 - Rejection of Scholastic Theology
 - Considered more radical than 95 Theses in its attack on the whole theological system of the Church including the concept of free will.
 - Based on precepts of scripture alone and faith alone as means of knowing God's will.
5. It is false to state that man's inclination is free to choose between either of two opposites. Indeed, the inclination is not free, but captive.
17. Man is by nature unable to want God to be God. Indeed, he himself wants to be God, and does not want God to be God.
29. The best and infallible preparation for grace and the sole disposition toward grace is the eternal election and predestination of God.
40. We do not become righteous by doing righteous deeds but, having been made righteous, we do righteous deeds.
84. The good law and that in which one lives is the love of God, spread abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit.

Luther's Preface to the Book of Romans 1522

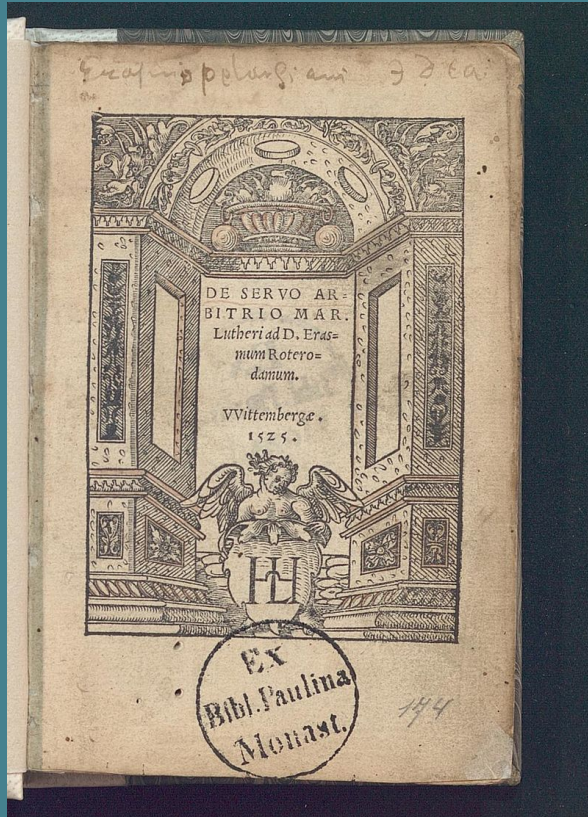


Faith is a divine work in us which changes us and makes us anew of God... Faith is a living, daring confidence in God's grace, so sure and certain that the believer would stake his life on it a thousand times. This knowledge of and confidence in God's grace makes men glad and bold and happy in dealing with God and all creatures. And this is the work which the Holy Spirit performed in faith. Because of it, without compulsion, a person is ready and glad to do good to everyone, to serve everyone, to suffer everything out of love and praise to God, who has shown him this grace.

Thus it is impossible to separate works from faith, quite as impossible as to separate heat and light from fire.

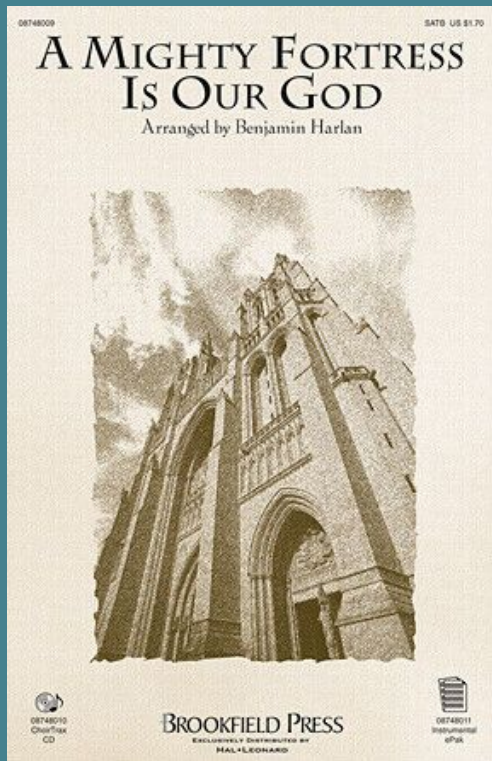
Luther's On the Bondage of the Will (December 1525)

Luther argued that people can only achieve salvation or redemption through God and could not choose between good and evil through their own will power.



As for me, I firmly confess that if it were possible, I would not wish to be given free will or to have anything left in my power by which I could endeavor to be saved, ...because even if there were no dangers, no adversities, no devil, I would still be forced to struggle continually towards an uncertainty and beat the air with my fists; for no matter how long I should live, and do works, my conscience would never be certain and sure how much it had to do to satisfy God. For no matter how many works I did, there would always remain a scruple about whether it pleased God or whether he required something more, as is proved by the experience of all self-justifiers and as I learned over so many years, much to my own grief.

Luther On Music



“Music is a fair and lovely gift of God which has often wakened and moved me to the joy of preaching... I have no use for cranks who despise music because it is a gift of God. Music drives away the Devil and makes people gay; they forget thereby all wrath, unchastity, arrogance and the like. Next after theology I give to music the highest place and greatest honor....Experience proves that next to the Word of God only music deserves to be extolled as the mistress and governess of the feelings of the human heart.”