

**The Life of Martin Luther**  
Father of the Protestant Reformation

**Lesson # 1. Martin Luther – Introduction**

1. Some people are confused about the name “Martin Luther.” They think that means Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. How did Dr. King get the name “Martin Luther”?

*His father learned about Martin Luther, then renamed himself “Martin Luther King, Sr.” and his son “Martin Luther King, Jr.”*

2. Who or what became the #1 authority for Martin Luther? *The Bible*

**Lesson # 2. Martin Luther – Why study his life?**

1. What are three important things that we can learn from Martin Luther’s life that help us today?

(a) *The Bible is our only source for knowing truth about God.*

(b) *Freedom of conscience and faith: No one can force another person to believe.*

(c) *We can have peace with God only through Jesus Christ and His grace.*

**Lesson # 3. Luther’s Boyhood Home**

1. Who were Martin Luther’s Parents? *Hans & Margaret Luther*
2. In what German city was Martin Luther born? *Eisleben*
3. How old was Martin Luther in the year Christopher Columbus discovered America (1492)?  
*9 years old*
4. After Martin’s father quit farming, he succeeded in what business? *Copper mining*
5. In what city did Martin’s parents make their permanent family home? *Mansfeld*

**Lesson # 4. Martin Luther in school**

1. Martin Luther received his education two languages: German and *Latin*

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2. Martin received his high school education in residential schools in what two cities?
  - (a) *Magdeburg*
  - (b) *Eisenach*
3. Where did Martin attend university? *Erfurt*
4. After Martin graduated from college, his father wanted him to stay in school to become a *Lawyer*

**Lesson # 5. Martin Luther Feared Death**

1. What life experiences did Martin have that made him afraid of God and afraid of death?

*Luther's parents taught him to fear witches and evil spirits everywhere that caused sickness and death.*

*His church teachers taught him that God punished sinners and sent them to hell.*

*They taught him that people cannot approach God directly, because He was angry with them. So people must pray to saints and to Mary.*

*People must do good works to earn forgiveness, so they can go to heaven.*

*Luther's friend died suddenly. That made him worry about being ready for death and being good enough to go to heaven.*

2. What happened in July 1505 that convinced Martin that he should quit the university and become a monk?

*Luther was in a bad lightning storm that he feared would kill him and he would go to hell.*

**Lesson # 6. Luther Becomes a Priest**

1. Describe Martin Luther's life as a monk.

*Many prayers, study, work around the monastery*

2. Name some things that a monk could never do or have.

*Monks could never marry, own property, enjoy worldly riches and pleasures.*

3. How did Martin feel about celebrating the Mass (Lord's Supper) for his first time?

*Nervous, afraid*

4. How did Martin's father feel about Martin becoming a priest? *angry*

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5. Why did Martin's father feel that way?

*Martin's father wanted Martin to become a lawyer so Martin could care for his parents when they became old.*

**Lesson # 7. Professor Martin Luther**

1. **Who** invited Martin Luther to teach at the university? *John Staupitz*
2. In **what city** in Saxony was that university? *Wittenberg*
3. **Who** was the ruler of Saxony? *Frederick the Wise*
4. The Castle Church in that city was famous for what? *Relics*

**Lesson # 8. Luther's Search for Forgiveness**

1. Luther found something that could help him know God. What? *The Bible*
2. Luther's life as a priest did not fully give him peace. Why not?  
*He knew that he was still a sinner and he could never become good enough to earn God's forgiveness.*
3. Who tried to teach Luther about God's love and forgiveness? *John Staupitz*

**Lesson # 9. Luther Visits Rome**

1. Martin Luther saw many things in Rome that upset him. What and why?

*The Pope, Cardinals, and other church leaders were morally corrupt.*

*Priests celebrated the Mass carelessly. and they laughed at the poor people that paid them money.*

*Paying money and praying to relics cannot earn forgiveness and help people escape purgatory.*

*Visiting Rome did not remove Luther's inner doubts about his salvation.*

**Lesson # 10. DOCTOR Martin Luther**

1. John Staupitz ordered Luther to go earn his Doctor of Theology degree, preach, and teach, **where?**

*Wittenberg*

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**Lesson # 11. Luther Saved by Grace Through Faith**

