



Speaker: Dr. Paul M. Elliott

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This evening I want to begin by doing something I don't usually do. Usually when I preach before a congregation or on our radio broadcast, I first direct our attention to the Word of God.

But this evening I would like to take a few moments to introduce the passage that is before us in a particular way., On October 31 1517, the great reformer Martin Luther nailed his famous 95 theses to the church door at Wittenberg in Germany. Why did Luther do this? He did it because, as he studied the Scriptures for himself, he had a growing certainty that the church and the Pope were wrong. He had a growing certainty that a man is made right with God by being justified by grace through faith in the finished work of Jesus Christ alone as full and final atonement for sin.

This essential understanding came into the heart of Martin Luther by a great work of the spirit of God. And it caused him to realize that everything that the Catholic church was saying and doing must be called into question.

- The entire system of the baptism of an infant so that that infant might have, as the church said, his original sin cleansed.
- The system of confessions to a priest and penances prescribed by a priest in order to be forgiven of sins subsequently committed.
- The abuse of the sale of indulgences by the church to raise money for its various works and to enrich men who held positions of



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authority within the church, indulgences by which it was claimed that the Pope had the power to forgive sins.

The problem became so severe, that Pope Leo the 10th in Luther's time was authorizing the sale of indulgences in Germany that claimed to absolve the person who purchase this indulgence from all sin, past present and future.

And, the church claimed that you could purchase this same indulgence to free a loved one, who the church claimed was in the fires of purgatory.

A Growing Protest

Luther's questioning of these things soon became a growing protest of these things. His 95 theses were taken down from the church door at Wittenberg and copied and printed and distributed widely among the peoples of Europe in their native languages.

And so the people themselves, and growing numbers of the priests of the church, began to question the very foundation upon which the Roman Catholic Church had been built, which was that man is not justified by faith alone, but is saved by his baptism and by his works, and that the church, not God Himself, dispenses this salvation as it sees fit.

Luther wrote many other books during this period which called into question many things within the church. Many of his books also called the attention of the people once again to the truths of the Christian faith, not only that justification is by faith alone in Christ alone, but also that God expects those who believe in Christ to



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demonstrate the outworking of that faith by a sanctified life through the renewing work of the Holy Spirit.

All of this brought Luther into growing conflict with the authorities of the church, and with the Pope himself. One of the Pope's great concerns was that suddenly the sale of indulgences in Germany, which the Pope was using to fund the construction of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, the largest church in the world, that income fell off dramatically when Luther's preaching and writing began to spread.

Some of Luther's friends warned him that what he was doing would place his very life in danger. They reminded him of what had happened to John Hus, who had raised some of the same questions a century earlier in the area of Europe that is now known as the Czech Republic. Hus was burned at the stake.

Luther's friends feared that the same would happen to him. And indeed, those in authority in Rome did want Luther to suffer a similar death.

Luther at Worms

And so, three and a half years after Luther nailed those 95 theses to the church door, he was summoned by the Emperor Charles V, who was acting on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church, to appear before the Emperor, and the nobles of the Empire, and the Cardinals of the church, at a Council in the city of Worms in Germany.

The intention of this Council and of the men who convened it was to expose Luther as a heretic, and to condemn him to death.



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Now it is worth noting why the Emperor and the leaders of the church intended to do this. They said this: We must unite in opposition to the Muslims. The Muslims are preparing to storm the gates of Vienna. We must unite in a crusade against Islam. And therefore any theological differences within the visible church must be suppressed. The promoters of those theological differences must be crushed. We must do these things for the greater good.

Doesn't that sound like what we here in our own time? We are told that religious conservatives (and I put that in quotes) must all unite against Islam. We must all unite against abortion. We must all unite on this crusade or that crusade. And in order to do that, we must put the claims of authentic Biblical Christianity aside. The parallels with the situation 500 years ago are striking.

And so Luther went to appear before this Council. He knew, at this point, that he was indeed going to be on trial for his life. And so, we understand from the historical record, that as he prepared to come before this great Council and before the Emperor, Psalm 31 was very much on his heart.

And so with this in mind, let us read this Psalm. Let us read this, thinking of what Martin Luther faced. Think of the trap that had been set for him. Think of the growing opposition that he faced. Think also of the fact that Martin Luther trusted in his God as a mighty Fortress.

With these things in mind, let us read Psalm 31:



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- 1.) In Thee, O Lord, do I put my trust; let me never be ashamed: deliver me in Thy righteousness.
- 2.) Bow down Thine ear to me; deliver me speedily: be Thou my strong rock, for an house of defence to save me.
- 3.) For Thou art my rock and my fortress; therefore for Thy name's sake lead me, and guide me.
- 4.) Pull me out of the net that they have laid privily for me: for Thou art my strength.
- 5.) Into Thine hand I commit my spirit: Thou hast redeemed me, O Lord God of truth.
 - 6.) I have hated them that regard lying vanities: but I trust in the Lord.
- 7.) I will be glad and rejoice in Thy mercy: for Thou hast considered my trouble; Thou hast known my soul in adversities;
- 8.) And hast not shut me up into the hand of the enemy: Thou hast set my feet in a large room.
- 9.) Have mercy upon me, O Lord, for I am in trouble: mine eye is consumed with grief, yea, my soul and my belly.
- 10.) For my life is spent with grief, and my years with sighing: my strength faileth because of mine iniquity, and my bones are consumed.



