

Liturgy: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

Session 4

The Table Fellowship of Jesus and Structures of Word and Sacrament

1. Table Fellowship:

- a. How would you describe the meaning of each term?
 - i. Table has something to do with _____.
 - ii. Fellowship has something to do with _____.
- b. People who have something in _____ expressed that at a _____, by eating a _____ together. It began with _____ or table _____; then those who were gathered together celebrated their intimacy with each other by having a _____ together.
- c. What does it include for people in our own day, especially at special times of family or holiday gatherings? _____

2. What was the *most significant* yearly table fellowship for Israel in our Lord's day? _____

- a. The people of Israel were in _____ in the land of _____; however, with great power, God brought them out, led them to Mount Sinai, where _____ received the _____, and eventually led them into the _____ land. And how did God work His great deliverance? Through the _____ of a _____, which was put on the doorframes of their _____ so that the angel of _____ would _____ them.
- b. This once-a-year celebration was a _____ meal; they gathered _____ in order to remember and _____ their freedom from _____ (Exodus 12:17).

3. These are the details of the *once-a-year* Passover Meal:

- a. **Blessing over the Day (Feast of Unleavened Bread)** – A blessing to _____ for the day.
- b. **Blessings over the Cup I** – In a sense the host was _____ God for this wonderful drink.
 - i. **Food** – what did each food symbolize?
 1. **Bitter Herbs:** _____
 2. **Unleavened Bread:** _____
 3. **Passover Lamb:** _____
- c. **Midrash (explanation/interpretation of the food)**
- d. **Haggadah (narration of the Exodus)** – Usually spoken from _____ by the father.
- e. **Blessing over the Cup II (Cup of Redemption)** – A blessing to God for His wonderful deliverance, which was being _____ and _____ at this meal.
- f. **Blessing over the Bread** – Even as we ask God to bless our _____ today before we eat.
 - i. **The Breaking of the Bread** – This was the _____ of the meal.
 1. **Meal** – The food would now be _____.
- g. **Blessing over the Cup III (Cup of Blessing)** – A blessing to God for this meal of remembrance of His salvation by which He powerfully showed the Israelites His activity among them as _____.
- h. **Grace after the Meal** – Seems to be included with the Cup of Blessing.

4. Frequency and desire:

- a. How often was the Passover meal celebrated? _____
- b. How often did most Jews make it to Jerusalem to celebrate the meal there? _____
- c. How often and on what day did the synagogue liturgy take place? _____
- d. Did most Jews try to attend synagogue worship every week? Y N

5. These are the details of the *weekly* Passover Meal, which was celebrated every _____ night:
 - a. Blessing over the Day
 - b. Blessing over Cup I
 - c. Blessing over Bread
 - i. The Breaking of Bread
 - d. Meal
 - e. Blessing over Cup II
 - f. Grace after the Meal

6. The Sabbath Seder was a mini _____ service, shrunk down and offered every week in the family in order to remind the people of the Passover lamb – the Lamb of _____ who was going to be slain for their _____.

7. During Jesus' ministry His practice was to engage in table _____ on Friday evening with the people who had invited Him to speak during the _____ worship on the following morning. Those gatherings had three key elements: T _____, the _____ itself, and the real _____ of Christ.

8. During what occasion did Jesus institute the Lord's Supper? _____
 As Jesus interpreted that meal, He did so in terms of Himself:
 - a. I am the _____.
 - b. This bread, take, eat, this is My _____.
 - c. This wine, take, drink, this is the new covenant in My _____.

9. When Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper, in what two ways was He present?
 - a. _____ - as you and I are now present together.
 - b. _____ - in the bread and in the wine.

10. What were the two fundamental parts of table fellowship?

11. What did those two parts become known as in the liturgy?

12. What is the liturgy? _____ fellowship with _____, in which our Lord is present in the teaching of His word and in the celebration of His meal.

13. What does it mean to *cut* a covenant? _____

14. For an example of a covenant being made between God and Abraham, read Genesis 15:7-18.
 - a. What did it mean when someone passed between the two halves of an animal? _____

 - b. Since the animals were not left to rot, what was included with the making of a covenant? _____

15. From Jewish origins of worship, we should see how our liturgy today is a coming together to hear God's _____ and receive God's _____ – a foretaste of what we will be doing for all _____.

16. Since table fellowship is so central to the Church's worship, what are your thoughts about how frequently we celebrate the Lord's Supper? _____