

PORTRAIT  
OF THE  
*King*



ATONEMENT

# **“Celebrating the First Communion”**

**MATTHEW 26:26-29**



*For God has done what the law, weakened by the flesh, could not do. BY SENDING HIS OWN SON in the likeness of sinful flesh and for sin, HE condemned sin in the flesh,*

**Romans 8:3**



*4 Surely he has borne our griefs and carried our sorrows;  
yet we esteemed him stricken, SMITTEN BY GOD,  
and afflicted...*

*6 All we like sheep have gone astray;  
we have turned—every one—to his own way;  
and THE LORD HAS LAID ON HIM the iniquity of us all...*

**Isaiah 53:4, 6, 10**



*<sup>10</sup> Yet IT WAS THE WILL OF THE LORD TO CRUSH HIM;  
HE HAS PUT HIM TO GRIEF; when his soul makes an  
offering for guilt, he shall see his offspring;  
he shall prolong his days;  
the will of the LORD shall prosper in his hand.*

**Isaiah 53:4, 6, 10**



*For our sake HE MADE HIM TO BE SIN who knew no sin,  
so that in him we might become the  
righteousness of God.*

**II Corinthians 5:21**



“Why should this matter to you? It should matter because if God were not the main Actor in the death of Christ, then the death of Christ could not save us from our sins, and we would perish in hell forever...

**John Piper,**  
*Spectacular Sins*



“... (Matt. 25:46; 2 Thess. 1:9)...The reason the death of Christ is the heart of the gospel—the heart of the good news—is that God was doing it. Romans 5:8: ‘God shows his love for us in that while we were still sinners, ...

**John Piper,**  
*Spectacular Sins*



“... Christ died for us.’...  
If you separate God’s activity  
from the death of Jesus,  
you lose the gospel.  
This was God’s doing.  
It is the highest and deepest  
point of his love for sinners.  
His love for you.”

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1. Baptism – outward declaration of an inward transformation
2. Lord's Supper – a reminder of the fellowship we have in the church and in Christ

**Two Ordinances God  
Gave the Church**



- I. Who can take the Lord's Supper?
- II. What do the elements represent?
- III. Why do we take the Lord's Supper?

**Three Questions to Answer**



I. Who can take the Lord's Supper?

**Three Questions to Answer**



1. Jesus instituting it for His disciples
2. Paul correcting and instructing the church  
(I Corinthians 11:17-34)
3. The example of the early church (Acts 2:42, 46)

**The Lord's Supper Is for  
Christians Only**



*Because there is one bread,  
we who are many are one body,  
for we all partake of the one bread.*

**I Corinthians 10:17**



The view that the Lord's Supper can only be taken by church members

- a. PRO* – an attempt to make sure only Christians are taking the Lord's Supper
- b. CON* – disrupts the unity of the universal church
- c. CON* – Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper before the church was formalized

**What About  
Closed Communion?**



The view that any Christian can take the Lord's Supper – members of the local church or not

- a. PRO* – Protects the unity of the church
- b. PRO* – The church is bigger than one local church

**What About  
Open Communion?**



1. Do they understand the meaning of the Lord's Supper and the Christian's responsibility to take it?

**Should My Kids Take the  
Lord's Supper?**



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2. Do you have serious questions about their profession of faith?

**Should My Kids Take the  
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**Should My Kids Take the  
Lord's Supper?**



1. Do they understand the meaning of the Lord's Supper and the Christian's responsibility to take it?
2. Do you have serious questions about their profession of faith?
3. Have they been baptized?
4. Have you prayed about it (James 1:5-6)?

**Should My Kids Take the  
Lord's Supper?**



- I. Who can take the Lord's Supper?
- II. What do the elements represent?

**Three Questions to Answer**



# 1. The bread

a. symbolizes body of Christ and God's provisions

b. *"I have been crucified with Christ. It is no longer I who live, but Christ who lives in me.*

*And the life I now live in the flesh I live by faith in the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me."*

(Galatians 2:20)

**What Do the  
Elements Represent?**



1. The bread

2. The cup

- a. represents the blood of Christ shed for us
- b. a communal cup (Psalm 116:13)
- c. a cup representing the New Covenant (Hebrews 9:13-14, 22)

**What Do the  
Elements Represent?**



*<sup>15</sup> But the free gift is not like the trespass.*

*For if many died through one man's trespass, much more have the grace of God and the free gift by the grace of that one man Jesus Christ abounded for many.*

*<sup>16</sup> And the free gift is not like the result of that one man's sin. For the judgment following one trespass brought condemnation, but the free gift following many trespasses brought justification...*

**Romans 5:15-19**



*17 For if, because of one man's trespass,  
death reigned through that one man,  
much more will those who receive the abundance of grace  
and the free gift of righteousness reign in life through the  
one man Jesus Christ.*

**Romans 5:15-19**



“Forgiveness assumes grace.

If I am injured by you,  
grace lets it go.

I don't sue you. I forgive you.

Grace gives what someone  
doesn't deserve.

That's why *forgiveness* has  
the word '*give*' in it...

**John Piper,  
A Godward Life**



“...*Forgiveness* is not ‘getting even,’ it is giving away the right to get even.”

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A Godward Life**



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- III. Why do we take the Lord's Supper?

**Three Questions to Answer**



1. Transubstantiation - held by the Catholics;  
view that the bread literally changes into Christ's body  
and wine changes into His blood

**Transubstantiation vs.  
Consubstantiation**



1. Transubstantiation – held by the Catholics;  
view that the bread literally changes into Christ's body  
and wine changes into His blood
2. Consubstantiation – held by Martin Luther;  
view that Christ exists in the elements, but the  
elements do not change into parts of Him

## **Transubstantiation vs. Consubstantiation**



	<b>Reformed</b>	<b>Memorial</b>
<b>Supporters</b>	Presbyterian, Reformed churches	Baptist, Mennonite
<b>“Founder”</b>	John Calvin	Huldrych Zwingli
<b>Presence of Christ</b>	Christ not present in elements literally but spiritually when we partake	Christ is not present literally or spiritually
<b>Significance of Lord’s Supper</b>	Gives spiritual nourishing and brings one closer to the presence of Christ	Commemorates the events of His death; reminds us of the benefits of redemption and salvation
<b>Participants</b>	Believers only	Believers only

1. Established by Jesus (Matthew 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-24; Luke 22:19-20)
2. Commanded to be observed repetitively (Matthew 26:29)
3. Proclaims Jesus' death (I Corinthians 11:26)
4. Imparts spiritual benefit to the partaker

**Here's Where We  
Can All Agree**



1. As a memorial

**Why Do We Take  
the Lord's Supper?**



1. As a memorial
2. To preach Christ's return (Matthew 26:29;  
I Corinthians 11:26)

**Why Do We Take  
the Lord's Supper?**



1. As a memorial
2. To preach Christ's return (Matthew 26:29;  
I Corinthians 11:26)
3. To preach the Gospel

**Why Do We Take  
the Lord's Supper?**

