

What is a Lutheran?

Martin Luther, A.D. 1483-1546



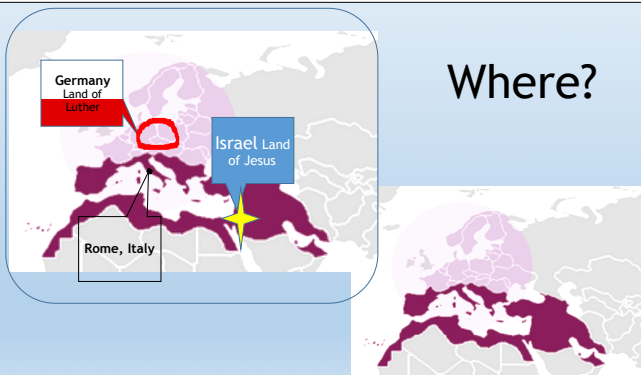
1

500 years...



2

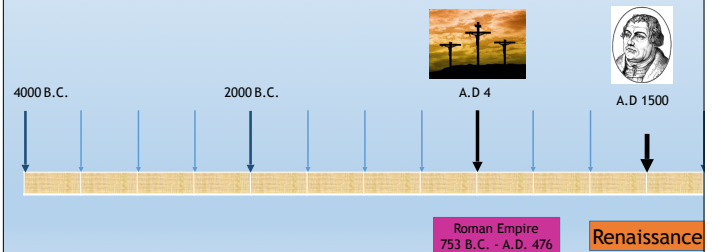
Where?



3

When?

Born in Germany,
A.D. 1483



4

How?



In this Medieval drawing Emperor Constantine is shown kissing the feet of the pope. (4th century, A.D.)

5

Pope Gregory VII in
A.D. 1100 wrote:

- “The Pope cannot be judged by any other human being.”



6

Canon Law

- Divine Authority
- “Penance” (repentance/forgiveness)
- Temporary penalties
- Indulgences

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The **Latin** Bible was the only Bible believers had during the Middle Ages.



8



“What these popes have said is now eternal law.” - Pope Pius V, 20 years after Luther’s death (1566),

Pope Pius V,
Vatican tomb

9



10

Brother Martin



1483 ... 1500 ... 1506
birth ... Law ... Monk (age 23)



AUGUSTINIAN MONASTERY
 (“black cloister”)

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2. Fast bound in Satan's chains I lay,
 Death brooded darkly o'er me,
 Sin was my torment night and day,
 In sin my mother bore me;
 Yea, deep and deeper still I fell,
 Life had become a living hell,
 So firmly sin possessed me.

3. My own good works availed me naught,
 No merit they attaining;
 Free will against God's judgment fought,
 Dead to all good remaining.
 My fears increased till sheer despair
 Left naught but death to be my share;
 The pangs of hell I suffered.

13

Professor Martin

- Vicar Staupitz:
 - “concentrate on the cross”
 - study and teach theology
- Doctor of Theology
 - Psalms, Romans, Galatians



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“No one can become a theologian unless
 he becomes one without Aristotle.”

- *Theses Against the Scholastics*

15

Against Indulgences

“They preach man who say
 that so soon as the penny
 jingles into the money-box,
 the soul flies out [of
 purgatory].”

- Thesis 27



95 Theses
 October 31, 1517

16

Roman Doctrine of Penance

“Penance requires ... the sinner to endure all
 things willingly, be contrite of heart, confess
 with the lips and practice complete humility
 and fruitful satisfaction.” – CCC* 1450

- (1) contrition
- (2) confession
- (3) satisfaction

*CCC = Catechism of the Catholic Church, 1994

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(3) satisfaction

“Absolution takes away sin, but it does not
 remedy all the disorders sin has caused. Raised up
 from sin, the sinner must still recover his full
 spiritual health by doing something more to make
 amends for the sin: he must ‘make satisfaction
 for’ or ‘expiate’ his sins.” – CCC 1459

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TWO TYPES OF CONSEQUENCE

Grave sin — eternal punishment

Lesser sins — temporary punishment ... “which must be purified either here on earth, or after death in the state called Purgatory.” – CCC 1472

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Indulgence

Latin: ‘to be kind, to be lenient, to grant concession’

“An indulgence is a remission before God of the temporal punishment due to sins whose guilt has already been forgiven, which the faithful Christian who is duly disposed gains under certain prescribed conditions.” – CCC 1471

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“To gain a plenary indulgence you must perform the act with a contrite heart, plus you must go to confession (one confession may suffice for several plenary indulgences), receive Holy Communion, and pray for the pope’s intentions. (An Our Father and a Hail Mary said for the pope’s intentions are sufficient, although you are free to substitute other prayers of your own choice.) The final condition is that you must be free from all attachment to sin, including venial sin.

- *Handbook of Indulgences* (New York: Catholic Book Publishing, 1991)

21

True Cross Church, Dickens TX
(truecrosschurch.org):



22



“Every truly repentant Christian has a right to full remission of penalty and guilt, even without letters of pardon.” – Thesis 36

23

“The true treasure of the Church
is the Most Holy Gospel of the
glory and the grace of God.”

– Thesis 62

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