

IS THE REFORMATION OVER?

1 Corinthians 11:17-34



Reformation in Worship: **SACRAMENTS**

(An examination of Holy Communion - Rome, Luther, Zwingli, and Calvin all had varying views of the Lord's Table; this lesson will seek to define the various historical positions biblically and theologically.)

WHY THE REFORMATION
STILL MATTERS

Five Hundred Years 1517-2017

The Sacraments



- The word sacrament historically was used for something sacred.
- The Latin term sacramentum was used to translate the New Testament word for mystery.
- In a broad sense all religious rites and ceremonies were called sacraments.
- In time, the term sacrament took on a more precise and narrow meaning.

The Sacraments



A sacrament became defined as a *visible sign* by which God offers His promise of grace in an outward form.

1. Outward signs seal and consist of some visible element such as water, bread, or wine;
2. a definite activity ordained by God in association with the sign;
3. and a redeeming benefit given to the believer.

The Sacraments



The sacraments are real means of grace that convey the promises of God.

- Their power does not reside in the elements themselves, but in God, whose signs they are.
- Nor does their power depend upon the character or the faith of those who administer them, but on the integrity of God.

Roman

Catholic

Humanist



Ad fontes

“back to the sources”

- I. Return to the simplicity & flexibility of the ancient church
- II. The Bible should be in the common language
- III. Preaching should take place on Bible text
- IV. Private Masses should be abandoned
- V. Education of lay church members



**A Means of
Ecclesiastical Harmony**

1539
M. D. XXXIX

ON THE SACRAMENTS

FIRST DECREE & CANONS



The Council of Trent

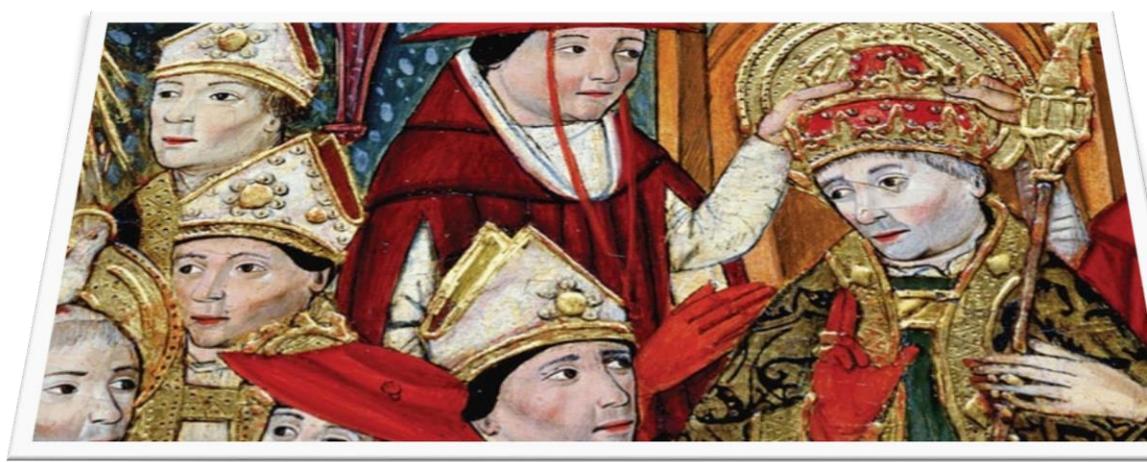
CANON I. -If any one saith, that the sacraments of the New Law were not all instituted by Jesus Christ, our Lord; or, that they are more, or less, than seven, to wit, Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Order, and Matrimony; or even that any one of these seven is not truly and properly a sacrament; let him be anathema.

