

- The Kingdom of the World is those who belong under governing authority.
- That in an ideal Christian world, the secular worldly government would not be necessary.
- + God rules His Heavenly Kingdom through **gospel and grace**.
- + God rules His earthly kingdom by means of **secular and churchly governance**.
- + The treatise is preceded by the *Address to the German Nobility (1520)*. It is an appeal or call to the active involvement of secular authorities to reform the German church.
- + Secular authority was needed by that time to protect the Christians against the **corruption** in Rome. Since only the clergymen were able to read the Holy Bible, there was a trend of **selling indulgences** by letting the faithful believed that whoever to do so, will be saved from hell, forgiven and elude purgatory.
- + Emphasized the role of secular authority as **to protect the righteous and punish the wicked**, including church leaders, through positive law and by compulsion from the sword.
 - Given that secular authority must *not* interfere with their subjects' Christian practices by committing violations of through the law of God.
- + secular government and its laws were alongside of his fellow Christians claiming that their sovereign participation would help them perform Apostle Paul's teachings by protecting Christians.

KEY POINTS

1. The book traced all the authority given to the church.
2. It supports an ethical defense of the government against the Roman Church power.
3. That church should not exercise *worldly* government and princes should never rule the church nor has to do anything with the salvation of the souls.
4. That power that is everywhere is ordained by God.
5. That one's soul is *not* saved by an active performance of good works, but by one's internal **faith** of God.
6. Scripture is the ultimate authority in faith.