

# DOCTRINE OF THE PASSOVER

- I. The name is derived from פֶּסַח, pesach, to pass over. Used to indicate Israel's deliverance from the tenth plague.
- II. The Passover was the first national feast of Israel celebrating national deliverance from Egypt and indicating deliverance from the slave market of sin through the Passover Lamb, Ex.12.
- III. Symbolism.
  - A. April 14, 1446BC First Passover
  - B. Ritual The doctrine
  - C. Lamb without spot Christ was impeccable
  - D. Lamb observed Incarnation
  - E. Lamb's throat cut Spiritual death of Christ
  - F. Blood on lintel Doctrine of propitiation
  - G. Lamb roasted Spiritual death and expiation
  - H. Eating Faith
    - I. Unleavened bread Righteousness of Christ's humanity
    - J. Bitter herbs Sufferings of Christ, physical and spiritual
    - K. Not to be eaten raw False forms of salvation without
    - L. or boiled judgment
    - M. To be prepared intact Christ was whole on the Cross, including
    - N. with head volition, inner resources of Bible
    - O. and entrails Doctrine (BD)
    - P. Fourfold eating Belt of BD, shoes of service, staff of
    - Q. Instructions authority, believer in Phase 2
    - R. Death of firstborn The Last Judgment
    - S. Israel spared Doctrine of eternal security
    - T. Israel's departure Salvation, redemption
- IV. The Passover was to be observed by all Jews as a memorial, Ex.12:14.
- V. The Feast of Unleavened Bread implies Phase 2 and intake of Bible Doctrine, avoid evil, Ex.12:15-20.
- VI. Further regulations for participants, Ex.12:43-51.
  - A. Circumcision.
  - B. Eaten in someone's house.
  - C. Bones could not be broken.
- VII. The last Passover, πάσκα, paska, Mt.26:18-28.
  - A. Occurred on the last evening before the Cross.
  - B. Demonstrated that the shadow would become reality, Col.2:17; Heb.10:1.
  - C. It was changed into the Lord's Table.
- VIII. Jesus Christ, our Passover offering, was sacrificed for us, 1Cor.5:7; Jn.18:28-29; 19:14.