

Women's Doctrinal Series

First Baptist Church, Paso Robles

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19 October 2019: Lesson 10--The Lord's Supper

For as often as you eat this bread and drink the cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes.
1 Corinthians 11:26

What is doctrine and why do we care?

- Doctrine is the whole teaching of the Bible on a given subject. It matters because right _____ (*mind*) leads to right _____ (*heart/soul*) which lead to right _____ (*strength*).
- 2 Peter 3:17-18

Assumptions:

- The Bible is:
 - _____: *The authority of Scripture means that all the words in Scripture are God's words in such a way that to disbelieve or disobey any word of Scripture is to disbelieve or disobey God. (Wayne Grudem, Systematic Theology, pg. 73)*
 - _____: *The inerrancy of Scripture means that the Bible always tells the truth, and...it always tells the truth concerning everything it talks about. This definition does not mean that the Bible tells us every fact there is to know about any one subject, but it affirms that what it does say about any subject is true. (Grudem 91)*
 - _____: *The sufficiency of Scripture means that Scripture...contains all the words of God we need for salvation, for trusting him perfectly, and for obeying him perfectly. (Grudem 127)*

The Last Passover, The First Communion:

From the Beginning to the End and from the End to the Beginning

LOOKING BACK

The Passover

12 The Lord said to Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, **2** “This month shall be for you the beginning of months. It shall be the first month of the year for you. **3** Tell all the congregation of Israel that on the tenth day of this month every man shall take a lamb according to their fathers' houses, a lamb for a household. **4** And if the household is too small for a lamb, then he and his nearest neighbor shall take according to the number of persons; according to what each can eat you shall make your count for the lamb. **5** Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male a year old. You may take it from the sheep or from the goats, **6** and you shall keep it until the fourteenth day of this month, when the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill their lambs at twilight.

7 “Then they shall take some of the blood and put it on the two doorposts and the lintel of the houses in which they eat it. **8** They shall eat the flesh that night, roasted on the fire; with unleavened bread and bitter herbs they shall eat it. **9** Do not eat any of it raw or boiled in water, but roasted, its head with its legs and its inner parts. **10** And you shall let none of it remain until the morning; anything that remains until the morning you shall burn. **11** In this manner you shall eat it: with your belt fastened, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand. And you shall eat it in haste. It is the Lord's Passover. **12** For I will pass through the land of Egypt that night, and I will strike all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and on all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgments: I am the Lord. **13** The blood shall be a sign for you, on the houses where you are. And when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and no plague will befall you to destroy you, when I strike the land of Egypt.

14 “This day shall be for you a memorial day, and you shall keep it as a feast to the Lord; throughout your generations, as a statute forever, you shall keep it as a feast.

Exodus 12:1-14 (ESV)

Major Concepts:

1. PENAL SUBSTITUTIONARY ATONEMENT: **The paschal lamb (the lamb sacrificed at Passover) demonstrated two major truths**

- a. Deliverance from judgment requires _____
- b. That death can be the death of a _____
- c. **SUMMARY:**
The message of the Passover is that God _____
through the death of an _____.

2. REQUIREMENTS OF THE PASCHAL (SACRIFICIAL) LAMB:

- a. The lamb was _____
- b. The lamb was _____
- c. The lamb was _____
- d. The lamb was _____

3. REQUIREMENTS OF THE BREAD:

- a. _____
 - i. 15 Seven days you shall eat unleavened bread. On the first day you shall remove leaven out of your houses, for if anyone eats what is leavened, from the first day until the seventh day, that person shall be cut off from Israel...18 In the first month, from the fourteenth day of the month at evening, you shall eat unleavened bread until the twenty-first day of the month at evening. 19 For seven days no leaven is to be found in your houses. If anyone eats what is leavened, that person will be cut off from the congregation of Israel, whether he is a sojourner or a native of the land. 20 You shall eat nothing leavened; in all your dwelling places you shall eat unleavened bread."
(Exodus 12:15, 18-20)

ii. Leaven represented _____

1. 6 Your boasting is not good. Do you not know that a little leaven leavens the whole lump? 7 Cleanse out the old leaven that you may be a new lump, as you really are unleavened. For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed. 8 Let us therefore celebrate the festival, not with the old leaven, the leaven of malice and evil, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.
(1 Corinthians 5:6a, 7-8)

4. FOUR STATEMENTS, FOUR CUPS:

a. Cup #1: The cup of _____

- i. **6** Say therefore to the people of Israel, 'I am the Lord, and **I will bring you out** from under the burdens of the Egyptians...
(Exodus 6:6a)

b. Cup #2: The cup of _____

- i. ...and **I will deliver you** from slavery to them...
(Exodus 6:6b)
- ii. Sometimes called "The Cup of Plagues," in reference to the great acts of judgment, the 10 plagues.

