

Practical Religion - J.C. Ryle
Chapter 6: Going to the Table (The Lord's Supper)

1. Some background

The Roman Catholic view

- (a) The purpose was _____ of Christ (from about 800 AD)
- (b) The _____ of Jesus were present in the bread and wine (from about 1000)
- (c) _____ was permitted to take the cup of the sacrament (from about 400)
- (d) The sacraments _____ *ex opere operato* (by 1100's)

Wyclif (late-1300's) and Hus (early 1400's) opposed _____ – both were burned at the stake

Luther (1500's) affirmed the “real presence” of Christ's body “_____” the bread.

Calvin (1546)

2. Why was the Lord's Supper ordained?

3. Who ought to be communicants?

- (a) Not simply all _____ persons
- (b) Those living in _____ and determined _____ should not participate – eating unworthily can lead to _____.
- (c) Those who believe they are _____ should not come to the table.
- (d) Who, then should come?

4. What benefit may we expect from participating in the Lord's Supper?

The Supper _____ us, as we consider how _____ sin must be if nothing less than the death of God's own son could make satisfaction for it or redeem us from its guilt.

The Supper _____ us as we consider that our salvation is full, perfect and complete.

The Supper has a _____ effect, in reminding us of our _____ of gratitude to the Lord, binding us to live for Him.

The Supper has a _____ effect as the remembrance encourages glorifying Christ, helping to _____.

5. Why many so-called Christians never come to the Supper

6. Warnings

(a) Do not _____ the Lord's Supper

(b) Do not receive the Lord's Supper _____

(c) Do not make an _____ of the Lord's Supper

(d) Do not attend the Lord's Supper _____

(e) Do not do anything to bring discredit on your _____ as a communicant.

(f) Do not be downcast if you do not feel you are _____ from the Lord's Supper

Next week:

Chapter 7: Love ("Charity" in some of the E-Books)

John 13:34-35

1 Cor 13