

**THE LORD'S SUPPER: THE MEANING IN THE MEAL**

1 Corinthians 11:23-26 / Chris Martin / November 13, 2022

A \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (23-24)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (25)

An \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (26)

**THE LORD'S SUPPER: THE MEANING IN THE MEAL**

1 Corinthians 11:23-26 / Chris Martin / November 13, 2022

A \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (23-24)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (25)

An \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (26)

1. Thinking back on this week's sermon, was there anything you heard for the first time or that caught your attention, challenged, or confused you?
2. In the previous passage, it is likely that the Lord's Supper was being taken as a meal. How would participating in Communion as a full meal rather than two brief elements change its impact, positively or negatively?
3. Of all the details that could be included, why might Paul have specifically reminded his readers that Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper "in the night in which He was betrayed" (vs 23)?
4. Jesus instituted a "new covenant" (vs 25). How would you explain the difference between the New Covenant and the Old Covenant to someone who had never heard of it? See verses like Exodus 24:3-8, Hebrews 8:3-12, and Hebrews 9:18-26.
5. What is the bare minimum of elements and actions necessary to complete the act of taking Communion? For example, could any individual grab a Dorito and some Pepsi and say, "Let's eat, God!"?
6. What should Communion look like, ideally, with no constraints of time, money, attitude, etc.?
7. From this passage, what would you say is the essential nature of the elements of Communion? For example, some would say the bread and wine are the actual body and blood of Christ, some that they remain bread and wine but are somehow also body and blood, and others that the bread and wine are symbols. How do you support your view?
8. What second coming of the Lord is referred to in verse 26? See Revelation 19:7-10 and Mathew 26:16-29.
9. Communion is often called the Eucharist, which means, "given thanks" (vs 24). How can you better prepare your heart to give thanks prior to taking Communion?

1. Thinking back on this week's sermon, was there anything you heard for the first time or that caught your attention, challenged, or confused you?
2. In the previous passage, it is likely that the Lord's Supper was being taken as a meal. How would participating in Communion as a full meal rather than two brief elements change its impact, positively or negatively?
3. Of all the details that could be included, why might Paul have specifically reminded his readers that Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper "in the night in which He was betrayed" (vs 23)?
4. Jesus instituted a "new covenant" (vs 25). How would you explain the difference between the New Covenant and the Old Covenant to someone who had never heard of it? See verses like Exodus 24:3-8, Hebrews 8:3-12, and Hebrews 9:18-26.
5. What is the bare minimum of elements and actions necessary to complete the act of taking Communion? For example, could any individual grab a Dorito and some Pepsi and say, "Let's eat, God!"?
6. What should Communion look like, ideally, with no constraints of time, money, attitude, etc.?
7. From this passage, what would you say is the essential nature of the elements of Communion? For example, some would say the bread and wine are the actual body and blood of Christ, some that they remain bread and wine but are somehow also body and blood, and others that the bread and wine are symbols. How do you support your view?
8. What second coming of the Lord is referred to in verse 26? See Revelation 19:7-10 and Mathew 26:16-29.
9. Communion is often called the Eucharist, which means, "given thanks" (vs 24). How can you better prepare your heart to give thanks prior to taking Communion?