

Martin Luther and the Reformation

0. The World into which Luther Was Born

I. The Medieval Catholic Church

A. The Church of Peter

1. There is no evidence that Peter ever was in Rome.
2. Not until 170 AD did anyone claim Peter visited Rome (Irenaeus).
3. Rome was only one of six Christian centers in 325 AD (Council of Nicaea).
4. The Bishop of Rome did not claim primacy in the west until 451 AD.

B. The march toward supremacy

1. The papacy remained weak during the first 1000 years.
2. The Roman Empire was reborn in 800 with Charlemagne.
3. Gregory VII (1073) created the college of cardinals.
4. Popes claimed the right to set up kings and princes.
5. The papacy claimed control of the means of grace.
6. The Canon Law became the law of the western world.

C. The fall into corruption

1. Innocent III (1215) claimed power next to God.
2. French kings seized the pope (Avignon from 1309 to 1377).
3. Money became the goal of the church hierarchy.
4. The Council of Constance resolved the papal split and burnt Jan Hus.

D. The popes became non-religious

1. John XII (papal debauchery)
2. Alexander VI (the Borgia pope – Caesar and Lucretia)
3. Julius II (the warrior pope)
4. Leo X (the Medici pope – the rule of money)

II. The Holy Roman Empire

A. The Empire of the Franks

1. Was established by Karl, the great.
2. Was dissolved into France, Germany and a buffer zone.
3. Led to the conflict between the pope and the emperor.

B. The state of the Empire

1. Princes and dukes ruled territory in Germany and Italy.
2. Electors selected the emperor.
3. There were 7 electors – 3 archbishops and 4 laymen.
4. Princes and dukes supported the emperor to the degree they chose.

C. Charles V

1. Was descended from the royal families of Spain and Austria.
2. Was raised in the Netherlands.
3. Had a command of languages, including his native Flemish.
4. Became king of Spain in 1516.
5. First attempts to rule Spain provoked civil war.

D. The election of Charles V as emperor

1. The death of Emperor Maximilian caused confusion.
2. Henry VIII, Francis I and Charles were candidates.
3. The pope worked for Francis.
4. Efforts to bribe Frederick the Wise failed.
5. Charles was elected after much politicking.

III. The State of Saxony

A. The German tribe

1. Invaded England with the Vikings.
2. Resisted the Franks – Widekind

B. The fall of old Saxony - 1180

1. Frederick Barbarosa and Henry Welf quarreled.
2. Henry was stripped of “Duke of Saxony” title.
3. Title, but not land, passed to Bernhardt, son of Albert the Bear.

C. New Saxony established in eastern Germany.

1. New Saxony was land recovered from the Slavs (Wends).
2. It was sparsely settled and backward.
3. Wittenberg was in the center of the area.

D. Saxony became recognized.

1. Albert II married the emperor’s daughter.
2. Sachsen-Wittenberg family became involved in the electoral process.
3. The Golden Bull of 1356 established the Duke of Saxony as an elector.

E. Saxony grew in size.

1. Frederick the Valiant became elector after tragedy befell others.
2. Frederick got Meissen and Thuringia.
3. The land was split into Ernestine and Albertine sections - 1485
4. Ernestine got “duke” title; Albertine got “elector” title.
5. The land was partitioned into an X shape.

IV. The Early Life of Luther

A. The Luther (Luder, Lauther) family

1. Were an old German family.
2. Some family members were residing in the area of Wittenberg.
3. Some family members had wealth.

B. Luther's immediate ancestors

1. Heine Luder – Margarethe Lindemann (grandparents)
2. Gross-Hans Luder – Margarethe Ziegler (parents)

C. Luther's parents

1. Were industrious.
2. Were not in line to inherit any family land.
3. Moved from near Eisenach to Eisleben to mine.
4. Moved to Mansfeld to improve business prospects.
5. Became comfortably wealthy.

D. Martin Luther (before 1500)

1. Born in Eisleben, November 10, 1483.
2. Baptized on November 11 in Tower Room of St. Peter's Church.
3. Attended Ratschule in Mansfeld.
4. Attended Trivialschule (Latin school) in Mansfeld.
5. Attended Domschule in Magdeburg - 1497.
6. Attended Georgenschule in Eisenach - 1498.

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1. The Move to the Monastery

V. Luther at the University of Erfurt

A. Luther as undergraduate

1. Admitted in spring 1501.
2. Selected Erfurt because it was close and well regarded.
3. Received B.A. in fall of 1502 (30th of 57).

B. Luther as graduate student

1. Received M.A. in February 1505 (2nd of 17).
2. Entered the study of law at request of his father.
3. Found the study of law boring.

C. Student life at Erfurt

1. Population of Erfurt was 15,000 to 20,000; city was crowded.
2. Most houses were roughly built and had thatched roofs.
3. Students lived in dormitories under faculty guidance.
4. Many of the faculty were monks or priests.
5. Dorm rules were strict; permits were required to visit the town.
6. Prayer and reading of sacred books were part of the routine.
7. Only those with strong moral character were recommended for degrees.

VI. Luther decided upon the monastic life

A. Luther had a troubled soul.

1. Learned about the angry God already in Latin school.
2. Was impressed by Prince William of Anhalt as a monk.
3. Could not see how “law” could help him please God.
4. Was influenced by the monks on the faculty of Erfurt.
5. Was prepared by dormitory life to be shut away from the world.

- B. Events moved Luther toward a religious life.
 - 1. One of Luther's friends died suddenly.
 - 2. Luther was badly cut in a traveling accident.
 - 3. A lightning bolt at Stotternheim frightened Luther.

- C. Luther became an Augustinian.
 - 1. The cowl was regarded as a sure way to heaven.
 - 2. Luther felt God was calling him through events.
 - 3. He took two weeks to arrange his affairs.
 - 4. He had a small party with his friends.
 - 5. He entered the reformed congregation of Augustinians, 17 July 1505.

VII. The life of a monk

- A. Initiation and probation
 - 1. Initiation required renunciation of the world.
 - 2. He was given a white robe, a black mantle and a skull cap.
 - 3. He had to spend a year studying the rules of the order.
 - 4. His room was 10' by 7' with scant furnishings and no heat.
 - 5. He had to wear his clothes at all times.

- B. The schedule required:
 - 1. Being woken around 2 am.
 - 2. Observing seven canonical hours.
 - a. Matins (3 am).
 - b. Prime (6 am - dawn).
 - c. Tierce (9 am).
 - d. Sext (noon).
 - e. Nones (3 pm).
 - f. Vespers (6 pm - dusk).
 - g. Compline (9 pm).
 - 3. Going to bed at 10 pm.
 - 4. Exercising by walking through the halls in pairs.
 - 5. Being silent and confined to one's cell when not at work.

C. The work of the monks involved:

1. Repetitive prayers and devotions.
2. Studying the church fathers.
3. Teaching new monks the rules of the order.
4. Teaching new monks the doctrines of the church.
5. Teaching in various schools.
6. Saying mass.
7. Begging.
8. Manual labor required to maintain the cloister.

VIII. Luther started on the road to his career

A. The priesthood

1. Not all monks were priests.
2. Luther was impressed by the *Canon of the Mass*.
3. He became a dedicated papist.
4. He recited his first Mass on May 2 1507.
5. Luther's father was not impressed but gave a large contribution.
6. Luther trembled at handling the holy things.

B. Luther's resumption of his studies

1. Began study of the Bible almost immediately.
2. Received Biblical bachelor's title in March 1509.
3. Called to Wittenberg in fall of 1508 to teach moral philosophy.
4. Advanced through Formatus to Sententiarus by fall of 1509.
5. Was recalled to Erfurt in fall of 1509.
6. Lectured on Peter Lombard's *Sentences*.

IX. Luther faces the rigors of Roman thought.

A. The way of medieval salvation

1. The church controlled the means of grace.
2. For the faithful, it would use these to help toward salvation.
3. Sin had to be beaten and tortured from the body.
4. Fastings, vigils, pilgrimages and prayers were especially valuable.
5. Good works could help to turn away God's rightful wrath.
6. The sacraments worked *ex opere operato*.
7. The merits of the saints could be transferred to one's own account.
8. One could never be sure of doing enough.
9. At some point one had to challenge God or despair.

B. The dispute among the Augustinians

1. The Augustinians were divided into two groups.
 - a. Observantines – strict reformed (29).
 - b. Conventuals – laxer conventional practice (25).
2. The general of the order (Egidio) tried to unite them.
3. Seven German cloisters objected to the merger.
4. Luther was selected to accompany an older monk to Rome.

C. A visit to Rome – Fall of 1510

1. The trip was long – 850 miles.
2. They stayed at monasteries on the way.
3. Case was delayed for a month.
4. Rome was a partial ruin and had scattered buildings.
5. A high percentage of Romans were monks or nuns.
6. Romans had contempt for the “backward” Germans.
7. Romans had a higher contempt for common morality.
8. The pope and most of the cardinals were in northern Italy fighting a war.
9. Most of the important buildings were not yet completed.
10. Luther went to as many shrines as he could.
11. The appeal to Egidio was denied.

