2.12 The Eucharist Debate: Transubstantiation and Memorialism Compared: Test Pack

AQA 8062 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Which one of the following best describes the Protestant memorialist view of the Eucharist, in debates about the meaning of Communion?

- ☐ A: The bread and wine become the actual physical body and blood of Christ
- ☐ B: The bread and wine remain symbols and the meal is a remembrance of Jesus
- ☐ C: The bread and wine become a sacrament conveying grace by legal change
- ☐ D: The bread and wine are purely social food with no spiritual meaning

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

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2 Explain two reasons why many Protestant Christians believe Communion is a symbolic memorial rather than a literal change in substance.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

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3 Explain two contrasting Christian beliefs about what happens to the bread and wine during Communion. Refer to 1 Corinthians 11:23-26 as a source of Christian wisdom and authority in your answer.

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)

4 Give three practical consequences for ecumenical relations that arise from differing Eucharistic doctrines, in the context of conversations between Catholic and Protestant churches.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 2.12 The Eucharist Debate: Transubstantiation and Memorialism Compared: Test Pack

Question 1

selecting option B, the symbolic remembrance view **B1**

Answer: B

Question 2

point 1: they stress the instruction to remember Jesus, citing Luke 22:19 or 1 Corinthians 11:24-25 as a command to commemorate, oe **B1**

development: therefore the bread and wine are symbols that help Christians recall Jesus's sacrifice rather than becoming his body and blood, oe **B1**

point 2: they argue against a metaphysical change that cannot be detected by the senses, appealing to the plain appearance of bread and wine, oe **B1**

development: memorialists often emphasise faith and remembrance rather than an unseen change in substance, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. Jesus's command to remember suggests a commemorative act (Luke 22:19, 1 Cor 11:24-25); the bread and wine still appear as such so memorialists treat them as symbolic aids to faith.

Question 3

belief 1: transubstantiation, the Roman Catholic teaching that the substance of bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Christ, oe **B1**

development: this is supported by taking Jesus's words at the Last Supper literally and by Church teaching that explains an unseen change in substance, oe **B1**

belief 2: memorialism, the Protestant view that the bread and wine are symbolic reminders of Christ's sacrifice, oe **B1**

development: this view appeals to the command to remember in 1 Corinthians 11:24-25 and treats the elements as signs that point to Jesus's death and promise, oe **B1**

award 1 mark for an accurate reference to 1 Corinthians 11:23-26, showing understanding that this passage is central to both interpretations, oe **B1**

Answer: Contrast: transubstantiation holds a real, unseen change into Christ's body and blood; memorialism views the meal as symbolic remembrance. Both appeal to 1 Corinthians 11:23-26, the account of the Last Supper, but interpret 'this is my body' differently.

Question 4

differing doctrines can lead to restricted shared worship and limits on shared Communion, oe **B1**

differing doctrines can complicate formal agreements or joint services because the signficance of the same ritual is not agreed, oe **B1**

differing doctrines can motivate dialogue and deeper theological study, sometimes improving mutual understanding over time, oe **B1**

Answer: Any three: restrictions on shared Communion; difficulty in joint services due to different meanings; but also impetus for ecumenical dialogue and study.

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