1. Why did Martin Luther hate the justice of God? *Holy God judged sinners*

2. Which Bible verse taught Luther trust God?

*Romans 1:16-17*

*For I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, to the Jew first and also to the Greek. For in it the righteousness of God is revealed from faith for faith, as it is written, "The righteous shall live by faith." (ESV)*

3. That Bible verse says that we are saved how? *by Faith*

**Lesson # 12 Forgiveness for Sale**

1. Whom did Albert hire to sell indulgences? *Tetzel*

2. What did Albert do with his half of the money? *repay his debt*

3. What did the Pope do with his half of the money? *build St Peter's Church in Rome*

4. Why was Frederick upset about Tetzel?

*Frederick didn't like that all that money was leaving Saxony.*

**Lesson # 13. October 31, 1517**

5. Why was Martin Luther against indulgences and relics?

*Indulgences and relics gave people false hope for forgiveness and salvation.*

6. What did Martin Luther do on October 31, 1517?

*He nailed his 95 Theses to the church door.*

**Lesson # 14. Luther's 95 Theses**

1. Which of the theses do you like? Why? *Students' answers will vary.*

2. Luther's 95 Theses made the Pope mad. Why?

*Luther's 95 Thesis attacked the Pope's power, authority, and money.*

**Lesson # 15. Grace Alone, Faith Alone...**

1. As Martin Luther studied the Bible, what happened to his belief in purgatory?

*Luther understood that the Bible does not teach about purgatory, and that the church's teaching about purgatory makes it so that Christ's crucifixion, death, and resurrection were not enough.*

2. These four Latin phrases became the slogan for the Reformation.  
Translate each phrase to English:

Sola Gratia      Grace Alone

Sola Fide         Faith Alone

Sola Scriptura   Scripture Alone

Solus Christus   Christ Alone

**Explain to your mentor:**

(a) What does each phrase mean?

(b) These phrases answer what Roman Church teachings?

**Lesson # 16. The Battle for the Gospel Begins**

1. Archbishop Albert of Mainz reported Martin Luther's writings to who? *the Pope*

2. The Dominicans supported who: *Tetzel*

3. The Augustinians supported who: *Luther*

4. Who was Cardinal Cajetan? What side did he support?

*He was head of the Dominicans and the Pope's representative, trying to make Luther stop his teachings against indulgences. Cajetan supported Tetzel.*

5. Pope Leo wrote a letter telling John Staupitz to do what?

*Make Luther change mind and drop his teaching*

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**Lesson # 17 Luther vs Cajetan**

1. Why did Pope Leo need Frederick's support?  
*The Pope needed Frederick's military help against the Turks.  
The Pope wanted Frederick to be the next emperor.*
2. Luther met with Cajetan where? *Augsburg*
3. Luther asked Cajetan to do what? *Show Luther his error, from the Bible.*
4. Cajetan asked Luther to do what? *Drop his teaching – recant.*
5. John Staupitz released Luther from his vows as an Augustinian monk. Why?  
*So Staupitz could not be held responsible for Luther's actions.*
6. Luther wrote a letter to the Pope, telling the Pope what?  
*I will drop my teaching if you will show me in the Bible that I am wrong.*

**Lesson # 18 Wanted: Dead or Alive!**

What did the Pope do to try to trick Frederick into stop protecting Luther?  
[Bribes]

Luther promised Miltitz that he will stop writing criticism against his enemies, IF his enemies will do what?  
[stop writing against Luther]

1. The Pope tried to trick Frederick into stop protecting Luther. What did the Pope do?  
*The Pope tried to bribe Frederick with gifts and promises.*
2. Luther promised Miltitz that he will stop writing criticism against his enemies, IF his enemies will do what?  
*Stop writing against Luther*

**Lesson # 19 Eck vs Luther: The Leipzig Debates**

1. Why did Eck want to debate against Luther? *Eck was against Luther's 95 Theses*
2. Eck's debate started, not against Luther, but who? *Andreas Carlstadt*

