

3. The Lord's Supper

SLIDE: The Lord's Supper: Feast or Famine?

INTRODUCTION: In seminary, when studying the Lord's Supper, discussed such things as the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation or the competing idea of consubstantiation or Zwingli's view of the Supper as a memorial. Those are very important subjects, but in focusing so much on such historical debates, other important aspects of the Lord's Supper are often neglected.

The Bible is a book of covenants. The word "testament" (as in Old Testament/New Testament) means "covenant" or "contract" or "agreement." Most covenants in the Bible had some unique sign that went along with it as a reminder to the parties of the covenant. Even today, the wedding ring serves as a reminder of the marriage covenant.

What is the sign of God's covenant with Noah? Rainbow.

What is the sign of God's covenant with Abraham? Circumcision.

What is the sign of God's covenant with Israel at Mount Sinai? The Sabbath.

Now, I'd like to point out something odd, something you may have never noticed before:

SLIDE: Rainbow & Genesis 9

*****In Genesis 9:14-16, who gets reminded when the rainbow is seen in the clouds?** Jehovah God.

SLIDE: Text from Exodus

*****In Exodus 2:23-25, who got reminded of promises of the Abrahamic covenant?** Elohim God.

SLIDE: Text from Ezekiel

*****In Ezekiel 16:59-60, who it is that remembered the covenant with Israel?** The Lord Himself does! Is that not amazing?!

POINT: *God remembers covenant promises.* **Does God forget things?** Of course not; these are anthropomorphic statements. Yet biblically, is good theology to say God likes to be *reminded* of His covenant promises. This is very important as we consider the sign of our covenant, the New Covenant, and the purpose for that sign.

SLIDE: A Fellowship Feast Focused on the Future

— SECTION ONE —
A Fellowship Feast Focused on the Future

******In Luke 22:7-13, what meal did Jesus send Peter and John to prepare? 22:8, 13.**

How much food was typically eaten in the Passover feast? See Ex 12:1-11, 14, De 16:1-8 & a Bible dictionary. It was a feast, a full meal, and a joyful time.

TEACHING GOAL: Just as the Passover feast was a true meal, so too we hope to demonstrate that the Lord's Supper was originally a true meal. The key idea to be derived is that the Lord's Supper, in New Testament days, was a feast focused on the future.

******Jesus had eaten Passover meals every year his whole life. According to Luke 22:14-16, why did Jesus keenly desire to eat this particular Passover with His apostles? 22:16.** It was to be His last supper with them.

When we observe the Lord's Supper, we often think of what happened in the *past*.
When Jesus spoke the words found in 22:16, was he thinking of something in the future or in the past? How so?

In Luke 22:16, to what does "it" refer? To this, the last Passover that would soon be turned into the first Lord's Supper. The two are similar, yet different.

1. In Luke 22:16, what does the English word "until" mean? In this usage it carries the idea of "before" or "up to the time that." It is a forward-looking word (*heos hutoi*).

Jesus said he would not eat of it again "until" what occurs?

What types of things are there in the Bible that people always want to learn the "fulfillment" (22:16) of? Prophecies.

2. What does the use of the word "fulfillment" in Luke 22:16 imply about this Passover/Last Supper? That it functioned as some sort of object-lesson prophecy, or perhaps as a type of something that was *yet to come*.

According to Luke 22:16, when would this Passover prophecy find "fulfillment"?

3. Reckon how this Passover/Last Supper would find "fulfillment" (22:16) in the kingdom of God? Re 19:7-9.

SLIDE: NAS Revelation 19:7, 9

"Let us rejoice and be glad and give the glory to Him, for the marriage of the Lamb has come and His bride has made herself ready" . . . And he said to me, "Write, 'Blessed are those who are invited to the marriage supper of the Lamb.'"

SLIDE: Reinecker Quote

“The Passover celebrated two events, the deliverance from Egypt and the anticipated coming Messianic deliverance” (*Linguistic Key to the Greek New Testament*, p. 207). Thus it is not unusual that Jesus would have cast a *forward look* to the Lord’s Supper. Jesus, our sacrificial Passover lamb, promised to come back for His bride, the church, and to set up His Kingdom. The Passover (turned Lord’s Supper) may well have been a foreshadowing of the wedding banquet of the Lamb (**Re 19**).

******We all know that Jesus passed around the cup during the Last Supper. According to Luke 22:17-18, why did Jesus have them partake of this cup (what reason did He give)? 22:18.**

4. Was Jesus thinking of their future or their past in Luke 22:17-18? Why?

POINT: Yet again we see a forward looking aspect of the Lord’s Supper.

