

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Quiz #39** (6/28/20)

1-4. Although the Smalcald League was formed in February 27, 1531, it wasn't until 1547 that Emperor Charles V attacked and defeated them. Why didn't he attack them earlier?

5. Following the Diet at Augsburg in 1530 (the one in which the Lutherans presented the Augsburg Confession), the Pope promised the Emperor that he would call a general council to address the doctrinal disagreements. The Council of Trent began in 1545. Why wasn't it held earlier?

6-7. Luther dies in February 18, 1546. How did Lutheran doctrine fare following Luther's death? Explain.

8-9. Philip Melanchthon wrote the Leipzig Interim. What was his intent in writing it?

10. How well did Melanchthon accomplish his purpose?

Two points of Extra Credit: The resolutions of the controversies following the Leipzig Interim were called "dead orthodoxy." What did they mean?

1-4. At first, the Emperor hoped to achieve an agreement by way of the Augsburg Confession and then by means of a general council called by the pope. A resolution was never forthcoming, and the pope refused to ever hold a council. In addition, the Emperor was concerned with the Turks on the one hand and the French on the other hand. When those two foes were neutralized and Luther had died, the Emperor together with the pope set out to defeat the Lutherans.

5. The Pope already had determined to hold to works-righteous teaching. He never intended to hold a free general council.

6-7. Without Luther to hold Melancthon's feet to the fire, Lutheran teaching was being chipped away. Melancthon tried to appease the Roman church due to military might and tried to seek agreements with the Reformed to have a united front against Rome. 8-9. The Leipzig Interim was a compromise document "in order to escape persecution and desolation of the churches by adhering to the doctrine of justification, but yielding in matters pertaining to ceremonies, etc."

10. Schaff remarks: "It was the mistake of his [Melancthon's] life..." "As a matter of fact, however, the Leipzig Interim, too, was in every respect a truce over the corpse of true Lutheranism. It was a unionistic document sacrificing Lutheranism doctrinally as well as practically. The obnoxious features of the Augsburg Interim had not been eliminated, but merely toned down. Throughout, the controverted doctrines were treated in ambiguous or false formulas."

Extra Credit: The incessant Lutheran concern for pure doctrine revealed that the throbbing new life of the Reformation had died. Rather than a concern for the Gospel, while tolerating minor matters of difference, the Lutherans sought unnecessary conflicts based on selfish motives until they had developed a "dead" system of teaching. The Lutherans had the doctrine right, but they were dead inside.