

Mat 26:29 I tell you, I will not drink of this fruit of the vine until I drink it with you in my Father's kingdom."

5. Paul rebuked the Corinthians for their abuse of the Lord's Table.

1Co 11:17 In the following directives I have no praise for you, for your meetings do more harm than good.

1Co 11:18 In the first place, I hear that when you come together as a church, there are divisions among you, and to some extent I believe it.

1Co 11:19 No doubt there have to be differences among you to show which of you have God's approval.

1Co 11:20 When you come together, it is not the Lord's Supper you eat,

1Co 11:21 for as you eat, each of you goes ahead without waiting for anybody else. One remains hungry, another gets drunk.

1Co 11:22 Don't you have homes to eat and drink in? Or do you despise the church of God and humiliate those who have nothing? What shall I say to you? Shall I praise you for this? Certainly not!

6. Paul provided the Church at Corinth instructions concerning the mechanics of the Lord's Table.

1Co 11:23 For I received from the Lord what I also passed on to you: The Lord Jesus, on the night he was betrayed, took bread,

1Co 11:24 and when he had given thanks, he broke it and said, "This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me."

1Co 11:25 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."

1Co 11:26 For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes.

7. The time of the inauguration of the Lord's Supper was the Passover meal of c. A.D. 33. The Passover recall was a commemoration of the passing over of the death angel in c. 1450 B.C.; it also anticipated the death and victory of the Jewish Messiah to come.

8. The Passover, like other Jewish festivals, taught of that which was to come. In the case of the Passover it taught of the Christ as the ultimate sacrifice, the final efficacious Paschal Lamb.

9. The disciples and Jesus had gathered together for the evening meal which would begin the Passover celebration and the Feast of Unleavened Bread.

10. Jesus ate this "last supper" as a special commemoration of His coming spiritual death on the Cross; it would also be a reminder for all His followers from that day forward that one day in the future He would return.

11. Today when we, as Church Age saints, celebrate the Lord's Table, our gaze is directed to the Rapture of the Church. The Passover has been replaced by the Lord's Table.

12. Christ became the real Passover Lamb, the perfect sacrifice. As a result, there would be no need for any future Levitical offerings; the unique birth, death and resurrection of God's only Begotten made possible our so great salvation. The writer of the Book of Hebrews makes this clear.

Heb 10:1 The law is only a shadow of the good things that are coming -- not the realities themselves. For this reason, it can never, by the same sacrifices repeated endlessly year after year, make perfect those who draw near to worship.

Heb 10:2 If it could, would they not have stopped being offered? For the worshipers would have been cleansed once for all, and would no longer have felt guilty for their sins.

Heb 10:3 But those sacrifices are an annual reminder of sins,

Heb 10:4 for you see it is impossible for the blood of bulls and goats to take away sins.

Heb 10:5 That's why Christ as He came into the world, said: "Sacrifice and offering you did not desire, but a body you prepared for me;

Heb 10:6 with burnt offerings and sin offerings you were not pleased.

Heb 10:7 Then I said, 'Here I am -- it is written about me in the scroll -- I have come to do your will, O God.'"

13. Christ with His death, burial, resurrection and ascension was the fulfillment of that portrayed by the Passover ritual.

14. We often think of the Last Supper as a meal at which the Lord briefly taught His disciples concerning the meaning of the bread and the wine.

15. Traditionally therefore, as a basis for the Lord's Table, most Pastors only will use Mat 26:20-30; Mar 14:17-26 and Luk 22:14-20 or some combination thereof. And these verses do well describe the meaning of the bread and the wine but as we will see there was much more taught by our Lord both in the Upper Room and on the road leading up the Mount of Olives. I want to list several of the major subjects taught.

16. Jesus not only taught of the meaning of the bread and the wine, He also taught concerning our eternal security and the need faith alone for salvation and the need to rebound for fellowship in Joh 13:7-12.

