

Luther And The Holy Roman Empire Assets

When Martin Luther nailed his Ninety-five Theses on the door of the Castle Church in 1517, the hammering in Wittenberg was heard across Europe. As we commemorate this event five hundred years later, the echos are still reverberating throughout Western civilization. This brief backgrounder explains for Lutherans and non-Lutherans why the Protestant reformation happened, what it meant at the time, and why it still remains relevant today - half a millennium later. The book focuses on the historic roots and context of the Reformations in Germany and England, as well as the key spiritual concepts behind them. Over 300 footnotes serve as pointers to original sources, many available online and for free. A kick-starter for your own Reformation research!

The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries witnessed a transition in the history of Western Civilization, during which the world of medieval Christendom began to give way to a new world order. Western medieval civilization—a synthesis of classical humanism and Judeo-Christianity—was overseen by the Holy Roman Empire and the Roman Catholic Church. People of the day believed in an orderly universe created by God and a great chain of being. This secure hierarchy was shattered when scientists, philosophers, and theologians began to explore the world around them with new eyes. Meanwhile, a number of national monarchs sought control of the church within their territories in order to secure a strong, unified nation-state apart from the influence of the Roman church. One avenue to control was provided for these monarchs by the Reformation, begun in 1517 by the obscure German monk Martin Luther. Because of his personal experience, reflection, and study of scripture, this religious scholar revised his Catholic faith to the alarm and contempt of Rome. Before long, Luther was accused of heresy, and the Reformation was underway. In this concise and thoughtfully prepared volume, Paul Waibel introduces readers to Luther with a brief biography followed by chapters that address why Luther chose to risk his life by challenging the authority of the papacy. Next, Luther’s most important Reformation writings are considered in chronological order. Among the writings discussed are his The Ninety-Five Theses, To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation, Concerning the Reform of the Christian Church, The Babylonian Captivity of the Church, The Freedom of the Christian, and The Bondage of the Will, as well as his two most controversial publications, Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants and On the Jews and Their Lies, which some books on Luther gloss over or ignore. In this highly readable and thoughtfully prepared volume, Dr. Waibel provides a brief and accessible introduction to one of the most influential persons in European and church history, making it an ideal supplement to wide variety of courses including World and Western Civilization, European History, Renaissance and Reformation, and, naturally, the History of Religion and Christianity. The appendix provides an annotated list of Luther’s extensive writings.

This is an upper-level introduction to the German Reformer Martin Luther, who by his thought and action started the Reformation movement. Martin Luther was one of the most influential and important figures of the second millennium. His break with Rome and the development of separate Evangelical churches affected not just the religious life of Europe but also social and political landscapes as well. More books have been written about Luther than nearly any other historical figure. Despite all these books., Luther remains an enigmatic figure. This book proposes to examine a number of key moments in Luther's life and fundamental theological positions that remain perplexing to most students. This book will also present an introduction to the primary sources available to a student and important secondary works that ought to be consulted. The Guides for the Perplexed series are clear, concise and accessible introductions to thinkers, writers and subjects that students and readers can find especially challenging - or indeed downright bewildering. Concentrating specifically on what it is that makes the subject difficult to grasp, these books explain and explore key themes and ideas, guiding the reader towards a thorough understanding of demanding material.

Acknowledged by theologians as one of the great masterpieces of the Reformation, Martin Luther’s Bondage of the Will was also Luther’s favorite work. Luther responds to Desiderius Erasmus’ Diatribe on Free Will with the bluntness, genius, sarcasm, and spirituality that were as much a part of his writing as they were of his colorful personality. Luther writes lucidly on the themes of man’s inability and God’s ability, man’s depravity and God’s sovereignty. The crucial issue for Luther concerned what ability free will has, and to what degree it is subject to God’s sovereignty. Luther’s doctrine of salvation pivoted on this key issue. Is man able to save himself, or is his salvation completely a work of divine grace? This work will long remain among the great theological classics of Christian history. Bondage of the Will was first published in 1525, eight years after Luther penned his Ninety-Five Theses.

