

# The Ordinances of Baptism & the Lord's Supper

## Study Questions:

### I. The Ordinance of Water Baptism.

A. The picture of water baptism. Water Baptism is based upon a " \_\_\_\_\_ " baptism discussed in Romans Chapter 6:1-11.

1. It is a picture of what happened to \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Baptism pictures what happens to the \_\_\_\_\_ as he is joined unto Jesus by faith.

3. Baptism is also a picture of what happens to the \_\_\_\_\_ body.

B. It is the sign of the New \_\_\_\_\_. It is a picture of what has taken place inwardly.

C. Who should be baptized?

1. Only true \_\_\_\_\_ (old enough to make a faith commitment) were immersed. (Acts 8:36-38).

2. Baptism is based upon repentance toward God and \_\_\_\_\_ toward Jesus. (Acts 2:38, Acts 20:21).

3. Baptism demonstrates that your sins \_\_\_\_\_ washed away. (Acts 2:38).

D. Why be baptized?

1. Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ all Believers to be immersed. (Matthew 28:19).

2. Peter, the apostle, \_\_\_\_\_ that one should be baptized. (Acts 2:38).

3. Paul, the apostle, \_\_\_\_\_ it. (Acts 19:4-5).

4. All true Believers (those who had made a \_\_\_\_\_ to Jesus as Lord) submitted themselves to be baptized. (Acts 2:41).

5. Baptism is the means of a \_\_\_\_\_ unto to the local body of Believers. (Acts 2:41).

6. Baptism, as an act of \_\_\_\_\_, may be one requirement to receive the fullness of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 5:32).

7. Jesus, our example, was \_\_\_\_\_. (Matthew 3:15-17).

8. Baptism, is a public \_\_\_\_\_ to others of the work of Jesus in the life of the Believer.

9. Baptism helps in the saving of the soul of the Believer (helps establish in the mind will, and emotions of the Believer the truth of what has already occurred in the spirit-man). NOTE: Water baptism in no way saves the \_\_\_\_\_ of the individual or gives eternal life. (I Peter 3:21).

10. Water baptism is a part of the initiation and \_\_\_\_\_ of the Believer into ministry. (Luke 4:18-19).

E. What is the appropriate mode for Baptism?

The English word "Baptism" is \_\_\_\_\_ a direct translation from Scripture. Early church leaders took the Greek letters from a Greek word "baptisma" and took the English equivalent (baptisma) to those letters and came up with the word baptism. The Church at the time the English translation could not legitimately use the proper translation because the Church was not practicing immersion.

1. John used the \_\_\_\_\_ River (not a bowl of water). (Matthew 3:6).

2. After Jesus was \_\_\_\_\_. (Mark 1:10).

3. When the eunuch was \_\_\_\_\_. (Acts 8:38).

4. Immersion is a picture of the individual's \_\_\_\_\_ with Jesus. (Romans 6:3, Colossians 2:12).

5. The basic meaning behind the word is "to immerse", "dip", or "plunge under." The term "baptisma" was commonly used in the \_\_\_\_\_ of garments.

II. Ordinance of the Lord's Supper or Communion.

A. Terms.

1. The Lord's Supper. "When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper" (I Corinthians 11:20).

2. \_\_\_\_\_. "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?" (I Corinthians 10:16).

## B. Origin

The first \_\_\_\_\_ is found in Genesis when God killed a lamb, shedding the blood, to make garments to cover the nakedness of Adam and Eve. (Genesis 3:21).

## C. Passover. (Exodus 12:1-15).

"Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year: ye shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats: And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening. And they shall take of the \_\_\_\_\_, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it. And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened \_\_\_\_\_; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it" (Exodus 12:5-8).

## D. Traditional.

Three times a year the Jews were to travel to \_\_\_\_\_ to observe the seven feasts. (Exodus 23:17-18). (1). Unleavened Bread, Passover, First Fruits. (2). Pentecost. (3). Trumpets, Atonement, Tabernacles. "Now the feast of unleavened bread drew nigh, which is called the \_\_\_\_\_" (Luke 22:1).

