The Lord's Supper

Phillip Marshall

XVI. The Lord's Supper.

The Lord's Supper is an ordinance of Jesus Christ, to be administered with the elements of bread and wine, and to be observed by his churches till the end of the world. It is in no sense a sacrifice, but is designed to commemorate his death, to confirm the faith and other graces of Christians, and to be a bond, pledge and renewal of their communion with him, and of their church fellowship.

Passages that bear directly on the Lord's Supper: Matt 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-24; Luke 22:19-20; Acts 2:42; 1 Cor 10:15-17; 1 Cor 11:23-29; (Possibly) John 6

- I. The Lord's Supper is an ordinance of Jesus Christ.
- II. Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper for the Church to practice until his second coming.
 - A. Luke 22:17-20 [esp v.19]

- B. 1 Cor 11:2, 23-26
- III. The Purpose of the Lord's Supper
 - A. Negatively stated: "In no sense a sacrifice."
- 1. Asserted due to the RCC doctrine that in the Mass, when the Eucharist (the Lord's Supper) is consecrated and offered up, Christ is being sacrificed anew, represented to the Father, but in a non-bloody way.
- 2. This interpretation is driven, apparently, by the RCC doctrine of "transubstantiation."

	3. Some arguments against the RCC view
	4. A possible disagreement with the Abstract: "It is in <i>no sense a sacrifice</i> "
В.	Positively stated:
	1. Commemoration
	2. Confirmation
	3. Covenantal commitment
	a. Communion with Jesus Christ
	b. Communion with fellow Christians