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- Lack of common sense causes some to argue for the container rather than the contents.
 - The Lord requires that we use common sense while reading the Scriptures. Luke 10:25-28
 - We are not to go beyond what is written.
 1 Cor. 4:6; 2 John 9
 - We are not to be to strict nor to lax in our application of the Scriptures. Josh. 1:7

- What the issue is and what the issue is not:
 - The issue <u>IS NOT</u> if it's lawful to use one container in the distribution of the fruit of the vine during the Lord's Supper.
 - The issue <u>IS NOT</u> if Jesus took a cup with fruit of the vine when He instituted the Lord's Supper.
 - The issue <u>IS NOT</u> if it's more hygienic to use individual containers during the Lord's Supper.

- What the issue is and what the issue is not:
 - The issue <u>IS</u>, is it lawful to use individual containers for the distribution of the fruit of the vine during the Lord's Supper.
 - The issue <u>IS</u>, if the container (cup) plays an indispensable role in the observance of the Lord's Supper.
 - The issue <u>IS</u>, if this is a matter of judgment or of doctrine.

- What The Cup Is And What The Cup Is Not
 - The cup is the fruit of the vine. *Matt.* 26:27-29
 - The fruit of the vine is not the container.
 - Therefore, the cup **IS NOT** the container!
 - The cup is the blood of Christ. *Matt.* 26:28
 - The drinking vessel is not the blood of Christ.
 - Therefore, the cup <u>IS NOT</u> the drinking vessel!

- What The Cup Is And What The Cup Is Not
 - The cup is the blood of Christ. *Matt.* 26:28
 - The fruit of the vine is the blood. *Matt.* 26:29
 - Therefore, the cup **IS** the fruit of the vine!
 - The cup is the fruit of the vine. *Matt.* 26:27-29
 - The fruit of the vine is what we drink.
 - Therefore, the cup <u>IS</u> what we drink!

The church in Corinth used a plurality of containers. 1 Cor. 11:21

- Hungry and drunk is used to contrast quantities used.
- Proves that not all used the same container or all would have drunken the same amount if so desired.

The teaching:

- Paul condemns the MANNER in which the partook of the Lord's Supper. 1 Cor. 11:27
- In such a manner it was their own supper and not the Lord's.
 1 Cor. 11:20, 22, 34
- Notice that Paul <u>DID NOT</u> condemn what they were eating nor the fact that each was bringing <u>their own</u> elements.

The Cup (One Cup). 1 Cor. 10:15-17

- Vs. 15 I speak
- Vs. 15 You judge
- Vs. 16 We bless
- Vs. 17 We break

- -- Paul in Ephesus.
 - **Church in Corinth.**
 - Paul and Corinthians.
 - **Paul and Corinthians.**

We bless – We break At least 2 pieces Corinthians

Yet, only ONE cup and ONE bread

Necessary conclusion:

One bread/one cup refers to the element to be eaten/drunken: unleavened bread and fruit of the vine.

- 1. a drinking vessel, a cup; ... 2. Meton. A cup for the contents of cup, cup-full, e.g. a cup of wine; so of the wine drank at the Eucharist, Luke 22, 20 et 1 Cor. 11, 25... (Greek and English Lexicon of the N.T. - E. Robinson)
- A cup, a drinking vessel;... of the thing with which the cup is filled:... by meton. of the container for the contained, the contents of the cup, what is offered to be drunk, Lk. xxii. 20b (Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon of the N.T.)

Cup Means Fruit of The Vine (By Metonymy)

- Metonymy: A change of name; use of the name of one thing for that of another associated with or suggested by it. (e.g., "the White House has decided" for "the President has decided"). Webster's Dictionary
- <u>This Proves</u> that the literal thing mentioned does not have to be present to be metonymy.
- 1. Heb. 11:7 "Noah... prepared an ark to the saving of his house" KJV
- 2. Luke 22:17 "And he took the cup... Take this, and divide it among yourselves" KJV
- In #1, there was no literal house, yet it is a metonymy according to Webster's Dictionary.
- In #2, if a literal cup was present, it had no more significance than the house of #1