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2. The Gospel Calls Luther

X. The University of Wittenberg

A. The city on the Elbe

1. Witten – Berg = white mountain (sand hill).
2. Walled city.
3. Castle/castle church at one end & Augustinian cloister at the other.
4. Divided into four tax zones.
5. Mostly thatched huts.
6. University had caused considerable building.
7. At least half the city was still fields.
8. Population was about 2100.

B. The university itself

1. Established in 1502.
2. Buildings all over the city.
3. Used the castle for some classes.
4. About a 10-minute walk across the city.
5. Students lived in supervised dormitories.
6. The cloister was not finished on Luther's first visit.
7. Good library, housed in the castle.
8. The faculty consisted of 20 to 25 men.
9. A rector (dean) was elected by the faculty every semester.

C. The students and their studies

1. The undergraduate college was Liberal Arts.
2. The graduate school had theology, medicine and law.
3. The major support came from endowments and taxes.
4. There was no tuition, but there were big fees for degree examinations.
5. Room and board charges depended on the ability to pay.
6. The enrollment was between 400 and 1000 in the early years.

XI. The Catholic way of salvation

- A. The way of good works
 - 1. Works had to be approved by the church as meritorious.
 - 2. They had to be deeds of supererogation.
- B. The merits of the saints
 - 1. Saints had done more than enough good works to be saved.
 - 2. These extra works were in a treasury in heaven.
 - 3. The pope controlled the dispensing of these works.
 - 4. Other people could obtain them to offset their own sins.
- C. Catholic confession of sins
 - 1. To be forgiven, sins had to be confessed.
 - 2. Detailed confession was necessary.
 - 3. Penances were established by the confessor.
 - 4. The total corruption of man's nature was denied.
- D. The Mystic Ladder
 - 1. Deny oneself.
 - 2. Stop struggling and let God take over.
 - 3. Feel the angels lift you up as you feel God's love.
 - 4. Endure the "dark night of the soul" when it comes.

XII. Luther struggles for the faith

- A. The call to the doctorate
 - 1. All Luther's efforts to reach God failed.
 - 2. Staupitz asked Luther to become a doctor.
 - 3. The Elector was asked for the funds.
 - 4. Luther agreed to take the chair of the Bible.
- B. The lecture on Psalms – August 1513 to October 1515
 - 1. The scholastic approach
 - a. Literal – the plain meaning.
 - b. Allegorical – the veiled meaning.
 - c. Topological – the figurative meaning.
 - d. Anagogical – the mystical meaning.
 - 2. The Glossae – running commentary.
 - 3. The Scholia – grammatical analysis.
 - 4. Luther did not write these commentaries in parallel.

- C. The “tower discovery”
 - 1. Luther’s study was a room in the cloister’s tower.
 - 2. Luther studied Greek and Hebrew.
 - 3. Luther discovered the Vulgate (by St. Jerome) was a bad translation.
 - 4. Luther adopted a literal and spiritual interpretation.
- D. The righteousness of God
 - 1. God as a stern judge demanded righteousness.
 - 2. God as a distant, disinterested observer.
 - 3. God as a capricious actor.
 - 4. God as a friend of man who declares man righteous.
 - 5. “The just shall live by faith.”

XIII. The winning of the Wittenberg faculty

- A. Luther’s lectures change in content.
 - 1. Grammatical historical method introduced.
 - 2. Lectures on Romans reduced use of glossae and scholia (1515-16).
 - 3. Lectures on Galatians drop glossae and scholia (1516-17).
 - 4. Lectures continue to show spiritual development (1517-18).
 - 5. The church was removed from between God and man.
- B. The Via Antiqua
 - 1. Wittenberg had 4 Thomists and 4 Scotists.
 - 2. Those following the Via Moderne were scared off.
 - 3. Classical languages were weak.
- C. Luther’s pupil Bartholomaeus Berhardi debated the Scholastics.
 - 1. Sententiarius’ disputation gave the opportunity.
 - 2. Berhardi’s scriptural reasoning shook the Scholastics.
 - 3. The Thomists began to doubt their cause.
- D. The Scotists changed their minds.
 - 1. In disputation, Francis Günther attacked Scotus.
 - 2. Micholas von Amsdorf reread Augustine and followed Luther.
 - 3. The rest of the faculty conceded to Luther’s approach.
- E. Luther’s ideas spread beyond Wittenberg.
 - 1. Spalatin, the pastor to the Elector, accepted Luther’s teachings.
 - 2. John Lang, Luther’s Greek instructor at Erfurt, supported him.

XIV. The Ninety-Five Theses

A. The matter of indulgences

1. The Crusades caused the problem.
2. Those who could not go, sent money in exchange for forgiveness of sins.
3. The financing of the church became dependent on indulgences.
4. The Year of Jubilee.

B. Albert of Hohenzollern

1. Three important German church positions were open.
 - a. Archbishopric of Magdeburg.
 - b. Bishopric of Halberstadt.
 - c. Archbishopric of Mainz.
2. Elector Joachim of Hohenzollern wanted his brother to have them all.
3. Albert (23) was too young under Canon Law.
4. Holding more than one was against the Canon Law.
5. The pope charged for each appointment and extra to suspend the law.
6. The Hohenzollerns had to do business with the House of Fugger.
7. An indulgence was issued to cover part of the cost.

C. The Archbishop of Mainz promoted the indulgence.

1. The archbishop drafted the collection rules.
2. The Fuggers hired and administered the collection of the money.
3. Half the money went to the pope, half to the Fuggers.
4. Dominican John Tetzel was one of the salesmen.
5. He claimed:
 - a. Indulgences were good for the living and those in purgatory.
 - b. They forgave sins immediately upon confession.
 - c. The dead would benefit immediately without confession.
6. Different rates were established for different classes of people.
7. Elector Frederick the Wise would not let the salesmen in his territory.

D. The theses

1. People from Wittenberg crossed the border to buy indulgences.
2. People regarded the indulgences as a license to sin.
3. Luther feared for the souls of his people.
4. The theses were to be examined by disputation.
5. Luther nailed them to the university bulletin board (i.e., Castle Church door).
6. He chose the eve of All Saints Day because of the relic viewing.
7. He sent copies to the Archbishop of Mainz.
8. Others copied the theses and spread them through Germany and beyond.

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3. The Catholic Reaction

XV. The Fury of the Dominicans

- A. The theses reach Rome
 - 1. Albert, archbishop of Mainz, was baffled by the theses.
 - 2. His advisors argued they could not be debated, only sent to the pope.
 - 3. Tetzel incited the Dominicans to action.
 - 4. The Roman Curia tried to silence Luther through the Augustinians.
 - 5. Luther won praise, not censure, at the Heidelberg meeting.
 - 6. Luther preached in Wittenberg on the efficacy of the ban of the church.
- B. John Eck and the Obelisks (from Origen usage).
 - 1. He wrote a vitriolic attack on the 95 theses.
 - 2. It was originally written to the bishop of Eichstadt.
 - 3. It was leaked to the public.
 - 4. Luther responded with Asterisks.
- C. Luther appealed to the pope.
 - 1. Luther sent “Resolutions concerning the Virtue of Indulgences” to the pope.
 - 2. Dominican meeting in Rome censured Luther.
 - 3. Silvester Prierias, Master of the Sacred Palace, responded to Luther.
 - 4. The Roman Curia summoned Luther to Rome in 60 days.
 - 5. Luther replied that Prierias’ rebuttal was unstudied.
- D. Dominicans forged documents to embarrass Luther.
 - 1. New and outrageous theses were issued and proclaimed to be Luther’s.
 - 2. Emperor Maximilian I was disturbed by Luther’s supposed statements.
 - 3. Appeals went to the pope to capture Luther.
 - 4. A dinner at Dresden was used to get fresh ammunition against Luther.

XVI. Luther and Cardinal Cajetan

- A. The political situation
 - 1. Maximilian I was near death.
 - 2. Frederick the Wise was one of the seven electors.
 - 3. Frederick was “Reichsvikar” in the eastern half of the HRE.
 - 4. Frederick and the pope were both suspicious of the leading candidate.
 - 5. The pope wanted German support for a crusade against the Turks.

B. The prelude

1. Cajetan began suspecting Tetzel overplayed his case.
2. Frederick argued for the case to be tried in Germany.
3. Cajetan got new instructions about Luther from the pope.
4. Luther got a safe-conduct from Frederick.
5. Luther arrived in Augsburg with the flu (7 October).
6. He waited for a safe-conduct from the emperor before meeting Cajetan.