******After the cup came the bread. In Luke 22:19, what did Jesus say that the bread represents?**

What command was given in Luke 22:19?

5. What is a “remembrance” (Lk 22:19)? Just based on the English, a remembrance is like a memorial, as in “the flowers were given in remembrance of the late Mrs. Smith.” It brings to mind something from the past.

SLIDE: Remembrance.

The actual Greek here is *anamnesis* (364); *an* means “not” and *amnesis* means “forget” (basis for “amnesia”). To remember is “not amnesia!” Significantly, while, *anamnesis* can indeed mean “remembrance,” it can also and equally mean “reminder” (BAGD, p. 58).

6. In English, what is the subtle difference between a “remembrance” and a “reminder”? A remembrance is a memorial or even a keepsake, like a souvenir bought as a remembrance of a vacation. It is backwards looking. A reminder can be backwards looking also, but it can also look forward, as in tying a string around one’s finger as a reminder to do something in the future (like to buy milk on the way home).

POINT: The point to be observed is that *anamnesis* can mean both “remembrance” and “reminder.”

SLIDE: 7. The literal Greek in Luke 22:19 reads, “unto my reminder” (see an Interlinear). Is this “reminder” designed to remind *us* about something or is it to remind *Jesus* about something (i.e., to whom does this “reminder” belong)? Why?

SLIDE: “That’s my picture”

Suppose you heard me say, “That’s my picture!” What could I have meant?

SLIDE: Monet Painting

If I were pointing to a painting of water lilies, I would mean that the picture belongs to me.

SLIDE: Atkerson

If I were pointing to a picture in which I was the subject, I would mean that it was about me, but not necessarily that I owned it.

SLIDE: Reminder can BELONG to Jesus or it can be ABOUT Jesus.

SLIDE: *MOU*

The standard word for “my” = *mou*. *Mou* is grammatically ambiguous. The reminder could be about Jesus or it could belong to Jesus.

SLIDE: *EMOS*.

The word “my” in the Greek is possessive, meaning that the reminder belongs to Jesus. Specifically, the Greek word *emos* is used here instead of the more common *mou*. The possessive pronoun (*emos*) was used when emphasis was desired (as any basic Greek grammar will confirm, such as *Learn To Read New Testament Greek*, David Alan Black, p. 158). If *mou* had been used, there would be more ambiguity of meaning. The phrase might then have been translated, “do this to that you (the church) might remember me.” The word *emos*, however, always denotes possession (in this case, Christ’s memory, not the church’s, is in view). Thus, the bread of the Lord’s Supper is specifically designed to be a reminder for Jesus.

SLIDE: Jeremias Quote.

Colin Brown quotes J. Jeremias (Professor of Theology, University of Leipzig) as understanding Jesus to use *anamnesis* in the sense of a reminder for God, “The Lord’s Supper would thus be an enacted prayer” (*New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology*, Vol. III, p. 244).

Puzzle: What could it be that this bread would remind Jesus to do? The bread points forward (consistent with 22:16, 18) as an object-lesson prophecy/prayer designed to remind Jesus to fulfill (22:16) His promise to return so as to eat and drink “again” (22:16,18) of the Passover (i.e., “do this so as to remind me”). It was to remind Him of His dinner reservation!

8. Since Jesus is God, why is it necessary (or even possible) to remind Him of anything? Ge 9:12-16, Ex 2:23-25, Eze 16:59-60. This notion of “reminding” God of His promises is very much tied in with the various covenants He has made with man. So, too, Jesus’ death on the cross is the “new covenant” in His blood. The Lord’s Supper is the sign of the new covenant.

In Luke 22:19, why is it important to link the bread with Jesus’ body? Jesus’ death on the cross is what made it possible for us to join Jesus in the kingdom of God. Without His past sacrifice, we would not be included in the future banquet. The bread thus serves to remind Jesus that He has not yet finished (“eat it again,” 22:16) what He started (“body given,” 22:19). He still needs to return with His kingdom!

******In Luke 22:20, what did Jesus say *another* time He took the cup?**

NOTE: It is not important to the overall topic, but Jewish tradition suggests that Jesus may have actually passed a cup around some four times. Only two of the four are referenced in Scripture. See a Bible dictionary for more information on this.

What does the cup represent, according to Luke 22:20? It represents the “new covenant” in His blood. Arguably, the sign of the New Covenant is the eating of the Lord’s Supper. It is a sacred, covenant meal.

