

6/29/08

### The Passover At Egypt

Ex. 12:1-42

The nine plagues Yahweh poured out on Egypt, devastated it.

1. The Nile River was turned to blood.
2. The land was plagued with frogs.
3. The land was plagued with lice.
4. The land was plagued with flies.
5. The land was plagued with disease.
6. The land was plagued with boils.
7. The land was plagued with hail.
8. The land was plagued with locust.
9. The land was plagued with darkness.

God in His usual manner had warned Pharaoh about the tenth and last plague to come, the death of the first-born through Moses in chapter eleven.

Now comes the Passover that led to the Exodus of the Hebrews, from Egypt, which consists of three movements. vs. 1-42

- I. The institution of the Passover. vs. 1-20
- II. The implementation of the Passover. vs. 21-28
- III. The execution at the Passover. vs. 29-42

#### **I. The institution of the Passover. vs. 1-20**

- A. The preparation for the Passover. vs. 1-13
  1. The significance time of the Passover. vs. 1-2
    - a. The authority behind the Passover was God. vs. 1
      - 1) The pronouncement came from the covenant God Yahweh, to both Moses and Aaron.
      - 2) The place was in the land of Egypt.
    - b. The priority of the month of Passover. vs. 2
      - 1) The month was to be the beginning of months to them.
        - \* “On this day you are going out, in the month Abib” the month of March-April. Ex. 13:4, Lev. 23:5
      - 2) The month was to be the first month of the religious year, different from their civil calendar. vs. 2
      - 3) The calendar God assigned was a lunar one, not on the earth’s rotation around the sun.
      - 4) Each month starts with a new moon, reaching a full moon in the midst of the 28 day cycle, so Passover falls always on a new moon, the first moon of spring.

- 5) The Hebrew day starts at sundown or moonrise, evening and morning. Gen. 1:5
- 2. The congregation of Israel was to be instructed on the necessary provision for the Passover. vs. 3-5
  - a. The congregation on the tenth of the month was to provide a lamb per household. vs. 3
  - b. The household being too small for the lamb, they were to join in the meal with a neighbor, according to the number of the persons, in accord to each man's need. vs. 4
- 3. The requirements for the lamb. vs. 5-7
  - a. The lamb was to be without blemish, a male of the first year, from the sheep or goats. vs. 5
  - b. The lamb would be set apart for a certain time. vs. 6
    - 1) They were to keep it separate till the fourteenth day of the same month, four days. vs. 6a
    - 2) Then the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel was to kill it at twilight. vs. 6b
  - c. The blood of the lamb was to be appropriated. vs. 7
    - 1) The individuals were to take some of the blood of the lamb.

- 2) They were to put the blood on the two doorposts and on the lintel of the houses where they were going to eat the Passover lamb. vs. 7
- 4. The instructions for the Passover meal. vs. 8-11
  - a. The time they were to of eat the flesh was specified, on that night. vs. 8a
  - b. The manner of cooking was specific, also, "roasted in fire, with unleavened bread and with bitter herbs they shall eat it." vs. 8b-c
    - 1) Roasted in the fire.
    - 2) Unleavened bread, symbolic of without sin.
    - 3) Bitter herbs, reminding them of their bitter experience in Egypt.
  - c. The precaution for cooking and eating was also specified. vs. 9-10
    - 1) It was not to be eaten raw, nor boiled with water, but roasted in fire, with the head, legs and its entrails. vs. 9
      - \* No bones broken prophetic of Christ. vs. 46, Ps. 34:20
    - 2) Nothing was to remain until morning, and what remains was to be burn with fire. vs. 10
  - d. The anticipation in the meal was in view of the exodus. vs. 11

- 1) They were to be ready to leave and eat the meal with their belt on your waist, their sandals on your feet, and their staff in their hand. “So you shall eat it in haste.” vs. 11a-e
  - 2) They were to understand the protection provided by the meal, “It was the LORD’S Passover.” vs. 11
5. The description of the Passover meal. vs. 12-13
- a. Yahweh was going to execute the tenth plague judgment, ‘For I will pass through the land of Egypt on that night, and will strike all the firstborn in the land of Egypt. vs. 12a
  - b. Yahweh was going to include all, “Both man and beast.” vs. 12b
  - c. Yahweh was going to judge the deities of Egypt by slaying the first-born that belonged to them, “And against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment.” vs. 12c
  - d. Yahweh was going to prove Who He was, “I am the LORD.” vs. 12d  
\* “And Pharaoh said, “Who is the LORD, that I should obey His voice to let Israel go? I do not know the LORD, nor will I let Israel go.” Ex. 5:2