ON THE SACRAMENTS

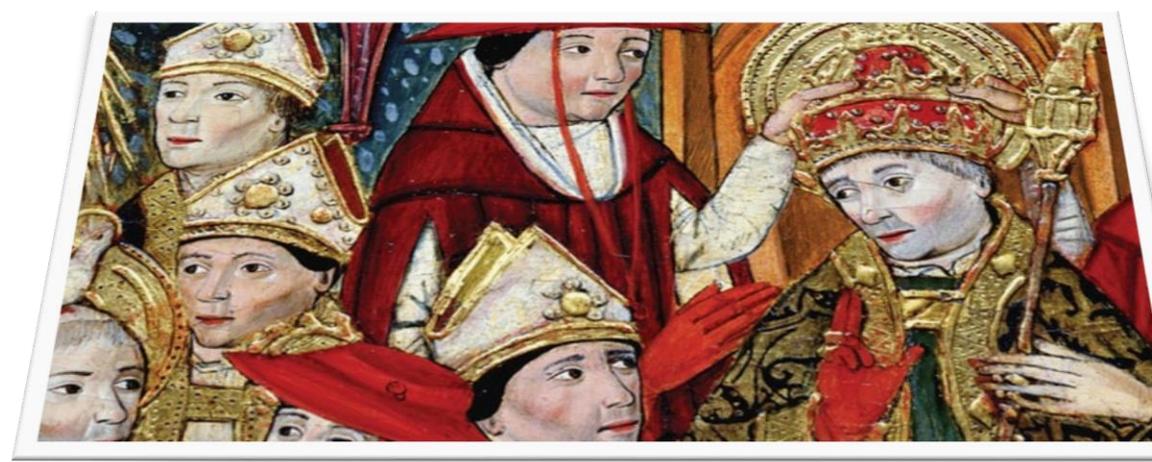
FIRST DECREE & CANONS

The Council of Trent

CANON IV. -If any one saith, that the sacraments of the New Law are not necessary unto salvation, but superfluous; **and that, without them, or without the desire thereof, men obtain of God, through faith alone, the grace of justification;**- though all (the sacraments) are not indeed necessary for every individual; **let him be anathema.**



7 SACRAMENTS



- Baptism
- Confirmation
- Matrimony
- Extreme Unction
- Order
- Penance
- The Eucharist

4-Dimensions of Earth

Stages of Life

Ex Opere Operato
"from the work worked"

3-Dimensions of Heaven

Divine Assistance

Transubstantiation



During the Mass, the bread and wine are miraculously changed into the body and blood of Christ, while still appearing to the senses to be bread and wine.

Using Aristotelian language, *substance* refers to the essence of a thing, while *accidents* refers to its outwardly perceivable qualities.

Before Consecration



After Consecration

Transubstantiation: "This is my body..."

Accidents
(Appearances)

Substance
(Essence)

Accidents
(Appearances)

Substance
(Essence)



Bread



Bread



Bread

**JESUS
CHRIST:**
BODY, BLOOD,
SOUL, DIVINITY



Wine



Wine



Wine



Transubstantiation



Council of Chalcedon (451)

The two natures of Christ, human and divine, are united in such a way as to be **without** mixture, confusion, separation, or division, *each nature retaining its own attributes*.

Transubstantiation requires the empowering of the human nature of Christ with divine attributes in order for His body and blood to be at more than one place at the same time.

Calvin rejected transubstantiation as a violation of the Council of Chalcedon.





The Lord's Supper



1. **Luther** taught that the body and blood of Christ were added *in, under, and through* the elements of bread and wine. **Transubstantiation**
“Frivolous Miracle”
2. **Zwingli** taught the memorial view of the Lord's Supper.
3. **Calvin** denied the physical presence of Christ at the Lord's Supper, but affirmed the real presence of Christ.
4. Jesus' human nature is localized in heaven; His divine nature is omnipresent.



Matt. 26:26-29

1Cor. 10:13-17

1Cor. 11:23-34

The Book of Common Prayer



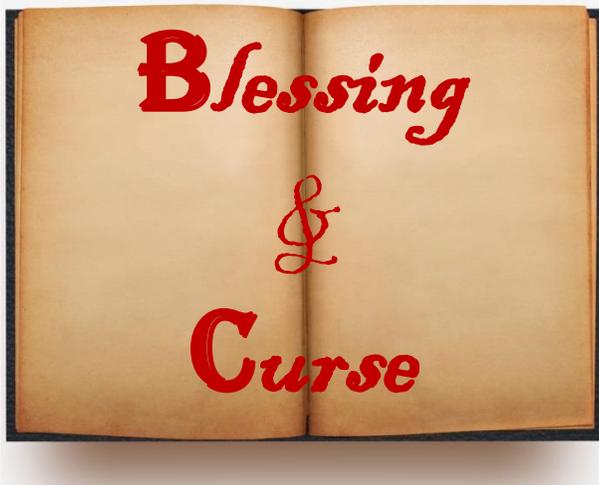
“The body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for thee, preserve thy body unto everlasting life.”

