

Handout 1: Exodus Lesson 7

Commands for the first Passover event which were not observed later when Israel occupied the Promised Land:

1. At some time the selection of the lamb or kid five days before the sacrifice was not universally observed. The excuse was that this command became difficult when the covenant people were living in different parts of the world and were able to return to Jerusalem just prior to the feast day.
2. Sacrificing the victim in front of the homes and applying its blood on the doorway. With the building of the desert Tabernacle and later the Jerusalem Temple, all sacrifices were to take place at Yahweh's altar.
3. Eating the meal in haste and being ready to make a journey was no longer necessary after the exodus from Egypt.

It should be noted that although many of the covenant people no longer kept the command to select the Passover victim on the 10th of Abib/Nisan, Jesus kept this observance when He rode into Jerusalem on the 10th of Nisan in the spring of 30 AD to offer Himself as the unblemished Lamb of God (Jn 12:1-2, 12).

In addition to the first Passover eight other Passovers are mentioned in Sacred Scripture:

List of other Passovers Mentioned in the Bible	Scriptures Passages
1. The observance of the Passover at Sinai before beginning the journey to Canaan.	Numbers 9:1- 5
2. The observance of Passover and Unleavened Bread after crossing the Jordan River and entering the Promised Land.	Joshua 5:10-12
3. The Passover and Unleavened Bread feasts after King Hezekiah of Judah instituted religious reforms.	2 Chronicles 30:1-27
4. The Passover and Unleavened Bread feasts after the religious reforms of King Josiah of Judah.	2 Kings 23:21-23; 2 Chronicles 35:1, 18-19
5. The celebration of the Passover and the feast of Unleavened Bread after Israel's return from the Babylonian exile.	Ezra 6:19-22
6. The Passover when Jesus began His ministry and cleansed the Jerusalem Temple.	John 2:13-22
7. The second year of Jesus' ministry when He fed the 5 thousand men on their way to Jerusalem for Passover.	John 6:1-15
8. The Passover in the third year of Jesus' ministry when Jesus instituted the Eucharist during the sacred feast of the Passover victim on the first night of Unleavened Bread.	Matthew 26:17-29 Mark 14:12-25 Luke 22:7-20
M. Hunt © copyright 2009 www.AgapeBibleStudy.com	

Each of these Passovers marked an important turning point in the progress of God's plan of salvation for His covenant people.

Handout 2: Exodus Lesson 7

Typology of the Passover in the Redeeming Work of Jesus Christ

Passover and Unleavened Bread	Jesus of Nazareth
The Passover victim was selected for sacrifice on the 10 th of Abib/Nisan (Ex 12:3).	Jesus rode into Jerusalem to keep the Passover on the 10 th of Nisan; He was the Lamb selected for sacrifice (Jn 1:29; 12:1-2, 12-14).
The Passover victims were to be kept in the community for five days (Ex 12:3, 6).*	For five days Jesus taught the community of Israel in the Temple (Mt 21-26:2).*
The blood of the Passover victim that was spread from the threshold of the doorways to the doorposts and lintel was cross-shaped “sign” of the Israelites’ firstborn redemption from death (Ex 12:13, 21-23).	Jesus’ blood on the Cross was the sign of man’s redemption from sin and death (Acts 3:17-26).
Hyssop was used to put the blood on the door posts and lintels (Ex 12:22).	Hyssop was used to give Jesus His last drink on the Cross (Jn 19:29).
No bones of the victim were to be broken (Ex 12:46).	Jesus’ bones were not broken like the men crucified with Him (Jn 19:32-36).
The Israelites were redeemed from slavery when they fled out of Egypt on the 15 th of Abib/Nisan (Ex 12:29-42).	Jesus gave up His life on the Cross, redeeming mankind from sin and death on the 15 th of Nisan (18:28, 17-18).
Each Passover victim died so that the Israelites might live temporally.	Jesus was the Passover victim who died so that mankind might live eternally.
The Passover victims were the food of the sacred feast which the Israelites ate so that they might live (Ex 12:8, 13).	St. Paul identified Jesus as our Passover Lamb that we might “celebrate the feast” of the Eucharist (1 Cor 5:7-8) and eat Jesus’ flesh that we might live (Jn 6:50-58).
As part of the covenant obligations the first Passover and sacred meal of the Passover victim was to be remembered and relived by every generation (Ex 12:14, 42).	Jesus told the disciples to eat His Body and Blood and to “do this in remembrance of me,” a command every generation of New Covenant believers must obey (Lk 22:19-20).
The sacrifice of the Passover victim was God’s plan for the salvation of Israel (Ex 12:13).	The sacrifice of Jesus the Messiah was God’s plan for the salvation of mankind (Jn 3:1:16; 1 Jn 4:9).
M. Hunt © copyright 2009	

* as the ancients counted. Five is the number of “grace” in the significance of numbers in Scripture. In addition, according to St. John’s Gospel, Jesus’ three year ministry was defined by three Passovers (Jn 2:13; 6:4; 12:1).

Handout 3: Exodus Lesson 7

Commands and Prohibitions of the Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread

Commands	Prohibitions
1. The Passover lambs and kids are to be selected on the 10 th of Abib (Ex 12:3).	1. The Passover victim is not to be eaten raw or boiled (Ex 12:9).
2. The animals must be yearling males (lambs or kids) without blemish (Ex 4-5).	2. None of the bones of the Passover victim are to be broken (Ex 12:46).
3. The congregation of Israel must slaughter the animals on the 14 th of Abib (Ex 12:6).	3. During the festival of Passover and Unleavened Bread one must not eat anything containing yeast and nothing with yeast is to be in the houses (Ex 12:20;13:3, 7).*
4. The animals must be roasted whole and eaten by households in a sacred meal at sundown which became the 15 th of Abib (Ex 12:7-8).	4. No yeast must be found in houses during the feast (Ex 12:19).
5. In addition to the roasted animal they must eat bitter herbs and unleavened bread (Ex 12:7).	5. The meat cannot be eaten outside the house; it can only be eaten inside (12:46).
6. On the 14 th all leaven must be removed from homes and homes must remain free of leaven from the 14 th to the 21 st (Ex 13:7).*	6. Any leftover meat cannot be saved; it must be burned before morning (Ex 12:10).
7. From the afternoon of the 14 th until the afternoon of the 21 st unleavened bread is to be eaten (Ex 12:18-19; 13:6).	7. No one is to leave until the meal is completed and in the first Passover no one was to leave until morning (Ex 12:22).
8. There must be a Sacred Assembly of Israel on the 15 th and the 21 st which are to be days of “rest” (Ex 12:16).*	8. No work is to be done on the days of the assemblies (Ex 12:16).*
9. An alien living among the covenant people who wants to celebrate the Passover must have all the males in his household circumcised in order to take part (Ex 12:48).	9. No uncircumcised man, resident alien, temporary alien, hired laborer or uncircumcised Israelite is allowed to eat the sacred meal (Ex 12:43, 45).
10. Israel must keep these feast days for all generations (Ex 12:14, 42; 13:10).	No one is to eat leavened bread from the afternoon of the 14 th to the afternoon of the 21 st ; anyone who neglects this prohibition is to be excommunicated from the community (Ex12:15, 19).*
M. Hunt © copyright 2009	

* Commands and prohibitions not put into effect until the Israelites were living in the Promised Land.