# Communion (Last Supper / Eucharist)

Jesus said: I am the bread of life. All who come to me shall not hunger, and all who believe in me shall not thirst.

With Christians around the world and throughout the centuries, we gather around and partake of these symbols of Christ's sacrifice – the bread and wine — simple elements that speak of nourishment and transformation.

We remember on the night when Jesus and the disciples had their last meal together, Jesus took the bread, gave thanks, and gave it to the disciples, saying "This is my body, which is broken given for you.

Take and eat it, and as often as you do, remember me."

# **Prayer for Blessing of Bread and Thanks:**

[Didache] We thank You, Father, for the life and knowledge which You made known to us through Your Son Jesus; glory to You for ever and ever.

O Lord, please bless this bread to our use. Let it represent, to us, Your body, given for us.

(As this broken bread was being scattered upon the mountains and being gathered together it became one, so may Your Church be gathered together from the ends of the earth into Your kingdom; for Yours (Thine) is the glory and the power through Jesus Christ for ever and ever.)

We thank you... Amen.

# [Distribution of the bread.]

In this symbol of the broken bread, which represents Jesus' body given to be bruised and crucified, crucified on our behalf to pay for our sins; and which represents our bondage, His sacrifice, and our freedom; we participate in the life of Christ and dedicate ourselves to being his disciples.

Jesus said, 'Do this in remembrance of me.' Let us eat together.

# Let us pray.

Dear God, thank you that your love is constant and unfailing.

We ask you to bless this bread and this cup. Through this meal, make us the body of Christ, both in our thoughts and our actions. Amen. Test for Worthiness:

1 Corinthians 11:27-31

Are you a Christian? Romans 10:9 (Matthew 6:14-15) Communion:

Luke 22: 14-20 (7-23) Mark 14:22-26 (12-26)

Matthew 26:26-30 (17-30)

1 Corinthians 11: 23-25 (10:16-21; 11:16-34)

Didache

Prayer: "Our Father ... "

Matthew 6: 7-13 (and also discuss v. 14-15)

In the same way he took the cup,

and after giving thanks

he gave it to the disciples, saying:

"Drink this, all of you.

This cup is the new covenant,

poured out for you and for many

Do this, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of me.

## **Prayer for Blessing of Wine and Thanks:**

[Didache] We give You thanks, Father, for the holy vine of Your son David, which You made known to us through Your Son Jesus; glory to You for ever and ever.

O Lord, please bless this wine to our use. Let it represent, to us, Your blood, shed for us.

We thank you... Amen.

## [Distribution of the wine.]

In the symbol of the cup of wine, which represents the new covenant and Jesus' blood shed for us, we participate in the new life Christ brings.

Jesus said, 'Do this in remembrance of me.' Let us drink together."

Let us pray. We give thanks, loving God,

that you have refreshed us at your table.

Strengthen our faith;

increase our love for one another.

As we have been fed by the seed that became grain, and then became bread, may we go out into the community to plant transformative seeds of faith, hope and love. Amen.

From Didache ["dee-da-ka"] (Section 10) [edited] Closing Suggested Prayer:

We give You thanks, Holy Father, for Your holy name, which You have made to tabernacle/dwell in our hearts, and for the knowledge and faith and immortality, which You have made known to us through Your Son Jesus; (Thine/Yours is the glory) to You be glory for ever (and ever). You, Almighty/All-Powerful Master, have created all things for Your name's sake, and gave food and drink to people for enjoyment, that they might render thanks to You; but you graciously bestowed upon us spiritual food and drink and eternal life through Your Son.

Before all things/Above all, we give You thanks that You are powerful; (Thine/Yours is the glory) to You be glory for ever (and ever).

Remember, Lord, Your Church to deliver it/her from all evil and to perfect it in Your love; and *gather it/her together from the four winds* — Church which has been sanctified — into Your kingdom which You have prepared for it; Thine/Yours is the power and glory for ever (and ever).

Come, grace, and let this world pass away. Hosanna to the God of David. If anyone is holy, let him come; if anyone is not, he must repent. MaranAtha. ["O Lord Come" or "Our Lord Continues to Come."] Amen.

# Version #2

We give You thanks, Holy Father, for Your holy name, which You have made to dwell in our hearts, and for the knowledge and faith and immortality, which You have made known to us through Your Son Jesus; glory to You for ever and ever.