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3. Describe the differences in the ways Carlstadt and Eck debated.  
*Carlstadt used a lot of books to defend his points; Eck used no books.*
4. Eck and Luther debated what topics or questions? *purgatory, indulgences, penance*
5. Describe the differences between Eck and Luther views about the Bible and church tradition.  
*Eck: the traditions and writings of church fathers have higher authority than the Bible.  
Luther: The Bible has the highest authority.*

**Lesson # 20 Support for Luther Grows**

1. Who and where was Erasmus? *A smart university professor in Holland.*
2. What book did Erasmus print that was a big help to Martin Luther? *Greek New Testament*
3. What did the German knights want to do for Luther? *They wanted to protect Luther.*
4. The German knights wanted Luther to support them doing what?  
*They wanted a military revolt against the Pope and the Emperor.*

**Lesson # 21 Fanning the Flames of Reformation**

1. What important booklets did Martin Luther write 1520?  
*Address to the Christian Nobility  
The Babylonian Captivity of the Church  
On the Freedom of a Christian*
2. Describe Luther's view of the relationship between church and government?  
*Luther believed that the church and government should be separate. The church should not rule over earthly government. All people, including Pope and priests, should obey the government, except when government wants us to break God's law.*
3. Luther believed who has authority to read and understand the Bible? *All Christians*

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4. What are the Roman church's seven sacraments?

*Baptism  
Lord's Supper  
Confirmation  
Ordination  
Confession  
Marriage  
Last Rites*

4. Which of those did Luther accept as sacraments?

*Baptism  
Lord's Supper  
Confession*

5. What did Luther say was wrong about the Roman church's doctrines about the role of clergy (priests) in a Christian's life?

*The Roman church taught that  
Christians can only go to God through the priest,  
only priests can teach God's Word correctly,  
only priests can give the sacraments.  
Luther taught that every Christian has a direct relationship with God without the priest.*

6. What disagreement did Luther have with the Roman church's doctrines about the Lord's Supper?

*The Roman church priests only gave people the bread, not the wine.  
Luther taught that people should have both the bread and wine.  
The Roman Church taught that the bread and wine physically change into Jesus' body and blood.  
Luther taught that bread and wine in the Lord's Supper are still physically bread and wine, and that Jesus' true body and blood are really present with and under the bread and wine.  
The Roman church taught that in the Mass the priest repeatedly sacrifices Jesus' body and blood for the people's sins.  
Luther explained that Jesus sacrificed Himself only once.*

<b>Lesson # 22 Pope Leo's Final Ultimatum</b>
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1. What is a "Papal Bull"? A "bull" is an official doctrine, law, or command from the Pope.

2. Why did Eck and Aleander have trouble spreading the news about the Pope's Bull?

*People in many German cities hated the Pope and supported Martin Luther.*



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3. Pope Leo demanded the Martin Luther do what?  
*Recant – drop his teaching against indulgences*
4. When was the deadline that the Pope gave Luther? *60 days (Dec 10, 1520)*
5. After that deadline, what will the Pope do to Luther?  
*The Pope will excommunicate Luther – kick Luther out of the church.*
6. What was Luther’s answer to Pope Leo?  
*Luther called the Papal Bull “evil.” Luther called the Pope “the Antichrist.”  
Luther “excommunicated” the church of Rome.*

**Lesson # 23 Martin Luther: Heretic!**

1. On December 10, 1520, Pope Leo X officially declared Martin Luther a heretic (false teacher). The people of Wittenberg, Germany, celebrated, how?  
*They burned Roman church teachings.*
2. Emperor Charles V and German church leaders did not immediately arrest and execute Luther, why?  
*They hoped that the upcoming meeting in Worms, Germany, will resolve the conflict.*

**Lesson # 24 Holy Roman Emperor Charles V**

1. Who were Charles’ famous grandfathers?  
*Emperor Maximilian I  
King Ferdinand of Spain*
2. Before Charles became Emperor, he first became ruler of what country? *Spain*
3. How did Charles become the Holy Roman Emperor?  
*He bribed the German rulers with money (\$30,000,000)*
4. How old was Charles when he became Emperor? *19 years old*
5. As Charles was coronated (crowned) Emperor, he vowed to do what?  
*Defend the Roman church and honor the Pope.*