Martin Luther: THINKER REBEL MONK: The Entire Life Story

Selections from **Table Talk of Martin Luther**

White Robe, Black Robe: Pope Leo X, Martin Luther, and the Birth of the Reformation

Encyclopedia of Martin Luther and the Reformation

Explanation of Luther’s Small Catechism

A Study Guide for John Osborne’s “Luther,” excerpted from Gale’s acclaimed Drama For Students. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Drama For Students for all of your research needs.

In 1517, Martin Luther, the German theologian, tacked his ninety-five theses to the door of the Wittenberg church, thereby setting off the theological revolution that gave birth to the Reformation. Luther confronted a papal establishment headed by Leo X, the pleasure-loving son of Lorenzo de Medici who made the Vatican the glittering center of the Italian Renaissance and whose driving ambition was the completion of St. Peter’s Cathedral. This book is, in part, a brilliant study of Luther and Pope Leo X, revealing two men of vastly different backgrounds, outlooks, and philosophies. The split in the Christian Church that was the inevitable result is dramatically portrayed. Written sure-handedly and in a lively fashion, the entire world of the Italian Renaissance comes alive. Charles L. Mee Jr., Harvard scholar and biographer, brings the Reformation into sharp new focus as he presents Luther as the typical revolutionary and Leo X as his establishment protagonist. He gives us an immensely illuminating, informed, lively, and gossipy account of history’s pivotal figures and the turbulent times in which they lived. Altogether, this book offers an engrossing, biographical history.

Presents the life and accomplishments of the German priest who challenged the practices of the Catholic Church when he nailed his "Ninety-Five Theses" to the church door, which sparked the Protestant Reformation.

A biography of the Holy Roman Emperor whose reign influenced almost every important event in Western history between 1516 and 1556.

A Brief Introduction to His Life and Works

Leaves from the Story of Luther’s Life

Characters, Scenes, and Incidents, of the Reformation; from the Times of Luther to the Close of the Sixteenth Century

Luther’s Legacy

Luther’s Gold

Historian and teacher Andrew J. Lindsey introduces students to the life of Martin Luther through this brief, accurate biography, which focuses on the key biblical texts that shaped the reformer’s teaching concerning the good news of Jesus Christ. During a time when Europe was in political and religious turmoil from within and without, one man’s struggle over the question of how sinners may be accepted in the sight of God would lead to a new source of conflict, but his answers from the Bible would bring great hope to many.

Sam Wellman’s Frederick the Wise unlocks German research to make available in English, for the first time, a full-length story of Frederick III of Saxony. The fascinating biographical journey reveals why this noteworthy elector risked his realm of Saxony to protect the fiery monk Martin Luther and the developing reforms of the Church. As one of the most powerful territorial princes of the Holy Roman Empire of his time, Frederick’s “humanity and integrity were rare for someone of his elite status,” notes Dr. Paul M. Bacon, professor at Dominican University. “Electoer Frederick the Wise of Saxony was much more than simply Martin Luther’s noble protector.” A valuable resource for students of German history and the Reformation period, this book explores questions such as: Why did Frederick decline after being elected emperor of the Holy Roman Empire? How and why did he protect Martin Luther? In what ways did Frederick advance the work of humanists such as Celtis and the careers of artists such as Dürer and Cranach? How did he deal with the emperors, popes, and kings of his time? Why was his wife-but not his children-kept ‘secret’? Book jacket.

