

WHAT
PROTESTANTS
AND
CATHOLICS
CAN LEARN FROM EACH OTHER

CIVIL
CONVERSATIONS
ABOUT BELIEFS
AND TRADITIONS

PRAYING

FOR

OTHERS

- Pray silently for the prayer request printed in your worship guide.
- Our Interns
- Our small groups
- Our Cinco Ranch Campus
- Neighboring church service this morning at Sugar Land Vietnamese Baptist Church
- The Ban*jar of Indonesia
- Conflicts in the Middle East and Eastern Europe

We ask all this for the glory of Your name.

Need Prayer? You're invited to experience God's presence through a variety of prayer gatherings hosted in the Prayer Center:

- **Prophetic Prayer** – 2nd Sundays, 10:45AM-12:30PM.
- **Healing Prayer** – 4th Sundays, 10:45AM-12:30PM.

Daily Prayer Meeting: Monday–Friday, 11AM–NOON (in person and online at communityprayercenter.com). Includes focused prayer for the Middle East every Thursday at 11AM.

Scan the QR code for the full schedule of prayer opportunities.



QUÉ PUEDEN APRENDER LOS PROTESTANTES Y LOS CATÓLICOS UNOS DE OTROS

¿Qué hay de la Comunión, la Misa y la Eucaristía?

1 Corintios 10-11 – 8 de Junio 2025

QUÉ PUEDEN APRENDER LOS PROTESTANTES Y LOS CATÓLICOS UNOS DE OTROS		
<i>Conversaciones Civiles Sobre Creencias y Tradiciones</i>		
Fecha	Título del Mensaje	Texto Bíblico
18 Mayo	Qué pueden aprender los protestantes de los católicos	1 Tesalonicenses 5:16-21
25 Mayo	Qué pueden aprender los católicos de los protestantes	Marcos 7:1-13
1 Junio	¿Qué hay de la Virgen María y los santos?	Lucas 1-2
8 Junio	¿Qué hay de la Comunión, la Misa y la Eucaristía?	1 Corintios 10-11
15 Junio	¿Qué hay del Purgatorio, el Rosario y la Confesión?	Hebreos 10:1-17
22 Junio	¿Qué hay del Celibato y el Abuso Sexual? [PG-13 sermon]	1 Corintios 7

Repaso: Lo que los protestantes pueden aprender de los católicos

1. La profundidad e importancia de la tradición.
2. Una alta consideración de los sacramentos: la comunión, la confesión, la unción de los enfermos, el matrimonio, la perseverancia.

Lo que los católicos pueden aprender de los protestantes

1. La autoridad primordial de las Escrituras por encima de todas las demás.
 - **1 Tesalonicenses 5:19-22** *No apaguen el Espíritu. No desprecien las profecías, sino examínenlo todo; retengan lo bueno. Absténganse de toda forma de mal*
 - **Hechos 17:11** – *Los berréanos eran de carácter más noble que los tesalonicenses, pues recibieron el mensaje con gran entusiasmo y examinaban las Escrituras todos los días para ver si lo que Pablo decía era cierto.*
 - El plan de salvación “el don de Jesús más nada” (Romanos 3:28; 4:4-5; Gálatas 2:16; 3:11; Efesios 2:8-9; Tito 3:5)
 - **Efesios 2:8-9**: *Porque por gracia sois salvos por medio de la fe; y esto no de vosotros, sino que es don de Dios; no por obras, para que nadie se gloríe.*

Diferentes nombres dados a la Comunión

1. **Sacramento**: “algo apartado como _____”; “un misterio”

- Las iglesias protestantes creen que Jesús apartó dos ceremonias (según lo declarado por Él) como sagradas para su iglesia:
 - (1) Bautismo (Mateo 28:19)
 - (2) Comunión (1 Corintios 11:24-25)
- Las iglesias católicas apartan siete ceremonias como sagradas:
 - (1) Bautismo
 - (2) Confirmación
 - (3) Eucaristía
 - (4) Confesión
 - (5) Extremaunción (unción de los enfermos)
 - (6) Ordenación
 - (7) Matrimonio

2. **La Eucaristía:** Palabra griega para _____.
 El término se usa en la iglesia católica para referirse al pan y al vino, cuya toma es un momento de acción de gracias.

3. **Misa**
 Derivada de la frase latina (misión = "envío") que se usa al final del servicio eucarístico en las iglesias católicas para despedir a los fieles y que puedan cumplir la voluntad de Dios en sus vidas. El término misa se usa para describir todo el servicio en el que el sacerdote participa en el sacrificio del cuerpo y la sangre de Cristo.