You, All-Powerful Master, have created all things for Your name's sake, and gave food and drink to people for enjoyment, that they might render thanks to You; but you graciously bestowed upon us spiritual food and drink and eternal life through Your Son.

Before all things, we give You thanks that You are powerful; glory to You for ever and ever.

Remember, Lord, Your Church to deliver her from all evil and to perfect it in Your love; and *gather her together from the four winds* — Your Church which has been sanctified — into Your kingdom which You have prepared for it; Yours is the power and glory for ever and ever.

Come, grace, and let this world pass away. Hosanna to the God of David. If anyone is holy, let him come; if anyone is not, he must repent. MaranAtha. Amen.

#### 1 Corinthians 11:23-26:

The Lord Jesus, on the night he was betrayed, took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and said, "This is my body, which is [broken (in KJV)] for you; do this in remembrance of me." In the same way, after supper he took the cup, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in my blood; do this, whenever you drink it, in remembrance of me." For whenever you eat this break and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes. [Source: NIV]

#### Luke 22:13-20

- [13] So they went and found it [i.e, the Upper Room large, furnished, upstairs room] just as He had told them, and they prepared the Passover.
- [14] When the hour came, He reclined at the table, and the apostles with Him.
- [15] Then He said to them, "I have fervently desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer.
- [16] For I tell you, I will not eat it again until it is fulfilled in the kingdom of God."
- [17] Then He took a cup, and after giving thanks, He said, "Take this and share it among yourselves.
- [18] For I tell you, from now on I will not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God comes."
- [19] And He took bread, gave thanks, broke it, gave it to them, and said, "This is My body, which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of Me."
- [20] In the same way He also took the cup after supper and said, "This cup is the new covenant established by My blood; it is shed for you.
- [21] But look, the hand of the one betraying Me is at the table with Me! [22] For the Son of Man will go away as it has been determined, but woe to that man by whom He is betrayed! "[23] So they began to argue among themselves which of them it could be who was going to do this thing. [source: HCSB]

# Mark 14:22-26 (12-26)

- [12] Now on the first day of the feast of Unleavened Bread, when the Passover lamb is sacrificed, Jesus' disciples said to him, "Where do you want us to prepare for you to eat the Passover?"
- [13] He sent two of his disciples and told them, "Go into the city, and a man carrying a jar of water will meet you. Follow him.
- [14] Wherever he enters, tell the owner of the house, 'The Teacher says, "Where is my guest room where I may eat the Passover with my disciples?"
- [15] He will show you a large room upstairs, furnished and ready. Make preparations for us there."
- [16] So the disciples left, went into the city, and found things just as he had told them, and they prepared the Passover.
- [17] Then, when it was evening, he came to the house with the twelve.
- [18] While they were at the table eating, Jesus said, "I tell you the truth, one of you eating with me will betray me."
- [19] They were distressed, and one by one said to him, "Surely not I?"
- [20] He said to them, "It is one of the twelve, one who dips his hand with me into the bowl.
- [21] For the Son of Man will go as it is written about him, but woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! It would be better for him if he had never been born.
- [22] While they were eating, he took bread, and after giving thanks he broke it, gave it to them, and said, "Take it. This is my body."
- [23] And after taking the cup and giving thanks, he gave it to them, and they all drank from it.
- [24] He said to them, "This is my blood, the blood of the covenant, that is poured out for many.
- [25] I tell you the truth, I will no longer drink of the fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new in the kingdom of God."
- [26] After singing a hymn, they went out to the Mount of Olives.

#### Matthew 28: 17-30

- [17] Now on the first day of the feast of Unleavened Bread the disciples came to Jesus and said, "Where do you want us to prepare for you to eat the Passover?"
- [18] He said, "Go into the city to a certain man and tell him, 'The Teacher says, "My time is near. I will observe the Passover with my disciples at your house.""
- [19] So the disciples did as Jesus had instructed them, and they prepared the Passover. [20] When it was evening, he took his place at the table with the twelve.
- [21] And while they were eating he said, "I tell you the truth, one of you will betray me."
- [22] They became greatly distressed and each one began to say to him, "Surely not I, Lord?"
- [23] He answered, "The one who has dipped his hand into the bowl with me will betray me.
- [24] The Son of Man will go as it is written about him, but woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! It would be better for him if he had never been born."
- [25] Then Judas, the one who would betray him, said, "Surely not I, Rabbi?" Jesus replied, "You have said it yourself.
- [26] While they were eating, Jesus took bread, and after giving thanks he broke it, gave it to his disciples, and said, "Take, eat, this is my body."
- [27] And after taking the cup and giving thanks, he gave it to them, saying, "Drink from it, all of you,
- [28] for this is my blood, the blood of the covenant, that is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins.
- [29] I tell you, from now on I will not drink of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom."
- [30] After singing a hymn, they went out to the Mount of Olives.

