

The Supper Of The Lord: The New Testament, Ecumenical Dialogues, And Faith And Order On Eucharist

John Henry Paul Reumann

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Testament Worsley New Testament Youngs Literal Translation. Search. A.Â During supper, the devil having already put into the heart of Judas Iscariot, the son of Simon, to betray Him, Jesus, knowing that the Father had given all things into His hands, and that He had come forth from God and was going back to God,read more. got up from supper, and laid aside His garments; and taking a towel, He girded.Â You cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of demons; you cannot partake of the table of the Lord and the table of demons. Or do we provoke the Lord to jealousy? We are not stronger than He, are we? 1 Corinthians 11:20-34. The Lord's Supper is prefigured in Hebrew Scripture, our Old Testament of the Bible. For example, Melchizedek, the King of Salem and priest of God Most High, brought out bread and wine to Abram (Genesis 14:18). Abraham was going to offer his beloved son Isaac on Mount Moriah until an angel stopped him, so he found a ram to sacrifice to the Lord (Genesis 22:1-19).Â At the Last Supper, Jesus observed and fulfilled the Old Covenant and transformed the ritual into the New Covenant through the Institution of the Eucharist. Christ then offered himself in sacrifice once on the Cross (Hebrews 7:27). John 19:32-36 notes that the soldiers refrained from breaking the legs of Jesus following his crucifixion and so fulfilled Exodus 12:46 requiring that no bone of the Passover lamb be broken. Celebrating communion is very important because of the depth of meaning behind the elements of communion. It was during the age-old celebration of Passover and on the eve before the crucifixion of the Lord, that Jesus put into place the ordinance of Communion. Communion must be a key component of worship within the church as it causes us to remember the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus Christ.Â Thank you Betty for your comment. You are right that Holy Communion is to be done on the Lord's day and done every Sunday. This is not in the Bible and I would ask that family member where they get the authority to have Holy Communion every day. Many churches do it only once a month or quarterly (ever 4 months which is what we do).

Under a variety of titles (Eucharist from the Greek eucharistia, "thanksgiving"; the Latin mass; the Holy Communion; the Lord's Supper; and the breaking of the bread) it has been the central act of worship ever since the night of the betrayal of Jesus on the Thursday preceding his crucifixion. It was then that the elements of bread and wine were identified with the body and blood. Together with Baptism the greatest importance has been given to the Eucharist, both of which institutions are singled out in the Gospels as dominical (instituted by Christ) in origin, with a special status and rank. A much broader meaning of the Lord's Supper is given by the One Who instituted the New Covenant; Jesus Christ. He tells the disciples to see the cup of the New Covenant as His own blood, which was poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins. "words only harden hearts. The Word of God must cut in order to heal (Heb 4:12) so "After this many of his disciples turned back and no longer walked with him" (John 6:66) and were shut out of the coming Kingdom, the New Jerusalem that will someday come out of heaven (Rev 21:1-4). I love this because He is promising them that the next Lord's Supper or Communion He will have with His disciples (and us) will be when the Father's kingdom is established on earth, which will be for all time (Rev 22).

Eucharist, also known as Holy Communion or Lord's Supper is a sanctioned ceremony of Jesus' Last Supper with his apostles when he presented them bread saying, "This is my body," and wine saying, "This is my blood." The account of the establishment of the Eucharist by Jesus on the evening preceding his Crucifixion is described in four books of the New Testament. The letters of the Apostle Paul and the Acts of the Apostles in the New Testament explain that early Christians believed that this tradition carried a command to maintain the ceremony as a celebration in this life of the blessings of the feast that was to occur in Heaven, the Kingdom of God. Significance of the Eucharist. Dialogue on the sacraments became a priority issue of the Faith and Order movement beginning in 1910 and has continued as one of the more important issues in ecumenical deliberations. Agreements on the sharing of ministers among churches have largely depended upon finding an acceptable common statement on the sacraments. In this context, the Lutherans have played a crucial role as they looked to find common ground with Anglicans on the one hand and Calvinist churches on the other. — John Reumann, *The Supper of the Lord: The New Testament, Ecumenical Dialogues, and Faith and Order on Eucharist* (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1985). *Encyclopedia of Protestantism*. Gordon Melton. In the New Testament, faith takes first of all the form of a movement. It is a concrete step a person takes, that of "coming to Jesus." Perhaps we could even say that before being a "movement towards" it is more fundamentally a thirst, a desire: "If anyone is thirsty, let them come to me and drink, whoever believes in me" (John 7:37). If Saint John parallels "coming to" and "believing in" (cf. Faith is thus concerned in the first place not with specific truths or with promises for the future, nor even with insights into the existence of a transcendent God. It begins by "going towards" the person of Jesus, and this "going" is often motivated by a thirst. Something is already secretly at work in the heart. It is already attracted to.