

CONTENTS

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CTSFW Wall Calendars

Now Available

Concordia Theological Seminary, Fort Wayne (CTSFW), mailed its 2023 wall calendar to CTSFW alumni and congregations of The Lutheran Church—

Missouri Synod at the beginning of December. A limited number of additional copies are available to individuals and congregations.



Special features include:

- ✦ Three-Year and One-Year Lectionary
- ✦ Church Seasonal Colors (Advent to Advent)
- ✦ Feasts and Festivals
- ✦ CTSFW Campus Events
- ✦ CTSFW Academic Calendar

To request your calendar(s), please contact Colleen Bartzsch at (260) 452-2150 or Colleen.Bartzsch@ctsfw.edu. There is an \$8.25 mailing charge for quantities of two to 10 calendars.

For the Life of the World

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Unless otherwise noted, all Scripture verses are from the English Standard Version (ESV).

FEATURES

4 Forming Servants to Teach through Christ-Centered Worship

Paul J. Grime

Kramer Chapel towers above every other building on campus, but it's not just the building that towers over these 190 acres. Given that it is within these chapel walls that God comes among the students, faculty, and staff—not to mention the constant stream of visitors—to nourish them with His life-giving gifts, the worship life of the Seminary community extends well beyond the brief time it occupies in our day. Indeed, through subtle ways it shapes everything we do.

7 Forming Servants to Teach through Confessional Theology

Jon S. Bruss

At their ordination, our pastors subscribe—"sign on to"—the same Confessions that every single one of our LCMS congregations accepts. Our congregations, after all, are a place for proclaiming and living out the truth of God's Word, not for trying to discover or reinvent it. Our CTSFW graduates are well prepared to sign on to those Confessions, and to "teach the faithful" accordingly.

10 Forming Servants to Teach through Lutheran Community

Gifford Grobien

Community life at CTSFW is rich, participatory, and formative: worship and prayer together; the shared communion of Christ's body and blood; mutual conversation and learning; mentoring and material support. In all these ways the community is built up, and members of Christ's body serve one another. By this way of life students learn not just facts to be communicated, but the shared joys, support, knowledge, and love that come in life together.

Also in this Issue:

Able to Teach	13
Formed to Teach the Faithful	14
Treasures of the Reformation	16
Admission: Start the Conversation	20
Faculty Focus: Dr. David P. Scaer	22
Faculty News	23
Events Schedule	24
Seminary Guild: Touches of Home	25
The Impact of Legacy Giving	26
Bible Study: Teaching Throughout the Bible	28

On Display: Chemnitz Gems

Examen (1565)

As Coadjutor in Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Martin Chemnitz was called upon to work with his superintendent to bring peace among differing theological positions within Lutheranism and to defend Lutheran doctrine against Roman Catholic and Reformed critics. In 1562, he began an exchange of treatises with Jesuits in Cologne. In the midst of this debate, he wrote a detailed commentary on the doctrinal decrees of the Council of Trent with the title: *Examen Concilii Tridentini*. This influential work shaped the Lutheran approach to the claims of the Roman Catholic tradition.



De duabus naturis in Christo [Two Natures of Christ] (1570)

Chemnitz wrote *De duabus naturis* as an attempt to reconcile the various opinions on Christological matters present in the Lutheran movement of the 1570s. The first edition of the work became the basis for Article VIII of the *Formula of Concord*. In 1576, he published a greatly expanded version of the work. Highly regarded among Lutheran theologians, it became the starting point for most of the later expositions of Christology.



Formula of Concord (1577)

The *Formula of Concord* reached its final form at Cloister Bergen, near Magdeburg in 1577. There Jakob Andreae, Nikolaus Selnecker, Martin Chemnitz, and others edited the *Torgau Book* (an earlier effort to articulate a unified Lutheran position) in response to the criticisms and suggestions made by theologians throughout Germany. The result became known as the *Solid Declaration*. Signed first by the theologians at Bergen, the *Epitome* and *Solid Declaration* were submitted to Elector August, who subscribed to it, along with his theologians. He distributed it to the other Evangelical princes and territories for subscription and distribution. In all, 20 dukes and princes, 24 counts, four barons, 35 imperial cities, and about 8,000 pastors and teachers embracing about two-thirds of the Lutheran territories of Germany subscribed.



The Book of Concord (1580)

The complete *Book of Concord* was published almost immediately under the editorship of Jakob Andreae. However, the official date of publication was set for June 25, 1580, the fiftieth anniversary of the Presentation of the Augsburg Confession, to be promulgated and published at Dresden. Like previous *corpus doctrinae*, the *Book of Concord* gathered all the confessional writings to which Lutherans subscribe under one cover. These are the three Ecumenical creeds, the *Augsburg Confession* of 1530, the *Apology* of 1530, the *Smalcald Articles* of 1537, *Concerning the Power and Supremacy of the Pope*, Luther's *Small Catechism*, Luther's *Large Catechism*, the *Formula of Concord*, with separate title pages for the *Epitome* and the *Solid Declaration*, both dated 1580.



Text prepared by the Rev. Robert Smith for the Chemnitz Anniversary Exhibit



“One of my scary professors would say I’m nothing but a 16th-century Lutheran. Well, I don’t know about that, but I certainly claim that I am a Chemnitzian. If the second Martin had not come, the Lutheran Church would have been reabsorbed into the Roman Church, and the spark that Luther generated would have grown cold and eventually faded like a shooting star. Into this area of controversy Martin Chemnitz stepped and brought order out of chaos, permanency to theological education, and durability to our systematic understanding of theology.”

—Rev. Dr. D. Georg Williams, biographical statement