C. The interview (12-14 October)

1. As promised, Cajetan took a fatherly tone.
2. Cajetan was only instructed to get Luther to recant.
3. Luther demanded instruction concerning what he was wrong.
4. Cajetan failed to convince Luther from the Canon Law.
5. Luther failed to convince Cajetan that Scripture alone should be used.
6. Three meetings failed to resolve the issue, and tempers flared.
7. The intervention of Staupitz failed.
8. After writing an appeal to the pope, Luther fled Augsburg.

XVII. Frederick acted to save Luther.

A. Luther's theological position after meeting Cajetan

1. Scripture was the sole source and norm for all doctrine.
2. The Roman papacy was a human development.
3. The pope and the councils could err and had erred in the past.
4. Indulgences remitted nothing but the punishments imposed by the church.
5. The Sacraments did not work *ex opere operato* (without faith).
6. Righteousness was imputed directly by God's grace.
7. The ban, when used improperly, did not cut people off from salvation.

B. The pope responded with a decretal.

1. Cajetan realized that indulgences were not official doctrine.
2. He drafted a document for the pope to sign to make them official doctrine.
3. The pope legalized indulgences.
 - a. Indulgences were drawn against the superabundant merits of the saints.
 - b. They remitted temporal punishment for actual sins.
 - c. They could be total or partial, depending in part on the price.
 - d. The pope could apply them to the dead as well as to the living.
 - e. Those teaching contrary to this would be excommunicated.
4. The pope limited the claims that the indulgence sellers could make.

- C. Frederick was put under pressure.
 - 1. Cajetan wrote and stated that Luther was unrepentant.
 - 2. He demanded that Luther be turned over to Rome or expelled.
 - 3. Luther commented to Frederick on Cajetan's letter.
 - 4. Luther asked for a hearing before a neutral university or judge.
 - 5. The faculty wrote to Miltitz and the pope in support of Luther.
 - 6. The pope wrote to leading Germans, asking for help in catching Luther.
 - 7. He offered Frederick a "Golden Rose" for his cooperation.
 - 8. Frederick was pressured through numerous church and civic channels.
 - 9. The faculty sent a letter asking that Luther be protected.
 - 10. Frederick agreed to do nothing until the situation was clarified.

XVIII. The other efforts to deal with Luther

- A. The mission of Charles von Miltitz
 - 1. Miltitz was a Saxon from Dresden.
 - 2. He had become chamberlain to the pope.
 - 3. He was sent to try to get past the "anti-Italian" feeling in Germany.
 - 4. He was supposed to work as an agent of Cajetan but ignored him.
 - 5. He told everyone a different story.
 - 6. He told Luther the pope was not so hostile to him as it appeared.
 - 7. He arranged a deal to temporarily silence Luther.
 - 8. He then wrote to the pope that Luther was ready to recant.
 - 9. Tetzel was formally disgraced and confined to a cloister.
- B. The death of Maximilian shuffled the cards (12 January 1519)
 - 1. The pope tried to prevent the election of Charles of Spain.
 - 2. He sent a kind letter to Luther through Frederick.
 - 3. Miltitz got Cajetan to agree to let the Archbishop of Trier mediate.
 - 4. Luther rejected Miltitz's call to meet again with Cajetan.
 - 5. The pope offered to make Luther a cardinal to block Charles.
 - 6. The certain election of Charles ended the scheme.
- C. The entrance of Johann Maier of Eck (professor at Ingolstadt)
 - 1. The church needed hard evidence of Luther's heresy.
 - 2. They wanted it in open debate, but they needed a good debater.
 - 3. John Eck challenged Bodenstein von Carlstadt to debate in Leipzig.
 - 4. The necessary permissions were obtained.
 - 5. Eck published 12 (modified to 13) theses against Luther.
 - 6. Luther replied, but the debate remained scheduled against Carlstadt.
 - 7. Eck played a game of nerves against Luther before the Leipzig debate.

XIX. The Leipzig Debate

A. The prelude

1. Luther prepared to debate the 13 theses.
2. Eck arrived at Leipzig first.
3. Wittenberg students and Luther came under Carlstadt's safe conduct.
4. Eck and Carlstadt agreed to alternate speaking.
5. Four scribes recorded the proceedings.
6. All had to agree to put something into the final proceedings.
7. Neutral universities would be chosen as referees.

B. Eck debated Carlstadt – 27 June to 3 July 1519

1. Debate opened with a festival service.
2. The debaters were instructed on the rules by Mosellanus.
3. The topic was free will and grace.
4. Eck, a large man, had a razor wit and used biting sarcasm.
5. Carlstadt was a small, dark-skinned man with a poor memory.
6. Eck zigged and zagged around the topics with flair.
7. Carlstadt doggedly read his references into the record.
8. Eck insisted on a rule change to eliminate Carlstadt's documentation.
9. The debate continued with Carlstadt at a disadvantage.

C. Eck debated Luther – 4 to 14 July 1519.

1. All parties finally agreed to a Luther-Eck debate.
2. The primary topic was the origins of the papacy.
3. Eck claimed it was started by Jesus with Peter.
4. Luther claimed it developed over the years.
5. Eck argued the scholastic position based on dubious documents.
6. Luther argued about the visible and invisible church.
7. Eck kept moving from point to point because his evidence was weak.
8. Luther kept returning to the Scriptures.
9. Eck accused Luther of being a follower of Hus.
10. The debate went nowhere for several days.
11. They debated indulgences and penances.

D. The debate ended.

1. Eck and Carlstadt debated for two more days.
2. The universities of Paris and Erfurt were selected as judges.
3. Only doctors of theology were allowed to judge.
4. Duke George arranged for the transcripts to be sent.
5. The debate closed with another festival service.

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4. The Reformation as the German Cause

XX. The decisions of the universities

A. The diplomacy of Eck

1. The Leipzig council honored Eck.
2. Eck warned the Bishop of Brandenburg against Luther.
3. Eck had no luck wooing Frederick the Wise.
4. Eck discovered he had not silenced the opposition.
5. Eck was received coolly in Augsburg.

B. The University of Erfurt bowed out.

1. Luther was a graduate of Erfurt.
2. The faculty complained about excluding Dominicans and Augustinians.
3. The faculty refused to give an opinion.

C. The University of Paris muddied the water.

1. Paris had a history of being hostile to the papacy.
2. Eck tried to prejudice Paris through many routes.
3. Paris demanded to study all of Luther's writings.
4. The faculty deliberated for almost two years.
5. It claimed 104 articles of Luther to be heretical.
6. It failed to give any Scriptural reasons why.
7. It ignored the origins of the papacy, the main topic at Leipzig.

D. Cologne and Louvain got into the act.

1. Basel printer Johann Froben printed collections of Luther's works.
2. Louvain faculty was concerned about the spread of Luther's ideas.
3. It asked the University of Cologne to join Louvain in condemning them.
4. Jacob Hochstraten arranged a condemnation by Cologne.
5. He then took the "Product of Cologne" to Louvain for enhancements.
6. A final draft against 15 heresies was published.

XXI. Erasmus and the Humanists

A. Goals of Humanism

1. To bring religion under human reason.
2. To restore the classical languages – Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
3. To reform the church from its moral decay.
4. To build a unified church in Europe.

B. Erasmus

1. Was appalled by Rome.
2. Wrote *Julius Excluded*.
3. Prepared a Greek New Testament.
4. Feared for the unity of the church.
5. Claimed “he had not a drop of martyr blood in him.”
6. Finally sided with the church to maintain his position.

C. Erasmus’ reactions to Luther

1. Argued Luther deserved a fair hearing.
2. Agreed with Luther about indulgences and the papacy.
3. Advised Frederick that Luther had done nothing seriously wrong.
4. Tried to avoid controversy with Luther.
5. Worried that Luther was permanently fragmenting Christianity.
6. Failed to grasp the spiritual significance of the Gospel.

XXII. Major German supporters of Luther

A. Ulrich von Hutton

1. Was a Humanist and a knight.
2. Wanted to establish a strong Germany.
3. Felt the Roman Curia was milking Germany dry.
4. First treated Luther like another monk who was causing problems.
5. Was impressed with Luther’s concern for the down-trodden Germans.
6. Drew closer to Luther as he began to understand the Gospel.

B. Franz von Sickingen

1. Was a knight with a castle (Ebernburg).
2. Used his army to intimidate his opponents.
3. Supported the election of Charles V.
4. Claimed to be a Robin Hood, serving the interests of poor Germans.
5. Offered to defend Luther with 100 knights.

C. Albrecht Dürer

1. Was the major German artist.
2. Despaired over the uncertainty of what the Catholic Church offered.
3. Was comforted to learn that man is saved by faith.
4. Moved from secular to evangelical art.

XXIII. The defining works of the Reformation

A. “The Sermon on the Ban” – January 1520

1. Was written to anticipate Luther’s excommunication.
2. Showed there is both a visible and invisible church.
3. Limited the ban to announcing someone had left the invisible church.
4. Declared it was wrong to ban people/cities for political reasons.
5. Stated that improperly used, the ban meant nothing.
6. Argued the pope could not exclude someone from God’s grace.

