

Martin Luther

The life of Martin Luther is one of the most fascinating stories in the history of Christianity. It has all the stuff of a good novel: parental conflict, spiritual agony, life-changing moments, near-misses, princes, popes, emperors, castles, kidnapping, mobs, revolution, massacres, politics, courage, controversy, disguises, daring escapes, humor and romance. And not only is it a good story, it marks a major turning point in western history and in Christianity.

<http://www.religionfacts.com/christianity/people/luther/bio.htm>

In their list of top 100 People of the last millennium, TIME magazine listed Luther as #3 behind Johannes Gutenberg and Isaac Newton (ahead of people like Darwin, Columbus, DaVinci, Edison and all the Presidents and Kings of the world).

<https://www.tostepharmd.net/hissoc/top100people.html>

UNIT 1

1. God took Martin Luther and made him a _____ of the church.
2. He was born in _____.
3. What country did he live? _____
4. Did Columbus and Luther live at the same time? _____
5. What great invention was made 33 years before Luther was born? _____
6. T or F As a growing boy, Luther thought of God as one who would punish him for the bad things he had done and send him to hell if he had sinned too often.
7. At that time, the Roman Catholic Church taught everything in _____.
8. T or F Luther learned Latin as well as German.
9. T or F Martin's parents wanted him to be a lawyer.
10. T or F Luther was an excellent student and loved music.
11. T or F Luther often got into trouble at school.
12. What event caused Luther to become a monk? _____



UNIT 2

1. T or F Luther was the only hero of the faith to have doubts/questions about God?
2. List a few Bible heroes who also questioned or doubted. _____

3. T or F Luther entered the Order of St. Augustine (monastery).
4. T or F When Luther became a priest and was leading the Mass (Worship Service), he struggled with the idea of a sinful man (himself) talking with the Almighty God.
5. Who asked Luther to join him in teaching philosophy at the university in Wittenberg, Germany? _____
6. T or F Wittenberg was in the German province of Saxony.
7. T or F Staupitz tried to tell Luther that God was more than a judge, that God was loving, and that salvation came as a gift of God's love.
8. T or F At first, Luther refused to accept a solution where his own contribution was unnecessary.
9. What city was Luther asked to travel to in order to represent the Augustinian Order at a special meeting in 1510? _____
10. How did he travel and how far did he go? _____
11. Why did Luther climb the "Holy Stairs" in Rome? _____

12. T or F Luther received his Doctor of Theology degree from Wittenberg University.
13. T or F Luther became one of the most popular preachers in the city.
14. T or F Martin found a key in Romans 1:16-17. (know what these verses say!)
15. Another key verse is found in Galatians 3:11, stating that the "righteous will live by _____."



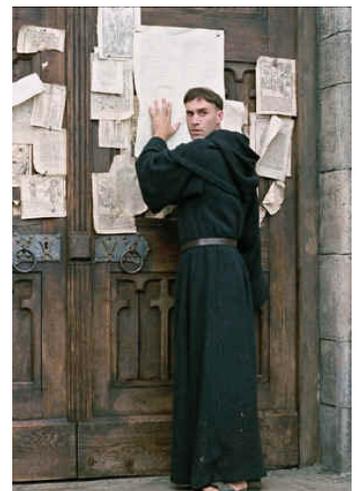
16. T or F The Christian must believe that God has already done everything to provide salvation through the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
17. Faith comes to us by *the Holy Spirit* or by *our decision* to believe? (circle one)
18. T or F Luther disagreed with the church practice of praying to the saints because this practice was not found in the Scriptures.
19. When the church wanted to raise money, they sold _____.
20. What are indulgences? _____
21. What is penance? _____
22. T or F Luther disagreed with the church practice of ‘selling forgiveness of sins’.
23. How did Luther understand the Bible’s teaching about the forgiveness of sins?

24. Who was the leader of selling indulgences for the Roman Catholic Church?

25. Why did Luther write the Ninety-Five Theses? _____

26. How were the Ninety-Five Theses displayed for people to see? _____

27. On what day did Luther display them? _____
28. T or F Luther’s intention of drafting the Ninety-Five Theses was to start a revolution.
29. What was the ‘revolution’ which Luther started soon to become known as?



UNIT 3

1. When Luther posted the 95 Theses on the door to the Castle Church in Wittenberg, he was:

- a. listing all the things his fellow monks agreed on.
- b. telling them that what they believed about God and the church was wrong.
- c. asking for help in writing the Bible in 95 different languages.
- d. listing examples of the lies about indulgences and God's forgiveness that the Roman Catholic Church was wanting the people to believe.
- e. both a & c
- f. both b & d

2. Who ordered Luther to come to Rome to explain his actions? _____

3. What fear did Luther have in the idea of going to Rome? _____

5. When Luther and his friend, Andreas Carlstadt, debated John Eck, a leader of the opponents, Luther stated that only the _____ was without error.