The first major study of the early Reformation and the Polish monarchy for over a century, this volume asks why Crown and church in the reign of King Sigismund I (1506-1548) did not persecute Lutherans. It offers a new narrative of Luther’s dramatic impact on this monarchy - which saw violenturban Reformations and the creation of Christendom’s first Lutheran principality by 1525 - placing these events in their comparative European context. King Sigismund’s realm appears to offer a major example of sixteenth-century religious toleration: the king tacitly allowed his Hanseatic ports toenact local Reformations, enjoyed excellent relations with his Lutheran vassal duke in Prussia, allied with pro-Luther princes across Europe, and declined to enforce his own heresy edicts. Polish church courts allowed dozens of suspected Lutherans to walk free. Examining these episodes in turn, this study does not treat toleration purely as the product of political calculation or pragmatism. Instead, through close analysis of language, it reconstructs the underlying cultural beliefs about religion and church (ecclesiology) held by the king, bishops,courtiers, literati, and clergy - asking what, at heart, did these elites understood “Lutheranism” and “catholicism” to be? It argues that the ruling elites of the Polish monarchy did not persecute Lutheranism because they did not perceive it as a dangerous Other - but as a variant form of catholicChristianity within an already variegated late medieval church, where social unity was much more important than doctrinal differences between Christians. Building on John Bossy and borrowing from J.G.A. Pocock, it proposes a broader hypothesis on the Reformation as a shift in the languages andconcept of orthodoxy.

Martin Luther remains a popular, oft-quoted, referenced, lauded historical figure. He is often seen as the fulcrum upon which the medieval turned into the modern, the last great medieval or the first great modern; or, he is the Protestant hero, the virulent anti-Semite; the destroyer of Catholic decadence, or the betrayer of the peasant cause. An important but contested figure, he was all of these things.

Understanding Luther’s context helps us to comprehend how a single man could be so many seemingly contradictory things simultaneously. Martin Luther in Context explores the world around Luther in order to make the man and the Reformation movement more understandable. Written by an international team of leading scholars, it includes over forty short, accessible essays, all specially commissioned for this volume, which reconstruct the life and world of Martin Luther. The volume also contextualizes the scholarship and reception of Luther in the popular mind.

The Bondage of the Will

King Sigismund of Poland and Martin Luther

Luther

Luther’s Table Talk

How the City Shaped the Reformer

In this new account of the emergence of a distinctive territorial state in early modern Germany, Robert von Friedeberg examines how the modern notion of state does not rest on the experience of a bureaucratic state-apparatus. It emerged to stabilize monarchy from dynastic insecurity and constrain it to protect the rule of law, subjects and their lives and property. Against this background, Lutheran and Neo-Aristotelian notions on the spiritual and material welfare of subjects dominating German debate interacted with Western European arguments against ‘despotism’, to protect the lives and property of subjects. The combined result of this interaction under the impact of the Thirty Years’ War was Seckendorff’s ‘Der Deutsche Furstenstaat’ (1656), constraining the evil machinations of princes and organizing the detailed administration of life in the tradition of German Policy, and which founded a specifically German notion of the modern state as comprehensive provision of services to its subjects.”

In 1521, the Catholic Church declared war on Martin Luther. The German monk had already been excommunicated the year before, after nailing his Ninety-Five Theses—which accused the Church of rampant corruption—to the door of a Saxon church. Now, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V called for Luther “to be apprehended and punished as a notorious heretic.” The edict was akin to a death sentence: If Luther was caught, he would almost inevitably be burned at the stake, his fragile movement crushed, and the nascent Protestant Reformation strangled in its cradle. In Luther’s Fortress, acclaimed historian James Reston, Jr. describes this crucial but little-known episode in Luther’s life and reveals its pivotal role in Christian history. Realizing the danger to their leader, Luther’s followers spirited him away to Wartburg Castle, deep in central Germany. There he hid for the next ten months, as his fate—and that of the Reformation—hung in the balance. Yet instead of cowering in fear, Luther spent his time at Wartburg strengthening his movement and refining his theology in ways that would transform the sulcs and spiritual contemplation. He devoted himself to biblical study and spiritual contemplation; he fought both his papist critics and his own inner demons (and, legend has it, the devil himself); and he held together his fractious and increasingly radicalized reform movement from afar. During this time Luther also crystallized some of his most significant ideas about Christianity and translated the New Testament into German—an accomplishment that, perhaps more than any other, solidified his legacy and spread his bold new religious philosophy across Europe. Drawing on Luther’s correspondence, notes, and other writings, Luther’s Fortress presents an earthy, gripping portrait of the Reformation’s architect at his most productive, courageous, and profound.