4. **La Cena del Señor:** El término _____ se refiere en 1 Corintios 11:20 al acto de los creyentes de compartir el pan y el vino.

5. **Comunión:** el término usado para describir la Cena del Señor porque, en ella, participamos con o _____ con Cristo (1 Corintios 10:16-17). "Comunión" = traducción de la versión King James de "participación".

¿Qué sucede en la Comunión?

Creencia	Cristo y los elementos	Significancia
Transubstanciación (Católica Romana)	El pan y el vino se transforman literalmente en el cuerpo y la sangre de Cristo.	El receptor participa de Cristo, quien se sacrifica en la Misa para expiar los pecados.
Consustanciación (Luterana)	El pan y el vino contienen el cuerpo	El receptor recibe el perdón de los

	de Cristo, pero no se transforman literalmente. Cristo está presente en los elementos.	pecados y la confirmación de su fe al participar de los elementos, pero estos deben recibirse por fe.
Reformada (Presbiteriana Reformada)	Cristo no está literalmente presente en los elementos, pero hay una presencia espiritual de Cristo.	El receptor recibe la gracia al participar de los elementos.
Memorial (Bautista, Menonita)	Cristo no está presente física ni espiritualmente.	receptor conmemora la muerte de Cristo.

¿Qué dicen entonces las Escrituras?

1 Corintios 10:14-22

- Mandamiento principal (único) = “Huid de _____” v.14
- Participar del pan y del vino es una “participación” (koinonía) en el cuerpo y la sangre de Cristo. v. 16
- Koinonía = compañerismo, compartir, comunión, participación. Término frecuentemente usado para describir cómo los cristianos deben interactuar entre sí (Hechos 2:42-47).
- Debemos evitar la idolatría porque idolatrar algo es tener _____ con ello. vv. 14, 20-22
- Aplicación: ¿A qué o a quién he estado idolatrando aparte de a Cristo mismo? ¿Qué pasos debo tomar para detener esta falsa comunión?

1 Corintios 11:17-34

- Toda esta sección parece ser una confrontación contra _____ todo el pan y el vino de la Cena del Señor, lo que lleva a la embriaguez o a dejar a algunos sin comer. vv. 17-22, 27, 33-34
- El formato para tomar la comunión se da en los vv. 23-25:
 - dar gracias
 - las palabras de Cristo
 - partir el pan y tomar la copa
 - Implícito: Solo para creyentes (1 Corintios 1:2)
- Observe lo que no se menciona:
 - En ningún lugar dice que un sacerdote o ministro deba administrar la Cena del Señor.
 - En ningún lugar dice con qué frecuencia debemos tomarla.

- En ningún lugar dice que sea necesario para la salvación.
- Jesús dijo que tomamos la comunión como un “_____ de Él”. vv. 24-25
- Pablo dice que “_____ la muerte del Señor hasta que Él venga” al comulgar (v. 26).
- La Escritura nos dice que nos _____ antes de comulgar (vv. 28,31).
- Aplicación: La mejor manera de hacerlo es pedirle al Espíritu Santo que nos revele si tenemos algún pecado sin confesar (Salmo 139:23-24) y luego confesarlo ante el Señor (1 Juan 1:9).

Juan 6:51-58

- A primera vista, las Escrituras parecen respaldar una perspectiva de transubstanciación para la comunión. Sin embargo, toda esta sección parece ser una analogía para describir quién es Jesús. De hecho, Jesús usa siete analogías en el evangelio de Juan (usando declaraciones "Yo soy") para describir quién es Él:
 - Yo soy el pan de vida (Juan 6:35)
 - Yo soy la luz del mundo (8:12)
 - Yo soy la puerta de las ovejas (10:7)
 - Yo soy el buen pastor (10:11)
 - Yo soy la resurrección y la vida (11:25)
 - El camino, la verdad y la vida (14:6)
 - La vida verdadera (15:1)
- Jesús mismo indica en Juan 6:63 que las palabras que Él acababa de dar en los versículos 35-62 eran palabras espirituales.
- El paralelismo entre Juan 6:40 y 6:54 indica fuertemente la analogía (en comparación con lo literal) y apoya firmemente a _____ como el medio de salvación (no tomar la comunión). Con lo cual otras escrituras concuerdan: Efesios 2:8-9; Tito 3:5; Romanos 3:38; Gálatas 4:11. 2:16; 3:11