List of the ten plagues

1. Blood
2. Frogs
3. Lice or gnats
4. Flies
5. Livestock
6. Boils
7. Hail
8. Locust
9. Darkness
10. Death of firstborn

c. Cup #3: The cup of _____

- i. ...and **I will redeem you** with an outstretched arm and with great acts of judgment.
(Exodus 6:6c)
- ii. This is the cup we share at The Lord's Supper during communion.

- d. Cup #4: The cup of _____
- i. **7 I will take you** to be my people, and I will be your God (Exodus 6:7a)
 - ii. Sometimes called "The Cup of Acceptance" or "The Cup of Restoration"
5. The Passover was to be celebrated as a _____, kept as a feast to the Lord as a _____.
(See Exodus 12:14)

LOOKING IN

The Passover with the Disciples (The Final Passover)

7 Then came the day of Unleavened Bread, on which the Passover lamb had to be sacrificed. **8** So Jesus sent Peter and John, saying, "Go and prepare the Passover for us, that we may eat it." **9** They said to him, "Where will you have us prepare it?" **10** He said to them, "Behold, when you have entered the city, a man carrying a jar of water will meet you. Follow him into the house that he enters **11** and tell the master of the house, 'The Teacher says to you, Where is the guest room, where I may eat the Passover with my disciples?' **12** And he will show you a large upper room furnished; prepare it there." **13** And they went and found it just as he had told them, and they prepared the Passover.

Institution of the Lord's Supper (The First Communion)

14 And when the hour came, he reclined at table, and the apostles with him. **15** And he said to them, "I have earnestly desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer. **16** For I tell you I will not eat it until it is fulfilled in the kingdom of God." **17** And he took a cup, and when he had given thanks he said, "Take this, and divide it among yourselves. **18** For I tell you that from now on I will not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God comes." **19** And he took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and gave it to them, saying, "This is my body, which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of me." **20** And likewise the cup after they had eaten, saying, "This cup that is poured out for you is the new covenant in my blood."

Luke 22:7-20 (ESV)

This evening, Jesus puts an end to the Old Covenant and the Old Testament and inaugurates the New Covenant and the New Testament. He goes from the last Passover to the first new memorial feast, the Lord's Table. He ends the celebration that looked back to God's delivering power in Egypt and inaugurates a new memorial looking back to the cross and the eternal deliverance far greater accomplished there. He does this by FULFILLING THE PASSOVER IN HIMSELF.

Major Concepts:

1. PENAL SUBSTITUTIONARY ATONEMENT

- a. Jesus had no sin of his own. It was not his own penalty that he bore, but he was a substitute for others, for those who would be joined to him by faith. This we call *penal substitutionary atonement* — Jesus reconciled sinners to God by being their substitute punishment. He absorbed in his person God's righteous wrath against us, because of our sin, that we might be free from sin and its penalty and liberated to enjoy such a person forever.

<https://www.desiringgod.org/interviews/penal-substitutionary-atonement>

- i. **23** for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, **24** and are justified by his grace as a gift, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, **25 whom God put forward as a propitiation by his blood**, to be received by faith. This was to show God's righteousness, because in his divine forbearance he had passed over former sins. **26** It was to show his righteousness at the present time, so that he might be just and the justifier of the one who has faith in Jesus.
(Romans 3:23-26)
 - ii. **21** For our sake **he made him to be sin** who knew no sin, **so that in him we might become** the righteousness of God.
(2 Corinthians 5:21)
- b. The end of the sacrificial system could NOT come through the death of an animal. No animal had ever been able to fully atone for the sin of man. That's why the sacrifices were repeated year after year, symbolizing that God *does* deliver by the death of an innocent substitute, but that no animal was ever fully satisfactory for the covering of sin. The system could only be ended in one way: by the sacrifice of the Lamb of God. The wrath of God was poured out on the Perfect Substitute.