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**Lesson # 25 Why Worms?**

1. What did Charles want from the German rulers? *Money and soldiers*
2. What did the German rulers want from Charles?  
*They wanted to set up their own government, a council, that will supervise the German countries while the Emperor was gone.*  
*They wanted Charles to support Germany in their struggles against the Pope.*
3. Who was the Pope's representative at Worms? *Aleander*
4. Who was Luther's advocate (supporter) at Worms? *Frederick*
5. Charles cancelled his first invitation to Luther. Why? *Because Luther burned the Pope's Bull*

**Lesson # 26 Luther On Trial**

1. The people that lived in the city of Worms – what did they think about Luther?  
*They supported Luther.*
2. The court ordered Luther to answer two questions:  
(a) *Did you write these books?*  
(b) *Do you defend them all, or are you ready to recant what you have said in them?*
3. Luther asked for more time to prepare his answer to the second question. Why?  
*Luther wanted his answer to obey and honor God.*

**Lesson # 27 "Here I Stand"**

1. What was Martin Luther's final answer to the Emperor's second question?  
*I cannot and will not recant anything.*
2. What reasons did Luther give for his decision?  
*I am tied by the Scriptures and by my conscience.*  
*To go against conscience is neither safe nor right.*

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**Lesson # 28 Martin Luther: Criminal Outlaw**

1. Charles wanted the German rulers to pass the law against Luther; he did not want to do it without their support. Why?

*Charles needed the German rulers to support him for his other problems (money and soldiers for his wars).*

2. Charles had trouble getting the law that he wanted approved by the German rulers at the Diet of Worms. How did he finally get the law approved?

*Charles waited until the rules who had supported Luther had left the meeting to go home. The rulers that stayed to vote supported the Roman church.*

3. The Edict of Worms accused Martin Luther of doing what?

*It accused him of destroying the sacraments and of encouraging war, murder, robbery, and other crimes.*

4. What did the Edict of Worms say must happen to Martin Luther? ...and to anyone else who spoke or wrote against the Roman Church and its teachings.

*They must be captured and killed.*

**Lesson # 29 Martin Luther Kidnapped!**

1. Who kidnapped Martin Luther? *soldiers of Frederick*
2. Why did they kidnap Luther? *to protect him*
3. Where did they take Luther? *Wartburg Castle*

**Lesson # 30 Luther Hiding at Wartburg**

1. How did Luther change the way he looked? *He grew a beard & dressed as a knight*
2. What fake name did Luther use while he lived at Wartburg? *Knight George*
3. What book did Luther translate into the German language? *The New Testament of the Bible*

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**Lesson # 31 Trouble in Wittenberg**

1. What church rules did Dr Carlstadt and change?

	OLD RULE	NEW WAY
Worship	<i>Worship in Latin</i>	<i>Worship in German so people can understand</i>
Priests' marriage	<i>Priests, monks, nuns could not marry</i>	<i>Now they can marry (Carlstadt got married.)</i>
The Lord's Supper	<i>People only received bread Only priests had both bread and wine</i>	<i>People can have both bread and wine</i>
Church statues, pictures, colored windows	<i>The church had statues, pictures, and colored windows</i>	<i>Pull down statues, remove pictures and colored windows</i>

2. What were some of the teachings of the Zwickau Prophets?

*They were against infant baptism*

*They were against working for the government and military service*

*The Bible is not necessary for preaching and teaching; depend only on the Holy Spirit*

*Don't go to school*

3. What serious problems did this changes and teachings cause in Wittenberg?

*Mobs attacked priests and monks. They wrecked church buildings. There was a lot of confusion, violence, and false teaching. Carlstadt and Melancthon began to follow the Zwickau teachings.*

**Lesson # 32 Luther is Back!**

1. Why was it dangerous for Luther to leave Wartburg and go back to Wittenberg?

*Luther was still a "criminal." He could get killed.*

2. Why did he go? *To stop the confusion and destruction.*

3. What did Luther do to fix problems in Wittenberg?

*Luther preached sermons about those problems, telling people to be calm and respectful, that they can't for their beliefs on other people. Luther condemned the Zwickau Prophets, so they left. Carlstadt also left.*

