Gentrain Unit 8 Theology of Martin Luther, 25 August, 2011, Dr. Cindy Ausec

Martin Luther

* Most prominent leader of a reform movement in 16th century Christianity (Protestant Reformation)
	+ Lived in Saxony (now Germany)1483-1546
	+ Reared in a very religious home but had no aspirations to enter religious life
	+ Completed a Master of Arts degree and began to study law and planned to become a lawyer
	+ July 1505 he (or his friend) was struck down by a bolt of lightning, in terror, he vowed to become a monk
	+ “Revelation in the tower” – experienced a religious transformation

Martin Luther’s Theology

* + Sought to recover core New Testament teachings – which he claimed had been obscured by corruption and worldly traditions of medieval Catholicism
	+ He wanted to remove only the things he felt were contrary to Scripture
* *Disputation Against Scholastic Theology* 1517 – Nintey-seven theses which attacked the idea that believers could be justified before God on the basis of their works
* *Ninety-five Theses*
	+ Theses were the basis for a scholarly debate - nailed them to the door of the castle church in Wittenberg on Oct 31, 1517
	+ Protesting a Church wide campaign to raise funds for the completion of Saint Peter’s Basilica in Rome by sale of indulgences
		- Sacrament of penance removed the guilt of sin, and it’s eternal punishment due to mortal sin; but there still remains the temporal punishment required by divine justice = time in Purgatory
		- Church possesses the extra-sacramental power to remit these punishments through ***indulgences*** based on the superabundant merits of Christ and of the saints
	+ Incensed by the sale of indulgences by a monk named Tetzel who promised people that as soon as their money fell into the coffer, a soul rose from purgatory
	+ Widely read throughout Germany because of the new printing press
	+ Produced a firestorm which ignited the Protestant Reformation
* *To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation -* “Priesthood of all believers”
	+ All Christians were priests by virtue of baptism
	+ Popes and the church hierarchy were not superior to the believer. Claimed that priests had the power of discerning what is right or wrong in matters of faith
	+ If the pope acts contrary to scripture and is an offense to Christendom, there needed to be a “truly free council” which Luther maintained could only be summoned by temporal authorities, whom he noted were “fellow Christians” and “fellow priests”
	+ Clerical marriage should be permitted
	+ Reduce the number of holy days
	+ Held that beggary (including monks) should be forbidden
* *Babylonian Captivity of the Church*
	+ Addressed the sacraments of the church
	+ Maintained that only baptism and the Lord’s Supper were instituted by Christ
		- Penance, contrition, confession, absolution – had value as a relief to distressed consciences
		- Monastic vows, pilgrimages – “Man-made substitutes” for the divine word of forgiveness
		- Confirmation, matrimony, clerical orders, and extreme unction (Last Rites) – had no sacramental standing in scripture
		- Challenged the doctrine of transubstantiation (Eucharist question)
* *Freedom of a Christian*
	+ Laid out his ethical vision
	+ “A Christian is a perfectly free lord of all, subject to none; a Christian is a perfectly dutiful servant of all, subject to all”
	+ Attempted to show that the doctrine of justification by faith alone (*sola fides*) was not incompatible with Christian love and service
	+ “Faith is enough for the Christian man. He has no need for works to be made just.”
	+ “Good works do not produce a good man but a good man does good work”

Luther’s Career

* Luther was led into more and more controversy with the papacy
* Luther’s writings were widely distributed: new technology of the printing press
* Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, convened an imperial diet (court) at Worms in April 1521 to try Luther
	+ Luther refused to recant or retract any of the contents of his writings
	+ Placed under an imperial edict that banned the printing and sale of his books. It had been expected that he would be burned as a heretic, however the emperor was too busy with other matters
* Luther was kidnapped by Frederick the Wise and taken to Wartburg Castle, where he live for almost a year
	+ Translated the Bible into German
	+ His translations of Scripture became classics in the German language
* 1522 Luther returned to Wittenberg and took charge of the Reformation
	+ Not a radical – wanted to reach back to the ancient Catholicism and the writings of St. Paul
	+ Agreed with St. Augustine’s doctrine of determinism and predestination
	+ Alienated the humanist Erasmus who had been an early supporter