

Why Do We Observe the Lord's Supper?
Matthew 26:26–29; Mark 14:22–25; Luke 22:14–23; 1 Corinthians 11:17–34

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Introduction

- Two ordinances.
 - What does the Lord's Supper declare?
- I.** The Full Program of Redemption in the Communion (Matt 26:26–29)
- A.** Communion requires Christ's incarnation.
 - B.** Communion demands Christ's substitutionary sacrifice.
 - C.** Communion indicates Christ's inauguration of the New Covenant.
 - D.** Communion identifies the believer as united to the body of Christ, the Church.
 - E.** Communion demands that we live for one another.
- II.** The Future Kingdom and Christ's Institution of Communion (Matt 26:29; Mark 14:25; Luke 22:16, 18)
- A.** The coming Second Advent of Jesus (1 Corinthians 11:26).
 - B.** The coming Kingdom of Christ on earth.
 - C.** The coming resurrection and glorification of believers.
- III.** The Multiple Messages of the Communion
- A.** Focus on our Savior.
 - B.** Fulfillment of prophetic revelation—divine faithfulness for our future.
 - C.** Forgiveness of our sins—divine grace and mercy.
 - D.** Future glory—our hope.
 - E.** Focus on our union with the body of Christ, the Church.

Conclusion