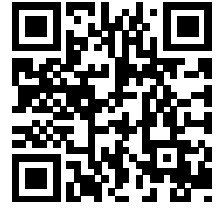


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Martin Luther and The Reformation



In the 16th century, Martin _____ became a key figure in the _____, challenging the practices of the Catholic Church. He believed that salvation could be achieved through _____ alone, not by buying indulgences. Luther nailed his _____ to the door of the Wittenberg Castle Church, sparking widespread debate. This _____ is often considered the start of the Protestant movement. Luther's translation of the _____ into German made the scriptures accessible to the common people, encouraging _____ and personal interpretation of the scriptures. His ideas spread rapidly, thanks to the _____, a relatively new invention at the time. Luther also influenced _____, composing hymns that incorporated the vernacular, making religious services more accessible. His actions led to the creation of _____ churches and had a lasting impact on Christian worship. The Reformation also influenced the _____ of the period, as artists began to adopt more personal, expressive styles. Luther's _____ to Katharina von Bora challenged the celibacy requirement for clergy, setting a _____ for clerical marriage. Despite facing excommunication and the threat of death, Luther's _____ reshaped the religious, cultural, and political landscape of Europe.

marriage

printing press

Luther

literacy

music

faith

art

precedent

teachings

Lutheran

Bible

95 Theses

Reformation

act