The Access to History series is the most popular and trusted series for AS and A level history students, combining all the strengths of this well-loved series with features that allow all students access to the content and study skills needed to achieve exam success. Features include: AS questions and exam tips; Definitions of key terms; Summaries of key historical debates. This edition has been thoroughly revised to meet the needs of the 2008 AS specifications for OCR and Edexcel. It examines the background to the German Reformation and the factors which led to it. It then goes on to analyse the ideas and influence of Luther, how his ideas spread within and beyond Germany, and the political and religious context in which these changes took place. Throughout the book key dates, terms and issues are highlighted, and historical interpretations of key debates are outlined. Summary diagrams are included to consolidate knowledge and understanding of the period, and exam-style questions and tips written by examiners for the OCR and Edexcel exam specifications provide the opportunity to develop exam skills.

This book offers a fresh reevaluation of Martin Luther’s tempestuous relationship with Rome, the city he visited as a young Augustinian friar and never thereafter forgot. Luther’s Rome, Rome’s Luther will help readers see the ancient city, the long-lived empire, and the sacred home of the papacy from Luther’s complicated perspective.

Access to History: Luther and the German Reformation 1517-55 3ed

The Reformation Before Confessionalization

Access to History: Luther and the Reformation in Europe 1500-64 Fourth Edition

Works of Martin Luther, with Introductions and Notes

Catholic Dissident

Give your students the best chance of success with this tried and tested series, combining in-depth analysis, engaging narrative and accessibility. Access to History is the most popular, trusted and wide-ranging series for A-level History students. This title: - Supports the content and assessment requirements of the 2015 A-level History specifications - Contains authoritative and engaging content - Includes thought-provoking key debates that examine the opposing views and approaches of historians - Provides exam-style questions and guidance for each relevant specification to help students understand how to apply what they have learnt This title is suitable for a variety of courses including: - AQA: The Reformation in Europe, e1900-1564 - Edexcel: Luther and the German Reformation c.1515-55 - OCR: The German Reformation and the rule of Charles V 1500-1559

Luther and his TimesLulu.com

The Real Estate Management is increasingly an essential function for the proper performance of any real estate market, and they should be a reasonable knowledge of the structure and segmentation. One sub-segments of the Real Estate Management best known in Portugal is the Management condominiums. However, a substantial part of the condominium managers will not connect to this sub-area and the wider area of Real Estate Management. Now, it is essential for a deep understanding of its role and its requirements, integrate knowledge management with condominiums Real Estate Management, in order to be able to provide to its customers the best possible service. In a competitive market every day, the manager of condominiums that have a broader perspective of Real Estate Management will gain substantial competitive advantages over their competitors.

Martin Luther is famous for the moment he nailed his 95 Theses to the church door in Wittenberg, yet the scope of his influence on the modern world is hardly limited to that one act. He emerged as a leader of the Reformation, coming onto the European scene at a time when modes of thought were changing, adapting from the medieval norm of reliance on authoritative sources such as Aristotle to modern ideas of discovering knowledge through textual interpretation, experience, and experimentation. Inside you will read about...? From Law Student to Monk ? The Angry Monk ? 95 Theses ? Debater, Reformer and Heretic ? Knight George ? Defining the Lutheran Church And much more! As his life followed a tumultuous path from student to monk to reformer and church leader, his emphasis on salvation by faith and the authority of the Bible alone—not priests or the pope—had lasting impact on the history of the church. While Martin Luther may remain a controversial figure, his life and writings undoubtedly played an important role in the religious, intellectual, and political development of the Western world.

The Large Catechism by Dr. Martin Luther

The Political Theories of Martin Luther

Leaders of the Reformation

Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor

A Life From Beginning to End

The Encyclopedia of Martin Luther and the Reformation is a comprehensive study of the life and work of Martin Luther and the movements that followed him—in history and through today. Entries explore Luther ’ s contributions to theology, sacraments, his influence on the church and contemporaries, his character, and more.