What Protestants and Catholics Can Learn from Each Other

“What About Communion, Mass, and the Eucharist?”
1 Corinthians 10-11, 2025

WHAT PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS CAN LEARN FROM EACH OTHER		
<i>Civil Conversations About Beliefs and Traditions</i>		
Date	Message Title	Bible Text
May 18	What Protestants Can Learn from Catholics	1 Thess 5:16-21
May 25	What Catholics Can Learn from Protestants	Mark 7:1-13
June 1	What About Mother Mary and the Saints?	Luke 1-2
June 8	What About Communion, Mass, and the Eucharist?	1 Corinthians 10-11
June 15	What About Purgatory, the Rosary, and Confession?	Hebrews 10:1-17
June 22	What About Celibacy and Sexual Abuse? [PG-13 sermon]	1 Corinthians 7

Review: What Protestants Can Learn From Catholics

1. The depth and importance of tradition.
2. A high view of the sacraments – Communion, confession, anointing the sick, marriage, singleness.

What Catholics Can Learn From Protestants

1. The primary authority of scripture above all other authorities.
 - **1 Thessalonians 5:19-22** *Do not quench the Spirit. Do not despise prophecies¹ but test everything; hold fast what is good. ²² Abstain from every form of evil.*
 - **Acts 17:11** – *Now the Bereans were of more noble character than the Thessalonians, for they received the message with great eagerness and examined the Scriptures every day to see if what Paul said was true.*
 - The “Jesus’ gift plus nothing” plan of salvation (Romans 3:28; 4:4-5; Galatians 2:16; 3:11; Ephesians 2:8-9; Titus 3:5)
 - **Ephesians 2:8-9** – *For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith – and this not from yourselves, it is the gift of God – not by works, so that no one can boast.*

Different Names Given to Communion

1. **Sacrament** – “a thing set apart as _____” ; “a mystery”
 - Protestant churches believe Jesus set apart 2 (as stated by Jesus) ceremonies as sacred for His church:
 - (1) Baptism (Matthew 28:19)
 - (2) Communion (1 Corinthians 11:24-25)
 - Catholic churches set apart 7 ceremonies as sacred:
 - (1) Baptism

- (2) Confirmation
- (3) Eucharist
- (4) Confession
- (5) Extreme Unction (anointing of the sick)
- (6) Ordination
- (7) Matrimony

2. ***The Eucharist*** – The Greek word for _____.
The term is used in the catholic church to refer to the bread and wine – the taking of which is a time of thanksgiving.
3. ***Mass***
Derived from the Latin phrase (*mission* = “sending forth”) used at the end of the eucharist service in catholic churches to dismiss the faithful so they can fulfill God’s will in their lives. The term mass is used to describe the entire service in which the priest participates in the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ.
4. ***The Lords Supper*** - The term _____ gives in 1 Corinthians 11:20 to the act of believers partaking of the bread and wine.
5. ***Communion*** – the term used to describe the Lord supper because, in it, we participate with or _____ with Christ (1 Corinthians 10:16-17). “Communion” = King James translation of “participation.”

What Happens in Communion?

View	Christ and the elements	Significance
Transubstantiation (Roman Catholic)	Bread and wine literally change to body and blood of Christ	Recipient partakes of Christ, who is being sacrificed in the Mass to atone for sins
Consubstantiation (Lutheran)	Bread and wine contain the body of Christ but do not literally change. Christ is actually present “in, with and under” the elements	Recipient receives forgiveness of sins and confirmation of ones faith through partaking off the elements, but they must be received through faith.
Reformed	Christ is not literally present in the	Recipient receives grace through

(presbyterian reformed)	elements but there is a spiritual presence of Christ	partaking of the elements.
Memorial (Baptist, Mennonite)	Christ is not present physically or spiritually	Recipient commemorates the death of Christ.

So What Does the Scriptures Say?

1 Corinthians 10:14-22

- Main (*only*) command = “flee from _____” v. 14
- Partaking of the bread and wine is a “participation” (*koinonia*) in the body and blood of Christ. v. 16
- *Koinonia* = fellowship, sharing, communion, participation. Term frequently used to describe how Christians are to interact with one another (Acts 2:42-47)
- We are to avoid idolatry because to idolize something is to have _____ with it. vv. 14, 20-22
- Application: What or whom have I been idolizing other than Christ himself? What steps do I need to take to stop this false communion?