- e. Yahweh was going to Passover the Hebrews and not judge them. vs. 13
    - 1) The blood would be a sign for the Jews, on the houses where they were eating the meal. vs. 13a
    - 2) When Yahweh saw the blood, he would pass over them. vs. 13b-c
    - 3) The plague would not be on them to destroy them, when He struck the land of Egypt. vs. 13d
- B. The preparation for the Unleaven Feast. vs. 14-20
1. The Passover lamb meal was to be a memorial; and kept as a feast to the LORD throughout their generations. The Jews were to keep it as a feast by an everlasting ordinance. vs. 14  
\* This day refers to the fourteen day of April, Passover, representing their salvation. vs. 1-13
  2. The Feast of Passover and Unleavened are closely related but distinct. vs. 15
    - a. The Feast of Unleavened would follow seven days of eating unleavened bread. vs. 15a  
\* Lev. 23:6
    - b. On the first day they were to remove leaven from their houses. vs. 15b
    - c. The stern warning was, whoever ate leavened bread from the first day until

- the seventh day, that person would be cut off from Israel. vs. 15c-d
3. The restriction during the Feast of Unleavened. vs. 16
    - a. The first and seventh day were holy convocation, Sabbath, so work was to be done in these two days. vs. 16a-c
    - b. The exception allowed was the preparations of food to eat. vs. 16d
  4. The observance was to be for all their generations, marking their freedom from slavery in Egypt. vs. 17
    - a. The event, “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.” vs. 17a-b
    - b. The command, “Therefore you shall observe this day throughout your generations as an everlasting ordinance.” vs. 17c
  5. The two Feast are tied together. vs. 18
    - a. The Passover Feast, “In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month at evening, you shall eat unleavened bread.” vs. 18a-b
    - b. The Unleavened Feast, “Until the twenty-first day of the month at evening.” vs. 18c
  6. The summary statement and warning. vs. 19-20

- a. ‘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, stranger or a native of the land.’ vs. 19
- b. “You shall eat nothing leavened; in all your dwellings you shall eat unleavened bread.” vs. 20

### **Illustration**

When certain persons attempted to persuade Stephen, King of Poland, to constrain some of his subjects, who were of different religion, to embrace his, he said to them. “I am king of men, and not of conscience. The dominion of conscience belongs exclusively to God.” #3085

### **Application**

1. The Passover is the oldest and longest religious feast celebrated in the world by Jews remembering their salvation and deliverance from Egypt.
  - a. It is celebrated religiously by all Jews throughout the world, since the exodus to the present day, about 3500 years.
  - b. Passover was one of the three feast required by the law for every Jew to present himself at Jerusalem, Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacles. Ex. 23:14-18, Lev. 23
  - c. In the day of Pentecost, Jews from all foreign land were in Jerusalem. Acts 2:5

2. The Passover consistently designated blood, as the token God honored to escape the judgment.
  - a. The first sacrifice was offered by God for the sins of Adam and Eve, the blood of an innocent animal, to atone for their sin at the fall. Gen. 3:21
  - b. The Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob trusted blood sacrifices to approach God.
3. The atoning power of blood is the basis of the entire Levitical law, that is why blood was prohibited from being eaten by the Jew.
  - a. ‘And whatever man of the house of Israel, or of the strangers who dwell among you, who eats any blood, I will set My face against that person who eats blood, and will cut him off from among his people.’ Lev. 17:10
  - b. “For the life of the flesh *is* in the blood, and I have given it to you upon the altar to make atonement for your souls; for it is the blood that makes atonement for the soul.” Lev. 17:11
3. The prohibition of leaven is that it is symbolic of sin.
  - a. Leaven is yeast, decomposition, the process of braking down, it causes bread to rise.
  - b. Today at the Passover, the father hides bread crumbs throughout the house and the children go looking for it.
  - d. When they find the crumbs, the father brushes them into a wooden spoon with a

- feather, carries them out to the fire and casts them in, removing all sin from the house.
- e. A little sin will permeate our entire lives, if we tolerate it and hinder our access to God.
    - 1) Is. 59:1-2, Ps. 66:18
    - 2) “Your glorying is not good. Do you not know that a **little leaven** leavens the whole lump?” 1Cor. 5:6, Gal. 5:9
  4. The Passover lamb was prophetic of Jesus to provide salvation to the world.
    - a. John the Baptist declared about Jesus, “Behold, the Lamb of God, which take away the sins of the world.” Jn. 1:29
    - b. “Therefore purge out the old leaven, that you may be a new lump, since you truly are unleavened. For indeed Christ, our Passover, was sacrificed for us. Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, nor with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.” 2Cor. 5:7-8
  5. The Unleavened Feast was prophetic of Christ.
    - a. The bread represents the body of Christ, without sin and if you look at the bread, it has stripes, representing the stripes Jesus receive and by which we are healed. Is. 53:?
    - b. Jesus was also buried the first day of the Feast of Unlearned, at sundown of Passover.
    - c. The Feast of First-Fruits was the first day after the Sabbath, Sunday, prophetic of

