In the early 1500s, much of Europe’s Christianity was dominated by church traditions, rituals, and human authority. The Bible was often inaccessible to ordinary people—

Martin Luther, a monk and theology professor in Wittenberg, was wrestling with a deep personal crisis: *How could a sinful man be made right before a holy God?* He immersed himself in Scripture, especially the Psalms, Romans, and Galatians.

Then came his breakthrough—what he later called his **“tower experience”**—when Romans 1:17 gripped his soul:

*"The just shall live by faith."*

He realized that salvation was not earned through works or penance, but given freely by God’s grace, received by faith. For Luther, this wasn’t just a theological discovery—it was a revolution of the heart. He began to measure every teaching by the **Word of God** alone.

Luther didn’t just study the Bible; he **prayed it back to God**. He believed prayer and Scripture were inseparable.

He once said:

*“To pray well is to study well.”*

In his pastoral letters and sermons, Luther urged believers to take a verse of Scripture, meditate on it, and then pray it—thanking God for promises, confessing sin where the Word convicts, and asking God to fulfill His Word.

Luther’s return to the Scriptures sparked the **Protestant Reformation**. He translated the New Testament into German so that ordinary believers could read God’s word for themselves. His preaching and writings drew people back to the Bible as the supreme authority for life and doctrine.

This commitment to **Scripture-fed, Spirit-led prayer** transformed worship, preaching, and personal devotion across Europe. Luther’s legacy is not only doctrinal reform but also a revival of **prayer rooted in God’s Word**—the kind of prayer that shapes the heart and fuels the church’s mission.