Joh 13:7 Jesus answered and said unto him, What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter.

Joh 13:8 Peter saith unto him, Thou shalt never wash (**Nipto**) my feet. Jesus answered him, If I wash (**Nipto**) thee not, thou hast no part with me.

Joh 13:9 Simon Peter saith unto him, Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head.

Joh 13:10 Jesus saith to him, He that is (**Louo**) needeth not save to wash (**Nipto**) his feet, but is clean every whit: and ye are clean, but not all.

Joh 13:11 For he knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all clean.

Joh 13:12 So after he had washed (**Nipto**) their feet, and had taken his garments, and was set down again, he said unto them, Know ye what I have done to you?

16.1 Christ also taught of the need for humility and impersonal love toward one another and He taught of the one who would betray Him, subtly designating Judas Iscariot as that man.

16.2 Jesus predicted the loss the disciples would feel when He departed the planet. Our Savior also comforted His disciples and us by teaching of His ultimate return. Jesus taught of our new privilege in prayer and the coming of God the Holy Spirit to indwell each believer because He would be leaving to be with the Father where He would build mansions for us.

16.3 Christ taught of the teaching ministry of God the Holy Spirit, the new intimacy of Gentile believers as grafted branches; He taught of the world's attitude toward us because He would be leaving and He warned of our persecution in this the devil's world.

16.3 Christ also predicted His ascension which would follow His death and resurrection and then in conclusion our Lord said a prayer to the Father for all His saints who would be left behind.

17. These extensive dissertations are recorded only in John's Gospel, John chapter thirteen verse one through John chapter seventeen verse twenty-six.

18. I have often taught of our Lord instructing His disciples concerning their eternal security, their need to regularly rebound and their need to display meekness and humility toward one another.

19. This morning I would like to review Joh 13:18-30 and the *Doctrine of Judas Iscariot* and then we will celebrate our Lord's Table.

Joh 13:18 "I am not referring to all of you; I know those I have chosen. But this is to fulfill the scripture: 'He who shares my bread has lifted up his heel against me.'

Joh 13:19 "I am telling you now before it happens, so that when it does happen you will believe that I am He.

Joh 13:20 I tell you the truth, whoever accepts anyone I send accepts me; and whoever accepts me accepts the one who sent me."

Joh 13:21 After he had said this, Jesus was troubled in spirit and testified, "I tell you the truth, one of you is going to betray me."

Joh 13:22 His disciples stared at one another, at a loss to know which of them he meant.

Joh 13:23 One of them, the disciple whom Jesus loved, was reclining next to him.

Joh 13:24 Simon Peter motioned to this disciple and said, "Ask him which one he means."

Joh 13:25 Leaning back against Jesus, he asked him, "Lord, who is it?"

Joh 13:26 Jesus answered, "It is the one to whom I will give this piece of bread when I have dipped it in the dish." Then, dipping the piece of bread, he gave it to Judas Iscariot, son of Simon.

Joh 13:27 As soon as Judas took the bread, Satan entered into him. "What you are about to do, do quickly," Jesus told him,

Joh 13:28 but no one at the meal understood why Jesus said this to him.

Joh 13:29 Since Judas had charge of the money, some thought Jesus was telling him to buy what was needed for the Feast, or to give something to the poor.

Joh 13:30 As soon as Judas had taken the bread, he went out. And it was night.

20. In the list of the twelve disciples, Judas Iscariot is designated by the stigma "he who also betrayed him" (Mat 10:4 and Mar 3:19) and "who became a traitor" (Luk 6:16).

Mat 10:4 Simon the Zealot and Judas Iscariot, who betrayed him.

Mat 10:5 These twelve Jesus sent out with the following instructions: "Do not go among the Gentiles or enter any town of the Samaritans.