**Lesson # 33 The Great Peasants' War - Part 1 - Conditions**

1. During Martin Luther's time, Europe four different "estates" – groups of people:

*Nobility*

*Business*

*Church*

*Peasants – poor people*

2. Describe the living conditions of the peasant people.

*They were very poor. It was hard for them to have enough food or clothes.*

*They could not go to school. They had no rights.*

3. Why were the poor people excited about Martin Luther?

*Luther rejected control by church and government.*

*Luther said that in Christ Jesus everyone is equal and free.*

4. What did the poor people misunderstand about Luther?

*Luther wrote about our relationship with God, not money or hunting for food.*

**Lesson # 34 The Great Peasants' War - Part 2 - Confrontation**

1. What were some of the things peasants wanted in their "12 Articles"?

- *The peasants asked for the right to appoint and, if necessary, to remove their own pastors.*
- *They wanted the woods, streams, and meadows to be open to everyone for hunting and fishing.*
- *They wanted certain taxes reduced or dropped.*
- *They demanded that poor land should rent for less than good land.*

2. What things in the 12 Articles did Luther agree and support?

*Luther wanted the rulers to treat the peasants better, more fairly.*

3. What things in the 12 Articles did Luther disagree, and he was against?

*Luther was against peasants taking the law into their own hands, something he believed God had given them no right to do. Luther was against fighting a revolution against the government.*

4. Luther wanted nobility and peasants to make peace and have an agreement. How?

*Luther wanted the two sides to meet and discuss their problems and then let a neutral judge decide what is best for both sides.*

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5. Luther's suggestion did not work, why?

*It was too late. Both sides were already at war against each other.*

**Lesson # 35 The Great Peasants' War - Part 3 - Catastrophe**

1. Who was Thomas Muenzer?

*He was one of the Zwickau preachers that made trouble in Saxony.*

2. What did Muenzer teach to people?

*He taught the people to reject Martin Luther.*

*He taught that the Bible is not necessary; the Holy Spirit told him what to teach.*

*He was against government.*

*He taught his followers to kill their enemies.*

3. Luther was not able to calm the people, so he wrote that the German rulers should do what?

*The rulers should use the army to stop rebellion and restore peace.*

4. How many peasants died in Muenzer's rebellion? 5,000

5. About how many people died total (both peasants and soldiers) died during the Great Peasants' War? 100,000

6. Did the war help improve the peasants' living conditions? No – their life became worse.

7. The peasants blamed Martin Luther for the war, why?

*They blamed him for sending the princes and their armies against them.*

**Lesson # 36 The League of Torgau**

1. After the Diet of Worms, during the next 9 years, Emperor Charles stayed away from Germany. Why?

*He was busy with wars against France, Italy, and Turkey.*

2. German rulers divided into two groups:

(a) Rulers that supported *the Pope, Rome*

(b) Rulers that supported *Luther*

3. Which of those two groups was larger? *Rulers that supported the Pope/Rome*

4. Which group made the League of Torgau? *Rulers that supported Luther*

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5. Why did they make the League?

*To defend each other against an attack from the Emperor*

6. What does the name “Protestant” mean?

*“Protest” meant “Announce” that they were against Rome’s teachings.*

**Lesson # 37 Luther’s Education Reforms**

1. When Martin Luther visited many churches in Germany he was shocked. Why?

*Priests did not know the Bible, the Lord’s Prayer, the Apostles’ Creed. They could not preach a Christ-centered sermon. Many lived for having a good time.*

2. What did Luther do to answer the problem?

*He wrote sermons for pastors to preach.  
He asked the German rulers to establish schools for all children.  
He wrote two catechisms.*

3. What is a catechism?

*A book for teaching the Christian faith, using simple questions and answers.*

4. What are the six parts in Luther’s catechism?

*The Ten Commandments  
The Lord’s Prayer  
The Apostles’ Creed  
Baptism  
Confession  
The Lord’s Supper*

5. Luther wrote his catechisms for whom? *Pastors, teachers, parents, children*

**Lesson # 38 God’s Word in The Language of The People**

1. Luther worked on translating the New Testament, how long? *3 months*

2. Luther worked on translating the Old Testament, how long? *12 years*

3. Why did translating the Old Testament take so long?

(a) *Luther was busy with other work.*

(b) *Translating Hebrew to German was more difficult.*

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4. How much money did Luther earn from the sale of his German Bible? *Nothing!*

