

Lord's Day 30

Name: _____

This Lord's Day continues to define the Lord's Supper, especially setting forth what it is *not*, and who properly may partake. It also begins to speak of discipline.

A. Question and Answer 80 is sometimes criticized for speaking so sharply against the Mass. The question is not whether the language is sharp; it is. But the question is: Is the Mass idolatry? If so, then it is surely accursed of God!

1. What church has the Mass? _____ It would be interesting if you could find out when the Mass originated. _____

2. We do well to get the Mass clearly before our minds. There are really two parts to the Mass, the Mass proper and communion. The Roman Catholic Church teaches that the Mass is a visible sacrifice which continues the sacrifice of Christ on the cross until the end of time. Pope Pius IV said, "I profess that in the Mass is offered to God a true, proper, propitiatory sacrifice for the living and the dead." The Council of Trent declared: "The sacrifice in the Mass is identical with the sacrifice of the Cross." A Roman Catholic has written, "The Mass with its colorful vestments and vivid ceremonies is a dramatic re-enactment in an unbloody manner of the sacrifice of Christ on Calvary." Rome teaches, therefore, that the Mass is a continuation of the sacrifice of Christ on the cross, that it is really a re-crucifixion of Jesus over and over, and that it is just as powerful to take away sin as was the sacrifice at Calvary. When the priest places the bread and wine on the altar, they become, in their view, the real body and blood of Christ; the placing of these on the altar is the offering up of Christ again. Then these are eaten by members of the congregation in the Eucharist or communion. And the elements are worshiped!

3. Show how the Mass *is* an accursed idolatry. _____

4. We must see what a dreadful perversion the Mass is. The answer compares the Lord's Supper with the Mass on three points.

a. The Lord's Supper testifies to us that we have a full pardon for all of our sins by the one sacrifice of Christ which He has once accomplished; the Mass teaches _____

b. The Lord's Supper teaches us that we, by the Holy Ghost, are ingrafted into Christ, who, according to His human nature, is not now on earth but in heaven; the Mass teaches that _____

c. The Holy Supper teaches us that Christ will be worshiped in heaven at the right hand of the Father; the Mass teaches that _____

B. Question and Answer 81 deals with the matter of proper partakers of Communion.

1. Key words in this answer are *sorrowful*, *trust*, and *desire*. Give three statements from Answer 81, showing who is a proper partaker:

a. _____ b. _____

2. What is a hypocrite? _____

3. How does one who “turns not to God with sincere heart” differ from a hypocrite?

4. What is the result for those who partake, but ought not partake? _____

5. In our churches, preparatory sermons are preached before each celebration of Communion.

a. Why? _____

b. According to the Lord’s Supper Form, true examination consists of:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

c. Quote I Corinthians 11:28: “_____”

_____”

C. Question and Answer 82 has to do with keeping some people away from the table of the Lord.

1. Who are kept away? Those who declare themselves to be _____ and

_____.

2. Would a person who refuses to confess his faith publicly be “declaring that he is an unbeliever?” _____

3. What are the two results of having open Communion, or allowing anyone to come to the table?

a. _____ b. _____

4. It is the duty of the Christian church to exclude improper partakers.

a. Who, in the church, would be called upon to bar someone from the table of the Lord?

_____ b. By what
