



MARTIN LUTHER

Reformer

Suggested age range 12–16 years; parents and teachers, please feel free to assign whichever version of the quiz you think most appropriate for your child.

Children might find information in *Quarterly Record* no. 618 'Is the Reformation still relevant for today?' and *Quarterly Record* no. 617 'The Reformation: Returning to the Word of God' useful in answering these questions. Both articles are available online (www.tbsbibles.org/quarterly-record). Children might also enjoy 'The Story of our Bible' (www.tbsbibles.org/pdf_information/187-1.pdf).

For further information older children might wish to read: 'Erasmus' in *Quarterly Record* no. 615
'William Tyndale' in *Quarterly Record* no. 614
'John Hus' in *Quarterly Record* no. 612
'Hussites after Hus' in *Quarterly Record* no. 613
'Calvin at Five Hundred' in *Quarterly Record* no. 588

To enable you to answer these questions you will need to do some independent research. You can write your answers in sentences or simply with one word if applicable. If your answers are all correct, you will be sent a special commemorative Reformation Bible.

EARLY YEARS

1. Where and when was Martin Luther born?

2. What were his parents' names?

3. What was his father's occupation?

4. What occupation did they want for their son?

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

1. In what language were the services held?

2. Who did the people pray to instead of God?

3. How did the people think they could be saved?

4. Why did they not read the Bible for themselves?

EDUCATION

1. Can you name the three different schools that Martin Luther attended as a boy?

2. How old was he when he went to University at Erfurt?

3. After some of Martin's friends died of the Black Death, he came to be troubled about his own soul. He visited his family home but what happened on the journey back to Erfurt?

4. What monastery did he enter?

MONASTERY LIFE

1. Describe some of the duties that Luther would have carried out in the monastery.

2. After two years, he became a monk. At which university did he become a lecturer?

3. To which great city was he sent in 1510 and why was he so bitterly disappointed with what he saw there?

4. On his return his life was an endless round of confession and guilt. Why did he feel such hatred to God Himself?

THE NEW PROFESSOR

1. Who was the great Duke of Saxony at this time?

2. What subjects did Luther lecture on?

3. When Luther began to teach Biblical studies he started to study the Word of God for himself and God showed him the way of salvation. Romans 5.1 was particularly applied to him. Write this verse out.

4. Martin Luther now realised that salvation was a gift from God and not be worked for. He did not need the Roman Catholic Church, ceremonies and priests for his salvation. 'The just shall live by faith'. List all references in the Bible where this may be found.

TETZEL AND THE NINETY-FIVE THESES

1. The pope spent a great deal of the Roman Catholic Church's money. When he needed money for the renovation of St Peter's Basilica in Rome, he sent a priest called Tetzel to sell 'indulgences'. Can you explain what 'indulgences' were?

2. Luther was very angry when he heard what Tetzal was doing. Who stopped Tetzal from entering the borders of Wittenberg?

3. On 31 October 1517 Martin Luther walked across the square and nailed a piece of paper on the door of the church. Can you describe what was on the paper?

4. Soon copies of these Ninety-five Theses were being distributed all over Germany. In which other countries were other professors and priests protesting, leaving their own churches and beginning the first of what later would be called Protestant churches?

REFORMATION

1. Luther didn't anticipate the consternation his Ninety-five Theses would cause. There was outrage in Rome and he was declared a heretic. What was the penalty for being a heretic?

2. What happened to Luther's books?

3. The pope ordered Luther to Rome, but when Luther failed to go the pope sent Cardinal Cajetan to try to persuade him to change his mind about his views of the church. In which German town did this meeting take place?

4. The pope then wrote a papal bull threatening Luther with excommunication. What did Luther do with the letter?

THE DIET OF WORMS

1. What does the word 'diet' mean in this context?

2. Frederick the Wise of Saxony had asked for a guarantee for Luther's safety as he travelled from Wittenberg. The council lasted four days. After explaining himself Luther said twelve very well known words. Can you write these out?

3. On his way back to Wittenberg he was travelling in a slow-moving cart when suddenly a great commotion took place. What happened?

4. Where was Luther taken and by whom?

THE CASTLE

1. Martin Luther was now in a safe place but had to dress in a certain way to avoid detection. How did he dress?

2. When he visited the castle church, what did he find?

3. What great work was he doing whilst hiding in the castle?

4. In 1522 he returned to Wittenberg. What language was the church using in its services?

THE PEASANTS' REBELLION

1. The working people of Germany had supported Luther in the past but now they were discontented. Why?

2. Did Luther support them?

3. He was committed to reforming the church and no more. What was one unhappy result of his views?

4. What was the symbol of this revolution?

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

1. What was the name of Martin Luther's wife?

2. Where did she escape from and how?

3. How many children were they blessed with?

4. What year did Martin Luther die?

LUTHER'S LEGACY

1. Luther translated the Bible into German. What was this edition of the Word of God known as?

2. Can you write out the first verse of a hymn that Luther wrote?

3. Can you name two other men known as 'Reformers' at this time but living in other countries?

4. Luther contended for five points known as the Five Solas of the Reformation. Can you translate: Sola Scriptura, Sola Fide, Sola Gratia, Solus Christus and Soli Deo Gloria?

Sola Scriptura _____

Sola Fide _____

Sola Gratia _____

Solus Christus _____

Soli Deo Gloria _____

Martin Luther would have been concerned most of all that you come to know for yourself the God he served. He wrote several hymns encouraging people to learn the truth of God. One hymn has this verse:

A safe stronghold our God is still,
A trusty shield and weapon;
He'll help us clear from all the ill
That hath us now o'ertaken.

Please **mail** your completed sheets to:

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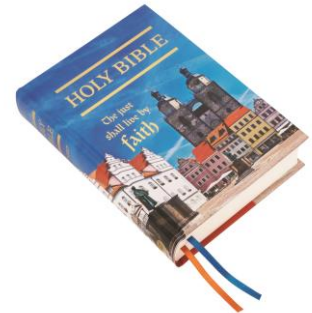
Upon receipt of your answers to this quiz, a hardback Reformation Bible (pictured at the right) will be sent to you. This Bible is designed to commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of the Reformation and the revival of the true doctrines of Christianity.

Your name:

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Personal information (such as name and contact details) will not be retained by the Society and will only be used for the purposes of mailing the Bible in this instance.