1 Corinthians 11:17-34

- This whole section appears to be a confrontation against _____ all the Lords Supper bread and wine, leading to drunkenness or leaving some without. vv. 17-22, 27, 33-34
- The format for taking communion is given in vv. 23-25:
 - give thanks
 - the Words of Christ
 - breaking the bread and taking the cup
 - Implied: For believers only (1 Corinthians 1:2)
- Notice what is not mentioned
 - No where does it say that a priest or minister must administer the Lords supper.
 - No where does it say how often we should take it.
 - No where does it say it is necessary for salvation.
- Jesus said we take communion as a “_____ of Him.” vv 24-25
- Paul says we “_____ the Lord’s death until He comes” when taking communion. v. 26
- Scripture tells us to _____ ourselves before taking communion. vv. 28,31

- Application: the best way to do this is asking the Holy Spirit to reveal if there is any unconfessed sin in our lives (Psalm 139:23-24) and then confess those before the Lord (1 John 1:9)

John 6:51-58

- At a first glance scripture seems to support a transubstantiation view of communion. However this whole section seems to be an analogy to describe who Jesus is. In fact Jesus uses 7 analogies in the gospel of John (using “I am” statements) to describe who He is:
 - I am the bread of life. (John 6:35)
 - I am the light of the world (8:12)
 - I am the gate for the sheep (10:7)
 - I am the good shepherd (10:11)
 - I am the resurrection and the life (11:25)
 - The way, truth and life (14:6)
 - The true vine (15:1)
- Jesus himself indicates in John 6:63 that the words HE had just given in vv. 35-62 were spiritual words.
- The parallel between John 6:40 and 6:54 strongly indicate the analogy (vs. literal) and strongly support _____ as the means of salvation (not taking communion). To which other scriptures agree Eph. 2:8-9; Titus 3:5; Rom. 3:38; Gal. 2:16; 3:11

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

(Annual Society Meeting)

Once a year, we have a congregational business meeting called our "Annual Society Meeting." The purpose of this meeting is to vote as a congregation on our proposed budget and elect governing leaders. Everyone is welcome to attend, but only official members—those who have completed Connecting at Grace and signed the membership covenant—are eligible to vote. Your Grace Fellowship Board has spent the past several months prayerfully preparing the recommended budget for the upcoming fiscal year (August 1, 2025 – July 31, 2026). In addition, a dedicated Nominating Team has been working since January to identify and nominate potential new Board members.

**Sunday, June 22
at 3PM**

**Cinco Ranch Campus
Worship Center**



Join us for a
Prayer Walk on
Saturday, June 14
from 6:30PM at
our new location

**25133 Lakecrest Manor Dr,
Katy, TX 77493**

Come and go as your schedule allows

Thank You, Grace Fellowship!

Thank you for submitting your 2025–2026 Estimate of Giving!

Your commitment helps us steward resources wisely as we continue our mission and ministries in West Houston and beyond. We are incredibly grateful for your faithfulness!

If you haven't had a chance yet, we invite you to prayerfully consider what God is calling you to give and submit your estimate using a printed card or online.

A sample of the 'Estimate of Giving' form. It includes the 'What's Grace' logo, a title 'Estimate of Giving', a subtitle '2025-2026, my estimate of what I (or family) expect our financial contributions for August 2025 - July 2026', a dollar sign input field, a 'Total our year estimate' label, and fields for Signature, Print Name, Last Name, Address, Phone, and Email. Below the form, there is a red banner with instructions: 'DO NOT RETURN THIS CARD! RETURN YOUR SIGNATURE OF GIVING!', followed by three steps: 1. Return this card along with 'Giving Back' to GFC or in the offering box; 2. Complete the form online by scanning the QR code; and a small QR code at the bottom right.

Summer Alpha
Starting Monday, June 16
6:30–8:30PM



Women's Bible Study
Tuesdays, June 17–July 15
6:30–8:30PM

Men's Bible Study
Tuesdays, June 17–July 15
7–8:30PM



SUMMER OPPORTUNITIES

Groups & Classes

More info and registration at
[WhatIsGrace.org/SpiritualFormation](https://www.whatisgrace.org/SpiritualFormation).



Ways to GIVE

- 1. ONLINE** – Visit [WhatIsGrace.org/Giving](https://www.whatisgrace.org/Giving).
- 2. MOBILE** – Text "Giving2Grace" to 1-888-364-GIVE (4483).
- 3. STOCKS OR OTHER ASSETS** – Please email us at Finance@WhatIsGrace.org regarding the transfer of stock or other assets, or to discuss including Grace Fellowship in your estate planning.

