

Martin Luther

Early Life

- He studied theology in university (the study of religion)
- He became a monk.

Luther questions the Church's teachings

- Frederick the Wise
- very holy life
- unhappy as a monk
- believed that he was terrible sinner
- Justification (Faith in God)

Why and how did Luther split from Rome ?

- Martin Luther saw John Tetzel selling indulgences around Wittenburg.
- It encouraged people to buy their way into heaven.
- In 1517, he protested against the sale of indulgences, he sent a letter to his bishop, Albrecht of Brandenburg, hoping he would act against it.
- He wrote the 95 Theses/arguments and he nailed it to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenburg.
- He also wrote pamphlets/small books explaining his beliefs and reasons.

What was the reaction of the pope ?

- Pope Leo X
- He was told to go to Rome.
- Martin Luther was saved by his ruler, Frederick the Wise.
- Frederick the Wise made sure that Luther stayed in Germany.
- Frederick was powerful and he was proud.
- Pope Leo X, wrote a papal bull/letter condemning/against Luther.
- He was given 60 days to take back his teachings.
- If he refused, he would be condemned as a heretic and excommunicated/thrown out of the Church.
- The Church burned pamphlets by Luther.

- Luther burned the papal bull and other Catholic books in revenge.

Heretic: Someone who disagreed in public with the Church's religious teachings.

What happened at the Diet of Worms ?

- The Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, to deal with Luther.
- Charles has been elected the Emperor in 1519.
- Frederick the Wise was in charge to elect the 7 electors.
- Frederick the Wise wanted Charles to allow Luther attend a meeting of German princes at the town of Worms. The meeting is known as a Diet.
- Luther was promised a safe journey to the Diet of Worms.
- He was greeted as a hero in the towns, he travelled.
- Luther refused to take back his teachings and he was condemned as an outlaw by the Edict of Worms. If Luther was killed and the person responsible wouldn't be arrested.
- Edict: A law passed by an emperor.
- Charles V, allowed Luther to return safely back to Saxony.

Luther at Wartburg

- Frederick the Wise came to Luther's rescue. He kidnapped and hid him in a remote castle at Wartburg.
- Luther translated the Bible into German inside the castle.
- He wanted the ordinary people to be able to read the Bible for themselves and to be able to read the Bible in their own language.
- By 1522, Luther was safe to go back to Wittenburg.

What were Luther's main beliefs ?

Teachings of Luther:

How did person get to heaven ?

Faith in God (Justification by Faith Alone)

Who was the head of the Church ?

The prince in each state

What was the main weekly religious event ?

Communion Service in German

How many sacraments was there ?

2 Sacraments - Baptism. Eucharist

How important was priests ?

Christian are all equal and should read the Bible for themselves and others.

Could priests marry ?

Yes

Sacrament: A very important Christian ritual.

Teachings of the Catholic Church ;

How did person get to heaven ?

Faith and good works needed

Who was the head of the Church ?

The pope

What was the main weekly religious event ?

Mass said in latin

How many sacraments was there ?

7 Sacraments

How important was priests ?

Priests were a special group, they were trained properly to understand what the Bible means.

Could priests marry ?

No

How did Luther's ideas spread ?

- The new invented printing press.
- More German left the Catholic Church.
- Luther's followers became known as Lutherans.
- The town became Protestant (a group who broke away from the Catholic Church.
- The mass was replaced by the german language.

- States such as : Northern Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, left the Catholic Church.
- In 1529, Charles V, tried to ban Luther's ideas.
- The princes protested.
- Luther's followers became Protestant (a group who broke away from the Catholic Church).
- They attempted finding a solution but failed and war broke out.
- The war ended with the Peace of Augsburg. This agreement established the principle that the ruler of a state decided the religion of his people.

Luther's later life

- Luther married Catherine von Bora. He continued to write pamphlets and preach.
- He died of a heart attack at Eisleben.
- The religious revolution has started became known as the Reformation.