B. *The Papacy at Rome* – June 1520

1. Was written in response to attacks by Franciscan Augustine Alveld.
2. Stated that every organization does not need a single head.
3. Argued that a single head does not guarantee faithfulness in the church.
4. Declared Christ to be the true head of the church.
5. Stated that St. Peter was no different from the rest of the apostles.
6. Declared the office of the keys is given to all believers.
7. Offered the pope respect only as long as he was faithful to Christ.

C. *The Address to the German Nobility*

1. Attacked the three-fold wall protecting the papacy.
 - a. The church was above all temporal powers.
 - b. The pope was the ultimate interpreter of the Holy Scriptures.
 - c. No one but the pope could call a general council.
2. Exposed the wickedness of the Roman system.
3. Presented a series of corrections for the abuses.
4. Called upon the German nobility to reform the church themselves.

D. *The Babylonian Captivity*

1. Claimed the sacramental system was being used to hold souls captive.
2. Said certain acts were not sacraments, not instituted by Christ.
 - a. Confirmation
 - b. Penance
 - c. Holy Orders
 - d. Extreme Unction
3. Stated marriage, while sacred, was a civil act.
4. Accepted that Baptism created faith in the heart.
5. Declared the Lord's Supper was
 - a. The true body and blood of Christ.
 - b. Not transmuted from bread and wine.
 - c. Not a resacramenting of Christ.
 - d. To be given in both kinds.

XXIV. The bull against Luther

A. The drafting of the bull

1. Pope Leo X despaired of Miltitz's efforts.
2. Eck was summoned to Rome.
3. A committee attempted to agree on the accusations against Luther.
4. Concern over the political ramifications dominated the proceedings.
5. Whether to give Luther another chance was considered.
6. A subcommittee drafted the actual document.
7. It was based on the Louvain indictment and Eck's charges.

B. The contents of the *Exsurge Domino*

1. Forty-one doctrinal problems were cited.
2. They were classed as heretical or scandalous or false or etc.
3. The statement on indulgences contradicted the pope's latest edict.
4. No Scripture was cited to support the charges.
5. Luther was given 60 days to recant after the bull was published.

C. The bull sought Luther.

1. A letter from the pope to Frederick attempted to win his support.
2. Eck and Professor Aleander of Paris took the bull north.
3. At Worms Aleander was threatened.
4. Humanists rallied to Luther's cause.
5. Von Sickingen offered Luther protection.
6. Frederick refused to act, as the case was still pending in Germany.
7. Eck found publishing the bull difficult, even in Leipzig.

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5. Luther's Appeal to the Emperor

XXV. The Catholic Conspiracy

- A. The situation in the Holy Roman Empire
 - 1. There was danger of a war with France.
 - 2. The pope was working to weaken the empire.
 - 3. Charles did not have Spanish troops available for support.
 - 4. Charles was afraid of alienating the German estates.
- B. The effort to burn Luther's books
 - 1. Luther's books were burnt in Catholic strongholds.
 - 2. At Cologne the archbishop personally had to force the burning.
 - 3. In Mainz the executioner refused, and the crowd nearly revolted.
 - 4. In Leipzig the edict against Luther's books was not enforced.
 - 5. Eck's efforts to include others increased opposition.
- C. Aleander and Caracciolus tried to influence the emperor.
 - 1. Rome appointed two legates to apply pressure to Charles V.
 - 2. Aleander visited Charles at Cologne.
 - 3. He claimed the secular diet had no authority in the case.
 - 4. He argued Luther would not accept the negative verdict of any court.
 - 5. Worms was threatened with an interdict if Luther was invited.
- D. The unsettling environment at Worms
 - 1. Pro-Luther sentiment was widespread in Worms.
 - 2. Aleander was threatened by the crowd.
 - 3. Luther's books were openly sold in the stores.
 - 4. The antics of the emperor's Spanish supporters angered the people.
 - 5. The emperor's advisors did not want to precipitate a crisis.
 - 6. The emperor wanted to conclude the other business before hearing Luther.

XXVI. Luther took a stand.

- A. *The Freedom of the Christian Man*
 - 1. Was written to Leo X at the request of Miltitz.
 - 2. Stated a Christian is a perfectly free lord, subject to none.
 - 3. Stated a Christian is a perfectly dutiful servant, subject to all.
 - 4. Declared it is Christ who both makes us free and binds us.
 - 5. Declared a Christian is free to serve God apart from church rules.

- B. Luther appealed to Caesar.
 - 1. Leading Humanists rallied to Luther's defense.
 - 2. Hutten and Sickingen offered protection.
 - 3. Frederick resisted pressure to hand over Luther.
 - 4. Luther challenged the validity of the bull.
 - 5. Luther claimed he wanted to be heard by an impartial German court.
 - 6. Luther appealed to the emperor to review the case.
 - 7. He asked the German estates to call a general council of the church.
- C. Luther burned the bull.
 - 1. Luther wrote "Eck's New Bulls and Lies."
 - 2. He also wrote "Against the Execrable Bull of the Antichrist."
 - 3. Melancthon announced a book-burning on 10 December 1520.
 - 4. The papal decretals and scholastic theology were burnt.
 - 5. So was the "Canon Law."
 - 6. Luther threw in a copy of the bull.

XXVII. The Road to the Diet

- A. The first invitation
 - 1. Frederick was at Cologne with the gout.
 - 2. He was assured by Erasmus that Luther was no heretic.
 - 3. He met with Charles V, who promised an impartial hearing.
 - 4. On 28 November Charles invited Luther to Worms.
- B. The invitation was withdrawn.
 - 1. The burning of the bull upset the emperor.
 - 2. Aleander argued against a secular trial for a heretic.
 - 3. Bad news from Spain forced Charles closer to the pope.
 - 4. Charles withdrew the invitation.
- C. The second invitation
 - 1. Luther and Frederick were determined to force the issue.
 - 2. Charles V appointed a committee to look into the Luther matter.
 - 3. The committee hesitated to act.
 - 4. Luther's personal appeal reached Charles, who destroyed it.
 - 5. Aleander could not force the issue because the bull also named Hutten.
 - 6. A draft edict led to a tumult among the diet.
 - 7. The emperor was forced to renew the invitation.
- D. The trip to the diet
 - 1. Imperial herald, Kaspar Sturm, fetched Luther.
 - 2. Wittenberg gave Luther expense money.

3. At Leipzig and Naumburg Luther was treated well.
 4. At Erfurt he was treated like an honored guest.
 5. Luther's health deteriorated during the trip.
 6. Frederick warned Luther of potential dangers.
- E. The effort to prevent Luther from attending the diet
1. Glarion conspired to keep Luther from Worms.
 2. He enlisted the aid of Hutten and Sickingen.
 3. Luther was to go to Ebernburg and avoid a public condemnation.
 4. He was to recant his attacks on the sacraments but not the rest.
 5. Luther refused the deal.

XXVIII. The Diet of Worms

- A. Luther entered the city.
1. Luther reached the city at 10 am on 16 April in a 2-wheeled cart.
 2. 100 horsemen rode out to meet him.
 3. 2000 people crowded the streets to see him.
 4. He was quartered with the Knights of St. John.
- B. The first day at the diet
1. The emperor held court in the cathedral at Worms.
 2. The upper room was narrow and crowded.
 3. Luther was summoned to the diet at 4 pm on 17 April.
 4. Dr. Jerome Schruoff, an expert in Canon Law, acted as his lawyer.
 5. Johann von Eck asked Luther two questions.
 - a. Were the 25 books present his?
 - b. Would he recant of what was said in them?
 6. After the titles were read, Luther acknowledged the books.
 7. Luther appeared uncertain and ill at ease.
 8. He asked and was granted a day to consider whether he would recant.
- C. The second day at the diet
1. The second session was moved to a larger room.
 2. Luther was again called at 4 pm but was kept waiting until 6 pm.
 3. The question about recanting was re-asked.
 4. Luther declared that the books did not all fall into the same category.
 5. He acknowledged that some were controversial and others not.
 6. After his speech the advisors conferred and asked a clear question.
 7. Luther declared that he could not go against conscience and recant.
 8. The hall was thrown into pandemonium, and the emperor left.
 9. Luther was hailed as a hero for standing up for German beliefs.

XXIX. The Edict of Worms

- A. The emperor took a stand
 1. Charles drafted a statement in French.
 2. One man against the world could not be right.
 3. Charles was determinedly opposed to Luther's teachings.
 4. He would move against him once the safe-conduct expired.
 5. Some of the members of the estates were shocked.