'A compelling biography of one of the greatest men of the modern age. Stanford is particularly brilliant on the tensions inside Luther's private and spiritual life. This is a very fine book, written with a flourish.' Melvyn Bragg The 31st of October 2017 marks the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther pinning his 95 'Theses' - or reform proposals - to the door of his local university church in Wittenberg. Most scholars now agree that the details of this eye-catching gesture are more legend than hammer and nails, but what is certainly true is that on this day (probably in a letter to his local Archbishop in Mainz), the Augustinian Friar and theologian issued an outspokenly blunt challenge to his own Catholic Church to reform itself from within - especially over the sale of 'indulgences' - which ultimately precipitated a huge religious and political upheaval right across Europe and divided mainstream Christianity ever after. A new, popular biography from journalist Peter Stanford, looking at Martin Luther from within his Catholic context, examining his actual aims for Catholicism as well as his enduring legacy - and where he might fit within the church today. 'Peter Stanford makes the life of Luther into a thrilling narrative, told from a modern Catholic perspective' Antonia Fraser

Chronicles the life of the German monk whose writings initiated the Protestant Reformation.

Luther came to reject several teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. He strongly disputed the Catholic view on indulgences. Luther proposed an academic discussion of the practice and efficacy of indulgences in his Ninety-five Theses. His refusal to renounce all his writings at the demand of Pope Leo X in 1520 and the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Worms in 1521 resulted in his excommunication by the Pope and condemnation as an outlaw by the Holy Roman Emperor. Inside you'll read about Storm in the distance - Luther's birth Making of a genius - Luther's education and career Between the mind and the soul - Luther as a Monk and a thinker Luther in later years - life after Luther up close - his personality and traits Death and legacy of Luther And much more! Luther taught that salvation and, consequently, eternal life are not earned by good deeds but are received only as the free gift of God's grace through the believer's faith in Jesus Christ as redeemer from sin. His theology challenged the authority and office of the Pope by teaching that the Bible is the only source of divinely revealed knowledge from God and opposed sacerdotalism by considering all baptized Christians to be a holy priesthood.

A Thousand Miles on Foot to Rome with Martin Luther

Old German Theology, a Hundred Years Before the Reformation. With a Preface by Martin Luther. Translated from the German

A Critical Study

Frederick the Wise

No historical study of current issues—in politics or social science or theology—can far proceed without bringing the student face to face with the principles asserted by the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century and its great leader, Martin Luther. He has had many critics and many champions, but neither his critics nor his champions feel that the last word concerning him has been spoken, for scarcely a year passes that does not witness the publication of a new biography. Had Luther been nothing more than a man of his own time and his own nation the task of estimating him would long since have been completed. A few exhaustive treatises would have answered all demands. But the Catalogue of the British Museum, published in 1894, contains over two hundred folio pages, averaging about thirty-five titles to the page, of books and pamphlets written either by or about him, that have been gathered into this single collection, in a land foreign to the sphere of his labors, and this list has been greatly augmented since 1894. Above all other historical characters that have appeared since the first years of Christianity, he is a man of the present day no less than of the day in which he lived. But Luther can be properly known and estimated only when he is allowed to speak for himself. He should be seen not through the eyes of others, but through our own. In order to judge the man we must know all sides of the man, and read the heaviest as well as the lightest of his works, the more scientific and theological as well as the more practical and popular, his informal letters as well as his formal treatises. We must take account of the time of each writing and the circumstances under which it was composed, of the adversaries against whom he was contending, and of the progress which he made in his opinions as time went on. The great fund of primary sources which the historical methods of the last generation have made available should also be laid under contribution to shed light upon his statements and his attitude toward the various questions involved in his life-struggles.