## John 13

- [13:1] Just before the Passover feast, Jesus knew that his time1 had come to depart from this world to the Father. Having loved his own who were in the world, he now loved them to the very end.
- [2] The evening meal was in progress, and the devil had already put into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, that he should betray Jesus.
- [3] Because Jesus knew that the Father had handed all things over to him, and that he had come from God and was going back to God,
- [4] he got up from the meal, removed his outer clothes, took a towel and tied it around himself.
- [5] He poured water into the washbasin and began to wash the disciples' feet and to dry them with the towel he had wrapped around himself.
- [6] Then he came to Simon Peter. Peter said to him, "Lord, are you going to wash my feet?"
- [7] Jesus replied, "You do not understand what I am doing now, but you will understand after these things."
- [8] Peter said to him, "You will never wash my feet!" Jesus replied, "If I do not wash you, you have no share with me."
- [9] Simon Peter said to him, "Lord, wash not only my feet, but also my hands and my head!"
- [10] Jesus replied, "The one who has bathed needs only to wash his feet, but is completely clean. And you disciples are clean, but not every one of you."
- [11] (For Jesus knew the one who was going to betray him. For this reason he said, "Not every one of you is clean.")
- [12] So when Jesus had washed their feet and put his outer clothing back on, he took his place at the table again and said to them, "Do you understand what I have done for you?
- [13] You call me 'Teacher' and 'Lord,' and do so correctly, for that is what I am.
- [14] If I then, your Lord and Teacher, have washed your feet, you too ought to wash one another's feet.
- [15] For I have given you an example you should do just as I have done for you.
- [16] I tell you the solemn truth, the slave is not greater than his master, nor is the one who is sent as a messenger

greater than the one who sent him.

- [17] If you understand these things, you will be blessed if you do them.
- [18] "What I am saying does not refer to all of you. I know the ones I have chosen. But this is to fulfill the scripture, 'The one who eats my bread has turned against me.'
- [19] I am telling you this now, before it happens, so that when it happens you may believe that I am he.
- [20] I tell you the solemn truth, whoever accepts the one I send accepts me, and whoever accepts me accepts the one who sent me."
- [21] When he had said these things, Jesus was greatly distressed in spirit, and testified, "I tell you the solemn truth, one of you will betray me."
- [22] The disciples began to look at one another, worried and perplexed to know which of them he was talking about.
- [23] One of his disciples, the one Jesus loved, was at the table to the right of Jesus in a place of honor.
- [24] So Simon Peter gestured to this disciple to ask Jesus who it was he was referring to.
- [25] Then the disciple whom Jesus loved leaned back against Jesus' chest and asked him, "Lord, who is it?"
- [26] Jesus replied, "It is the one to whom I will give this piece of bread after I have dipped it in the dish." Then he dipped the piece of bread in the dish and gave it to Judas Iscariot, Simon's son.
- [27] And after Judas took the piece of bread, Satan entered into him. Jesus said to him, "What you are about to do, do quickly."
- [28] (Now none of those present at the table understood why Jesus said this to Judas.
- [29] Some thought that, because Judas had the money box, Jesus was telling him to buy whatever they needed for the feast, or to give something to the poor.)
- [30] Judas took the piece of bread and went out immediately. (Now it was night.)

#### John 18

[28] Then they brought Jesus from Caiaphas to the Roman governor's residence. (Now it was very early morning.) They did not go into the governor's residence so they would not be ceremonially defiled, but could eat the Passover meal.

### John 19

[14] (Now it was the day of preparation for the Passover, about noon.) Pilate said to the Jewish leaders, "Look, here is your king!"