Mar 3:16 These are the twelve he appointed: Simon (to whom he gave the name Peter);

Mar 3:17 James son of Zebedee and his brother John (to them he gave the name Boanerges, which means Sons of Thunder);

Mar 3:18 Andrew, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James son of Alphaeus, Thaddaeus, Simon the Zealot

Mar 3:19 and Judas Iscariot, who betrayed him.

Luk 6:13 When morning came, he called his disciples to him and chose twelve of them, whom he also designated apostles:

Luk 6:14 Simon (whom he named Peter), his brother Andrew, James, John, Philip, Bartholomew,

Luk 6:15 Matthew, Thomas, James son of Alphaeus, Simon who was called the Zealot,

Luk 6:16 Judas son of James, and Judas Iscariot, who became a traitor.

21. At the same time he is also called "one of the twelve.

Joh 6:71 and he is designated "one of the disciples" in Joh 12:4.

Mar 14:10 Then Judas Iscariot, one of the Twelve, went to the chief priests to betray Jesus to them.

Mar 14:20 "It is one of the Twelve," he replied, "one who dips bread into the bowl with me.

Joh 6:71 (He meant Judas, the son of Simon Iscariot, who, though one of the Twelve, was later to betray him.)

Joh 12:4 But one of his disciples, Judas Iscariot, who was later to betray him, objected,

Joh 12:5 "Why wasn't this perfume sold and the money given to the poor? It was worth a year's wages."

22. Judas was also called a devil in Joh 6:70.

Joh 6:70 Then Jesus replied, "Have I not chosen you, the Twelve? Yet one of you is a devil!" (*the word devil is a translation from **Diabolos** meaning "slanderer"*)

23. There is no mention of Judas Iscariot prior to his selection by Christ.

24. Judas served as the treasurer for the disciples.

Joh 12:4 But one of his disciples, Judas Iscariot, who was later to betray him, objected,

Joh 12:5 "Why wasn't this perfume sold and the money given to the poor? It was worth a year's wages."

Joh 12:6 He did not say this because he cared about the poor but because he was a thief; as keeper of the money bag, he used to help himself to what was put into it.

Joh 13:29 Since Judas had charge of the money, some thought Jesus was telling him to buy what was needed for the Feast, or to give something to the poor.

25. As we have just seen in Joh 12:6, Judas often embezzled funds from time to time; being characterized as a thief.

26. His true character, with its avarice and covetousness, revealed itself at the anointing of Jesus by Mary Magdalene.

27. Judas pretended, along with the other disciples, that his concern had to do with the waste and that the expensive perfume should have been sold and the proceeds given to the poor.

Joh 12:1 Six days before the Passover, Jesus arrived at Bethany, where Lazarus lived, whom Jesus had raised from the dead.

Joh 12:2 Here a dinner was given in Jesus' honor. Martha served, while Lazarus was among those reclining at the table with him.

Joh 12:3 Then Mary took about a pint of pure nard, an expensive perfume; she poured it on Jesus' feet and wiped his feet with her hair. And the house was filled with the fragrance of the perfume.

Joh 12:4 But one of his disciples, Judas Iscariot, who was later to betray him, objected,

Joh 12:5 "Why wasn't this perfume sold and the money given to the poor? It was worth a year's wages."

28. Though he became a disciple and follower of Jesus, Judas did not accept Him as Lord. Judas never called Him more than Rabbi.

Mat 26:25 Then Judas, the one who would betray him, said, "Surely not I, Rabbi?" Jesus answered, "Yes, it is you."

29. Judas expected Christ to establish an earthly kingdom in which he would have an important position.

30. Until that happened, he was happy to enrich himself from the common funds. It troubled him to hear the Lord describe His kingdom as a spiritual kingdom.

Joh 6:63 The Spirit gives life; the flesh counts for nothing. The words I have spoken to you are spirit and they are life.

Joh 6:64 Yet there are some of you who do not believe." For Jesus had known from the beginning which of the disciples did not believe and who would betray him.