- B. The efforts to bring Luther around
 1. The Bundschuh appeared on the doors of Worms.
 2. Albert of Mainz asked for reconsideration.
 3. A committee was formed to meet with Luther.
 - a. Archbishop of Trier
 - b. Elector of Brandenburg
 - c. Duke George
 - d. Dr. Vehus, chancellor in Baden
 - e. Five other church and political leaders
 4. Luther brought Schruff, Jonas and Armsdorf.
 5. The committee tried for three days to get Luther to recant.
 6. "The Catholic Church could not tolerate private interpretation."
 7. The discussions were both individual and in larger groups.
 8. Various bribes were offered in terms of church positions.
 9. His opponents could not grasp that Luther was not seeking a bribe.

- C. The edict of the rump session
 1. Luther left Worms on 26 April.
 2. Charles V announced on 30 April that he would "ban" Luther.
 3. Aleander was ordered to draft the edict.
 4. The German Privy Council failed to approve the ban.
 5. Charles waited to sign until he got support for his war with France.
 6. Luther's kidnapping triggered more hesitation.
 7. The diet closed on 25 May.
 8. A rump session passed the edict after the rest were gone.
 9. The Edit of Worms
 - a. All of Luther's books were banned.
 - b. Possession, sale or printing of his works was a crime.
 - c. Luther was declared an outlaw.
 - d. Failure to turn him over to the authorities would be punished.

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6. Luther in Exile

XXX. Junker Jörg

A. The Kidnapping of Luther

1. Luther left Worms on 26 April, led by Reichsherold Kaspar Sturm.
2. He followed the Frankfurt-Friedberg-Grünberg-Hersfeld-Eisenach road.
3. Luther sent the herald back with a letter on 29 April.
4. On 2 May at Eisenach, Luther, Amsdorf and a monk left the rest.
5. After visiting relatives, Luther began his return to Wittenberg.
6. He was captured by armed horsemen near Castle Altenstein.
7. Luther changed into knight's clothes and was led to the Wartburg.
8. Word spread of his capture in the Thuringian Forest.

B. The Land of the Birds

1. The Wartburg was on a hill near Eisenach.
2. It was at the far west end of Frederick the Wise's territory.
3. It was 300 years old.
4. Luther was placed in an isolated room as if a nobleman prisoner.
5. His chamber could only be reached by a guarded back stairway.
6. He was cared for by a warden and a few helpers.
7. He was confined until his beard and tonsure had grown.

C. Luther's isolation

1. At first Luther was troubled by his isolation.
2. Luther's health deteriorated from years of stress.
 - a. He suffered from insomnia.
 - b. He suffered for months from severe constipation.
4. Luther went hunting but did not enjoy it.
5. He attempted to hide a rabbit from the hounds.
6. He eventually took long walks in the woods.
7. He signed his letters "From the wilderness" and "From my Patmos."

XXXI. Luther's Correspondence

A. Spalatin

1. Frederick wanted to be ignorant of Luther's captivity.
2. Frederick used his court preacher Spalatin to stay in touch.
3. George Spalatin was Luther's main correspondent.
4. Spalatin controlled the materials that Luther could get.
5. Spalatin also controlled Luther's ability to publish.
6. Initial letters asked for reference materials so Luther could work.
7. As Luther finished work, it was sent to Spalatin to be printed.
8. Luther was unhappy at the rate things were printed.
9. The two frequently had disagreements on what should be printed.

B. Melanchthon

1. Luther told Melanchthon not to be concerned about his absence.
2. Luther tried to use Melanchthon as a proxy to teach for him.
3. Many letters dealt with the controversies at Wittenberg.

C. Other correspondents (from the land of the birds)

1. Nicholas von Amsdorf - capture story & controversy
2. Francis von Sickingen - assurance of wellbeing
3. People of Wittenberg - assurance of wellbeing
4. Hans Luther - son explaining himself to father
5. Cardinal Albrecht of Mainz - ultimatum over indulgences
6. John Lang/Wenceslas Link - monastic vows
7. Frederick the Wise - Luther's return to Wittenberg

XXXII. Luther's Works at the Wartburg

A. Sermons and expositions

1. Advent Postils - homilies on epistles and gospels
2. Christmas Postils - covered all the Christmas holidays
3. The Magnificat
4. Exposition on Psalms 10, 67 & 119

B. Doctrinal works

1. On Confession, Whether the Pope Can Order It
2. Topics Concerning Vows
3. On Monastic Vows
4. On the Abrogation of the Private Mass

C. Polemic works

1. "Against Latomus" - a defense against a professor at Louvain
2. Translated "Condemnation" (by Paris) and "Defense" (by Melanchthon)
3. Against the "Idol of Halle" - unpublished

D. The New Testament in German

1. Fourteen previous efforts had been made at translation.
2. Luther was a master of the German language.
3. Luther had an excellent Greek text prepared by Erasmus (1519).
4. Spalatin sent him additional grammatical aids.
5. The Bible translation began as a "spare time" project.
6. The translation took 11 weeks!
7. Melanchthon reviewed the work.
8. It was off the press in September 1522.

XXXIII. The Trouble in Wittenberg

A. The marriage of the clergy

1. The *Babylonian Captivity* said priests could scripturally marry.
2. The *Address to the German Nobility* asked to legalize married priests.
3. Andreas Carlstadt went so far as to require it.

B. Monasticism

1. Carlstadt argued monks and nuns should also marry.
2. Luther was forced to study Scripture over the matter.
3. Luther concluded that monasticism was a deal with the devil.
4. Gabriel Zwilling, an Augustinian, led the Black Cloister in revolt.
5. Luther condemned the violence of some liberated monks.
6. He appealed to rulers not to enforce monasticism.

C. The mass

1. Zwilling and Justus Jonas attacked the private mass.
2. Luther called for Frederick to abolish private masses.
3. Carlstadt began giving communion in both kinds.
4. Carlstadt started holding services without vestments.
5. Priests stopped saying masses but still expected payment.

D. Religious objects attacked.

1. Carlstadt proclaimed, "God is a spirit."
2. He demanded that statues and other religious art be discarded.
3. Zwilling led a riot, smashing images and overturning altars.

- E. The Zwickau prophets
 - 1. Zwickau had been a hotbed of religious revolt for 50 years.
 - 2. A group of mostly peasants or artisans came to Wittenberg.
 - 3. The leader was Markus Stübner.
 - 4. They claimed direct revelation from God.
 - 5. They called for the establishment of God's kingdom by force.

XXXIV. The Return of Luther

- A. Frederick halted the reforms.
 - 1. Rumors of the doings in Wittenberg spread to neighboring areas.
 - 2. The Diet of Nürnberg appealed to Frederick & the Bishop of Meissen.
 - 3. Frederick demanded Wittenberg follow Saxon laws.
 - 4. Carlstadt was banned from preaching; Zwilling fled Wittenberg.
- B. The Wittenberg council invited Luther back.
 - 1. They wanted the reformation to proceed.
 - 2. They thought Luther would be a moderating influence.
 - 3. They feared outside intervention would occur.
- C. Luther decided to defy the elector.
 - 1. Luther found the isolation trying.
 - 2. He felt responsible for the situation.
 - 3. He realized there was a significant risk.
 - 4. He told Frederick he was going to Wittenberg regardless.
- D. Luther quelled the storm.
 - 1. Luther travelled to Wittenberg as a knight.
 - 2. He arrived in Wittenberg on 6 March 1522.
 - 3. He preached a series of 8 sermons in the Town Church.
 - 4. He renounced the use of force to spread the gospel.
 - 5. He said that matters of adiaphora dare not be enforced on people.
 - 6. Carlstadt and the Zwickau prophets fled, Zwilling repented.
 - 7. Sermons published as "On Partaking the Sacrament in Both Forms."
 - 8. Tranquility returned to Wittenberg.

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7. Rebuilding the Church

XXXV. Nature, History and Philosophy

A. Nature

1. The world shows the glories of God.
2. The physical forces of nature are awesome and beautiful.
3. The forms of life are both delicate and complex.
4. Nature shows us there is a god, but not who God is.

B. History

1. History does not show us God, either.
2. It is a record of wars and rumors of wars.
3. It alternately offers hope and dashes it.
4. The righteous and the helpless often seem to suffer the most.
5. Atrocities are often committed in the name of Christianity.

C. Philosophy

1. Man has lost God's image.
2. Philosophy shows the foolishness of man, not the wisdom of God.
3. Man's reason builds realms that his nature cannot occupy.
4. The philosophies of man are invariably self-destructive.
5. The goodness of man invariably feeds his self-seeking.
6. God's will and actions are counter to man's reason.

XXXVI. Christ, the Sole Source of Knowledge

A. The great light of Isaiah shines.

1. The light shows us our sins and works of the devil.
2. It shows us the heart of God.

B. Christ brings peace.

1. Without Christ there is no peace.
2. Without Christ there is no hope.
3. Christ changes the basis of life.
4. From an acceptance of Christ springs our attitude towards others.