6. His statement, "The Church and even the pope can make mistakes," was considered as _____

7. Pope Leo X, who authorized the sale of indulgences to generate funds for the construction of St. Peter's in Rome, wrote a papal decree called a _____

8. This papal decree declared Luther an _____ and traitor.

9. When Luther received this bull, he _____ it.

10. T or F When Luther was taking his stand against the corruption of the church, he knew he would probably lose his life over it.

11. Luther challenged the belief of having 7 sacraments (holy acts). What holy acts did Luther truly believe were sacraments? _____

12. According to Luther, what three elements did the sacraments have to have?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

13. Pope Leo X threatened to excommunicate Luther. What does excommunicate mean? _____

14. T or F Luther was excommunicated by the Roman Catholic Church.
15. T or F Luther's books were being burned by the supporters of the RCC.
16. What was the Diet of Worms?
- a tasty meal plan to lose weight yet provide protein.
 - a gathering of worms used to fish in fresh water lakes.
 - a gathering of the townspeople who didn't like Luther
 - a gathering of the political representatives from the territories of the Empire.
 - a trial in the city of Worms where Luther was asked to renounce his writings and the messages they contained.
17. T or F Church leaders who had roles in the government were also present.
18. T or F When Luther came to the city of Worms, Luther was greeted poorly as people threw things at him.
19. T or F At the Diet of Worms, Luther was asked two questions and told not to speak except to answer them.
20. T or F The first question asked Luther if all those writings were his.
21. T or F The second question asked Luther if he was ready to take back all he wrote.
22. T or F Luther answered Yes to both questions.
23. The next day, Luther appeared before the Diet of Worms again and this time gave an answer that rocked the world. Which statement best summarizes his answer to the question, "Will you recant (take back what you wrote and said)?"
- Yes, I see my errors.
 - I cannot and I will not recant!
 - Let's talk about this some more.
 - I choose not to answer for I might incriminate myself.
24. T or F After the Diet of Worms, where he was sure to be sentenced to death, Luther traveled on his way back to Wittenberg, where along the way, he was kidnapped.
25. T or F The kidnappers were bad guys who then tortured Luther until he was rescued by some of his friends.
26. T or F Luther was taken to a castle after he was kidnapped.



27. While in 'hiding', Luther went by the name _____

28. T or F While in hiding, Luther translated the New Testament into German, the language of the people.

29. List some of the changes that began to occur now that the Reformation was beginning to take off?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

30. T or F Everyone was happy with the changes the Reformation was bringing about.

31. T or F Luther encouraged people to revolt with violence.

32. T or F Luther encouraged the princes of the territories to deal severely with the peasants in the Peasants' War. Luther later regretted this.

33. T or F The Peasants' War was really no big deal.

34. How many people were killed in the Peasants' War? _____

UNIT 4

1. T or F Catholic priests, monks & nuns were allowed (by the RCC) to marry?

2. T or F The Reformers, like Luther, thought that marriage was fine for church workers.

3. Who did Luther marry? _____

4. Was it love at first sight? Yes or No

5. T or F Martin and Katie Luther lived happily together for over 20 years, until Martin's death.

7. How many children did they have? _____

8. T or F Some people used the Reformation as an excuse to no longer go to church.

9. T or F People knew so little about the Bible and what Christianity meant, Luther set out to help them learn.

10. What is Luther's most famous hymn? _____



11. T or F The Lutheran Church became known as the singing church.

12. What amazing thing did Luther do in 1534?

13. What is the difference between Luther's Large Catechism and his Small Catechism?

14. T or F Luther believed that Jesus' body and blood were truly present in the bread and wine of Holy Communion.

15. Those who differed from Luther believed that the body and blood of Jesus were only _____ (symbolic) in Holy Communion.

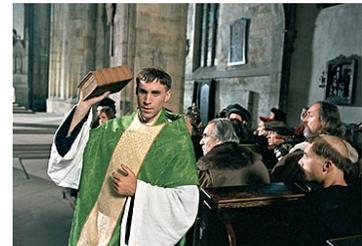
16. T or F Luther would not compromise with other Reformers regarding this issue on the Lord's Supper.

17. T or F Luther suffered and went through a very difficult time when his 13 year old daughter died.

18. When on his death bed, Luther was asked, "Reverend Father, are you willing to die in the name of the Christ and the doctrine which you have preached?" Luther answered, _____ in a strong voice. That was his last word.

19. T or F Luther wanted his followers to be called Lutherans.

20. T or F Luther was an ordinary man who became extraordinary in the hands of God. God used him to rediscover the truth that Jesus Christ lived and died for all people and gives salvation freely to all who accept His gift of grace by faith.



21. The Princes of Germany were summoned and met before the Emperor (Charles V) in Augsburg (Germany). They risked their lives, standing up for the true faith, similar to what Luther did at the Diet of Worms. Yet, they were also granted the opportunity to read aloud their profession of faith. This was an amazing event in history; it is called the **Augsburg Confession** (a statement of Christian unity and belief, pointing out the differences they had with the Roman Catholic Church). We still honor this as a true explanation of God's Word and theology of the cross.