

THE PASSOVER

This is a lengthy section to be sure and I thought about breaking it into more than one post for readability. I have come up with 4 sections regarding the Passover and the final plague as well as the long awaited EXODUS.

Exodus 12 is a crucial chapter, detailing the institution of the Passover, the final plague (death of the firstborn), and Israel's departure from Egypt. In the next four posts will be a structured breakdown for multi-day study:

DISCLAIMER



This information was found with the help of e-Sword app and ChatGPT app for iOS. IT IS NOT FULLY MY OWN WORK. Although I do find it to be of good representation of truth from studying it after the research.

References below. ↓

Links for these apps at the bottom of the post.

Day 1: The Institution of the Passover (Exodus 12:1-20)

(Num. 9:1-14; Deut. 16:1-8; Ezek. 45:21-25)

Historical Setting:

- Israelites have been in bondage for 430 years (Ex. 12:40)
- The 10th and final plague is about to be unleashed
- God gives instructions for deliverance with the Passover

1 Now the LORD spoke to Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying,

- It is also imperative to understand by these words that Moses (and at times Aaron), because of divine revelation, was not instituting Israel's traditions and rituals by his own clever mind. Thus, whenever we speak of "the Law of Moses," it is the Law of Yahweh conveyed through His agent, Moses, the man of God.

אָמַר - spoke - 'âmar - aw-mar'

2 “This month shall be your beginning of months; it shall be the first month of the year to you.

- The new Hebrew calendar is established creating a new identity for them even while they are still in bondage.
- “The LORD spoke to Moses and Aaron” – God’s direct instruction shows the significance of this moment. Unlike previous plagues where Moses spoke to Pharaoh, this command is for Israel’s deliverance.
- “In the land of Egypt” – These instructions are given while Israel is still in bondage, highlighting that redemption starts before physical freedom.

3 Speak to all the congregation of Israel, saying: ‘On the tenth of this month every man shall take for himself a lamb, according to the house of his father, a lamb for a household.

- The lamb, of course, is a type of the Lord Jesus Christ (1Co 5:7). It was to be without blemish, speaking of the sinlessness of Christ; a male of the first year, perhaps suggesting our Lord's being cut off in the prime of life; kept until the fourteenth day of the . . . month.
- “Speak to all the congregation of Israel” – The first time “congregation of Israel” appears in Scripture, showing a shift toward national identity.
- “On the tenth of this month” – The lamb was chosen four days before sacrifice, ensuring it was without defect.
- Christ Connection: Jesus entered Jerusalem four days before His crucifixion (Palm Sunday to Good Friday, John 12:1, 12-19).

4 And if the household is too small for the lamb, let him and his neighbor next to his house take it according to the number of the persons; according to each man’s need you shall make your count for the lamb.

- “Household sharing” – Ensures that no lamb is wasted. Salvation is communal, foreshadowing Christ’s sacrifice for all (Romans 3:23-24).

5 Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year. You may take it from the sheep or from the goats.

- “Without blemish” – The lamb had to be perfect, symbolizing Christ’s sinlessness (1 Peter 1:19).
- “A male of the first year” – A lamb in its prime, just as Christ was crucified in the prime of His life (Luke 3:23).

6 Now you shall keep it until the fourteenth day of the same month. Then the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it at twilight.

- “Keep it until the fourteenth day” – The lamb was observed for four days, mirroring how Jesus was examined and found innocent (Luke 23:4, 14-15).
- “Kill it at twilight” – In Hebrew, “between the evenings”, meaning between 3-5 PM—coinciding with Jesus’ crucifixion (Matthew 27:46-50).

7 And they shall take some of the blood and put it on the two doorposts and on the lintel of the houses where they eat it.