For 14 centuries the Passover had been pointing forward to the coming of Jesus, the Passover Lamb. Jesus ate the Passover, replaced it with His own supper, and then was Himself slain as the Passover Lamb. Jesus died on the cross on the very day on which the Passover lambs were being killed in the temple. The Passover had served its purpose and had now made way for the new memorial Supper that was to be kept in loving remembrance of Jesus until He comes again. [Ref: Halley's Bible Handbook]

[SEE ALSO DIDACHE]

# The Meaning and Purpose Behind Communion

Communion is used to help people remember what Jesus went through while He helped free people from the enslavement of their sins. By going through brutal torture and crucifixion, Jesus took all of the world's sins upon Him, died and suffered for peoples' sins so that they would not have to, and opened the gates of heaven to all people willing to believe in Him as their Savior, Lord and Messiah. Communion also symbolically represents a type of sacrificial meal. The bread and wine used in some Christian ceremonies are symbolically 'changed' into the body and blood of Jesus (Osborne, p. 149) and are seen as something that will always remain within the individual that receives it. However, in Catholicism, a priest consecrates communion into the actual body and blood of Christ; this is called transubstantiation.

### What kind of bread was used?

Whether the Lord's Supper occurred on Passover or the day before, the bread they used would have been unleavened bread, since all leaven had been purged from Jewish houses for a week prior to Passover -- the week-long feast of Unleavened Bread which culminated on Passover.

# What kind of wine was used?

It wasn't until Dr. Thomas Bramwell Welch invented a way of pasteurizing and bottling grape juice in 1869 that it was possible to preserve grape juice without it fermenting. Since the grape harvest in Bible times would have taken place in September or October, wine drunk in March or April would have been fermented.

Note: Some Protestant denominations that had been part of the Temperance Movement in the early 20th century use grape juice for communion. Today it is often explained as a way not to tempt recovering alcoholics.

## Jesus' body broken????

- 1. "broken" did not appear in original manuscript: "This is my body for you"
- 2. *Sensus Plenior* always argues from a position of faith that God has preserved his word and that apparent contradictions are riddles which have intended meaning.

This verse is used to show that Paul was familiar with sensus plenior.

All the things which are torn, split and broken are one image of the cross. The veil that was torn, the rock which was split, the water which was parted all represent that God himself was torn on the cross. The Son was separated from the Father.

As such, one who practices the discernment of SP can say with equal intent, that he was torn, broken, parted, separated, split etc without contradiction, even though his body itself was not physically broken since it is a metaphor of the cross.

Christ himself broke the bread, and therefore the Paul is referring back to the supper where Christ broke the bread.

3. Christ's body was "broken," then, not by the breaking of His bones, but by the breaking of His skin. Besides the spear that pierced His side and the metal spikes that nailed His wrists and feet to the stake, He was subjected to a most severe beating or whipping. This latter torture, foretold in Isaiah 52:14, made Him nearly unrecognizable. His body bore a multitude of welts, skin lacerations, and open wounds, spilling His blood over all His body and to the ground.

Isaiah 53:5 expands upon His scourging: "But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement for our peace was upon Him, and by His stripes we are healed." A stripe is "a stroke or blow made with a rod or lash." This is how our Lord's body was broken.

Communion is a symbolic act of remembrance, not a "sacrament"

[i.e., the Sacrament of Communion, or the Eucharist (which means "thanksgiving")]

(A sacrament in other traditions is a ceremony which "conveys grace" just through the act itself.)

The Lord's Supper was a Fellowship meal, followed by the special time of remembrance. It's roots were in the Passover, but not limited to that. It was a shared meal (rather like our modern-day potlucks), in which the church came together, broke bread (to eat), and broke bread (in remembrance). (References: I Cor. 11:20-23, Jude 12, Acts 2:42-47).

For indeed Christ, our Passover, was sacrificed for us. Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, nor with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth" (I Corinthians 5:7-8).

The Unleavened Bread – this was called the "bread of affliction" because it was made and eaten in haste before the Exodus (no time to let it rise). When the bread is eaten during the Passover meal, the host breaks the bread and says something along the lines of: "This is the bread of affliction which our fathers ate in the land of Egypt. Let all who are hungry come and eat. Let all who are in want come and celebrate the Passover with us. May it be God's will to redeem us from all evil and from all slavery." It was at the serving of this bread to His disciples that Jesus said "this is my body broken for you".

