

## Luther and the Reformation

Part I. Lecture Guide: Use the table below to take notes on the major events of the Lutheran Reformation.

| Event  | Notes |
|--|-------|
| Luther posts the <i>95 Theses</i>                                  |       |
| Luther appeals to Pope Leo X                                       |       |
| Leipzig Debate with Johann Eck                                     |       |
| Luther writes <i>Address to the Nobility of the German Nation</i>  |       |
| Luther writes <i>The Babylonian Captivity of the Church</i>        |       |
| Luther writes <i>On the Freedom of the Christian Man</i>           |       |
| Luther burns the papal bull of excommunication                     |       |
| Diet of Worms  |       |
| Edict of Worms   |       |
| Luther is given protection by Elector Frederick the Wise of Saxony |       |
| Luther emerges from hiding, begins organizing a reformed church    |       |
| Luther's dispute with Andreas Carlstadt                            |       |
| Peasants' War  |       |

After reading textbook pages 373-385, complete the following parts below.

**Part II. For each of the Reformation figures below, answer the accompanying question about their motivations.**



Why did Luther appeal to the German princes for help in organizing his reformed church?



Why did it fall on Charles V's shoulders to prosecute Martin Luther?



Why would Eck have tried to defeat Luther in a public debate?



Why didn't Leo X react more strongly when Luther first posted his 95 Theses?



Why would Frederick the Wise, who remained a staunch Catholic, have provided Luther protection?



Why would Thomas Müntzer have believed that Martin Luther would approve of a social revolt in Germany?

**Part III. For each of the following religious practices, put a 'C' if it is true of Catholicism, and put an 'L' if it is true of Lutheranism.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ All people can and should be able to read the Bible for themselves; moreover, each man can interpret the Bible for themselves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ There are seven sacraments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Only the church leaders can interpret the meaning of the Bible.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A soul must go to Purgatory where it is purified of its sins before it can go to heaven.
- \_\_\_\_\_ There are two sacraments – baptism and communion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Faith alone is enough to achieve salvation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The real presence of Jesus Christ is in the bread and wine during communion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The bread and wine used during communion is miraculously transformed into the body and blood of Jesus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Clergy have a special place in the church, and are a necessary intermediary between a person and God.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Marriage is better than celibacy, even for clergy members.
- \_\_\_\_\_ There should be no special orders of monks or nuns.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Fasts, pilgrimages, and the veneration of saints are not necessary works for achieving salvation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Faith *and* good works are necessary to achieve salvation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A hierarchical priesthood is not necessary, as each man can be his own priest. In effect, all Christians constitute a "priesthood of all believers".

**Part IV. Questions About Charles V**

1) What were Charles V's two goals?

2) Fill in the table about the four problems Charles V faced. Be sure to incorporate the following specifics: **Francis I** **Clement VII** **sack of Rome** **Suleiman the Magnificent** **Battle of Mohacs** **King Louis (of Hungary)** **Vienna princely states** **ecclesiastical principalities** **free imperial cities**

| Problem | Details |
|---------|---------|
|         |         |
|         |         |
|         |         |
|         |         |

3) Collectively, how did these four problems relate to the Protestant Reformation?