GOSPEL: The death of Jesus on the cross was no accident. It was the whole purpose for which he came to earth. Without the shedding of blood, there is no remission of sin. Jesus became sin for us, our substitute, giving up His life so that we could have eternal life. Thus Matthew recorded, “this is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins” (**Mt 26:28**).

In relation to the supper, when did Jesus take up this other cup (Lk 22:20)? Mt 26:26. “After the supper” (**Lk 22:20**). This means Jesus passed the first cup and the bread during the course of the meal

SLIDE: “While they were eating, Jesus took bread . . .” **Mt 26:26.**

POINT: Timing is everything. The bread and wine of the Lord’s Supper were given in the context of a full meal.

9. What does the word “supper” (Lk 22:20) mean?

SLIDE: SUPPER = *deipnon*

From *deipnon*, “dinner, the main meal toward evening, banquet” (BAGD, p. 173).

It does not mean appetizer, nor *hors d’oeuvres*! The question is: **Did our Lord truly intend to launch a memorial snack?**

SLIDES: Luke 14:16 & Revelation 19:9

“A certain man was preparing a great **banquet** and invited many guests’ (NIV).

“Blessed are those who are invited to the wedding **supper** of the Lamb!” (NIV).

SLIDE: Da Vinci Painting

The last supper occurred in the context of the Passover Feast. Would the Twelve have somehow deduced that future Lord’s Suppers were not to be true meals?

SO SAY THE SCHOLARS:

•SLIDE: Morris Quote

Canon Leon Morris, Principal of Ridley College in Melbourne, Australia, in his Commentary on 1 Corinthians for the *Tyndale New Testament Commentaries*, writes, “at Corinth the Holy Communion was not simply a token meal as with us, but an actual meal. Moreover it seems clear that it was a meal to which each of the participants brought food” (Inter-Varsity Press, 1976, p. 158).

•SLIDE: J G Simpson Quote

J G Simpson was Principal of Clergy School in Leeds, England. Writing in *The Dictionary of the Bible*, edited by James Hastings, under entry for the Eucharist he says, “The name Lord’s Supper, though legitimately derived from 1 Cor 11v20, is not there applied to the sacrament itself, but to the Love Feast or Agape, a meal commemorating the Last Supper, and not yet separated from the Eucharist when St. Paul wrote” (T & T Clark, Edinburgh, 1909, p. 244).

(He here acknowledges that the New Testament teaches the Lord’s Supper as a meal, but that it was later replaced by bread and wine services with the name ‘the Lord’s Supper’ then being used not of the meal, but of the bread and wine service that replaced it when the meal was phased out by the early church fathers.)

•SLIDE: I. Howard Marshall Quote

I. Howard Marshall (Emeritus Professor of New Testament Exegesis University of Aberdeen, Scotland), in a work entitled, *Christian Beliefs: An Introductory Study Guide* stated, on page 80, in a section entitled ‘the Lord’s Supper’, “This simple rite was observed by His disciples, at first as part of a communal meal, Sunday by Sunday” (Inter-Varsity Press, 1972).

•SLIDE: Dr. John Gooch Quote

Dr. John Gooch, church historian and editor at the United Methodist Publishing House in Nashville, Tennessee, wrote, “In the first century, the Lord’s Supper included not only the bread and the cup but an entire meal.” (*Christian History*, Issue 37, p. 3).

•SLIDE: John Drane Quote

John Drane, lecturer in Religious Studies at Stirling University, Scotland: “The early church observed the Lord’s Supper as an exclusive community meal” (*The New Lion Encyclopedia*, Lion, p. 173).

******In Luke 22:29-30, what did Jesus picture the apostles doing in His future kingdom?**

- 1.) Eating and drinking at His table, 22:30.
- 2.) Judging.

10. In Jewish thought what, symbolically, did it mean to eat and drink at the Messiah's table in His kingdom (22:29-30)? Compare Ex 19:16-23, 24:9-11, Mt 8:11, Lk 14:15, Re 3:20, 19:7-9. It meant you were accepted into the kingdom to enjoy the full fellowship of the host (**Mt 8:11, Lk 14:15, Re 3:20**)! European Gentiles tend to envision heaven as a time of floating on clouds, playing harps. Middle Eastern Hebrews thought of heaven as a time of eating and drinking in Messiah's presence (**Re 19:7ff**).