“The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was shed for thee, preserve thy soul unto everlasting life.” (1549)

“Take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for you, and feed on him in your heart by faith, with thanksgiving.” **Thomas Cranmer** (1552)



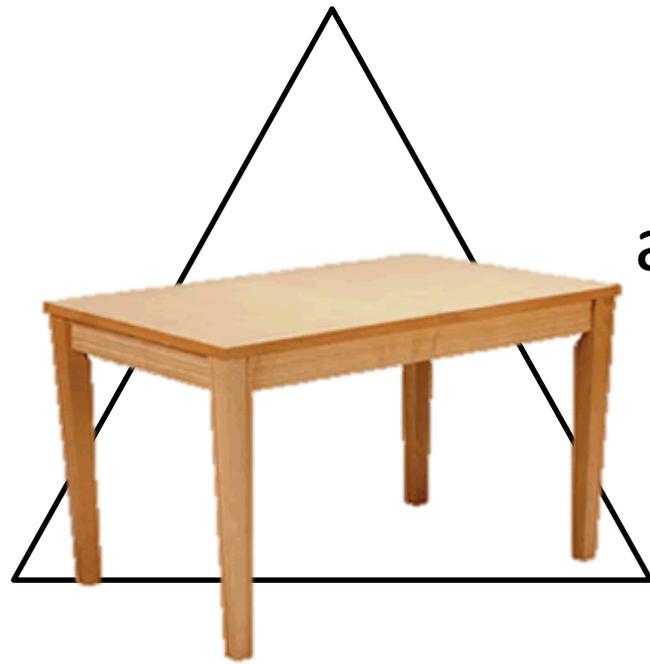
The Lord's Supper



Past

Word Picture

As the preaching of the Word makes the gospel audible, so the sacraments make it visible.



Future

Present

Hoc Est Corpus Meum
"This is My body."

Garden

Glory



The Lord's Supper



Two Sacraments of the Church

Old

- 1. Circumcision
- 2. Passover

- 1. Baptism
- 2. The Lord's Supper

New

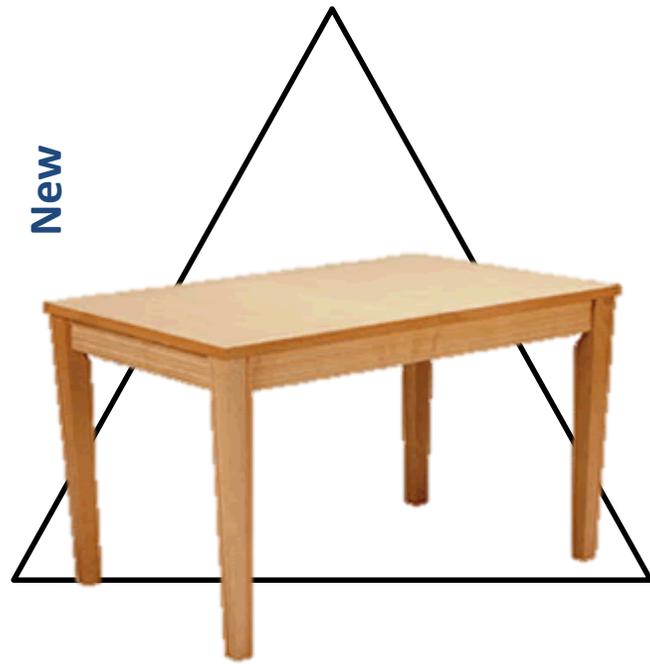
Passover Lamb

1 Cor. 5:7

Past

Future

Present



Garden

Glory



The Lord's Supper



Banquet

Gen. 14:18
 Gen. 43:33-34
 2 Sam. 9:1-13
 Ps. 23:5
 Is. 25:6
 Matt. 22:1-14
 Lk. 14:12-24