The 3rd Cup of Wine — During the Passover service four cups of wine are served. The third is the "Cup of Blessing". We know Jesus took the third cup because the gospels say "after supper he took the cup", and the third cup was the one served after supper. At this point the people celebrating Passover say (in part): "I will take the chalice of salvation, and I will call upon the name of the Lord." It was at the serving of this cup that Jesus said "this is my blood shed for you...", pointing to Himself as the blessing and our salvation. Btw even if the gospels have been misinterpreted and Jesus' cup is actually the fourth cup, it still fits: the fourth cup was the "Cup of Melchizedek", and Jesus is a priest in the order of Melchizedek.

(Exodus 12.11-14 – Commandment for celebrating Passover - commemorated in early Spring)

**Exodus 6:6-7** Therefore, say to the children of Israel, 'I am the Lord, and I will take you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and I will save you from their labor, and I will redeem you with an outstretched arm and with great judgments.

Alternate version: In Exodus, God said through Moses:

"I am the Lord, and I will bring you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians. I will free you from being slaves to them, and I will redeem you with an outstretched arm and with mighty acts of judgment. I will take you as My own people, and I will be your God. Then you will know that I am the Lord your God, who brought you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians."

- •The Cup of Sanctification based on God's statement, "I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians"
- •The Cup of Judgment or Deliverance- based on God's statement, "I will deliver you from slavery to them"
- •The Cup of Redemption based on God's statement, "I will redeem you with an outstretched arm"
- •The Cup of Praise or Restoration based on God's statement, "I will take you to be my people, and I will be your God"

From the time of Moses, Jews have celebrated the Passover in the same way. The celebration is called a 'seder'. It means 'order' in Hebrew. There is a set order of service that has varied little for more than 3,500 years.

The sequence can be summarized as follows:

- 1. A blessing is said over the first of four cups of wine.
- 2. The host washes his hands.
- 3. The middle one of three matzah that is, unleavened bread is broken in two. One of the broken halves is hidden until after the meal.
- 4. The Passover story is told.
- 5. A second cup of wine.
- 6. Everyone washes their hands.
- 7. Bitter herbs are eaten. In Exodus 12:8 the Jews were told to eat the lamb with unleavened bread and with bitter herbs. In Hebrew the bitter herbs are called 'maror'. They are usually grated horseradish.
- 8. The main meal. The main course is roasted lamb.
- 9. A blessing is said after the meal.
- 10. The broken half of matzah, which had been hidden, is brought back to the table. It has to be found by a child. The matzah is broken into pieces and distributed. Everyone eats of the bread.
- 11. A third cup of wine.
- 12. A child opens the door to see if Elijah is there. The Bible says that Elijah would come and precede the Messiah.
- 13. Psalms 113 to 118 the 'hallel', the praise psalms are sung.
- 14. A fourth cup of wine.

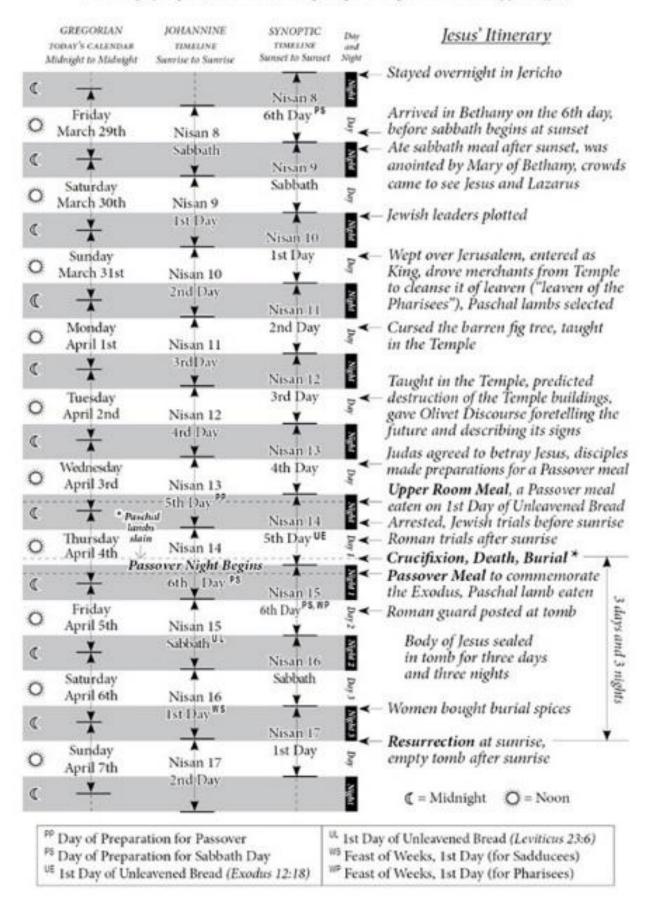
Note that four cups of wine are drunk.