**Lesson # 39 Katharina Von Bora**

1. Katharina Von Bora wrote to whom, asking for help to escape from the convent?  
*Martin Luther*
2. How did Katharina and the other nuns escape? *in empty fish barrels*
3. Whom did Katharina marry? *Martin Luther*

**Lesson # 40 Martin Luther – Husband & Father**

1. Why did Katie hide an expensive vase? *Because Martin planned on giving it away as a gift.*
2. How many children did Martin Luther have? *6*
3. How many of their children died in childhood? *2*
4. What are some things that Luther taught his children?  
*He taught them how to love God and His Word.*  
*He taught them his catechism.*  
*He taught them to love music,*  
*love gardening,*  
*and love nature.*

**Lesson # 41 “God Died?”**

1. Why did Katie tell Martin that God died?  
*Martin became too depressed to work. He stayed dressed for a long time.*
2. That helped Martin, how?  
*Katie’s words shocked him, and he realized that he was acting like God was dead.*  
*But Martin knew that God was still almighty God, no matter how he felt.*  
*Martin went back to work.*



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**Lesson # 42 Luther & Zwingli**

1. Zwingli lived in what country? *Switzerland*
2. Zwingli led his reforms in what city? *Zurich*
3. Zwingli and Luther had different ways they read and studied the Bible. Describe those differences.

*Zwingli interpreted the Bible so he could understand it with his human reason.  
Luther trusted God's Word, even if he didn't understand it.*

**Lesson # 43 The Marburg Meeting**

1. Who established the meeting at Marburg? *Philip of Hesse*
2. Why did he want that meeting? *To unite followers of Zwingli and Luther*
3. Luther and Zwingli disagreed about the Lord's Supper.

*Luther believed what? The true body and blood was in the Lord's Supper.  
Zwingli believed what? Bread and wine in the Lord's Supper were only symbols representing  
Jesus' body and blood. Zwingli believed that the Lord's Supper has no power.*

4. What Bible verse did Luther use to prove his point? *Jesus said, "This is My body."*

**Lesson # 44 The Augsburg Confession – Part 1 – Writing (and Rewriting)**

1. Emperor Charles want the German princes' help for what?  
*Fighting against Turkey to protect Vienna, Austria*
2. Martin Luther wanted to go to Augsburg with the other Wittenberg professors, but he could not go. Why?  
*Luther was a "criminal." Prince John could not protect Luther outside of Saxony.*
3. Luther stayed behind in Saxony, where? *Coburg castle*
4. Who wrote the final version of the Augsburg Confession? *Philip Melanchthon*
5. Dr. John Eck accused Lutherans of doing what?  
*Eck said Lutherans followed Zwingli's teachings about the Lord's Supper, and Zwickau Prophets' teachings rejecting infant baptism.*

**Lesson # 45 The Augsburg Confession – Part 2 – Reading**

1. During the meeting at Augsburg, the Lutheran princes offered to let Emperor Charles do what to them rather than the princes giving up the Gospel of Jesus Christ?

*They said Charles could cut off their heads.*

2. Chancellor Christian Beyer read the whole Augsburg Confession to the Emperor. Bishops and princes that supported Rome were surprised. Why?

*They realized that the Lutherans taught the truth according to the Bible, not the lies that the Eck and the Roman church told about them.*

**Lesson # 46 The Augsburg Confession – Part 3 – Response**

1. Who wrote the Roman church criticism against the Augsburg Confession? *John Eck*
2. Philip Melanchthon and the team from Wittenberg wrote a defense for the Augsburg Confession. What is the official title of that defense?

