

The Reformation Part 2

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I. Introduction. Martin Luther's theses were primarily attacks on the indulgences.

II. Rome called the Diet of Worms, a council that was intended to address Luther's claims.

A. Luther rejected the invitation to the Diet of Worms calling the Pope the antichrist.

B. He denied the tradition of the church when it contradicted Scripture.

III. Luther said that he fought the devil through translating the Bible into German.

IV. The results of Luther's work.

A. The authority of the Pope was no longer absolute. Scripture is the only authority.

B. Believers would be considered priests minimizing the gap between clergy and laity.
(I Peter 2:9)

C. Sacraments were reduced from seven to two.

1. Luther rejected that the Lord's Supper was a sacrifice. (Hebrews 10)

2. Luther unfortunately retained infant baptism.

V. Lessons from Luther.

A. We must have the courage to stand against tradition that is a source of theology.

B. Whenever one preaches truth, he must expose error.

C. Man's relationship to God is seriously important.

Application questions:

1. What was Luther's impact on the church?

2. How did Luther differ from Rome concerning the Lord's Supper? Explain.

3. Memorize I Peter 2:9 and write it below. Why is this verse important to know for one's theology?