SLIDE: Matthew 8:11, Luke 14:15, Revelation 3:20 (all NASV)

- "I say to you, that many shall come from east and west, and recline at the table with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven."
- "Blessed is everyone who shall eat bread in the kingdom of God!"
- "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if anyone hears My voice and opens the door, I will come in to him, and will dine with him, and he with Me."

SLIDE: SINAI & Exodus 24:9-11

This idea of heaven being like eating in God's presence may well stem from the Sinai experience. Mount Sinai shook as thunder sounded, lightning flashed, a trumpet sounded and smoke clouds enveloped it. God warned that any living thing which touched the mountain would be killed (**Ex 19:16-23**). The seventy elders of Israel were summoned up the mountain where they not only saw God, not only were not stuck dead, but they *ate and drank* in God's presence (**Ex 24:9-11**)!

POINT: The last supper has numerous forward looking aspects to it (Lk 22:16, 18-19). As a full meal it evidently prefigures the feast of the coming kingdom (22:16, 18, 19, 30), that is, the marriage supper of the Lamb.

SLIDE: What better way to typify the coming Messianic banquet than with a banquet?

11. Acts 2:42-47 contains references to the "breaking of bread." What words did Luke use to describe the mood of these meals? They were associated with "fellowship" (2:42) and "glad and sincere hearts" (2:46). It is no accident that communion and community are from the same root word!

SLIDE: QUOTE ACTS 2:42.

Study the punctuation of 2:42. Notice the “and” between “teaching” and “fellowship,” and between “bread” and “prayer,” but not between “fellowship” and “bread.” In some Greek texts, the words “fellowship” and “breaking of bread” are linked together as simultaneous activities. They had fellowship with one another as they broke bread together. It was “fellowship in the breaking of bread.” In Jewish thought, to eat with someone was the perfect picture of fellowship (see. **Re 3:20**).

12. Many people associate the phrase, “breaking of bread,” throughout the book of Acts with the Lord’s Supper. Why is that? Compare Luke 22:19 to Acts 2:42-47. Because Luke wrote both books and recorded in Lk 22:19 that Jesus “broke” the bread of the Lord’s Supper; thus the connection.

SUMMARY, SECTION ONE: Should the Lord’s Supper be understood as a wake or a wedding? As a memorial or a marriage? The biblical evidence suggests that the Lord’s Supper should be celebrated as a full feast that is focused on the future, and that the bread and wine uniquely reserve as a sign of the New Covenant to remind Jesus of His promise to return and eat it again with us.

SLIDE: SECTION TWO

**— SECTION TWO —
The Purpose Of A Church Meeting
One Cup, One Loaf
Another Prophetic Aspect of the Lord’s Supper**

13. Acts 20:7 is one of the few places in Scripture where the purpose of a church meeting is stated. Why did the church at Troas come together? They met in order “to break bread.” The phrase “to break bread” is, in Greek, a telic infinitive that denotes a purpose or objective. The reason for the meeting was the eating of the Lord’s Supper. We meet to eat. Their meeting was a meeting!

Aware that the church was coming to eat, what did Paul do (Ac 20:7)?

APPLICATION, THE PURPOSE OF A CHURCH MEETING: This passage suggests that the main reason the church at Troas met each Lord’s Day was to eat the Lord’s Supper. If this reflects the general practice of the early church, it should also be the main reason for our church meetings today.

SLIDE: Text of 1 Corinthians 10:17

14. According to 1 Corinthians 10:14-17, what theological significance is given for using a single loaf of bread for the Lord's Supper? 10:17. Using one loaf at the Lord's Supper actually *creates* unity within a body of believers! (Look carefully at the prepositions). In this sense, it is more than a mere memorial or an object-lesson prayer. Some type of grace unto unity is actually conferred. Also, the common practice of using many pre-broken crumbs pictures disunity and division.

APPLICATION, ONE CUP & ONE LOAF: In our Lord's Supper celebrations, it is important that we all partake of the one cup and one loaf. At the very least this pictures the unity that God's people have in Christ. Moreover, it may even be used by God to actually create unity in a body of believers.

NOTE: The Lord's Supper is also a time of "participation" (10:16, *koinonia*, #2842) with both Christ (1Co 10:14-17) and His people (in Acts 2:42, "fellowship" is also from *koinonia*). The bread of presence in the Old Covenant was not eaten by the people. The bread of presence in the New Covenant is to be eaten!

******Why, according to 1 Corinthians 11:17-22, were the meetings of the Corinthian church doing more harm than good?** 11:18 (divisions), 21a (hunger), 21b (drunkenness). There seems to have been class divisions that caused the rich not to want to eat with the poor. Unfettered by employment constraints, the rich arrived for the Supper in advance of the poor, specifically so as not to have to eat with the poor. It was a similar problem as that dealt with in **James 2:1-7**.