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A guide to judge the man we must know all sides of the man, and read the heaviest as well as the lightest of his works, the more scientific and theological as well as the more practical and popular, his informal letters as well as his formal treatises. We must take account of the time of each writing and the circumstances under which it was composed, of the adversaries against whom he was contending, and of the progress which he made in his opinions as time went on. The great fund of primary sources which the historical methods of the last generation have made available should also be laid under contribution to shed light upon his statements and his attitude toward the various questions involved in his life-struggles.

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Accompanied by numerous footnotes and quotations from the works of Luther and his contemporaries, this scholarly work—written from a decidedly Protestant point of view—details the famous Diet of Worms, one of the most pivotal events of Luther’s career. Luther had already been excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church for his teaching of “sola fide,” or justification by faith alone, but that did not silence him. The Diet of Worms was an assembly in which the secular authorities of the Holy Roman Empire determined what to do with Luther. When he refused to retract his teachings, the assembly issued the Edict of Worms, which made it a crime for anyone in Germany to give Luther food or shelter. It also permitted anyone to kill Luther without legal consequence.

Luther’s Rome, Rome’s Luther

Here I Walk

A Study Guide for John Osborne’s “Luther”

The Life, Teaching, and Legacy of Martin Luther

The Story of His Life

Luther provides a clear exposition of the state of German politics on the eve of the Reformation. Dr Mullett concentrates particularly on the evolution of Luther’s thought and its central preoccupation with re-aligning the church’s theology with that of the New Testament.

Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

With great clarity and insight, James M. Estes illuminates Luther's call to secular authorities to help with the reform of the church in this important 1520 treatise. Starting with the Ninety-Five Theses in 1517, Luther's appeals for reform had been addressed to the ecclesiastical hierarchy, whose divinely imposed responsibility for such things he took for granted. By the early months of 1520, however, Luther had come to the conclusion that nothing could be expected from Rome but intransigent opposition to reform of any sort. It was only at this point that he began to write of the need for secular rulers to intervene with measures that would clear the way for ecclesiastical reform. Concerned that Christendom was going to ruin, Luther argued that with such an emergency looming, anyone who was able to do so should help in whatever way possible. This volume is excerpted from the Annotated Luther series, Volume 1. Each volume in the series contains new introductions, annotations, illustrations, and notes to help shed light on Luther's context and to interpret his writings for today. The translations of Luther's writings include updates of Luther's Works, American Edition, or new translations of Luther's German or Latin writings.

The Large Catechism by Dr. Martin Luther is a classic Lutheran studies text by Dr. Martin Luther. A Christian, Profitable, and Necessary Preface and Faithful, Earnest Exhortation of Dr. Martin Luther to All Christians, but Especially to All Pastors and Preachers, that They Should Daily Exercise Themselves in the Catechism, which is a Short Summary and Epitome of the Entire Holy Scriptures, and that They May Always Teach the Same. A Christian, Profitable, and Necessary Preface and Faithful, Earnest Exhortation of Dr. Martin Luther to All Christians, but Especially to All Pastors and Preachers, that They Should Daily Exercise Themselves in the Catechism, which is a Short Summary and Epitome of the Entire Holy Scriptures, and that they May Always Teach the Same. We have no slight reasons for treating the Catechism so constantly [in Sermons] and for both desiring and beseeching others to teach it, since we see to our sorrow that many pastors and preachers are very negligent in this, and slight both their office and this teaching: some from great and high art [giving their mind, as they imagine, to much higher matters], but others from sheer laziness and care for their paunches, assuming no other relation to this business than if they were pastors and preachers for their bellies' sake, and had nothing to do but to [spend and] consume their emoluments as long as they live, as they have been accustomed to do under the Papacy.

At the Tribunal of Caesar

To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation, 1520

Luther and the Reformation

Selections from the Original Editions of Luther’s Bible Translations

Protestant Reformation

Luther wrote, Faith is a living, daring confidence in Gods grace, so sure and certain that a man could stake his life on it a thousand times.

Luther: A Guide for the Perplexed

Luther and his Times

Martin Luther in Context

Martin Luther and His Reformation Under Siege

Luther’s Fortress