
Lord's Supper

Methodist observe the Lord's Supper on a monthly basis. They also teach that the Lord's Supper is a sacrament (Article 16 of the Methodist Discipline). That no person should be admitted to the Lord's Table who is guilty of any practice worth of exclusion as a member (Article 446 of the Methodist Discipline).

Let's look at their teachings in light of the Bible. First of all the priests under the law eating the shewbread once each week pictured the priests in the church (1 Peter 25,9; Revelation 1:6) communing each week (Leviticus 24:5-9; Hebrews 10:1). The early church communed each week (Acts 20:7). The same phraseology of Acts 20:7 is used in 1 Corinthians 16:1,2 concerning a collection upon the first day of the week. Methodist always take up a collection each week. Why not take a collection once a month? Concerning the Lord's Supper being a sacrament the word sacrament is never found in the New Testament. The word sacrament means "an oath". The Lord's Supper is not an oath. It is in the New Testament: Breaking of Bread (Acts 2:42; 20:7), The Communion (1 Corinthians 10:16), The Lord's Supper (1 Corinthians 11:20), and the Lord's Table (1 Corinthians 10:21). No where is it referred to as a sacrament.

The test is the manner of partaking and not the worthiness of the one partaking (1 Corinthians 11:28; John 6:53).

Conference

No local Methodist Church is autonomous (self-governing). A conference has control over every one of their churches. They have no choice in the preacher they will have other than to ask for one. If a Methodist Church were to teach a doctrine different to those in the "*Discipline*" it would lose its building. This is contrary to the way the church we read about in the New Testament was governed. Each congregation in the New

Testament was self-governing. There were elders in every church (Acts 14:23; Philippians 1:1; Titus 1:5). We do not read of a presiding elder, stewards, circuit riders. Elders were limited to watching for the souls of the saints at the congregation where they were an elder (Hebrews 13:7,13).

Conclusion

We could examine many more Methodist Doctrines that are in conflict with the Bible. An example of others, the Methodist Discipline teaches a man is justified by faith only calling it a "*most wholesome doctrine*"; it teaches that the Methodist is ONE of the many branches of the Lord's church; that there is no difference between the Old and the New Testament we are to obey both for salvation. My dear friend these doctrines as well as the ones we have covered in this tract stand in opposition to what is taught in the New Testament. If you are among this group throw away the shackles of the Methodist Discipline and demand book, chapter and verse from the Bible and Not articles from the Discipline.

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"And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus giving thanks to God and the Father by Him."

Colossians 3:17

7 Errors of Methodist Doctrine



Mike Hughes

7 Errors of METHODIST DOCTRINE

Methodism was founded by John Wesley, an ordained priest in the Episcopal Church. Wesley lived and died an Episcopalian and had no intention of forming a new church. The starting date for the Methodist Church is generally given as 1739 when the first Methodist Society was formed at Kingswood, England. Today there are at least 14 different divisions within the Methodist Church. The largest body within the Methodist Church is **The United Methodist Church** formed in 1968 with a merger of the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church.

Within *mainstream* Methodist churches we can find 7 things that are at variance with the Bible. These seven are given for your consideration.

Name

The Methodist Church teaches that it doesn't matter what name the church members wear. Or what name the church wears. Is this idea taught in the Bible? Notice Adam and his wife Eve wore the same name Genesis 5:2. Adam is a figure of Christ (Romans 5:14). Adam and his wife wearing the same name pictures Christ and his wife, the church, wearing the same name. The new name Christ's followers would wear was prophesied by Isaiah in Isaiah 62:1,2. The new name was given as prophesied Acts 2:1-47; 10:1-48; 11:25,26. Peter said in 1 Peter 4:16 we are to suffer as Christians, that name prophesied in the long ago by Isaiah. The Bible tells us in Acts 4:12 that there is no salvation in any other name. *"Whatever you do in word or deed do all in the name of the Lord."* Colossians 3:17.

Baptism

Methodists do not believe that one has to be baptized to go to heaven. Methodist practice sprinkling, pouring, and immersion as modes of baptism. Although they say baptism is not essential for salvation they base the salvation of babies on baptism. Notice that the Bible points out that baptism is necessary for salvation. (Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:15-16; Acts 2:38). Notice also that those told to be baptized were of an age they were able to hear (Hebrews 11:6), believe (Mark 16:15-16), repent (Acts 17:30), confess (Matthew 10:32; Romans 10:9,10). What baby can do that? Baptism is required to have our sins remitted (Acts 2:38), To get into the church (1 Corinthians 12:13), and to get into Christ (Galatians 3:27). Many other passages could be given but these should suffice to show that baptism is essential unto salvation and Romans 6:1-4 shows that it is a burial. Methodist doctrine is wrong on this point. Where is Bible Authority for sprinkling, pouring or baptizing babies?

Church Music

As is the case with most religious bodies, Methodists use mechanical instruments of music in worship to God. Most Methodist will got to the Old Testament and the book of Revelation to try and prove such to be an acceptable practice. Is our authority in worship to come from the Old Testament? Were the voices of Revelation 14:2 literal voices? The Old Testament was abolished (2 Corinthians 3), and the voice of Revelation 14:2

was not many waters, thunder, and harps, but like them. If we neither add to nor subtract from God's word (Deuteronomy 4:2; Revelation 22:18,19), what will we do with instructions found in the following passages: Matthew 26:29; Acts 16:25; Romans 15:9; 1 Corinthians 14:15; Ephesians 5:19; Colossians 3:16; Hebrews 2:12 and James 5:13? We must as Paul told Timothy in 2 Timothy 2:15 *"Study to show thyself approved unto God a workman that needeth not be ashamed rightly dividing the Word of Truth."*

Membership

According to the Methodist Discipline Articles 49, 445 *"None should be admitted into full membership of the church until he has been at least six months on probation."* This doctrine is again at variance with the Bible. The Bible teaches baptism brings a man into Christ and the church (Acts 2:41,47; Galatians 3:27; 1 Corinthians 12:13). Those in the New Testament were baptized the same day they heard the Gospel, we don't find probation practiced in the Bible (Acts 8:26-39; 10:1-48; 16:14,15; 16:25,33; 22:11-16). Probation is a borrowed from heathenism. Buddha, who was a heathen, put his followers on a four month probation period. Where is the book, chapter and verse for probation.

Licensing of Preachers

Before one is allowed to preach in the Methodist Church, he must be licensed by the District Conference, which also has the authority to renew or reject the person later. He must also be recommended by the Quarterly Conference of the charge to which he belongs, and must first pass before a committee of three, to be appointed by a Presiding Elder. Where is the command, example or necessary inference in the New Testament for such a practice? We must have Bible authority for what we do and practice.