31. The refusal of Christ to establish an earthly kingdom angered Judas as did Christ's periodic reference to His death.

32. Though Christ chose Judas knowing he would betray Him, still He showed him constant compassion, gave him a complete revelation of Himself and many warnings.

33. He humbly washed Judas' feet along with the other disciples and then said: "Ye are clean, but not all."

Joh 13:10 Jesus answered, "A person who has had a bath needs only to wash his feet; his whole body is clean. And you are clean, though not every one of you."

34. From none of His great messages and not even from the work of evangelism, when He sent out the Twelve did Christ exclude Judas.

Mat 10:5 These twelve Jesus sent out with the following instructions: "Do not go among the Gentiles or enter any town of the Samaritans.

Mat 10:6 Go rather to the lost sheep of Israel.

Mat 10:7 As you go, preach this message: 'The kingdom of heaven is near.'

35. Judas together with all of the other disciples received all of the teachings concerning the Kingdom protocol.

35.1 The teachings of Christ however fell upon Judas' seared conscience. Judas is an example of what sin does in the life of the unsaved.

35.2 Judas acted from his own volition, He chose to steal from the common funds and he chose to betray his Master for the 30 pieces of silver. He also chose to disregard the prophecy of Zechariah.

Zec 11:12 I told them, "If you think it best, give me my pay; but if not, keep it." So they paid me thirty pieces of silver.

35.3 God foresaw this action on Judas' part and chose to let him act according to his fallen freedom.

35.4 There was no curtailment of Judas' freedom, any more than there is of any other man's.

36. Judas' end:

36.1 Before the supper the devil had already put it in Judas' heart to betray Jesus (Joh 13:2) and as soon as Judas took the sop "Satan entered into him." (Joh 13:27)

Joh 13:2 The evening meal was being served, and the devil had already prompted Judas Iscariot, son of Simon, to betray Jesus.

Joh 13:27 As soon as Judas took the bread, Satan entered into him. "What you are about to do, do quickly," Jesus told him,

36.2 Hurrying to the chief priests, he said that he would lead them to Christ and identify Him with a kiss. Since he knew the secret of the garden; he was able to lead a great multitude with swords and staves from the chief priests, and coming

Mat 26:49 Going at once to Jesus, Judas said, "Greetings, Rabbi!" and kissed him. I

36.3 Jesus reached out in a last word of love and said, "Friend, why art thou come?"

Mat 26:50 Jesus replied, "Friend (**Hetairos**), do what you came for." Then the men stepped forward, seized Jesus and arrested him.

36.4 After Judas saw Christ condemned to be crucified, he was filled with remorse (Mat 27:3-4), and coming to the chief priests and elders he confessed his crime, saying, "I have betrayed innocent blood."

Mat 27:3 When Judas, who had betrayed him, saw that Jesus was condemned, he was seized with remorse and returned the thirty silver coins to the chief priests and the elders.

Mat 27:4 "I have sinned," he said, "for I have betrayed innocent blood." "What is that to us?" they replied. "That's your responsibility."

36.4.1 Judas was sorry for what he did, but sorrow saves no one, it takes faith alone in Christ alone; being sorry will not cut it; sorry is like all human good, an abomination to God. There will be great sorrow at the Great White Throne but sorrow and remorse will only condemn further the unbeliever as he stands before Christ. A sorrowful and remorseful Iscariot will one day stand before the Great White Throne.

Rom 4:4 Now to him that worketh is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt.

Rom 4:5 But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness.

36.4.2 And as we read earlier in Joh 6:64 Judas believed not.

Joh 6:64 Yet there are some of you who do not believe." For Jesus had known from the beginning which of them did not believe and who would betray him.

36.5 Then he went out and committed suicide by hanging himself.

37. It is now time to prepare for our celebration of the Lord's Table. Please get your hymnals and turn to page 99 as we stand and sing *When I Survey the Wondrous Cross*.

38. Ken come and lead us please.