

NAME	DATE	AUTHOR
Apostles' Creed <i>Baptismal Creed used in Rome.</i>	Second Century	Unknown
Nicene Creed <i>This Creed intends to clearly state on the basis of Scripture that Jesus Christ is true God, equal with the Father, and that the Holy Spirit is also true God, equal with the Father and the Son.</i>	325, 381	Assembled church leaders at the Council of Nicaea (325) and the Council of Constantinople
Athanasian Creed <i>Confesses the teaching of the Trinity and the person and work of Jesus Christ.</i>	Sixth–Eighth Centuries	Unknown; named after the great Church Father Athanasius, who was instrumental in the drafting of the Nicene Creed
Small Catechism <i>A short work that was to educate the laity in the basics of the Christian faith.</i>	1529	Martin Luther
Large Catechism <i>Though covering the same chief parts of Christian doctrine as the Small Catechism, the Large Catechism is really a series of re-edited sermons that Luther preached.</i>	1529	Martin Luther
Augsburg Confession <i>Often viewed as the chief Lutheran Confession; it was presented by the Lutherans to Emperor Charles V at the Imperial Diet of Augsburg as a statement of the chief articles of the Christian faith as understood by Lutherans; also contains a listing of abuses that the Lutherans had corrected.</i>	June 25, 1530	Philip Melancthon
Apology of the Augsburg Confession <i>After the Roman theologians had condemned many of the teachings of the Augsburg Confession, Melancthon authored this lengthy defense. Rightly considered a Christian classic.</i>	May 1531	Philip Melancthon
Smalcald Articles <i>Articles of faith intended by Luther to be an ecumenical platform for an upcoming ecumenical council. Stated what the Lutherans could not compromise and why.</i>	1536	Martin Luther

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Treatise on the Power and Primacy of the Pope	1537	Philip Melancthon
<i>Was intended to serve as a supplement to the Augsburg Confession, giving the Lutheran position on the pope.</i>		
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Formula of Concord	1577	Jacob Andreae, Martin Chemnitz, Nicholas Selnecker
<i>A restatement of some teachings in the Augsburg Confession over which Lutherans had become divided. The Solid Declaration is the unabridged version. The Epitome is an abridged version intended for congregations to study. Over 8,100 pastors and theologians signed it, as well as over 50 government leaders.</i>		
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