- i. 15 Therefore he is the mediator of a new covenant, so that those who are called may receive the promised eternal inheritance, since a death has occurred that redeems them from the transgressions committed under the first covenant...
22 Indeed, under the law almost everything is purified with blood, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sins.
23 Thus it was necessary for the copies of the heavenly things to be purified with these rites, but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these. 24 For Christ has entered, not into holy places made with hands, which are copies of the true things, but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God on our behalf. 25 Nor was it to offer himself repeatedly, as the high priest enters the holy places every year with blood not his own, 26 for then he would have had to suffer repeatedly since the foundation of the world. But as it is, **he has appeared once for all at the end of the ages to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself.**
(Hebrews 9:15, 22-26)

2. REQUIREMENTS OF THE BREAD:

- a. _____
 - i. **21** For our sake he made him to be sin **who knew no sin**, so that in him we might become the righteousness of God.
(2 Corinthians 5:21)
- b. Jesus identifies His _____ as the true bread
 - i. 33 For the bread of God is he who comes down from heaven and gives life to the world.” 34 They said to him, “Sir, give us this bread always.”

35 Jesus said to them, “I am the bread of life; whoever comes to me shall not hunger, and whoever believes in me shall never thirst.
(John 6:33-35)

3. REQUIREMENTS OF THE PASCHAL (SACRIFICIAL) LAMB:

a. Jesus was _____

- i. 18 For you know that it was not with perishable things such as silver or gold that you were redeemed from the empty way of life handed down to you from your ancestors, 19 but with the precious blood of Christ, a lamb without blemish or defect. 20 **He was chosen before the creation of the world**, but was revealed in these last times for your sake.
(1 Peter 1:18-20)

b. Jesus was _____

- i. 18 For you know that it was not with perishable things such as silver or gold that you were redeemed from the empty way of life handed down to you from your ancestors, 19 but with the precious blood of Christ, **a lamb without blemish or defect**. 20 He was chosen before the creation of the world, but was revealed in these last times for your sake.
(1 Peter 1:18-20)
- ii. 13 For if the blood of goats...sanctify for the purification of the flesh, 14 how much more will the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself **without blemish** to God, purify our conscience from dead works to serve the living God.
(Hebrews 9:13a, 14)

c. Jesus _____

Day	Event	Scripture
Saturday	Arrived at Bethany	Jn 12:1
Sunday	Crowd came to see Jesus	Jn 12:9-11
Monday	Triumphal Entry	Mt 21:1-9; Mk 11:1-10; Lk 19:28-44
Tuesday	Cursed Fig Tree and Cleansed Temple	Mt 21:18-19; Mk 12:-14 Mt 21:12-13; Mk 11:15-17; Lk 19:45-46
Wednesday	Fig Tree withered, Temple Controversy, and Olivet Discourse	Mt 21:20-22; Mk 11:20-26; Mt 21:23-23:39; Mk 11:27-12:44; Lk 20:1-21:4; Mt 24:1-25:46; Mk 13:1-37; Lk 21:5-36
Thursday	Last Supper Betrayed and Arrested, Tried by Annas and Caiaphas	Mt 26:20-30; Mk 14:17-26; Lk 22:14-30; Mt 26:47-56; Mk 14:43-52; Lk 22:47-53; Mt 26:57-75; Mk 14:53-72; Lk 22:54-65; Jn 18:13-27.
Friday	Tried by Sanhedrin, Tried by Pilate and Herod, and Crucified and Buried	Mt 27:1; Mk 15:1; Lk 22:26 Mt 27:2-30; Mk 15:2-19; Lk 23:1-25 Mt 27:31-60; Mk 15:20-46; Lk 23:26-54; Jn 19:16-42
Saturday	Dead in Tomb	
Sunday	Resurrected	Mt 28:1-15; Mk 16:1-8; Lk 24:1-35

d. Jesus was _____

- i. *“According to John Passover was eaten Friday night. John repeatedly says that the Jewish leaders wanted to eliminate Jesus before the Passover meal began (John 18.28; 19.14). According to Jewish regulations, the slaughter of the Passover lambs in the Temple began at 3:00 in the afternoon on the 14th of Nisan and they were to be eaten after nightfall. Now listen to this: On John’s chronology Jesus died on the cross at the very time that the chief priests in the Temple began sacrificing the Passover lambs to God. They did not realize that by instigating Jesus’ crucifixion at the hands of the Romans they were, in effect, offering a sacrifice to God that would for once and for all do away with the animal sacrifices they were offering at the same time. As Paul wrote in I Corinthians 5.7, “For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed.”*