- C. All glory belongs to God.
 - 1. God demands it (Deut. 6:4).
 - 2. The angels proclaimed it.
 - 3. It must come before ourselves and our desires.
 - 4. It must exist even when our reason cannot comprehend what God does.
- D. The way to Christ
 - 1. God holds out Christ to us in the Word and Sacraments.
 - 2. Through the Word the Holy Spirit turns the heart.
 - 3. We cannot reason ourselves to faith through the Scriptures.
 - 4. Nothing is secure unless it is grounded in the Word.
 - 5. To deny God in one point is to attack him in all.

XXXVII. The Ground of Morals

- A. The moral quagmire
 - 1. The church ran on simony.
 - 2. There was a distinction between the nominal and the actual.
 - a. Criticizing the nominal was punishable.
 - b. Criticizing the actual was not punishable.
 - 3. There was general crudeness and lack of manners.
 - 4. Adultery and prostitution were the norm.
 - 5. Some knights operated on the Robin Hood principle.
- B. The gospel is not an excuse for sin.
 - 1. If more sin implies more grace, should we not sin more?
 - 2. Luther said that man should "sin boldly."
 - 3. Sin should never be defended.
- C. All our righteousnesses are but filthy rags.
 - 1. We all sin frequently.
 - 2. We cannot stop sinning even though we renounce sin.
 - 3. Even our good works are tainted with sin.
 - 4. We can do nothing ourselves to pay for our sins.

D. Our true freedom in Christ

1. Christ has declared us righteous before God.
2. We should not be troubled about our sins, but because we offend God.
3. External acts are not sinful unless they violate the glory of God.
4. We should not let the devil try to destroy our confidence.
5. Our freedom should not be subject to the judgment of others.

XXXVIII. Callings to Service

A. The Holy Orders were false service.

1. Taking "Orders" placed an indelible stamp on a man.
2. It was said, "Once a priest, always a priest."
3. Only a priest could administer the sacraments.
4. The mere being a priest, nun or monk guaranteed blessing from God.
5. This "chaste" estate was above the married estate.
6. The priest obtained merit simply by performing church rituals.

B. The true service of the Word

1. All Christians are priests before God.
2. True service to God requires faith.
3. True service to God springs from joy.
4. One can only serve God by doing what He requests.
5. True priests try to give the blessing of God freely.

C. The secular life

1. All legal callings are from the Lord.
2. The clergy is in no way special from the laity.
3. Marriage is superior to lustful celibacy.
4. Anything that a Christian does that isn't sin serves God.
5. All of life is service to God.

XXXIX. God's Law and Man's Law

- A. The rich and the poor
 - 1. Man should seek to aid his neighbor, not take advantage of him.
 - 2. One should lend at interest only for business purposes.
 - 3. Profits should be modest and reflect the risk.
 - 4. The rich have an obligation to help the poor.
 - 5. The poor have an obligation to try to better their lot.

- B. The role of the church
 - 1. Praise the Lord.
 - 2. Preach the Word of God.
 - 3. Administer the sacraments.
 - 4. Teach the young and the adult members.
 - 5. Prepare religious materials for the edification of the masses.
 - 6. Encourage civil righteousness.
 - 7. Pray for the work of the Lord and for its members.

- C. The role of the state
 - 1. Maintain peace within the state.
 - 2. Promote simple and fair laws.
 - 3. Punish the evildoer.
 - 4. Protect the law-abiding from legal and criminal abuse.
 - 5. Encourage all honest trades and occupations.
 - 6. Aid the widows and fatherless.
 - 7. Facilitate the work of the church.

- D. The Christian in both
 - 1. The Christian is a member of both the church and the state.
 - 2. The Christian is to be obedient to both callings.
 - 3. The church should not dictate policy or procedures to the state.
 - 4. The state should not dictate theology or procedures to the church.
 - 5. In some things, as education and marriage, both have an interest.
 - 6. In an emergency, a Christian ruler can help reorganize the church.

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8. Religion and Rebellion

XL. The Revolt of the Knights

A. The background of the revolt

1. The knights were originally clan leaders.
2. Strong clan leaders captured others to work their fields.
3. Gradually they and loyal insiders reduced most people to servitude.
4. Weaker knights made deals of support with stronger knights.
5. The Crusades advanced knighthood by giving special dispensations.
6. By the 13th Century knights controlled the land.
7. The growth of trade and towns gave more power to the overloads.
8. The nobility grew wealthier and relied more on their own soldiers.
9. The nobility gradually deprived the knights of their power.

B. The plan of the knights

1. Their grievances to the Emperor were ignored.
2. The knights began raiding merchant wagons.
3. Luther urged a peaceful resolution of the disputes.
4. The knights in the Upper Rhineland attacked the Archbishop of Trier.
5. The knights had too few resources for a war.
6. Philip of Hesse and the Elector of Palatine rallied to Trier.
7. The rulers pooled their men and war materiel.

C. The defeat of the knights

1. The knights retreated to defend all their castles.
2. Sickingen attempted to hold Landstuhl.
3. The castle could not withstand the siege guns.
4. Sickingen was mortally wounded.
5. Landstuhl surrendered and Sickingen died.
6. Most other castles quickly surrendered and were burnt.
7. The Ebernburg was destroyed after 5 days of bombardment.
8. Hutten fled first to Erasmus and then to Zwingli in Switzerland.
9. The power of the knights was permanently destroyed.

XLI. The Catholic Moderates Attacked Luther

A. Pope succeeded Pope.

1. Leo X was succeeded by Hadrian VI.
2. Hadrian came from Holland.
3. He attempted to clean up the scandals of Rome.
4. He continued the efforts to destroy Luther.

B. The Reformation continued at Wittenberg.

1. The showing of the relics stopped in 1522 at the Castle Church.
2. Priests saying the masses for the House of Saxony were dismissed.
3. The mass was ended totally in Wittenberg in 1525.
4. Frederick ignored the pope's call for action against Luther.
5. The Diet at Nürnberg refused to support the Edict of Worms.

C. The middle party floundered.

1. Duke George refused to seriously consider Luther's teachings.
2. Henry VIII condemned Luther before also running afoul of the pope.
3. Humanists were squeezed by Rome to abandon Luther.
4. Rulers weighed support or opposition in political terms.

D. Erasmus

1. Erasmus was a friend of Pope Hadrian VI.
2. He resented the division of Christianity.
3. He was driven to say something against Luther.
4. He set his dispute against Luther over free will.
5. He argued God would not place a burden on man he could not bear.

XLII. The Radical Reformation

A. Carlstadt and Puritanism

1. Fled Wittenberg when Luther returned.
2. Took over a congregation at Orlamünde.
3. Claimed infant baptism served no purpose.
4. Claimed that communion was just bread and wine.
5. Argued against an educated clergy.
6. Removed all art from the church.
7. Rejected robes and a church salary.
8. Required all clergy to be married.

B. Thomas Müntzer and the Revolutionary Saints

1. Came from Zwickau.
2. Educated at Wittenberg.
3. Rejected all baptism.
4. Viewed the Bible as merely paper and ink.
5. Believed revelation came directly from God.
6. Claimed true believers are reborn under the influence of the Spirit.
7. Advocated slaughtering the ungodly.

C. Ulrich Zwingli

1. Centered his reformation in Zurich.
2. Was trained as a priest and a humanist.
3. Preached against the value of the body.
4. Denied the real presence.
5. Believed in the use of force for his cause.
6. Used the death penalty against the Anabaptists.

XLII. The Peasant Revolt

A. The change in the social climate led to

1. An increase of trade.
2. The use of money in trade.
3. Inflation caused by the New-World Gold.
4. A centralization of authority.
5. The imposition of Roman Law.
 - a. Private property versus common property
 - b. Decline of feudal rights of serfs

B. Peasant Protests

1. Were symbolized by the Bundschuh.
2. Demanded return to the old ways.
3. Demanded reduction of the power of the guilds.
4. Demanded removal of the special status of the clergy.
5. Demanded decontrol of alcohol.
6. Demanded more democratic local councils.
7. Demanded removal of the intermediate lords and churchmen.

- C. The Peasants' War was a series of related wars.
 - 1. The common theme was a sense of frustration.
 - 2. There was no overall leadership.
 - 3. Protestants and Catholics were on both sides.
 - 4. The princes won because the peasants didn't unite.
- D. The revolt in Saxony
 - 1. It was led by Thomas Müntzer.
 - 2. It was directed against both church and state.
 - 3. Müntzer was determined to kill the ungodly.
 - 4. Frederick feared to put down the peasants.
 - 5. The rest of the rulers pooled their resources and crushed them.
 - 6. Müntzer was captured and executed.

