



1

What do they believe about the Supper?

- While Anglicans view the Eucharist as a means of grace—an avenue for experiencing the blessings of the Spirit for the faithful—they reject the Catholic, Orthodox and Lutheran doctrine that Christ is physically present in the elements.
 - “The Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten, in the Supper, only after an heavenly and spiritual manner. And the mean whereby the Body of Christ is received and eaten in the Supper, is Faith. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped.” Article 28
- Instead, Christ is “spiritually present” to bless when the Supper is taken in faith. Like baptism, the “mechanics” of this are not spelled out.

2

What about the rest of them?

- While Anglicans observe confirmation (i.e., a “dry baptism” of vetted confessors), and have rites of ordination, matrimony, unction and absolution, they are not considered sacraments.
 - Unlike in Lutheranism where the pastor said to be an instrument of forgiveness, in Anglican absolution (generally received corporately), the priest merely announces and proclaims Christ’s forgiveness over repentant sinners as an assurance of pardon.

3

Presbyterianism

- Historical Intro

4