

BIBLE CHALLENGE

1. The origin of All Saints' Day is attributed to:
 - a. Martin Luther
 - b. Pope Paul III
 - c. John Calvin
 - d. Pope Boniface IV
2. For Lutherans the purpose of All Saints' Day is:
 - a. Remember all Christian believers dead and alive.
 - b. Remember Martin Luther's 95 Theses.
 - c. Cast out evil and restless spirits.
 - d. Have a reason to have a party and celebrate.
3. All Saints' Day typically is celebrated on:
 - a. October 31 ... All Hallows Eve
 - b. May 13
 - c. July 4
 - d. November 1
3. Lutherans celebrate All Saints' Day on:
 - a. November 1
 - b. December 25
 - c. First Sunday of November
 - d. Martin Luther's birthday
4. Lutherans believe all saints are:
 - a. Dead
 - b. Everyone who believes in Jesus Christ, living and dead.
 - c. People who come to church every Sunday.
 - d. People who do the most volunteer work.
5. Martin Luther said all Christians are:
 - a. The ones who like to eat a lot and party.
 - b. Martyrs.
 - c. Boring people.
 - d. Simultaneously saint and sinner

ALL SAINTS' SUNDAY

All Saints' Day falls on November 1. The origin of the festival of All Saints celebrated in the West dates to May 13, 609 or 610, when Pope Boniface IV consecrated the Pantheon at Rome to the Blessed Virgin and all the martyrs; the feast of the *dedicatio Sanctae Mariae ad Martyres* has been celebrated at Rome ever since. There is evidence that from the fifth through the seventh centuries there existed in certain places and at sporadic intervals a feast date on May 13 to celebrate the holy martyrs. The origin of All Saints' Day cannot be traced with certainty, and it has been observed on various days in different places. However, there are some who maintain the belief that it has origins in the pagan observation of May 13, the Feast of the Lemures, in which the malevolent and restless spirits of the dead were appeased.

The feast of All Saints, on its current date, is traced to the foundation by Pope Gregory III (731-741) of an oratory in St. Peter's for the relics "of the holy apostles and of all saints, martyrs and confessors, of all the just made perfect who are at rest throughout the world," with the day moved to November 1 and the May 13 feast suppressed.

The festival was retained after the Reformation in the calendar of many Lutheran and Anglican churches. It is a general commemoration of the dead. In many Lutheran churches it is celebrated on the first Sunday in November.

The Lutheran Confessions states ... "[All saints are] all believers in Jesus Christ, both those living on earth and those living in heaven.

Martin Luther nailed his 95 Theses to the door of the church at Wittenburg on October 31 because he knew many people would be in church for All Saints' Day on November 1.