

Principles of the Protestant Reformation Summarized:

- The absolute authority of the 66 books of the Holy Scriptures (excluding the Apocryphal books)
- The supremacy of the Scriptures over human tradition and even church tradition
- The complete sufficiency of the work of Jesus Christ for our salvation
- Salvation by grace alone by faith in Jesus Christ alone and not by human works or church sacraments
- The completed nature of the sacrifice of Christ (the Mass is not a continuation of that sacrifice)
- The Lord's table or communion as a sign and symbol of Christ's sacrifice for us and presence with us and not as the actual physical thing (the bread and wine do not turn into Jesus' body and blood)
- Jesus Christ as our only Mediator (prayer to Mary and other "saints" is forbidden, unneeded, and an affront to God)
- Every believer is a saint in his standing before God because Christ's righteousness is given to him
- Every believer is a priest before God, so there is no special priesthood in the church
- Jesus Christ alone as the head of the church, meaning neither the Pope nor any human being can be the head of it
- The Papacy does not go back to Peter or to Christ. The concept developed gradually between 500 and 800 A.D. as a result of power struggles between the Roman and other bishops in the church.
- The Pope is just as fallible as any other Christian leader.
- The word "catholic" means "universal," so to add a restrictive term like "Roman" Catholic or "Greek" Catholic is a contradiction in terms and makes nonsense of the term and the concept. All believers in Christ are members of Christ's "Catholic" or universal church.
