

Communion

Model/Denomination	Form/Setting	Function/Purpose	Leadership/Oversight	Scriptural Rationale
Anglican/Evangelical	Liturgical, gathered, ordained clergy	Sacramental, remembrance, unity	Priest/pastor	1 Cor. 10–11; Luke 22:19-20
Evangelical Lutheran	Liturgical, gathered, ordained clergy	Sacramental, real presence, covenant renewal	Pastor	Luke 22:19; 1 Cor. 11:23-26
Presbyterian (Reformed)	Gathered worship, elders, structured	Spiritual presence, covenant renewal	Elders	1 Cor. 10:16-17; Acts 2:42
Calvinistic Baptist	Gathered worship, ordinance, flexible access	Symbolic, unity, self-examination	Elders/pastor	1 Cor. 11:28; 1 Cor. 10:17; Acts 2:42
Missional Movement (Soma, etc.)	Homes/groups, informal, lay-led	Mission, community, priesthood of all	All believers (priesthood)	1 Pet. 2:9; Acts 2:46
House/Organic Church	Informal, small groups, relational	Relationship, gospel saturation	Lay leadership	Acts 2:42–47; 1 Pet. 2:5,9

View	Short Description	Denominational Examples	Scriptural Rationale
Transubstantiation	Bread and wine are transformed into the actual body and blood of Christ, though their appearance remains the same.	Roman Catholic	Luke 22:19-20, John 6:53-58
Consubstantiation	Christ's body and blood are truly present "in, with, and under" the bread and wine, but the elements remain bread and wine (sacramental union).	Lutheran	1 Corinthians 10:16-17, Luke 22:19
Spiritual Presence	Christ is spiritually present in the supper; believers partake in Christ through faith and the Holy Spirit, not physically or elementally.	Reformed/Presbyterian, Calvinistic Baptist	1 Corinthians 11:26, Acts 2:42
Memorialism	The Lord's Supper is a remembrance of Christ's death; the elements are symbols and Christ is not present physically or spiritually in a unique way.	Zwinglian, many Baptists, Evangelical Free	1 Corinthians 11:24-25, Luke 22:19