## E. Jesus observed the Passover.

"And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said, Take, eat; this is my body. And he took the \_\_\_\_\_, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it; For this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins" (Matthew 26:26-28).

## F. Jesus is our Passover.

Jesus is the lamb without \_\_\_\_\_ or blemish. (John 1:29, I Peter 1:19). " .... For even Christ our \_\_\_\_\_ is sacrificed for us" (I Corinthians 5:7).

## G. Elements.

1. The Bread: The bread is \_\_\_\_\_ bread as used in the passover. It was cooked on a hot grill. It was striped and pierced. It \_\_\_\_\_ the broken body of Christ. (John 6:51, Hebrews 10:19-20).

2. The Fruit of the Vine: The grape juice REPRESENTS the \_\_\_\_\_ of Jesus which was shed for the remission of sins.

"Butter of kine, and milk of sheep, with fat of lambs, and rams of the breed of Bashan, and goats, with the fat of kidneys of wheat; and thou didst drink the pure blood of the grape." (Deuteronomy 32:14).

"Ye have not eaten bread, neither have ye drunk wine or strong drink: that ye might know that I am the LORD your God" (Deuteronomy 29:6). (During the observance of Passover for forty years in the wilderness).

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak" (Romans 14:21).

3. Note: The Greek word that is often translated "wine" does, itself not distinguish between grape juice and fermented wine. The context or \_\_\_\_\_ connected to the word give a distinction. "Neither do men put new wine into old bottles: else the bottles break, and the wine runneth out, and the bottles perish: but they put \_\_\_\_\_ wine into new bottles, and both are preserved" (Matthew 9:17). The word "new" is added to distinguish grape juice from fermented wine.

## H. Paul's Instructions. (I Corinthians 11:23-30).

1. Who gave Paul his instructions concerning this ordinance? \_\_\_\_\_.

2. When were the instructions first given by the Lord? \_\_\_\_\_.

3. What are we to remember through the observance? \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Does the Scripture tell us how often we should observe the ordinance? \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Some may become \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and even die by judging others who are part of the body of Christ as not being part of the body of Christ.

### I. Benefits for Observing:

1. It reminds us of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the death of the Lord.
2. It calls us to self \_\_\_\_\_. (I Corinthians 5:7-8).
3. It calls us into the \_\_\_\_\_ of fellowship with Jesus and with other Believers.
4. It reminds us of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ's return.
5. It may open the door to receive \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Sacrament or Ordinance.

The word "sacrament" comes from the Latin sacramentum, which in the classical period of the language was used in two chief senses: (1) as a \_\_\_\_\_ term to denote the sum of money deposited by two parties to a suit which was forfeited by the loser and appropriated to sacred uses; (2) as \_\_\_\_\_ term to designate the oath of obedience taken by newly enlisted soldiers. It is generally understood as something you do in order to receive a grace of God. This does not fit water baptism or the Lord's Supper. Grace is not \_\_\_\_\_!

An "ordinance" is a rule established by an authority. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power. In this sense, it is often used in the Scriptures. The term "ordinance" better fits both water baptism and the Lord's supper. We are \_\_\_\_\_ to observe both ordinances.

### Scriptures:

Romans 6:1-11	Colossians 2:10-15	Acts 8:36-38	Acts 2:38
Acts 20:21	Acts 2:38	Matthew 28:19	Acts 19:4-5
Acts 2:41	Acts 5:32	Matthew 3:15-17	I Peter 3:21
Luke 4:18-19	Matthew 3:6	Mark 1:10	Acts 8:38
Romans 6:3	Colossians 2:12	I Corinthians 11:20	I Corinthians 10:16
I John 1:3	Genesis 3:21	Hebrews 9:22	Exodus 12:1-15
Exodus 23:17-18	Luke 22:1	Luke 18:31	Matthew 26:26-28
John 1:29	I Peter 1:19	I Corinthians 5:7	John 6:51
Hebrews 10:19-20	Deuteronomy 32:14	Deuteronomy 29:6	Romans 14:21
Matthew 9:17	I Corinthians 5:7-8	I Corinthians 11:23-30	

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