Passion Event Scripture References	Disciples ask Jesus where to prepare the Passover	(Disciples prepare the Passover) (Matt. 26:19, Mark 14:16, Luke 22:13)	Last Supper / Matt. 26:20, Mark 14:17, John 13:1, (Luke 22:14)	(Gesthemane) (Matt. 26:36, Mark 14:32, Luke 22:39, John 18:1)	(Jesus betrayed) (Matt. 26:47, Mark 14:43, Luke 22:47, John 18:3)	(Jesus before Annas) (John 18:12-14, 19-24) (Asus before Sanhedron) (Matt. 26:57, Mark 14:53, Luke 22:54)		Jesus before Pilot again) (Matt. 27:15, Mark 15:6, Luke 23:13, John 18:38b) (Pilot hands Jesus over) John 19:14*, (Matt. 27:26, Mark 15:15, Luke 23:25)	Jesus crucified Mark 15:25, (Luke 23:33, John 19:18)		Darkness upon the land Matt. 27:45, Mark 15:33, Luke 23:44	Jesus died Matt. 27:46, Mark 15:34, (Luke 23:46, John 19:30)	Request to break legs Jesus laid in tomb Matt. 27:57, Mark 15:42, Luke 23:54, (John 19:38)	Request to seal tomb Matt. 27:62		*NOTE: John's "sixth hour" is according to the Roman calendar, and would be around 6:00 AM, which aligns perfectly with the Synoptics.
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	Unle	eavened read"			"Fea	ast of l					/ "Fea d" / "F		the Pas ver"	ssove	er" /	
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	6th hour 7th hour 8th hour	9th hour 10th hour 11th hour	1st hour 2nd hour	3rd hour 4th hour 5th hour	6th hour 7th hour	8th hour 9th hour	10th hour 11th hour	12th hour 1st hour	2nd hour 3rd hour	4th hour 5th hour	6th hour 7th hour	9th hour	10th hour 11th hour 12th hour	1st hour 2nd hour	3rd hour 4th hour 5th hour	6th hour 7th hour
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American Calendar	Noon	03:00 PM	06:00 PM	09:00 PM	Midnight	03:00 AM	80.00	06:00 AM	00.00	08.00 AIM	Noon	03:00 PM	0	00.00 FINE	09:00 PM	Midnight
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 $\textit{Ref:} \ \ \underline{\text{http://hermeneutics.stackexchange.com/questions/5040/can-johns-passion-chronology-be-reconciled-with-that-of-the-Synoptics}$ 

# Diagram 7.2 - The Confirmation Week

(showing Synoptic, Johannine, and proleptic Gregorian reckoning for days)



