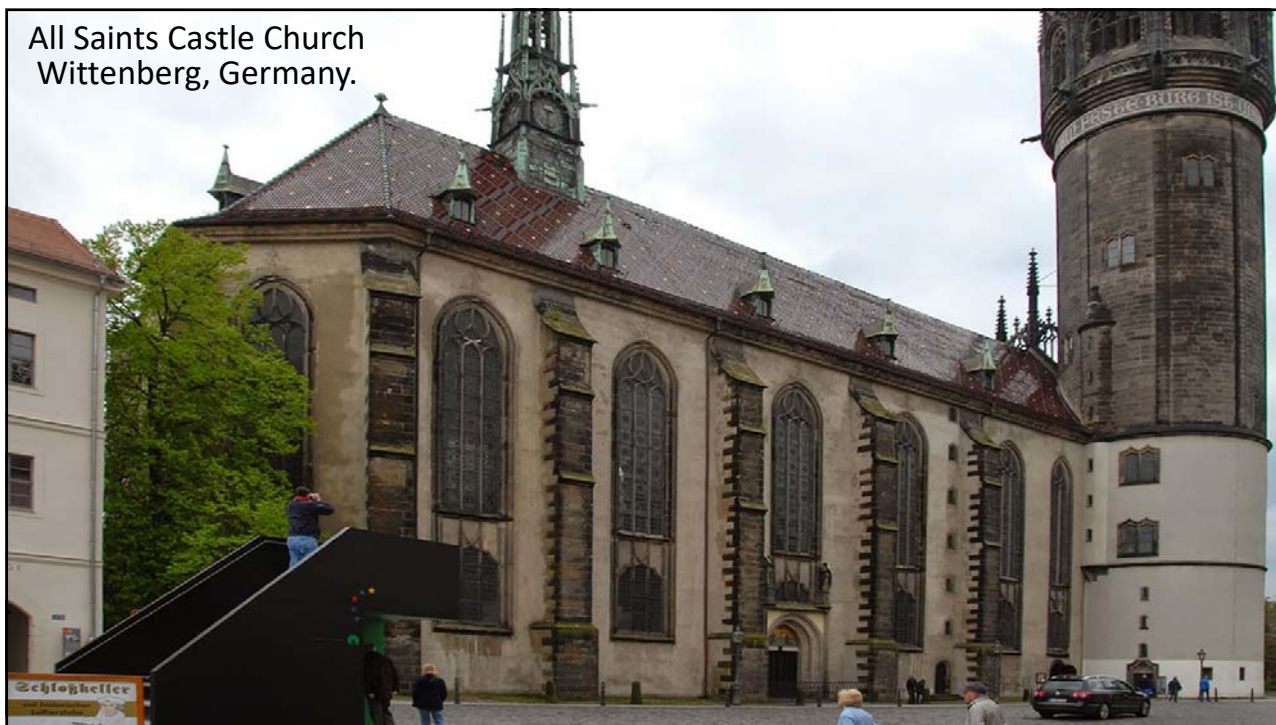


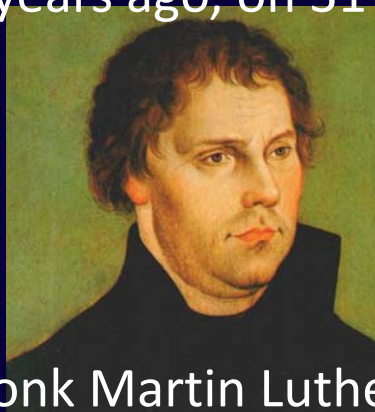




All Saints Castle Church
Wittenberg, Germany.



Five hundred years ago, on 31 October 1517,



Augustinian monk Martin Luther (1483–1546) did not nail his 95 theses to the church door to start a revolution... but he did. He wanted to protest against non-biblical practices in the Roman Church.

Because Martin Luther's nailed his theses to the door,

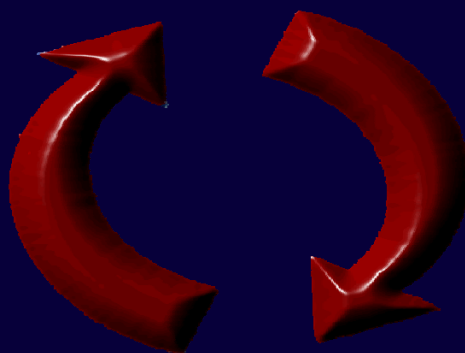
that day,



October 31
1517,

is regarded as the start of the Protestant Reformation.