Garden

Deut. 14:23, 26
 Ex. 24:11
 1 Cor. 10:16-18

Past

Bread

Ex. 16:4-8
 Num. 11:7
 Deut. 8:1-3*
 Ps. 78:24
 Is. 55:2
 Jn. 6:32, 35, 48

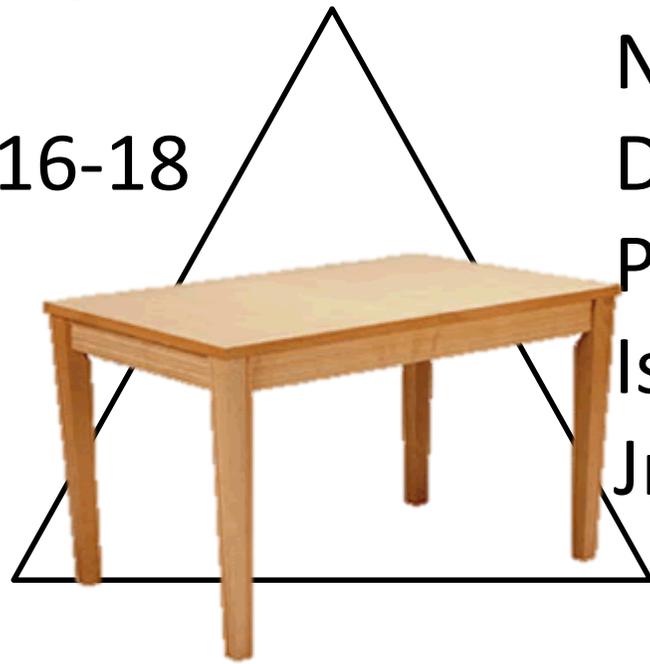
Nourishment

Jn. 6:51-59
 Jesus' Pronouncement (51)
 The Crowd's Perplexity (52)
 Jesus Promises (53-59)

Matt. 4:4*
 Matt. 6:11

Future

Present



Bread & Wine Miracles

Jn. 2:1-11 & Jn. 6:1-14

"Together"

1 Cor. 11:17, 18, 20, 33, 34

Garden

Glory



The Lord's Supper

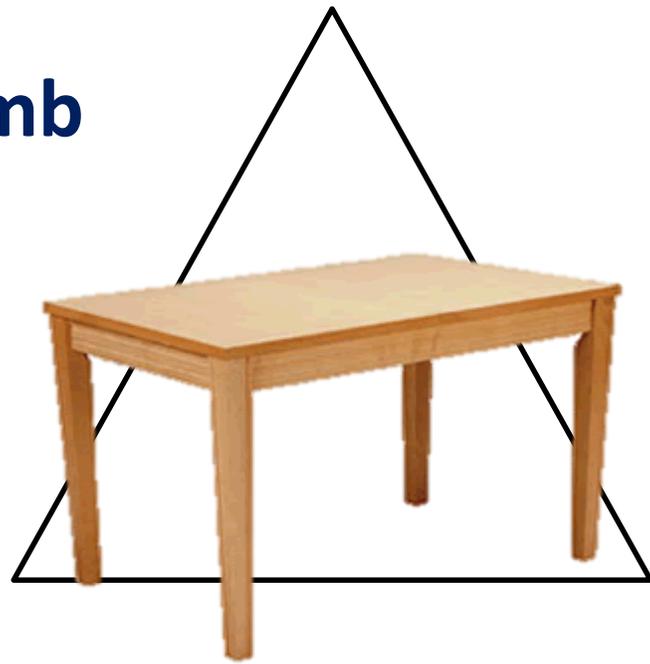


Past

Marriage Feast of the Lamb

Lk. 22:16, 18, 29, 30

Rev. 19:6-9



Future

Present

Garden

Glory

The Sacraments



1. A sacrament is a visible sign of God's promise of grace to believers.
2. The Roman Catholic church includes seven sacraments while most Protestantism has two: Baptism and the Lord's Supper.
3. Sacraments do not automatically convey the things they signify. Their content of the sacraments is received by faith.
4. Sacraments are not empty rituals, but are ordained by Christ.
5. Sacraments are to be connected with the preaching of the Word.

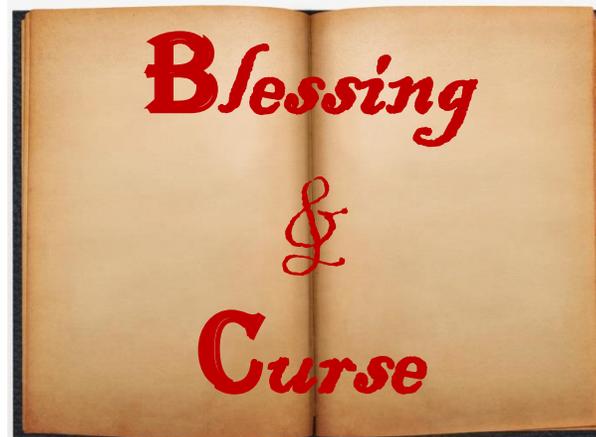
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Reformation in Worship: **SACRAMENTS**

Word Picture As the preaching of the Word makes the gospel audible, so the sacraments make it visible.



Acts 5 Ananias & Sapphira
Lev. 10 Nadab & Abihu
1 Cor. 10:16