Luther creates his own ideology reflecting his movement away from the Catholic church, creating three great works: *"Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation", "The Babylonian Captivity"* and *"The Freedom of the Christian Man"*

The inquisition of Luther reaches a peak with the issuing of a Papal Bull of Excommunication in which Luther was ordered to recant his teachings.

Luther protests against the Papal Bull by burning it along with several other Catholic books. His actions caused a conclusive and irrevocable break with Rome, and Luther was excommunicated.

Because of the pro-Luther mood of the people in the Holy Roman Empire and the support of several German Princes hoping to weaken the Pope’s political power, Luther was granted safe transport to his trial.

Much to the chagrin of the Catholic Church and its supporters, the trip to his trial to worms resembles a victory march. Wherever Luther travelled through, he was applauded and warmly welcomed.

At the Diet of Worms, Luther does not recant and take back his teachings, instead he delivers a clear speech "Unless I am convinced by Scripture and plain reason - I do not accept the authority of the popes and councils, for they have contradicted each other - my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and I will not recant anything for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. God help me. Amen."

Luther is declared an outlaw by the Emperor, he could be killed by anyone without threat of punishment.

Luther is kidnapped by men working for Elector Friedrich the Wise.

Luther holds up in Eisenach, in Wartburg Castle. The Reformation continues to grow and blossom in his absence.

Luther takes up the alias “Junker Jorg” (Knight George) and camouflages himself by growing his hair and a beard.

Luther battles various illnesses and throws ink at the devil while trying to complete his new works.

Luther translates the New Testiment from original Greek into German in 11 weeks - contributing largely to the standardization of written German Language.

Luther comes out of hiding to decrease the radical adaptations of his teachings that had begun to take root in his absence.

Schools with properly educated pastors become a priority of Luther’s.

Luther’s movement in Germany is met with violence as peasant uprisings occur. The peasants called for more just economic conditions, even if it meant overthrowing the authorities. Luther encouraged the battling peasants to free themselves from the spiritual despotism of the authorities not from their economic or political influence.

Luther and Dutch Humanist, Erasmus, argue, debate, and disagree upon the results of Luther’s teachings, causing a split amongst Humanists.

The Peasants War ends in massive amounts of bloodshed for the peasants at the Battle of Frankenhausen.

Luther marries a former nun, Katharina von Bora. Many of Luther’s friends feel it was the downfall of the Reformation.

Luther reforms the salary of pastors, the execution of Communion (taking both wafer and wine), evaluates pastors around Germany, and writes *The Baptismal Book, Wedding Book, Smart Songbook,* and *A Mighty Fortress is Our God.*

Luther and Zwingli discuss the role of communion in the Marburg Religious Discussions

Luther finishes the translation of the entire Bible.

Protestant alliances form in reaction to Catholic Counter Reformation movements and Catholic attacks upon their gatherings and teachings.

Luther publishes, *Against the Papacy at Rome Founded by the Devil!*

Luther completes his last lecture at Wittenberg University with “*I am weak, I cannot go on.”*

Luther dies on February 18, 1546 in Eisleben. On his death bed, he prayed "Into your hands, I command my spirit. You have saved me, Father, you faithful God."