William Craig Lane, *The Triumphal Entry*

4. THE CONTENTS OF THE THIRD CUP:

- a. Cup #3: The cup of _____
 - i. ...and **I will redeem you** with an outstretched arm and with great acts of judgment.
(Exodus 6:6c)
 - ii. 20 And likewise the cup after they had eaten, saying, "This cup that is poured out for you is the new covenant in my blood."
(Luke 22:20)

5. The Lord's Supper was to be celebrated as a _____, kept until _____.

- 1. 23 For I received from the Lord what I also delivered to you, that the Lord Jesus on the night when he was betrayed took bread, 24 and when he had given thanks, he broke it, and said, "This is my body, which is for you. **Do this in remembrance of me.**" 25 In the same way also he took the cup, after supper, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in my blood. **Do this**, as often as you drink it, **in remembrance of me.**" 26 For as often as you eat this bread and drink the cup, you proclaim the Lord's death **until he comes.**

- **Summary:** The _____ and the _____ are _____, chosen by the Lord himself to _____ and _____ his atoning death. The death of Christ _____ the Passover and was thereby _____ and _____ by _____.

LOOKING FORWARD

So Why Learn About Passover?

- 14 And **when the hour came**, he reclined at table, and the apostles with him. 15 And he said to them, “I have earnestly desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer. 16 For I tell you I will not eat it **until it is fulfilled in the kingdom of God.**” (Luke 22:14-16)
- Ezekiel 40-48: Ezekiel tells us that when the Lord returns to rule and reign over the whole earth for 1,000 years, a new temple will be built in Jerusalem.
 - Ezekiel 45:21
 - There will be the reinstatement of a millennial Passover and feast of Unleavened Bread during the millennial reign of Christ. That is the next legitimate Passover.

Until then...

When all the biblical texts are considered, the Lord’s Table is best understood as a memorial celebration that strengthens believers in their walk with Christ because it (1) commemorates Jesus’s substitutionary sacrifice (symbolized by the elements of the bread and the cup); (2) reminds believers of the historical truths of the gospel, including Christ’s incarnation, death, resurrection, and ascension; (3) prompts believers to repent of any known sin; (4) causes them to rejoice in their redemption from sin and in their saving union with Christ; (5) motivates them to continue walking in loving obedience to the Lord; and (6) reminds them to hope in his imminent return.

MacArthur and Mayhue, *Biblical Doctrine*, p.789

***For still the vision awaits its appointed time;
it hastens to the end—it will not lie.
If it seems slow, wait for it;
it will surely come; it will not delay.
(Habakkuk 2:3)***

Communion Hymn: *Behold The Lamb*

Behold the Lamb who bears our sins away,
Slain for us - and we remember
The promise made that all who come in faith
Find forgiveness at the cross.
So we share in this bread of life,
And we drink of His sacrifice
As a sign of our bonds of peace
Around the table of the King.

The body of our Saviour Jesus Christ,
Torn for you - eat and remember
The wounds that heal, the death that brings us life
Paid the price to make us one.
So we share in this bread of life,
And we drink of His sacrifice
As a sign of our bonds of love
Around the table of the King.

The blood that cleanses every stain of sin,
Shed for you - drink and remember
He drained death's cup that all may enter in
To receive the life of God.
So we share in this bread of life,
And we drink of His sacrifice
As a sign of our bonds of grace
Around the table of the King.

And so with thankfulness and faith we rise
To respond, - and to remember
Our call to follow in the steps of Christ
As His body here on earth.
As we share in His suffering
We proclaim Christ will come again!
And we'll join in the feast of heaven
Around the table of the King "

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