SLIDE: James 2:1-7

It is obvious from 11:20 that at least officially, the Corinthians came together to eat the Lord's Supper. What had they done wrong that made it cease being the Lord's Supper? 11:21-22. Their divisions had turned the "Lord's Supper" into their "own supper" (11:21, NASV & the Greek).

SLIDE: NAS 1 Corinthians 11:20-21 "Therefore when you meet together, it is not to eat the Lord's Supper, for in your eating each one takes his own supper first . . ."

MAIN REASON? 15. What in 1 Corinthians 11:17-22 indicates that eating the Lord's Supper was the main reason for the coming together of the church? Compare 11:17-18 to 11:20, 11:33.

FULL MEAL? 16. What in 1 Corinthians 11:20-22 indicates that the Corinthians ate the Lord's Supper as a full meal? That some went away "hungry" demonstrates that they came to the meeting expecting to be filled. That some became "drunk" shows that more than a thimble full of wine was used!

OBSERVATION: Paul wrote to the Corinthian church some twenty years after Jesus first turned His Last Supper into our Lord's Supper. Notice that just as the Last Supper was a true meal, so too the Corinthians understood the Lord's Supper to be a true meal.

******In 1 Corinthians 11:23-26, which parts of the Lord's Supper are designed to serve as reminders? 11:24-25.**

REVIEW: As in Luke 22, the Greek behind "in remembrance of me" (1Co 11:24, 25) clearly shows the reminder to belong to Jesus. The bread and the cup are to remind Jesus of the new covenant that his death inaugurated and thus of His promise to return and complete what He started!

According to 1 Corinthians 11:26, what are we doing when we eat the bread and drink the cup?

Exactly to whom do we "proclaim" (11:26) the Lord's death? Lk 22:16. Based on the Greek behind "in remembrance of me," it may be to Jesus Himself that we are proclaiming His death. Once again we see that the Lord's Supper is a reminder to Jesus that His own death on the cross initiated the new covenant (making certain our forgiveness) and reminds Him to fulfill (Lk 22:16) His promise to return ("until he comes," 1Co 11:26).

ADDITIONAL PROPHETIC ASPECT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER:

17. Based on 1 Corinthians 11:26, why are we to "proclaim" the Lord's death? (Duration or Purpose?) Compare Lk 11:3, 2Pe 3:11-13, Re 6:9-11.

SLIDE: UMBRELLA IN RAIN.

In English, I might say that I used an umbrella "until" it stopped raining (denoting a mere time frame); the umbrella had nothing to do with causing the rain to stop. The word "until" was so used by Jesus in Luke 22:16, "I will not eat it again until it finds fulfillment in the kingdom of God." This means that Jesus will not eat the Lord's Supper again before the kingdom of God comes. The Greek for "until" in such usages is *heos houtou*.

SLIDE: ACHRI HOU.

However, the Greek behind “until” in 1 Corinthians 11:26 is *achri hou*. When used along with an aorist subjunctive verb, it grammatically can denote a goal (it is a different word than is used in Luke 22:16). Much more than a mere time frame, the Greek behind “until” in 11:26 refers to an objective (“until the goal is reached,” Fritz Rienecker (German theologian), *Linguistic Key To The Greek New Testament*, p 34). The purpose of the proclamation of the Lord’s death through the bread and the cup is in order to persuade Jesus to come back!

NIV 2 Peter 3:12 . . . Look forward to the day of God and speed its coming.

NAS Revelation 6:10 (The martyred saints under the altar pleading) "How long, O Lord, holy and true, wilt Thou refrain from judging and avenging our blood on those who dwell on the earth?"

Note: *achri hou*, used to refer to a goal or objective, is also used in several other eschatological passages: **Lk 21:24, Ro 11:25, 1Co 15:25.**

SLIDE: Luke 21:24, Romans 11:25, 1 Corinthians 15:25

- **NAS Luke 21:24** . . . Jerusalem will be trampled under foot by the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled.
- **NAS Romans 11:25** . . . a partial hardening has happened to Israel until the fullness of the Gentiles has come in.
- **NAS 1 Corinthians 15:25** For He must reign until He has put all His enemies under His feet.

