2.12 The Eucharist Debate: Transubstantiation and Memorialism Compared: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8062 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Give two reasons why Roman Catholics argue that the bread and wine become the body and blood of Christ, in the doctrine of transubstantiation.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Give three ways that disagreement about the meaning of the Eucharist can affect how often Christian communities celebrate Communion, in the context of Christian worship frequency.

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

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3 Give three Bible passages that are commonly cited in debates about the meaning of the Eucharist, and state briefly why each is used, in the context of scriptural arguments in Christian theology.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

4 State two different meanings Christians give to the phrase 'Real Presence' in debates about the Eucharist, and briefly explain each meaning, in the context of Christian doctrinal variety.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 2.12 The Eucharist Debate: Transubstantiation and Memorialism Compared: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

reference to Jesus's words at the Last Supper being taken literally, for example 'this is my body', oe **B1**

appeal to Church teaching and authority, for example the teaching of the Catholic Church and councils, that the substance changes though appearances remain, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. taking Jesus's words at the Last Supper literally, 'this is my body'; appeal to Church teaching that the substance changes though accidents remain the same.

Question 2

one valid link between Eucharistic belief and frequency, e.g. belief in real presence and sacramental grace encourages frequent Communion, such as weekly or daily Catholic Mass, oe **B1**

a second distinct valid link, e.g. some memorialist churches celebrate monthly or quarterly because the rite is a periodic remembrance; others celebrate weekly to obey the command to remember Jesus, oe **B1**

a third distinct valid link, e.g. Quakers or the Salvation Army emphasise inward spiritual communion and do not celebrate an outward Communion rite, oe; accept other accurate links to frequency, but a rule about who receives needs an explained effect on frequency **B1**

Answer: Any three valid links, e.g. real-presence belief can encourage frequent Communion, such as weekly or daily Catholic Mass; some memorialist churches hold a monthly or quarterly remembrance, while others break bread weekly; Quakers and the Salvation Army emphasise inward spiritual communion and do not hold the outward rite. Frequency varies within traditions.

Question 3

one relevant Bible passage with a correct brief reason, e.g. 1 Corinthians 11:23-26 (Last Supper words and remembrance), Luke 22:19-20 (remembrance), John 6:51-58 (bread of life/real presence), Matthew 26:26-28 or Mark 14:22-24 (Last Supper), 1 Corinthians 10:16 (participation in Christ's body and blood), oe **B1**

a second, distinct relevant passage with a correct brief reason, oe; any valid passage may earn any of the three marks **B1**

a third, distinct relevant passage with a correct brief reason, oe; no particular passage is compulsory **B1**

Answer: 1 Corinthians 11:23-26 (Last Supper words); Luke 22:19-20 (do this in remembrance of me); John 6:51-58 (language about eating flesh and drinking blood used to argue for real presence). Any three relevant passages with correct reasons are credited, e.g. also Matthew 26:26-28, Mark 14:22-24, 1 Corinthians 10:16.

Question 4

meaning 1: Real Presence can mean a literal, substantial presence of Christ in the elements, as in transubstantiation, oe **B1**

explanation 1: this holds that though the appearances remain bread and wine, their substance is changed into Christ, oe **B1**

meaning 2: Real Presence can mean that Christ is truly present without the bread and wine changing substance: in Lutheran teaching his body and blood are present 'in, with and under' the bread and wine (a sacramental union, sometimes called consubstantiation, a label Lutherans themselves reject), and in Reformed (Calvinist) teaching he is spiritually present and received by faith, oe **B1**

explanation 2: this view rejects transubstantiation (the bread and wine remain bread and wine) but affirms that Christ is truly present to believers in Communion, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. Real Presence as literal substantial change (transubstantiation); Real Presence as Christ truly present without any change of substance (the Lutheran sacramental union, 'in, with and under' the bread and wine, or the Reformed view of a spiritual presence received by faith).

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