Each Pentecost (week) in the count is shown under its equivalent Gregorian year. Sabbath and jubilee years begin in the Gregorian year shown and end in the following year. Jubilee years begin on the 10th day of Tishri (usually corresponding to September-October) in the 49th sabbath year in a seven-sabbath cycle. For a listing of all sabbath and jubilee years, see pages 151-153.							
			The 7 week	s	1		
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Sabbath Year	
<b>42</b> BCE	41 BCE	40 BCE	39 BCE	38 BCE	37 BCE	36 BCE 7th of 7 Pentecosts	
1st of 7	2nd of 7	3rd of 7	4th of 7	5th of 7	6th of 7		
Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts		
			The 62 week	cs			
35 BCE	34 BCE	33 BCE	32 BCE	31 BCE	30 BCE	29 BCE 7th of 62 Pentecosts	
1st of 62	2nd of 62	3rd of 62	4th of 62	5th of 62	6th of 62		
Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts		
28 BCE	27 BCE	26 BCE	25 BCE	24 BCE	23 BCE	22 BCE	
8th of 62	9th of 62	10th of 62	11th of 62	12th of 62	13th of 62	14th of 62 Pent	
Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	JUBILEE YEAR	
<b>21</b> BCE	<b>20</b> BCE	19 BCE	18 BCE	17 BCE	16 BCE	15 BCE	
15th of 62	16th of 62	17th of 62	18th of 62	19th of 62	20th of 62	21st of 62	
Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	
14 BCE	13 BCE	12 BCE	11 BCE	10 BCE	9 BCE	8 BCE	
22nd of 62	23rd of 62	24th of 62	25th of 62	26th of 62	27th of 62	28th of 62	
Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	
<b>7 BCE</b>	6 BCE	5 BCE	4 BCE	3 BCE	<b>2</b> BCE	1 BCE	
29th of 62	30th of 62	31st of 62	32nd of 62	33rd of 62	34th of 62	35th of 62	
Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	
1 ce	2 ce	3 ce	4 ce	<b>5</b> CE	6 CE	7 CE	
36th of 62	37th of 62	38th of 62	39th of 62	40th of 62	41st of 62	42nd of 62	
Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	
<b>8</b> ce	9 CE	10 ce	11 ce	12 ce	13 ce	14 ce	
43rd of 62	44th of 62	45th of 62	46th of 62	47th of 62	48th of 62	49th of 62	
Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	
15 ce	16 ce	17 ce	18 ce	19 ce	<b>20 CE</b>	21 ce	
50th of 62	51st of 62	52nd of 62	53rd of 62	54th of 62	55th of 62	56th of 62	
Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	Pentecosts	
<b>22</b> CE 57th of 62 Pentecosts	23 ce 58th of 62 Pentecosts	24 ce 59th of 62 Pentecosts	25 CE 60th of 62 Pentecosts	26 CE 61st of 62 Pentecosts	27 ce 62nd of 62 Pentecosts	28 CE (see below)	
	*	*	The 70th we	ek		*	
			ohn the Baptist beg	e <b>k</b> an his ministry of in 1, tempted for forty da		28 CE 70th Penteco	

# **Last Supper (Eucharist)**

"What are some of the historical reasons for why there are denominational Holy Communion (Eucharist) differences today between using leavend and unleavened bread?":

http://oca.org/questions/divineliturgy/leavened-bread-vs.-unleavened

http://www.catholic.com/quickquestions/eastern-rite-catholics-use-leavened-bread-in-holy-communion-but-roman-rite-catholics-use-leavened-bread-in-holy-communion-bread-in-ho

http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/the-split-that-created-roman-catholics-and-eastern.html

Links to more extensive (and thorough) coverage and explanation of the topic the Eusharist, Lord's Supper vs the Passover meal, and leavened vs leavened bread.

## The Messianic Feast

http://themessianicfeast.com/sample-chapters/ (downloadable PDFs for each chapter, except for two of them)

For a relatively short/summarized read on why leavened bread:

"The Body of Christ is not a Matzo" (see also comment about "sop")

http://www.hope-of-israel.org/matzonot.html

For a little more thorough (1 web page) explanation of above:

"Have We Been Neglecting the Sacred Fellowship Meal?"

http://www.hope-of-israel.org/fellmeal.htm

For additional information and perspectives regarding when the Last Supper was eatened:

### **Christ Our Passover**

http://www.separationtruth.com/resources/Christ+Our+Passover+new.pdf [PDF]

Additional links regarding Lord's Supper NOT Passover meal and bread is leavened:

http://www.reformation.org/unleavened-bread-error.html

http://www.apologeticspress.org/apcontent.aspx?category=11&article=1196

https://www.worldslastchance.com/yahuwahs-calendar/the-last-supper-passover-or-not.html

http://c950485.r85.cf2.rackcdn.com/The%20Last%20Supper%20-%20Passover%20or%20Not.pdf [pdf version of above]

http://www.triumphpro.com/artos.pdf [pdf, 7 proofs why Lord's Supper not the Passover meal]

 $\underline{\text{http://www.herealittle.net/index.cfm?page\_name=Last-Supper-Passover-Meal}}$ 

http://ism.yale.edu/sites/default/files/files/Inculturation%20the%20Bread.pdf (Anglican)

http://www.bibleinterp.com/opeds/2013/coo378022.shtml ("...Overlooking the Obvious?", an interesting, but controversial perspective; not vetted)

http://www.triumphpro.com/passover-and-last-supper-new.pdf [pdf]

http://themessianicfeast.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/TMF\_50-Reasons.pdf (50 Reasons Why Last Supper not the Passover Meal [pdf])