XLIV. Luther and Rule of Law

- A. Luther failed to support the peasants' demands.
 - 1. Luther questioned some of the Twelve Articles.
 - 2. He said they could only choose a minister if they paid him.
 - 3. He argued for the right of taxation.
 - 4. He did not even support abolishing serfdom *per se*.
 - 5. He decried violence to gain their ends.
- B. Luther warned the princes about their treatment of the peasants.
 - 1. The peasants had a right to a voice in selecting a minister.
 - 2. Peasants were to be treated justly.
 - 3. Their demands were to be considered, and when possible granted.
 - 4. The ruler should not live high at the expense of his people.
 - 5. Rulers should seek means of arbitration rather than use suppression.
- C. Luther firmly adhered to the rule of law.
 - 1. Luther said when people revolt, they lose the protection of the law.
 - 2. He claimed there could be no orderly revolution.
 - 3. He urged people to emigrate rather than rebel.
 - 4. He likened the revolting peasants to the demon-possessed.
 - 5. He wrote "Against the Murderous and Thieving Hordes of Peasants."
 - 6. He chastised the rulers for reprisals against the peasants.
 - 7. Many peasants rejected Luther because of his lack of support.

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9. Marriage and Alliance

XLV. Luther's View of Marriage

- A. The place of marriage in the Catholic Church
 - 1. Celibacy (virginity) had the highest place.
 - 2. Mary was assumed to have always been a virgin.
 - 3. Servants of the Lord should avoid the pleasures of the flesh.
 - 4. Those who married were spiritually weak and living in sin.
 - 5. It was better for the clergy to have mistresses than to marry.
 - 6. Monasticism was supposed to overcome all worldly desires.
- B. Luther's early views
 - 1. Marriage was to prevent fornication and lust.
 - 2. It was to produce children.
 - 3. It was a God-pleasing legal arrangement.
 - 4. Priests should marry unless gifted with celibacy.
 - 5. Gradually Luther also decided monks and nuns could marry.
 - 6. He feared a wife would be incompatible with his lifestyle.
 - 7. He expected to be martyred at any time.
- C. Marriage refined Luther's views.
 - 1. Luther upgraded the importance of affection in marriage.
 - 2. He viewed men and women as having different roles in marriage.
 - 3. He argued marriage was the foundation of Christian society.
 - 4. He thought parents should take the lead in arranging marriages.
 - 5. Parents should not insist on matches opposed by their children.

XLVI. Katharine von Bora

- A. Early history
 - 1. Katharine was born 29 January 1499 near Leipzig.
 - 2. Her father was Hans von Bora.
 - 3. He owned two small farms.
 - 4. Her mother died, and her stepmother did not like her.
 - 5. She attended a Benedictine school at Brehna.
 - 6. She was placed into the Cistercian cloister at Nimbschen in 1509.
 - 7. Her mother's sister was abbess of the nunnery (Marienthron).
 - 8. She took her vows on 8 October 1515.

B. Escape from the convent

1. Luther's teaching penetrated the convent.
2. Several nuns asked Luther's help in escaping.
3. The convent was in Duke George's territory.
4. Merchant Leonhard Koppe of Torgau smuggled them out.
5. Twelve nuns escaped, hidden in empty herring barrels.
6. Once safely in Frederick's territory, they came to Wittenberg.

C. The Match with Luther

1. Three of the nuns went home.
2. Six were quickly married.
3. Katharine was put into domestic service in Wittenberg.
4. The visiting King of Denmark gave her a ring.
5. She fell in love with Jerome Baumgärtner of Nürnberg.
6. His parents blocked the wedding, although Luther tried to intercede.
7. Luther tried to marry her to Dr. Kaspar Glatz.
8. She violently objected.
9. She told Amsdorf she would even marry him or Luther.
10. Luther's father convinces him to follow up on the offer.

D. Her life after Luther's death

1. The prince allowed her to keep her house.
2. She received some financial aid from royal families.
3. Chancellor Brück tried to take her boys away to school but failed.
4. The Schmalkaldic War twice drove her from Wittenberg.
5. Her farm was destroyed in the war.
6. She was forced from Wittenberg again by plague in 1552.
7. She died from injuries after being thrown from a carriage.

XLVII. The School for Character

A. Luther and Kathie

1. They were married on 13 June 1525 before a few friends.
2. They had a public wedding on 27 June.
3. Luther's friends questioned his getting married and his choice.
4. Neither of them were in love at the time.
5. Luther soon became very fond of his "Kette."

B. The living arrangements

1. The prince doubled Luther's salary.
2. He gave them the black cloister as a wedding present.
3. The building was remodeled to hold the extended family.
4. Luther raised vegetables to augment their diet.

- C. Kathie's role in the marriage
 - 1. Kathie organized the house and kept it livable.
 - 2. She supervised the mob that lived with them.
 - 3. She had an orchard and a fishpond.
 - 4. She brewed beer and took care of the supplies and money.
 - 5. She managed the farm they bought at Zulsdorf.

- D. Luther and the children
 - 1. The Luthers had six children.
 - a. Hans - 7 June 1526
 - b. Elizabeth - 10 December 1527 (died 3 August 1528)
 - c. Magdalena - 4 May 1529
 - d. Martin - 9 November 1531
 - e. Paul - 29 January 1533
 - f. Magarethe - 17 December 1534
 - 2. Luther believed a husband had to set the tone for the family.
 - 3. He insisted there be both punishment and rewards.
 - 4. There were daily devotions.
 - 5. Luther played chess, bowled and sang with the family.

XLVIII. Carrying out the Reform

- A. The pamphlet war
 - 1. The printing press made the Reformation possible.
 - 2. Luther was a prolific and effective writer.
 - 3. Numerous other writers backed Luther.
 - 4. The excesses of the Catholic Church were easy targets.
 - 5. The opposition was divided.

- B. The diets failed to resolve the dispute.
 - 1. Nürnberg (1522) - Ferdinand could not force a strong position.
 - 2. Nürnberg (1524) - the Edit of Worms was made territorial.
 - 3. Speyer (1526) - the Lutherans paraded openly.
 - 4. Speyer (1529) - the Edict of Worms was again made universal.
 - 5. The Catholic and Lutheran parties gradually solidified.
 - 6. War kept the emperor away from Germany.

- C. The Colloquy at Marburg - September 1529
 - 1. Philip of Hesse was the moving spirit behind the meeting.
 - 2. The Wittenberg delegation insisted on the real presence.
 - 3. Zwingli and Ocolampadius insisted "is" meant "signifies."
 - 4. The battle was between faith and reason.
 - 5. Was Christ located at only one place?
 - 6. "Agreement" was reached on 14 other points of doctrine.

XLIX. The Church Territorial

- A. The condition of the churches
 - 1. Most clergy were holdovers from Catholicism.
 - 2. Many priests had been poorly trained.
 - 3. Many priests accepted Lutheranism only to retain their positions.
 - 4. Many priests lived immoral lives.
 - 5. The general population was ignorant of Biblical teachings.
 - 6. Haphazard reform of the liturgy had caused chaos.
- B. The use of the state
 - 1. The bishops had rejected the reformation.
 - 2. Some central authority was clearly needed.
 - 3. Appointing new bishops risked repeating the previous failure.
 - 4. The elector was asked to assume emergency responsibility.
 - 5. A committee of visitors was appointed to assess the churches.
 - 6. Limits were placed on liturgical reform.
 - 7. Pastors were colloquized and removed if not truly Lutheran.
 - 8. Emergency pastors were appointed, when necessary.
- C. The Augsburg Confession
 - 1. The emperor returned for the diet in Augsburg (1530).
 - 2. He demanded a statement of submission from the estates.
 - 3. Luther could not appear but stayed at the castle at Coburg.
 - 4. The Lutheran rulers defied the emperor.
 - 5. Melancthon led the Lutheran scholars.
 - 6. He favored compromise with the Catholics to preserve the church.
 - 7. Luther and the lay leaders objected.
 - 8. Melancthon drafted the Augsburg Confession under their eyes.
 - 9. The Catholics replied with the Confutation.
 - 10. The emperor condemned the Lutherans but could not enforce his will.

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10. Ministering to the People

L. The Translation of the Bible

A. Luther the translator

1. Realized he had to work from the original languages.
2. Gathered the best sources of the original texts.
3. Assembled the latest translation aids and commentaries.
4. First did a word-for-word translation.
5. Next did a free sense translation.
6. Then worked the two together.
7. Searched with the experts in the field for the right words.
8. Tried to make the writers of the Bible speak good German.

B. The complete Bible of 1534

1. The New Testament was published in 1522.
2. The Pentateuch was finished by the end of 1522.
3. Joshua through Esther was finished in 1523.
4. Luther ran into a problem with Job.
5. In 1524 the rest of the Old Testament minus the prophets was done.
6. The prophets gradually appeared until 1532.
7. Ecclesiastes and the Apocrypha were done in 1533 and 1534.
8. The whole Bible was then printed, including 124 woodcuts.
9. Much of the translation was done in consultation with others.

C. The major revision

1. Luther assembled a group of professors to help him revise.
2. The group met for several hours weekly in Luther's home.
3. The Old Testament was revised line by line.
4. Luther wrote the changes into a master copy.
5. Georg Römer took notes of the deliberations.
6. The revised Bible was printed in 1541.

