

Biblical Basis – God’s covenant of grace requires it. Every Old Testament covenant (administration of the Covenant of Grace) included children and this continues to be true in the New Testament. Baptism is the ticket to the Table. Paedocommunion assumes infants are baptized.

- Young children should participate in communion when they are old enough to chew.
- Paedocommunion is not optional. God requires all of his children to be fed. What more does a person need if they have been gifted with the Holy Spirit and are in the Body of Christ to receive communion?
- Paedocommunion was universally practiced until the thirteenth century. The underlining reason it stopped was because the church stopped treating children as belonging to God. The church stopped treating children covenantally.
- American impediments: 1. The Halfway Covenant-you had to explain your conversion which meant you had to be able to talk to be baptized. 2. Several prominent forefathers rejected communion, George Washington being the preeminent one.
- Children were included in every Old Testament meal. What else would they eat?
- When considering/defending paedocommunion ask these questions: where are the babies and what are they eating? How does this apply to the first Lord’s Supper the one Jesus administered? How would this apply to baby or child Jesus since he the standard. Always remember to think corporately as we are the body of Christ.
- If baptized infants are denied, what about the developmentally disabled or elderly Christians with Alzheimer’s?
- Always remember there are only two options to the Table of the Lord: Starvation and the Table of demons.
- God communicates His love to us at the Table in words, actions and symbols.

- Some reasons for infant communion:
 - Infants have faith.
 - Resurrected and healed children should be served communion.
 - Jesus has designated covenant children as his special representatives.
 - The Apostle's Creed already addresses paedocommunion. Saints commune at the communion table, that is why it is called the communion table and baptize children are saints.
 - Unborn and nursing participate in communion even before their baptism.
 - How is the New Testament a better covenant for babies if they are excluded from the covenant and the only New Testament feast?
 - Should children that are capable of work and paying a tithe be excluded from communion?
 - The Scriptures do not indicate that anyone was upset by children being excluded from the covenant in the New Testament and that is because they were not.
 - Young children participated in every Old Testament feast, what else would they eat? Babies ate Manna in the wilderness.
 - If a baby or young child dies and is accepted into heaven by King Jesus, would that child be allowed to immediately dine with Jesus? Of course. And if so what change occurred that allowed this? Location? Doesn't Jesus say, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven"?
 - If communion is so dangerous to children, why does God never give any warnings about it?
 - 1st Corinthians 7:14 states that children, to include babies, are considered holy based on being the children of a believing parent. Why then are holy ones denied communion?
 - Should communion be denied to an adult who can no longer remember or to children or adults with feeble minded conditions? Should we bar the senile or mentally handicapped because they cannot "examine" themselves?
 - If Adam had not sinned would his children have eaten from the Tree of Life?
 - Should young children capable of worshipping be denied communion? See 1 Samuel 1:28.
 - Jesus is the standard. Was baby Jesus denied sacrificial food? No
 - The Apostle Paul is addressing the sinning adults in the epistle to the Corinthians. At no time did Paul command or suggest that the sinning adult at Corinth stop eating communion. See item number 6 on your index of material for more info.