

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

5/17/2026 PM

I. QUESTION #1: WHAT IS THE EUCHARIST?

A. The Catholic Church teaches a doctrine known as “The Eucharist.”

1. It is really a series of doctrines that are associated with the Lord’s Supper.
2. The term “Eucharist” means “to give thanks.” It is a form of the Greek word translated “had given thanks” in **Mark 14:23**.

B. Catholics believe that the bread and the fruit of the vine become the literal body and blood of Christ during this part of their Mass.

1. One of their proof-texts is Mark 14:22-24.
 - 1) In this passage of Scripture, Jesus instituted the Lord’s Supper.
 - 2) When He gave the disciples the bread, He said: “Take, eat: This is my body” (**Mark 14:22**). When He gave them the cup, He said: “This is my blood of the new testament...” (**Mark 14:20**).
2. The Catholics do not believe Jesus was using figurative language. They take His words literally.

C. Three points need to be made in answer to this doctrine.

1. First, when Jesus first spoke these words, He was present with the disciples. Did the apostles really think that the bread and fruit of the vine were the literal body and blood of Christ that day? We think not!
2. Second, the words of Jesus are a figure of speech called a metaphor. A metaphor is a very strong comparison.
 - 3) In a metaphor, one thing is said to be another. An example is found in **Luke 13:32**. In reference to Herod, Jesus said: “Go ye, and tell that fox...” Herod was not a literal fox. He did possess some of the traits of a fox.
 - 4) In like manner, the bread and fruit of the vine represent the body and blood of Jesus Christ.
3. Third, if the elements of the Lord’s Supper become the literal body and blood of Christ, then Christians would be encouraged to practice a form of cannibalism in their worship services. If not, why not? This is a practice that is forbidden to God’s children (**Acts 15:20**).

II. QUESTION #2: HOW DO WE EXPLAIN THE PERPETUAL COVENANT IN EXODUS 31:16?

A. **Exodus 31:16** “Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the sabbath, to observe the sabbath throughout their generations, for a perpetual covenant.”

B. Some use this passage to show that the Sabbath and the Old Law were to continue.

C. Define:

1. Perpetual: always, lasting, long time continuing.
2. Covenant: constitution, ordinance, agreement.

D. There were other perpetual things.

1. **Exodus 30:8** “And when Aaron lighteth the lamps at even, he shall burn incense upon it, a perpetual incense before the LORD throughout your generations.”
2. **Exodus 29:42** “This shall be a continual burnt offering throughout your generations at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the LORD: where I will meet you, to speak there unto thee.”

3. **Ezekiel 46:14** “And thou shalt prepare a meat offering for it every morning, the sixth part of an ephah, and the third part of an hin of oil, to temper with the fine flour; a meat offering continually by a perpetual ordinance unto the LORD.”
4. These were “perpetual signs” between God and Israel, but when Israel ended, all of these ended as well (**Amos 8:2-11**).

E. The old covenant was to last throughout Israel’s status as God's chosen people.

1. Christ’s death ushered in an entirely new system (**Colossians 2:14**).
2. The new law was for all men (**Romans 1:16; Luke 24:47**).

III. APPEAL:

A.