*The Apology of the Augsburg Confession*

**Lesson # 47 The League of Schmalkalden**

1. Why did the Lutheran princes organize the League of Schmalkalden and the Wittenberg Concord?

*To defend themselves against an attack by the Emperor*

2. Prince John Frederick asked Luther to write another statement about his teachings. Why?

*To present to a Roman church council that may meet in the future.*

3. What is the official title of Luther's statement?

*The Schmalkald Articles, or Smalcald Articles*

4. Who invented the name "LUTHERAN" to describe followers of Luther's teachings.

*The Roman church*

5. What did Martin Luther think about "Lutheran" as a church name?

*Luther was against the name "Lutheran."*

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**Lesson # 48 Luther's Decline**

1. What happened Martin Luther in Schmalkalden? *He became very sick; he almost died.*
2. Prince Philip wanted Luther's blessing to do what? *Marry a second wife.*
3. What was Luther's advice "If you marry a second wife, keep it secret."
4. What affect did this situation have on Luther and the Reformation.  
*Luther damaged his reputation and the Reformation.*

**Lesson # 49 Luther's Views About Jews**

1. When Martin Luther was young, what was his opinion about Jewish people? What was his advice about how to treat Jews?  
*Luther loved the Jews and wanted Christians to be kind to them and tell them about Jesus the Messiah.*
2. Many years later a Jewish writer blamed Luther for what?  
*He blamed Luther for causing persecution against Jewish people.*
3. How did Luther respond? *He wrote an angry booklet against all Jews.*
4. Today, what do Lutheran churches think about Luther's later views about Jews?  
*They reject those views and wish he never wrote that.*

**Lesson # 50 Luther's Death**

1. Where did Martin Luther die? *Eisleben*
2. What other important event in Luther's life happened there? *He was born there.*
3. Why did he go there? *To help settle an argument.*

**Lesson # 51 Buried in Wittenberg**

1. Martin Luther died at the age of 62 years old.
2. Where in Wittenberg is his body buried? *In the Castle Church, in front of the pulpit*

**Lesson # 52 Katie Luther's Final Years**

1. After Martin die, Katie struggled financially. why?

*She did not have her husband's income. She refused to sell their home, Maintenance was expensive.*

2. Twice she need to leave Wittenberg with her family, why?

*War  
The Black Plague and famine*

3. During the war, who did Emperor Charles put in prison? *John Frederick*

4. Who helped support Katie?

*John Frederick  
The King of Denmark*

5. In what city did Katie die and there her body is buried? *Torgau*

**Lesson # 53 Emperor Charles' Final Years**

1. Three months after Martin Luther died, Charles did what to German Lutherans?

*Charles made war against them – the Schmalkaldic War.*

2. In addition to troubles the Charles had with the Reformation in Germany, what other pressures did he have?

*War against France, Italy, and Islamic armies from Turkey  
Spread of Spanish control in America*

3. After Charles retired, he moved to live where? *in a monastery*

**Lesson # 54 The Book of Concord**

1. After Martin Luther died, who became the leader for the Reformation in Wittenberg?

*Philip Melanchthon*

2. Other Reformation leaders complained about Melanchthon, why?

*He was wea. He signed agreements with the Roman church because he could interpret them differently than the Roman Church intended.*

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Answer Key

3. After Melancthon and the other Reformation leaders died, the Lutheran Churches in Germany changed, how?

*They forgot about the Augsburg Confession. They accepted teachings from Zwingli and Calvin.*

4. Pastors who wanted the German Lutheran Churches to return to the Augsburg Confession (AC) and the teachings of Martin Luther wrote the Formula of Concord (FC). The FC had 12 articles, and each article had three parts:

*(a) What is the issue*

*(b) What we teach as the Bible teaches*

*(c) What we reject as the Bible rejects*

5. What does “Concord” mean? *peace, agreement*

6. The Lutheran Church collected the AC, FC, the Creeds, Martin Luther’s catechisms, and other important Reformation documents in to *one book*, called what?

*The Book of Concord.*

7. Church and government leaders signed that book on the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of what important event?

*Presentation of the Augsburg Confession at the Diet of Augsburg*

<b>Lesson # 55 Martin Luther’s Legacy</b>
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What are three important things that we can learn from Martin Luther’s life that help us today?

*The Bible is our only source for knowing truth about God; everyone should read the Bible for themselves,*

*Freedom of conscience and faith: No one can force another person to believe.*

*We can have peace with God only through Jesus Christ and His grace.*

Who was William Tyndale? What did he do?

*Tyndale was an reformation leader in England.*

*He translated the Bible from Greek and Hebrew into the English language.*