

- viii. One should be “thankful” and thankful.
  - (A) INWARD LOOK—Examine self and then eat.
  - (B) UPWARD LOOK—The Lord is the host. It is the Lord’s table.
  - (C) BACKWARD LOOK—Remembering the cross and His death.
  - (D) FORWARD LOOK—Looking to His coming (“While He is coming”)
  - (E) OUTWARD LOOK—It is a silent sermon (“show” means publicly preach, proclaim).
  
- ix. BAPTISM is once; COMMUNION is often  
BAPTISM proclaims “I am in Christ”;  
COMMUNION proclaims “Christ is in me”.  
BAPTISM says “I am in His Presence”;  
COMMUNION says, “He is in my presence”.  
BAPTISM says “I am there”;  
COMMUNION says “He is here”
  
- e. These are the only two ordinances, directives, practices given by our Lord for the Church Age.
  
- 3. The Ministry of Giving
  - a. God is the Source of all things (Genesis 1:1; John 1:1–3; Romans 11:35–36; Colossians 1:16–17; 1 Chronicles 29:10–13). We can only give to Him what is rightly His anyway. We belong to Him, and all we are and all we have we owe to Him. It is our privilege to give to God what is His by our own free will.
  
  - b. Old Testament Giving
    - i. The Law gave tithing to the nation Israel, to the believers and unbelievers alike within the nation. The tithe (or tenth, 10%) was a system of income taxes to support the Levites (who in turn tithed to the priests) and the priests who had no land inheritance with the rest of the nation. It was a system of rent for the land which God had given them, a land for which they had not labored or paid (Deuteronomy 6:10–11).
  
    - ii. There seems to have been two or three tithes that were required of the Israelites, leading some to suggest that the nation might have paid out 22% of their income in taxes over a three year period (Leviticus 27:30–34; Numbers 18:20–32; Deuteronomy 12:5–19; 14:22–29).
  
    - iii. Freewill offerings were given over and above the tithes (Exodus 35:4–5, 20–29; 36:5–7; 1 Chronicles 29:1–9).

- c. New Testament Giving
- i. There are expenses incurred in worship (buildings, furnishings, utilities, etc.).
  - ii. In addition there is the support of those who minister, 1 Corinthians 9:1–15; 1 Timothy 5:17–18.
    - (A) 1 Corinthians 9:11,14 If we have sown unto you \_\_\_\_\_ things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your \_\_\_\_\_ things? 14 ...the \_\_\_\_\_ ordained that they which preach the gospel should \_\_\_\_\_ of the gospel.
    - (B) 1 Timothy 5:18b ...The labourer is \_\_\_\_\_ of his \_\_\_\_\_.
  - iii. There is no New Testament command for tithing.
  - iv. The New Testament believer is not under the law, but under grace. The believer, under grace, should go at least as far as the old system of the Law required. Hence, the tithe is a good place to start when thinking of giving.
  - v. From 2 Corinthians chapters eight and nine we have the following guidelines for giving:
    - (A) Christ Himself is our pattern for giving (8:9).
    - (B) Giving is the overflow of the heart.
    - (C) Giving is out of the overflow of God.
    - (D) Giving must not be out of necessity (9:7).
    - (E) Giving must not be under compulsion (9:7).
    - (F) Giving should start with the whole self given to God (8:3–5).
    - (G) Giving is the gift of grace (8:7b).
    - (H) Giving is the outflow of love (8:8).
    - (I) Giving must be of the free will (8:11–12).
    - (J) Gifts given should be properly administered (8:18–24).
    - (K) Giving should be systematic and regular (1 Corinthians 16:2).
    - (L) Giving is rewarded by God in return (9:6,8; Lk 6:38; Heb 6:10).
    - (M) Giving is a means of worship (9:12–14).
  - vi. Acts 20:35 It is more blessed to \_\_\_\_\_ than to \_\_\_\_\_.