



The Discipleship Project of Horizon Central

Level #1 Series #4 Study #4

Topic: The Lord's Supper

1. What is the Lord's Supper?
2. What are some different ways of taking the Lord's Supper? What would be some rules to taking the Lord's Supper?
3. Name: The meal established by our Lord (**1 Corinthians 11:20**) and called "Supper" because it was instituted at suppertime. Synonymous with this is the phrase "**the table of the Lord**" (**1 Corinthians 10:21**), where we also find the term "**the cup of the Lord**." Other terms were introduced in the church, such as *Communion* (Grk. *koinonia*, "participation," i.e., a festival in "common," **1 Corinthians 10:16**) and *Eucharist* ("a giving of thanks") because of the hymns and psalms that accompanied it.
(From The New Unger's Bible Dictionary. Originally published by Moody Press of Chicago, Illinois. Copyright (c) 1988.)
4. Origins:
 - a) The first observance of the Lord's Supper took place when Jesus initiated it the night before He died (**Matthew 26:26-29; Mark 14:12-26; Luke 22:7-20; 1 Corinthians 11:23-25**) while eating the Passover with his disciples (**Exodus 12:1-14; Numbers 9:1-5**).
 - b) In the earlier Centuries the Lord's Supper was celebrated as a whole meal.
 - c) The Lord's Supper involved Jesus taking two elements, the bread and the cup of wine (or grape juice) and prayed a prayer of blessing and thanksgiving. He then distributed them to His Disciples.
 - i. The Bread represents Christ's body.
 - When we take the bread we acknowledge that Jesus is the source of life (**John 6:51**). When Jesus broke the bread and gave it to the disciples he was signifying that by His body being broken so that we could have life.
 - Jesus broken body ushered in the new covenant, signified by the temple veil being torn in two (**Hebrews 10:19-20**).
 - Jesus' resurrected body validates the covenant because the Holy Spirit raised Him from the dead. The same Spirit that raised Him from the dead will raise the believers in Christ on the last day. (**Romans 8:11**)
 - ii. The Wine (or Juice) represents the blood of Jesus
 - Our sins were atoned for by the shedding of Christ's blood. (**Leviticus 17:11; Romans 3:25; 5:9; Ephesians 1:7**)
 - The wine (or juice) in the cup represents the blood of Jesus and is a sign of the new covenant. It commemorates the purchase of the covenant by Jesus' blood.
5. It's significances
 - a. It is remembrance of what Christ did on the cross (**1 Corinthians 11:24**).
 - b. It is a proclamation of His death (**1 Corinthians 11:26**).
 - c. It is an assurance of Christ's second coming (**Matthew 26:29; 1 Corinthians 11:26**).
 - d. It is a time of fellowship with Christ and His people (**1 Corinthians 10:21**)
6. What are the similarities between the Passover Supper and the Lord's Supper?
7. What are you thinking about when you take the Lord's Supper?