

Summary 'Music in Martin Luther's Theology'

This research aims to analyse the impact of Luther's theology on his thought about music. It limits itself to the point of view, that is, to analyse the topic by focusing on the three most important statements of Luther's about music in his unfinished treatise Περὶ τῆς μουσικῆς [*On Music*]. The first statement is that music is "a gift of God and not of man" [*Dei donum hominum est*], second, music "creates joyful soul" [*facit letos animos*], and third, music "drives away the devil" [*fugat diabolum*]. I begin with tracing the backdrops of Luther's theology of music in two aspects: First, a broad view which examines the important ecclesiastical authorities of antiquity to medieval musical view which might have influenced Luther's theology of music. Second aspect is a narrower view on Luther's musical background from his childhood to monastery.

Luther's theology of music as a gift of God found in his writings *Encomium musices*. It is understood, first, in which we must use the gift of music to benefit others that they may come and hear the Gospel for the glory of God. Second, the relation of music as a gift of God is found in Christ, the Word of God. He is given to this sinful world to save it from sin, same with music, is given, as Holy Ghost's instrument to preach Christ through it, to expel the devil so to arouse the spirit of joy. I examined Luther's theology of the devil in his theological writings and analysed his thought about music in his letter to Senfl, his poem *Fraw Musica*, and *Tischreden*. The relationship of Luther's theology of the devil and his thought of music will be analyse in his hymn *Ein feste burg ist unser Gott*. Luther wrote many statements concerning music as a means to defy the devil. This concept was a matter of personal to Luther, since he experienced a life that continue to fight against the devil who often attack him with *Anfechtung*. Luther's theology of the devil became the centre of this thesis in which he shaped his theology of music. Luther's understanding about joy examined in his theological writings and his theology of music analysed in his works, *The Last Words of David*, *Babst hymnal*, and his commentary of Psalm 4:1. The relationship between Luther's understanding of joy and his thought about music is examined in his hymn *Nun frewt euch, lieben Christen gmeyn*. He found joy in his conflict through hearing music and he expressed it in the opening text, "dear Christian, let us now rejoice." Then follows by dance and sing in love and pleasure as God has shown us what he has done through Christ.

At the final point, I include the comparison of Luther's thought about music to other reformers. This research found that the uniqueness of Luther's theology of music may be understood principally from the perspective of the devil, in which for him, God gives music to be Holy Ghost's instrument to combat *Anfechtung* and arouse the joyful spirit. So, in short, this study is a historical and theological analysis of the impact of Luther's theology of the devil on his theology of music.