Rebellion



REFORM

A Typical Biblical Reformation

2 Kings 22

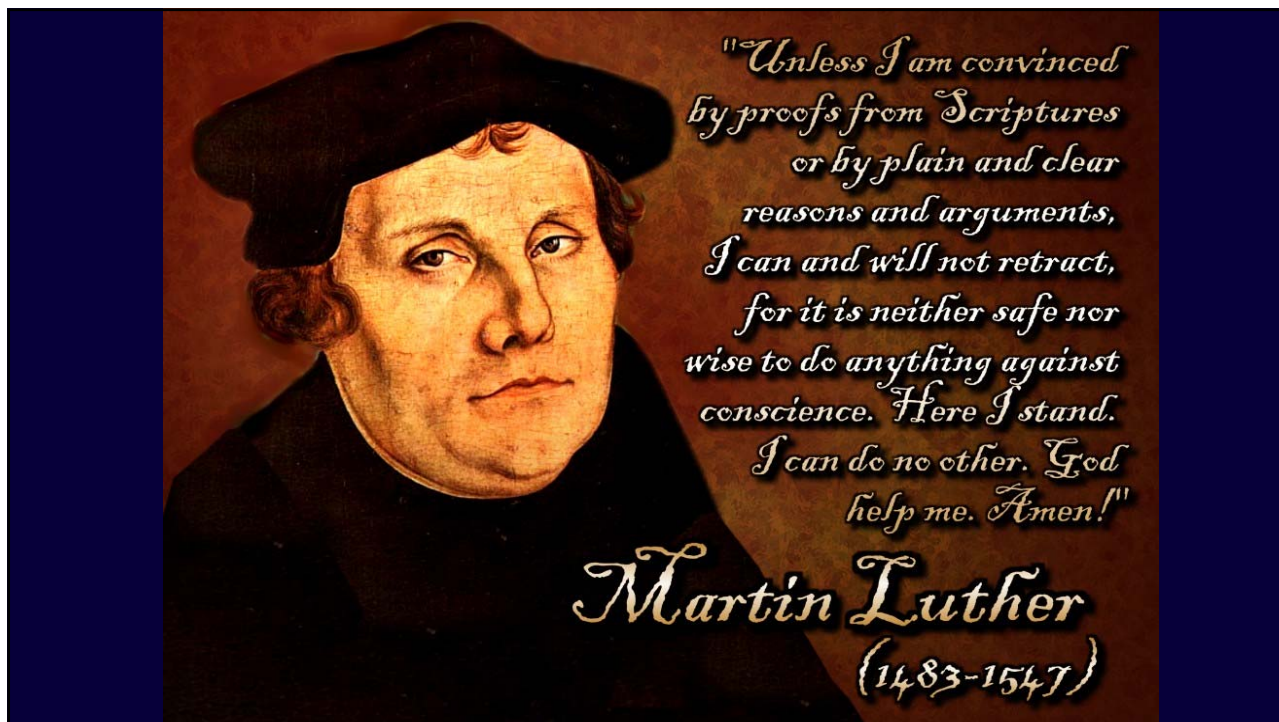




What we know of Amon
(no one wasted much time painting or sculpting him).



Hilkiah reads the Law to Josiah



1517



Sola Scriptura
Scripture alone is the standard

Sola Fide

Justification is by faith alone

Solus Christus

Only in Christ alone

Sola Gratia

By the Grace of God alone

Soli deo Gloria

For the glory of God alone

Salvation is by **faith alone**,
in **Christ alone**,
by **grace alone**,
on the authority of **Scripture alone**,
and for the **glory of God alone**.





1. “No one can expect me to make an unqualified recantation.
2. Furthermore, I cannot allow myself to be bound by fixed rules for the interpretation of the Word of God, for the Word, which is the source of all freedom, must itself be free.
3. Apart from this, there is nothing I am not prepared to do or to endure....”

Luther's Arguments

1. Salvation by faith alone.
2. No need for sacraments (except Baptism, Eucharist, and Confirmation) or good works.
3. Only true authority is the Bible.
4. Each person must deal with God directly -- each person is his/her own priest.
5. No difference between the laity and the clergy.
“Priesthood of all believers”
6. Refusal to recognize the authority of the Pope.
7. Clergy can be married.
8. Religious services in the vernacular.
9. The Church is subordinate to and the agent of civil authority.