SLIDE: DAILY BREAD & ATHANASIUS

PARALLEL TRUTH: The eating that is associated with the coming of Christ’s kingdom may also be reflected in the model prayer suggested by Jesus in **Luke 11:3**. In reference to the kingdom, Jesus taught us to pray, “Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done” (KJV, 11:2). The very next request is “Give us each day our daily bread” (NIV, 11:3).

The Greek underlying Luke 11:3 is difficult to translate. Literally, it reads something akin to, “the bread of us belonging to the coming day give us today.” Thus the NASV marginal notes read, “bread for the coming day.” Linking together both 11:2 and 11:3, Jesus may well have been teaching us to ask that the bread of the coming Messianic banquet be given to us today. That is, Let your kingdom come — Let the feast begin today!

Athanasius explained it as “the bread of the world to come” (Godet, *Commentary on Luke*, Kregel Publications, 1981, p. 314).

SLIDE: PART THREE

SECTION THREE Eating & Drinking In An Unworthy Manner

******What in 1 Corinthians 11:27-32 reveals the seriousness of the Lord's Supper?**
11:27b, 29b, 30.

18. From the greater context of 1 Corinthians 11:17-22 (the whole section), what constitutes an "unworthy manner" (11:27)?

Notice that it was not the people themselves who were said to be unworthy (though they were) but rather their "manner" that was unworthy. The unworthy manner consisted of eating the Lord's Supper with unresolved divisions so extreme that the rich ate all the food before the poor arrived (causing them to go away hungry). Others were so insensitive to the sacred nature of the meal that they had become drunk from the wine. More modern parallels might be Chinese Christians refusing to eat with Japanese Christians, or white believers avoiding eating the Lord's Supper with black Christians, or an upper class Christian in India not eating the sacred meal with a brother from a lower class.

SLIDE: UNWORTHY MANNER

KJV: "unworthily" (1Co 11:27)

Greek: *anaxios* = "in an unworthy manner"

ESV: "unworthy manner"

NASV: "unworthy manner"

NIV: "unworthy manner"

19. How does eating the Lord's Supper in a "unworthy manner" make one guilty of sinning against the body and blood of the Lord (1Co 11:27)? Compare 1Co 10:14-17. Jesus gave His body and spilled His blood to buy us forgiveness and to make us one body of believers. The divisions and selfishness of the Corinthians ran directly contrary to everything Jesus died to accomplish. It is almost blasphemous.

20. According to 1 Corinthians 11:28-30, in what sense should a man examine himself prior to the Lord's Supper? Not to search his soul for unconfessed sin, but to be sure he realizes both what the Supper is all about, and that it is his brothers who constitute the "body of the Lord" on earth. The Lord's Supper is not just another meal. It is a holy, sacred, covenant meal.

What penalty can result if we fail to examine ourselves? Failure to recognize this truth can lead to judgment, sickness and death.

— CONCLUSION —

****21. What, in 11:33-34, was the inspired solution to the Corinthian mess (11:17-22)? Not to cease holding the Lord's Supper as a true meal, but simply to wait for each other (see. 11:21). Those so hungry that they could not wait for the others to arrive were instructed to "eat at home."

SLIDE: Barrett Quote

"Paul's point is that, if the rich wish to eat and drink on their own, enjoying better food than their poorer brothers, they should do this at home; if they cannot wait for others (verse 33), if they must indulge to excess, they can at least keep the church's common meal free from practices that can only bring discredit upon it . . . Paul simply means that those who are so hungry that they cannot wait for their brothers should satisfy their hunger before they leave home, in order that decency and order may prevail in the assembly" — C K Barrett, theology professor at Durnham University in England (*Black's New Testament Commentary, The First Epistle to The Corinthians*, Hendrickson Publishers, 2000, p. 263 & 277).

Based on 11:33, why did the Corinthians come together each week? In order "to eat" (another telic infinitive). It is noteworthy that these three references (**Ac 20:7a, 1Co 11:20, 11:33**) constitute the only reason ever given in the New Testament as to why the early church assembled together.

— SYNTHESIS —

SLIDE: FREQUENCY, FORM, FOCUS, FELLOWSHIP, FUNCTIONS

22. What was the *frequency* with which the early church ate the Lord's Supper?

Ac 20:7, 1Co 11:18-20, 33.

23. What was the original *form* of the Lord's Supper (token ritual or full meal)?

One loaf or pre-broken cracker remnants? Feast or famine?

Why are each of these forms important?

24. In the modern church's Lord's Suppers, the deacons who carry the bread and wine of the Supper are more like pallbearers! Was the overall *focus* of the Lord's Supper originally intended to be past looking (funeral mode) or forward looking (wedding atmosphere)? Fellowship or funeral? Why?

