

The Bread and the Cup

Text: Mark 14:22-25

Introduction:

1. The Lord's Supper
2. The bread represents His body.
3. The fruit of the vine represents His blood.

I. The Bread

- A. He took it.
 1. The authority of Jesus
 2. The incarnation of Jesus (Philippians 2:7)
 3. The sacrifice of Jesus (Hebrews 2:9, 14)
- B. He blessed.
 1. "To consecrate a thing with solemn prayers; to ask God's blessing on a thing"
 2. He blessed His physical body with a sinless life (1 Peter 2:21-22).
 3. Thus, He is the only sacrifice for sin.
- C. He broke it.
 1. The breaking of bread means fellowship and communion.
 2. However, He also willingly gave His physical body (John 10:18).
- D. He gave it.
 1. They shared in a common meal.
 2. They would also share in salvation.
 3. Jesus gave His physical body in our place, that we might be saved (1 Cor. 11:24).

II. The Cup

- A. He took it.
 1. The cup contained the fruit of the vine, symbolizing His blood.
 2. He also took the cup of submission, suffering, and sorrow (Matthew 26:39).
 3. He tasted death for every man (Hebrews 2:9).
- B. He gave thanks.
 1. He was thankful for the cup that symbolized His own agony and death!
 2. This is grace.
 3. This is love.
- C. He gave it to them.
 1. This was after He had supped (1 Corinthians 11:25).
 2. After He shed His blood, it became available to all – for the forgiveness of sins!
 3. Imagine refusing the cup! Imagine refusing His blood!
- D. They all drank of it.
 1. They desired fellowship and communion with Jesus.
 2. They also became partakers of His suffering (Philippians 3:10; Mark 10:38-39).
 3. Those who suffer with Him will be saved with Him (Romans 8:17; 1 Peter 4:13).

Conclusion:

1. In the Lord's Supper, we do not remember Jesus as a Teacher or Example.
2. Instead, we remember and honor Him as a sacrifice!
3. "For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till he come" (1 Corinthians 11:26).