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- 11.) I was a reproach among all mine enemies, but especially among my neighbours, and a fear to mine acquaintance: they that did see me without fled from me.
- 12.) I am forgotten as a dead man out of mind: I am like a broken vessel.
- 13.) For I have heard the slander of many: fear was on every side: while they took counsel together against me, they devised to take away my life.
 - 14.) But I trusted in Thee, O Lord: I said, Thou art my God.
- 15.) My times are in Thy hand: deliver me from the hand of mine enemies, and from them that persecute me.
- 16.) Make Thy face to shine upon Thy servant: save me for Thy mercies' sake.
- 17.) Let me not be ashamed, O Lord; for I have called upon Thee: let the wicked be ashamed, and let them be silent in the grave.
- 18.) Let the lying lips be put to silence; which speak grievous things proudly and contemptuously against the righteous.
- 19.) Oh how great is Thy goodness, which Thou hast laid up for them that fear Thee; which Thou hast wrought for them that trust in Thee before the sons of men!

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20.) Thou shalt hide them in the secret of Thy presence from the pride of man: Thou shalt keep them secretly in a pavilion from the strife of tongues.

- 21.) Blessed be the Lord: for He hath shewed me his marvellous kindness in a strong city.
- 22.) For I said in my haste, I am cut off from before Thine eyes: nevertheless Thou heardest the voice of my supplications when I cried unto Thee.
- 23.) O love the Lord, all ye his saints: for the Lord preserveth the faithful, and plentifully rewardeth the proud doer.
- 24.) Be of good courage, and He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord.

"I Am Bound By the Text of Scripture"

We understand from the historical record that Luther may well have read this Psalm, and indeed prayed this Psalm, on the evening before he appeared before the Emperor and the officials of the church. We also know that Psalm 46 was very much on his heart during these days.

And it was from these two Psalms that Luther would compose the words of the great hymn that we sang this past Sunday morning, A Mighty Fortress Is Our God. He did not write the hymn until a few years later,. Bt clearly, the burning thought of refuge in God as his fortress was already much on Luther's mind.



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And so, on April 20th, 1521, Luther appeared before this council. Luther was confronted with copies of his various writings. He was asked if they were his. And he said, of course, that they were. And then he was asked: "Will you retract these writings and the beliefs they contain? Will you, or will you not, recant.?"

Luther answered by saying this:

I am asked to retract these writings. But they are of different kinds. In some, I discuss faith and good works. If I were to retract these writings I should be denying accepted Christian truths.

In others, I attack popery, and assail men who have ruined the Christian world, and have afflicted the bodies and souls of other men. If I were to retract those, I should be like a cloak that covers evil...

Unless you can convince me [that I am wrong] by Scripture, and not by popes or councils who have often contradicted each other... I am bound to my beliefs by the text of the Bible. My conscience is captive to the Word of God.... Therefore, I cannot and I will not recant.

Here I stand. I can do no other. God help me. Amen.

The Emperor's Sentence, God's Protection

Because Luther had been guaranteed safe conduct to travel to this council by the Emperor, the Emperor was not convinced that he could act against Luther. But the representatives of the Pope convinced Charles V that he must act on their behalf. And



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so, in May 20th, 1521, a month later, Charles V issued this edict concerning Martin Luther:

Twenty-one days we give him [to recant his beliefs]. After that, his books shall be wiped from the memory of man. His followers, whoever they may be, shall be condemned. And this Luther himself, he shall be under our curse. No man shall harbor him, no man protect him. I declare him here by an outlaw, free to be hunted, free to be seized by anyone, anywhere, and to be put to death at will.

By the providential mercies of God, Prince Frederick III of Saxony, who was known as Frederick the Wise, who was an uncle of the Emperor and a defender of Luther, had Luther spirited away to a place of protection within his realm, a castle fortress called the Wartburg, and thus Luther was protected from the sentence of the Emperor.

Luther lived for another 25 years under the protection of Frederick the third and his successor. Luther translated the Scriptures into German. Luther taught openly what we have come to know as the doctrines of grace. And he died at the age of 62, having been used of God to kindle a fire of Reformation that resulted in the salvation and edification of a faithful remnant of believers throughout Europe.

Impossible in a "Christian" Nation?

Dear friends, Martin Luther did not think that he would come to a point where he would be on trial for his life for the Christian faith in so-called Christian Europe. He



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was, at first, shocked by the intense persecution and opposition that he began to experience, in so-called Christian Europe.

In the earlier messages in our time together, we have looked at the darkening state of the visible evangelical church throughout the world today.

We live in a time of postmodernist thinking. Postmodernist thinking has made great inroads in the church. In this way of thinking, there is no singular standard of truth. All views must be tolerated.

I was speaking last evening after the service with a lady who said that her son attends a church which is considered to be a conservative evangelical church. But the pastor of that church says that the time is past when the church should speak against abortion. The time is past when the church should speak against so-called homosexual marriage.

The reason for this, he says, is that these things are now the law of the land, and so those fights are over. Dear friends, those fights are never over. But this nominally conservative evangelical pastor echoes the stated thinking of Pope Francis the First, who says that the church has no right to judge homosexuals, or to interfere in their lives. The Pope says that the church must find, as he puts it, a "new balance" between its spiritual and political missions. I don't find in the Word of God that the church has a political mission.

That is just one example of what is happening, and how self-described



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evangelicals are embracing the positions of Rome. All in the name of tolerance.

Dear friends, we are rapidly approaching a situation in which the only thing that will be intolerable within the visible church is authentic biblical Christianity. The facts that we faced as we looked at the situation last evening tell us that the foundations are being laid for this.

In the eyes of increasing numbers within the church itself, Bible believing Christians are becoming intolerable people. If we continue to speak the truth, as we must, I believe that we are entering a time in which we ourselves, or a generation soon to come, will face open persecution even in so-called Christian America, just as Luther and Calvin and the others faced persecution in so-called Christian Europe 500 years ago.

About the Broadcast

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