- “Blood on the doorposts” – A public declaration of faith in God’s provision.
- Christ Connection: Just as the lamb’s blood protected Israel, Christ’s blood saves from sin (Ephesians 1:7).
- 8 Then they shall eat the flesh on that night; roasted in fire, with unleavened bread and with bitter herbs they shall eat
- “Roasted in fire” – Fire represents judgment, as Jesus bore God’s wrath (Isaiah 53:10).
- “Unleavened bread” – Leaven represents sin (1 Corinthians 5:7-8); removing it symbolizes purity.
- “Bitter herbs” – A reminder of their slavery, just as believers remember Christ’s suffering (Luke 22:19).

9 Do not eat it raw, nor boiled at all with water, but roasted in fire—its head with its legs and its entrails.

- “Roasted in fire” – Points to the total judgment that Christ bore.
- “Its head with its legs and its entrails” – The lamb is whole, symbolizing completeness in atonement.

10 You shall let none of it remain until morning, and what remains of it until morning you shall burn with fire.

- “None of it remain” – Shows total consumption, symbolizing full participation in redemption.

11 And thus you shall eat it: with a belt on your waist, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand. So you shall eat it in haste. It is the LORD’s Passover.

- “Eat it in haste” – Reflects urgency and readiness to leave Egypt.
- • Application: Believers must always be prepared for Christ’s return (Matthew 24:44).

12 ‘For I will pass through the land of Egypt on that night, and will strike all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am the LORD.

- “Against all the gods of Egypt” – Each plague was a direct attack on Egypt’s deities (Numbers 33:4).

13 Now the blood shall be a sign for you on the houses where you are. And when I see the blood, I will pass over you; and the plague shall not be on you to destroy you when I strike the land of Egypt.

- “A sign for you” – The blood was a visible act of faith.

14 ‘So this day shall be to you a memorial; and you shall keep it as a feast to the LORD throughout your generations. You shall keep it as a feast by an everlasting ordinance.

- “Memorial” – Passover was a lasting commemoration of redemption, later fulfilled in Jesus.

15 Seven days you shall eat unleavened bread. On the first day you shall remove leaven from your houses. For whoever eats leavened bread from the first day until the seventh day, that person shall be cut off from Israel.

- “Seven days” – Represents completeness and purification.

16 On the first day there shall be a holy convocation, and on the seventh day there shall be a holy convocation for you. No manner of work shall be done on them; but that which everyone must eat—that only may be prepared by you.

- “Holy convocation” – A sacred gathering, much like worship services today.

17 So you shall observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread, for on this same day I will have brought your armies out of the land of Egypt. Therefore you shall observe this day throughout your generations as an everlasting ordinance.

- “Armies” – Israel was leaving as an organized people under God’s command.

18 In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month at evening, you shall eat unleavened bread, until the twenty-first day of the month at evening. 19 For seven days no leaven shall be found in your houses, since whoever eats what is leavened, that same person shall be cut off from the congregation of Israel, whether he is a stranger or a native of the land. 20 You shall eat nothing leavened; in all your dwellings you shall eat unleavened bread.’”

- “Remove leaven” – Represents purging sin from life (1 Corinthians 5:6-8).

• **Key Themes:**

- The blood of the lamb as a sign of protection.
- The significance of the lamb without blemish (foreshadowing Christ).
- The urgency of readiness—eating in haste.
- The unleavened bread as a symbol of purity and separation.

• **Word Studies:**

- Pesach (פֶּסַח) – Passover, meaning “to pass over” or “spare.”
- Leaven (חֶמֶץ, chametz) – Represents sin and corruption.

• **Application:**

- How does Christ fulfill the role of the Passover Lamb? (1 Corinthians 5:7)
- What does it mean to be spiritually ready for God’s deliverance today?

Final Takeaways

- *Passover foreshadows Christ: Jesus is the Lamb whose blood spares believers from eternal death.*
- *Faith requires obedience: Israel had to act on God's instructions; salvation comes through trusting in Christ.*
- *Spiritual readiness: Just as Israel had to be ready to leave Egypt, believers must be ready for Christ's return.*

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