DOCTRINE OF THE PASSOVER

I. The name is derived from אֶפֶֽשׁ, 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.

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