D. The final gift of Luther

1. Further work was immediately started on the New Testament.
2. Interim changes were published in 1544.
3. Luther made additional changes to the day of his death.
4. A dispute between Jena and Wittenberg obscured these.

LI. The Two Catechisms

A. The need for the Catechism

1. The general congregation had never been taught any real religion.
2. Only the homilies were in German; these told how to placate God.
3. Many priests were ignorant of anything but what they chanted.
4. Emergency preachers were generally poorly prepared.
5. There were no instructional aids for the children.
6. Previous efforts had mixed essentials with errors.

B. Luther's Small Catechism

1. Six chief parts of Christian doctrine were presented.
 - a. Ten commandments
 - b. Apostles' Creed
 - c. Lord's Prayer
 - d. Sacrament of Baptism
 - e. Office of the Keys and Confession
 - f. Sacrament of the Altar
2. Meanings were included.
3. A table of duties was added.
4. It was simple enough for children to understand.

C. Luther's Large Catechism

1. Covered the same material in greater depth.
2. Had an expanded section on marriage.
3. Was aimed at adult readers.

D. The use of the catechisms

1. Instruction of the children in the school and home
2. Instruction of the parents
3. Aid for preparing sermons
4. A guide as to what to cover in sermons each year

LII. Liturgy

A. The Carlstadt offensive

1. Mass spoken in German
2. Communion in both kinds
3. Elimination of vestments and ceremony
4. Elimination of all symbolism
5. As did Zwingli, also disposed of all musical instruments
6. Confusion rapidly set in among the pious.

B. Formula Missae - 1523

1. The initial revision remained in Latin.
2. It removed the canon of the mass.
3. Emphasis was placed on prayer and praise in the service.
4. It was first tested in Kemberg.

C. Die Deutsche Messe - 1526

1. Service had to be Christo-centric.
2. It had to be understandable to the people.
3. Changes had to be introduced slowly enough not to alarm the people.
4. Preaching, rather than the sacrifice of the mass, would be central.
5. Communion would be a separate service at the end.
6. Choir music would be revised to remove Catholic theology.
7. It would be translated into German.
8. German hymns would be added to involve the congregation.
9. Court musicians Konrad Rupff and Johann Walther arranged the music.
10. Most of the ceremonial items were kept for the short term.
11. The elevation of the host ended in 1542.

LIII. Music

A. Luther, the musician

1. Luther thought music was second only to theology.
2. He loved Gregorian chant.
3. He blended the choir music with polyphonic music from Netherlands.
4. He wrote or reworked numerous hymns.
5. He definitely composed several songs on his own.
6. He developed numerous other songs, possibly with some assistance.
7. He was the moving force behind the Lutheran musical tradition.

B. Hymns for the laity

1. The first hymnal was prepared in 1524.
2. Luther himself wrote most of the initial hymns.
3. Over the next few years many printers turned out hymnbooks.
4. Congregations were called to midweek practices to learn hymns.
5. Other musicians quickly began writing hymns.
6. Lutheran hymnology was well established when Luther died.

LIV. Preaching

A. The pulpit was made central by the Reformation.

1. Salvation comes through the Word.
2. Preaching was used for religious instruction.
3. Multiple different sermons were preached on Sundays.
4. Preaching continued on weekdays as well.

B. Luther preached often.

1. Over 2300 of Luther's sermons still exist.
2. Some Sundays he preached four different sermons.
3. He preached periodically on the catechism.
4. His preaching followed the pericope.
5. Because of scheduling, he preached heavily on the gospel.

C. Luther's sermons were powerful.

1. Luther saw God's love in all the texts of the Scripture.
2. He was direct in his preaching.
3. He put concepts into the environment in which he lived.
4. He used Biblical characters as mirrors of his own experience.
5. His voice was conducive to preaching.

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11. The Verdict on Luther

LV. The Persistent Struggle

- A. The devil is never quiet.
 - 1. Are only you right?
 - 2. Can so many wise men for more than a thousand years have erred?
 - 3. The Peasant War
 - 4. The growth of the radicals
 - 5. The failure to be evaluated impartially
 - 6. The ban but not martyrdom
 - 7. The road between error and despair
- B. The physician healing himself
 - 1. The severity of the Anfechtung
 - 2. Battling temptations bigger than life
 - 3. Taking on the devil face to face
 - 4. Dismissing the devil as being there inappropriately
 - 5. "I know more sins that I committed than you do."
 - 6. Begging the Lord for crumbs of help
 - 7. Not letting the Lord say no
- C. Fleeing the tempter
 - 1. Avoid the cause of temptation.
 - 2. Seek Christian companionship.
 - 3. Make merry with others.
 - 4. Use music to drive away the devil.
 - 5. Engage in manual labor.

LVI. The Rock of the Scripture

- A. "With might of ours can naught be done"
 - 1. We have no claim of our own on the Lord's mercy.
 - 2. It is the Lord who sustains His church.
 - 3. Because of this, the state of the church can never be bad.
 - 4. If even Christ seems hostile, the Lord's promise must be sought.
 - 5. When there is a frown on God's face, seek the babe in the manger.

- B. The source of all strength is found in the Scriptures.
 - 1. The goal of true pilgrimages
 - 2. The ground of certainty
 - 3. One cannot criticize the Scriptures and still rely on them.
 - 4. One must walk in spirit with the people of the Bible.
- C. The faith of Abraham
 - 1. The willingness to sacrifice Isaac
 - 2. The haunting question of "Where is the lamb?"
 - 3. Would God do this to His Son?
 - 4. Das Reich muß uns doch bleiben.

LVII. The Peevish Old Man

- A. Illness and isolation
 - 1. The ban prevented Luther from appearing at critical forums.
 - 2. Twenty years of monastic punishment
 - 3. Overwork and depression
 - 4. Kidney stones, probable high blood pressure, gout
- B. The bigamy of Philip of Hesse
 - 1. Forced loveless marriage
 - 2. Recurring adultery
 - 3. The example of the patriarchs
 - 4. Margaret von der Saale and her mother
 - 5. The consequences of human folly
- C. The Anabaptists
 - 1. The legacy of Müntzer
 - 2. The failure of the Anabaptists to support the government
 - 3. The clash of philosophy and culture
 - 4. Melancthon's edicts which Luther signed
 - 5. Banishment and the sword
- D. The Jews
 - 1. Papal corruption and the Jews
 - 2. Hope for conversion with the pure Gospel
 - 3. The failure of the Jews to see the light
 - 4. Commitment to a god after their own image
 - 5. Conversion, forced Zionism or reduction to peasantry

E. The Papists

1. The unholy war of words
2. The failure of the popes to understand the Gospel
3. The continual plots to destroy the Lutherans
4. The outrage of never being seriously heard

LVIII. The Death of Luther

A. The cause for the trip

1. There was a feud between the princes of Mansfeld.
2. Melanchthon was also ill.
3. Luther travelled 80 miles in the middle of winter.
4. Bad weather and an overflowing river delayed him.
5. He arrived at Eisleben near exhaustion.
6. After some rest, he spent three weeks resolving the quarrel.

B. The last hours

1. On 17 February Luther's party noticed he was very tired.
2. His sons stayed in his room with him.
3. Luther suffered a mild heart attack.
4. Hot baths and massage were used to improve circulation.
5. After sleeping for a few hours, Luther had a second heart attack.

C. The death

1. The heat treatment once more brought Luther around.
2. After a short nap, a massive third heart attack left him dying.
3. Jonas asked him for a final affirmation of his faith.
4. After a few minutes the doctors declared him dead - 18 Feb 1546.

D. The funerals

1. 1st funeral at St. Andrews, where Luther last preached, on 19th.
2. A memorial service at St. Andrews on the 20th.
3. An official escort traveled with the body, changing at every border.
4. The final service was at the Castle Church on the 22nd.
5. Luther was buried under the floor in front of the pulpit.

LIX. The Measure of the Man

A. The academician

1. The right to debate
2. The freedom to question
3. The demand for substantiable proof
4. The right to be heard by an impartial body

B. The German patriot

1. The gift of language – standardization of German
2. The freedom from foreign oppression
3. The freedom from foreign financial exploitation
4. The right to have access to the Scriptures without a mediator
5. The separation of power and responsibilities
6. A man of the people

C. The founder of a new order of religious forms

1. The catechisms
2. The liturgy
3. The Lord's Supper
4. The cleansing of the images and worship props
5. The hymnal
6. The elevation of the sermon to a teaching device
7. The supervision of doctrine and practice in Saxony
8. The evangelical education of both boys and girls

D. The teacher of the truth

1. The Bible **IS** the word of God - God bursts forth from it.
2. "The just shall live by faith" - the capstone of the Scriptures.
3. We cannot do anything to further our justification.
4. On points of doctrine we cannot yield.
5. God is both all terrible and all merciful.
6. It is only through Christ that the paradoxes of God are resolved.
7. There is no other way to salvation.