

# TRANSUBSTANTIATION vs CONSUBSTANTIATION vs REAL PRESENCE vs MEMORIAL

1. Transubstantiation: The \_\_\_\_\_ teaches that the substance of bread and wine change completely into the substance of Christ's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ during the Eucharist, though the \_\_\_\_\_ remains the same. This is based on an understanding of substance and accidents from Aristotelian philosophy.

2. Consubstantiation: Often associated with \_\_\_\_\_, this view, also called \_\_\_\_\_, holds that the substance of Christ's body and blood are present alongside the substance of the bread and wine. Both elements are considered present together in the sacrament. (in and through)

3. Real Presence: This is the belief that Christ is truly present \_\_\_\_\_. In the Eucharist / Communion, not just \_\_\_\_\_. This makes the sacrament / ordinance more reverent, solemn and serious. Many denominations, including \_\_\_\_\_ traditions, and some \_\_\_\_\_ also affirm the Real Presence.

4. Memorial: This perspective views the Eucharist / Communion as a purely \_\_\_\_\_ to remember Jesus Christ's sacrifice. The bread and wine (or juice) represent Christ's body and blood, helping believers recall His sacrifice. This view is common among \_\_\_\_\_ and most \_\_\_\_\_ churches.

## Arguments Against Transubstantiation:

- Scriptural Interpretation: They argue that Jesus' words at the Last Supper and in John 6 should be interpreted symbolically or metaphorically, rather than literally.
- The idea was formalized as dogma by the Catholic Church at the Fourth Lateran Council in 1215 and reaffirmed at the Council of Trent 1545-1563.
- Finished Work of Christ: Transubstantiation implies a re-sacrifice of Christ, which contradicts the biblical teaching that His sacrifice was "once for all". Hebrews 10:10-14, Hebrews 6:4-6
- Philosophical Arguments: Some argue that transubstantiation involves a metaphysical contradiction where accidents exist without a substance.