25. What were the original *functions* of the Lord's Supper? How so? To serve as a reminder to Jesus of His promise to return, for the fellowship of the saints, and in order to create **unity among a body of believers.**

SLIDES: SUPPER SUMMARY (Points 1 - 6)

— SUMMARY —

1. The Lord's Supper is the **primary purpose** for which the church gathers each Lord's Day. Indeed, it is the *only* reason ever given for a church meeting.
2. The Lord's Supper should be **eaten as a full meal** to typify the wedding supper of the Lamb. We deny that taking the Lord's Supper as a snack is a legitimate option.
3. Typifying the wedding supper, it is thus **forward-looking** and is to be eaten with a **wedding atmosphere**, not a funeral atmosphere. It is the original "happy meal"!
4. A major benefit of eating the Supper weekly as a meal is the **fellowship and edification** of the church. It is the Christian equivalent of the neighborhood pub.
5. Within the context of the full meal, there should be **one cup and one loaf** from which all partake so as to **create unity** within the church. These are also **symbolic of Jesus' body and blood**, poured out for the forgiveness of sins.
6. The wine and loaf serve to **remind Jesus** of His promise to return.

SLIDE: NTRF Lord's Supper Resources

26. In House Church: Simple, Strategic, Scriptural, read, "The Lord's Supper: Feast or Famine?" Factor in any new information into your answers to the above questions.

— PRACTICAL ISSUES —

1. The fruit of the vine. Exactly what type of beverage was in the cup (Lk 22:18)?

What in 1 Corinthians 11 indicated whether the "fruit of the vine" (Lk 22:18) was wine or grape juice? 1Co 11:21.

What good imagery is wine associated with in the Bible? Ge 27:28, Isa 25:6.

What do you think Jesus will be drinking when he finally drinks "again" of the cup at the Wedding Supper of the Lamb?

How would Romans 14:21 apply to using wine in the Lord's Supper?

JOKE: What is the difference between Baptists and Methodists? Two Methodists would speak if they happen to see each other in a liquor store!

Should all drink out of the same cup? The Episcopalians have done this for centuries without obvious harm to their health! However, another option is to pour from the same container, or to dip one's bread into a common cup.

2. **The Loaf: Unleavened or Not?** The Jews ate unleavened bread in the Passover meal to symbolize the quickness with which God brought them out of Egypt. Certainly Jesus used unleavened bread in the original Last Supper. However, nothing is said in the New Testament about Gentile churches using unleavened bread

in the Lord's Supper. Though sometimes in the New Testament yeast is associated with evil (1Co 5:6-8), it is also used to represent God's kingdom (Mt 13:33)! It is a matter of freedom.

- 3. The Presence of Unbelieving Children and Adult Unbelievers. Should such be allowed to partake of the Lord's Supper?** Many churches practice closed communion and doubtless can make a compelling argument for it. These same churches also usually observe it as a ritual, not a full meal. Celebrating the Lord's Supper as it was celebrated in the New Testament, as a full meal, arguably changes one's perspective on the presence of unbelievers. The Lord's Supper, as a sacred, covenant meal, has significance only to believers. To nonbelievers, it is merely another meal. It is clear from 1 Corinthians 14:23-25 that unbelievers will occasionally attend church meetings. Unbelieving adults and our own children too young to believe get hungry just like believers do, so invite them to eat too. Love them to the Lord! The danger in taking the Lord's Supper in an unworthy manner applies only to believers (1Co 11:27-32).

Regarding the one cup and loaf, if an unbelieving child desires to drink the grape juice just because he likes grape juice, that is fine. However, if the parents purposely give it to an unbelieving child as a religious act, then that would be a violation of what the Lord's Supper is all about. It would be closely akin to the error of infant baptism.

- 4. Ordained Clergymen Necessary to Officiate at the Lord's Supper?** This notion is foreign to the New Testament and perhaps is a holdover from Catholicism. All believers are priests under the New Covenant.
- 5. How Can the One Cup and Loaf be Integrated into the Meal?** Some have found that taking the cup and loaf prior to the meal separates it from the meal too much as a separate act. It is as if the Lord's Supper is the cup and loaf, and everything else is just supper. To overcome this false dichotomy, try placing the cup and loaf on the table with the rest of the food of the Lord's Supper. The cup and loaf can be pointed out in advance of the meeting and mentioned in the prayer prior to the meal, but then placed on the buffet table with everything else. This way, folks can partake of it as they pass through the serving line. This is a freedom issue; do what works best for your church.
- 6. The Mechanics of The Food.** Should the meal be planned out? Should it be pot luck? Many churches have found excessive planning to be wearisome. In ten years of eating the Lord's Supper as a full meal, one church in Atlanta has been following the "pot luck" (or pot providence) method. It has served them very well. Only once in ten years did everyone bring a dessert! Ask folks to bring plenty of something to share with everyone else. Remind them to see this as a giving expense, a ministry.

