

## Questions

1. Did anything strike you in a fresh or new way about the Lord's Supper from this passage? If so, how can this enrich your experience of the Lord's Supper when you participate?
2. Consider the first Passover (Ex. 12:1-14) and read 1 Cor. 5:6-8. What explicit connections does Paul make between Jesus' death and the Passover? How does the crucifixion serve as the Passover's ultimate fulfillment?
3. In Luke 22:21-22, Jesus makes plain the reality that God's sovereign purposes and human responsibility coexist together. Read Acts 2:22-24 and Acts 4:27-30. What more do we learn about these things coexisting together, especially as we consider the wrongful trail, crucifixion, and resurrection of Jesus.
4. Considering Luke 22:24-27, read Philippians 2:3-11. How does the Philippians passage parallel and draw out more application based on the same principle and them of humility and serving others?
5. One thing we learn from Luke 22:14-27 is that the Lord's Table—in what it represents—should transform the way we think about our engagement with others. Read 1 Corinthians 11:17-34. How do we see this not playing out, but how Paul also directs them to back to the Lord's Supper.

*Need prayer? Someone will be up front by the piano to pray with you after the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> services.*

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## JESUS, FRIEND OF SINNERS

*Encounters with Jesus  
in the Gospels*

## The Three Tables

**Luke 22:14-30**

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The Lord's Table—in all it represents—  
transforms our “daily table”,  
and it secured our place at his eternal table.

### Three Scenes

1. The Lord's Supper in vv.14-23 (Includes Jesus' pronouncement of Judas' betrayal / their argument over who could be the betrayer.)
2. The disciples dispute over who should be considered the greatest amongst themselves in vv.24-28 (A table mentioned in v27).
3. Jesus' pronouncement, they will eat and drink at his table in his kingdom in vv.29-30.

Luke is the *only one* who records the two scenes that follow the Lord's Supper which mention the second and third tables. So, these three tables uniquely shape this episode.

### Three Tables

1. The Lord's Table (vv.14-23)
2. The “Daily Table” (vv.24-27)
3. The Eternal Table (vv.28-30)



## The Lord's Table (vv.14-23)

The setting is the Passover. (See also Luke 22:1, 7)

In the Passover meal God's people celebrated God's exodus of them from slavery in Egypt.

Exodus 12:1-14 speaks to the Passover event and meal.

The "it" that "is fulfilled in the kingdom of God" is *all* that the Passover anticipates, which will now necessitate *all* that the Lord's Supper anticipates. For Christians, the Passover becomes the Lord's Supper.

The Passover becomes the Lord's Supper, which in turn will become the Marriage Supper of The Lamb.

The bread and the wine *represent*—they *don't* become—they *point to* Jesus' body and blood.

"This is my body, which is given for you." In view of the Exodus Passover Jesus is saying, "I am your substitutionary lamb."  
(Also, John 1:29; 1 Cor. 5:7)

"This cup is the new covenant in my blood..." Jesus' blood inaugurates the new covenant, just as blood inaugurated the old covenant.  
(See, Exodus 24:3-8 and Jer. 31:31-34)

The Passover meal didn't save, but what it pointed to did—the sacrificial blood of the lamb. And the Lord's Supper doesn't save, but what it points to does—the sacrificial blood of the lamb of God.

## The Daily Table (vv.24-28)

Unlike the gentile Kings, Jesus says the greatest are to be marked by humility. The kind of humility that doesn't think highly of oneself despite position. The kind of humility that uses one's high position to serve and build up others.

In verse 27, Jesus leverages the table they are at, with all its newfound meaning wrapped up in him, and applies it to how they ought to think about their "daily tables", their daily lives. The table here is a metaphor for how they ought to attitudinally approach their everyday lives.

Jesus—who is the greatest—is the one who serves. Not only was he their waiter but listen to how Jesus describes his saving work in Mark 10:45, "...the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to his life as a ransom for many."

## The Eternal Table (vv.29-30)

The apostle's faithfulness and perseverance to ultimately remain is because of the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ.  
(See Luke 22:31-34; 1 Cor. 15:10)

Jesus is not talking about their own kingdom, but rather his, because in verse 30 he tells them the purpose of him giving them a kingdom, "*so that* you may eat and drink at my table in my kingdom."

"Blessed are those invited (literally, "sovereignly called by name") to the marriage feast of the Lamb!" – Revelation 19:9