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1. Why did Luther become a monk?

Luther was on his way back to college and was caught in a storm and lightening struck near him and he said he would become a monk if he was delivered safely. He then entered a monastery and his dad was very upset.

1. What was Luther’s problem with faith vs. good works?

When he went to confession he never felt absolved and researched theology to find an answer and as he read he found many instances where the bible said faith is the answer not good works.

1. What was the 95 Thesis?

95 arguments against indulgences, he had it printed and distributed to the region.

1. How did the church react to Luther?

Church ordered his superior to cease his small crusade. Luther said he had the right to defend himself and did defend his theses against his superiors. Frederick III protected him. Pope’s rep visited Luther to demand that he stop. Luther fled because he thought he was going to be arrested. Luther said he would write telling the people to follow church if the attacks against him stopped. The pope responded by sending another rep who told him he didn’t think Luther thought the pope was final answer in these matters. Luther also told the rep that he didn’t think the pope was infallible.

1. What was Luther’s new theology?

Faith alone could bring salvation, good works follow faith but do not save the soul nor do the absence of good works condemn someone to hell. Wanted to free German communities from the strictures of religious beliefs and institutions that seemed foreign to their faith. He called on the princes to reform their churches. He said that the scriptures declared the church itself to be a priestly body that was not subject to the interpretation. Luther acknowledged only baptism and communion of the sacraments dropped reconciliation because he said faith was good enough to bring a sinner’s reconciliation. Monastic life seemed to provide no advantage in the quest for salvation. He rejected theunatural demands of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

1. What happened after Pope Leo X excommunicated Luther?

The new emperor Charles V called him to Worms for a hearing, where Luther refused to recant. The Edict of Worms was passed making Luther an outlaw. Frederick’s men escorted Luther to safety. Luther survived mainly because his ideas had spread and people started to follow him.

1. What was the Edict of Worms?

Made Luther an outlaw. Usually first step to an arrest and execution.

1. Why did Peasants begin to rise up against their lords?

Social and political unrest will lead to this.

1. Explain what side each area of the German states were agreeing with.

Southern German states, urban nobles, bankers remained Catholic, Northern German territories were largely Lutheran.

1. What was happening to the religious communities and in churches across the territory?

Spontaneous singing of Lutheran hymns, Carrying the Bible instead of a host during a mass, Priests wearing simpler robes, Mass being said in German, Giving people both bread and wine during communion, Ringing bells to mock the church, heckling priests, smashing stained glass windows, crucifixes, statues, and images of saints. Destroying relics. Marriage of cleric even Luther taking a wife.