To help with cleanup, consider using paper plates and plastic cups and forks.

In larger house churches it will become impractical for everyone to eat at the same table. In such cases folks will have to spread out all over the house, or outside on nice days. The host family might want to cover their furniture to protect against spills. Since children tend to be the most accident prone, allow them to sit at a table and the adults to balance their food on their knee.

**** = Ask this question before having someone read the text aloud.

Further Study: NTRF has a DVD on the Lord's Supper as rehearsal dinner for the wedding banquet of the lamb. We also offer an on-line seminary course on the Lord's Supper.

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3. The Lord's Supper

1. In Luke 22:16, what does the English word “until” mean?
2. What does the use of the word “fulfillment” in Luke 22:16 imply about this Passover/Last Supper?
3. Reckon how this Passover/Last Supper would find “fulfillment” (Luke 22:16) in the kingdom of God? Compare Re 19:7-9.
4. Was Jesus thinking of their future or their past in Luke 22:17-18? Explain.
5. What is a “remembrance” (Lk 22:19)?
6. In English, what is the general difference between a “remembrance” (Lk 22:19) and a “reminder”?
7. The literal Greek in Luke 22:19 reads, “unto my reminder.” Is this “reminder” designed to remind us about something or is it to remind Jesus about something (i.e., to whom does this “reminder” belong)? Why?
8. Since Jesus is God, why is it necessary (or even possible) to remind Him of anything? Compare Ge 9:12-16, Ex 2:23-25, Ez 16:59-60.

9. What does the word “supper” (Lk 22:20) mean? Compare its usage in Luke 14:15, Revelation 19:9.

10. In Jewish thought, what, symbolically, did it mean to eat and drink at the Messiah’s table in His kingdom (Lk 22:29-30)? Compare Ex 19:16-23, 24:9-11, Mt 8:11, Lk 14:15, Re 3:20, 19:7-9.

11. Acts 2:42-47 contains references to the “breaking of bread.” What words did Luke use to describe the mood of these meals?

12. Many people associate the phrase, “breaking of bread,” throughout the book of Acts with the Lord’s Supper. Why is that? Compare Luke 22:19 to Acts 2:42-47.

13. Acts 20:7 is one of the few places in Scripture where the purpose of a church meeting is stated. Why did the church at Troas come together?

14. According to 1 Corinthians 10:14-17, what theological significance is given for using a single loaf of bread for the Lord’s Supper?

15. What, in 1 Corinthians 11:17-22, indicates that eating the Lord’s Supper was the main reason for the coming together of the church? Compare 11:17-18 to 11:20, 11:33.

16. What in 1 Corinthians 11:20-22 indicates that the Corinthians ate the Lord’s Supper as a full meal?

17. Based on 1 Corinthians 11:26, why are we to “proclaim” the Lord’s death?
Compare 2Pe 3:11-13, Re 6:9-11.
18. From the greater context of 1 Corinthians 11:17-22 (the whole section), what constitutes an “unworthy manner” (11:27)?
19. How does eating the Lord’s Supper in a “unworthy manner” make one guilty of sinning against the body and blood of the Lord (1Co 11:27)? Compare 1Co 10:14-17.
20. According to 1 Corinthians 11:28-30, in what sense should a man “examine himself” (11:28) prior to the Lord’s Supper?
21. What, in 1 Corinthians 11:33-34, was the inspired solution to the Corinthian mess (11:17-22)?

SUMMARY

22. What was the *frequency* with which the early church ate the Lord’s Supper? Ac 20:7, 1Co 11:18-20, 33.

23. What was the original *form* of the Lord's Supper (token ritual or full meal)? One loaf or pre-broken cracker remnants? Feast or famine?

24. Was the overall *focus* of the Lord's Supper originally intended to be past looking (funeral mode) or forward looking (wedding atmosphere)? Fellowship or funeral? Why?

25. What were the original *functions* of the Lord's Supper? How so?

26. In *House Church Simple, Strategic, Scriptural*, read "The Lord's Supper: Feast or Famine?" and factor any new information into your answers to the above questions.