Jesus, the first-fruit of the resurrection. Lev. 23:10-11

\* “For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ all shall be made alive. But each one in his own order: Christ the first fruits, afterward those who are Christ’s at His coming.” 1Cor. 15:22-23

*The institution of the Passover was prophetic of Christ!*

## **II. The implementation of the Passover. vs. 21-28**

**A.** Moses instructed the elders to perform the Passover. vs. 21

1. He called for all the elders of Israel and told them to pick and take lambs for themselves according to their families. vs. 21a-b
2. He told them to kill the Passover lamb. vs. 21c

**B.** Moses instructed the elders on the blood. vs. 22

1. They were to take a bunch of hyssop, dip it in the blood that was in the basin. vs. 22a-b
2. Then they were to strike the lintel and the two doorposts with the blood that is in the basin. vs. 22c

3. No one was to go out the door of his house till morning but abide in it. vs. 22d

**C.** Moses communicated the reason for the blood. vs. 23

1. The LORD would pass through to strike the Egyptians. vs. 23a
  - a. They had nine plagues as evidence that the tenth would certainly come.
  - b. They would have to individually obey by faith what Yahweh was revealing.
2. When Yahweh saw the blood on the lintel and the two doorposts, He would not allow the destroyer to strike them in that house. vs. 23b-c
  - a. The phrase pass over “pacach” means to spring over or leap over.
  - b. The destroyer “shachath” waster or spoiler.
  - c. This was the only provision or token Yahweh would honor.
  - d. This was the indication that those in the house believed the revelation

**D.** Moses was to instruct them to instruct the future generations. vs. 24-25

1. They were to celebrate the Passover forever. vs. 24
2. They were to keep it in the land God would give them. vs. 25
3. They were to instruct their children about the celebration’s meaning. vs. 26-28

- a. When their children asked, ‘What do you mean by this service?’ vs. 26
- b. They were to answer, “It is the Passover sacrifice of the LORD, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt when He struck the Egyptians and delivered our households.” vs. 27a-c
  - 1) This is repeated again. Ex. 13:8-10
  - 2) The removed all leaven, the hiding some for the children to find and they leave a place for Elijah and say, this year hear and next year in Jerusalem!
- c. The response of the people was recorded. vs. 27d-28
  - 1) So the people bowed their heads and worshiped. vs. 27d
  - 2) The children of Israel went away doing as the LORD commanded Moses and Aaron. vs. 28

### Illustration

The inscription on the Plymouth Rock monument is a challenge to every generation of Americans: “This spot marks the final resting place of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. In weariness and hunger and cold, fighting the wilderness and burying their dead in common graves that the Indians should not know how many had perished, they here laid the foundations of a state in which

all men for countless ages should have liberty to worship God in their own way. All you who pass by and see this stone remember, and dedicate yourselves anew to the resolution that you will not rest until this lofty ideal shall have been realized throughout the earth.” #3081

### Application

1. Jesus celebrated the Passover with His disciples.
  - a. “Then you shall say to the master of the house, ‘The Teacher says to you, “Where is the guest room where I may eat the **Passover** with My disciples? Then he will show you a large, furnished upper room; there make ready.” So they went and found it just as He had said to them, and they prepared the **Passover**.” Lk. 22:11-13
  - b. “Then He said to them, “With fervent desire I have desired to eat this **Passover** with you before I suffer.” Lk. 22:15
  - c. “Now before the feast of the Passover, when Jesus knew that His hour had come that He should depart from this world to the Father, having loved His own who were in the world, He loved them to the end. And supper being ended, the devil having already put it into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon’s son, to betray Him, Jesus, knowing that the Father had given all things into His hands, and that He had come from God and was going to God, rose from supper and laid

aside His garments, took a towel and girded Himself. After that, He poured water into a basin and began to wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe them with the towel with which He was girded." Jn. 13:1-5

**2. Jesus was the fulfillment of the Passover.**

**a.** "Then He took the cup, and gave thanks, and said, "Take this and divide it among yourselves; for I say to you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God comes And He took bread, gave thanks and broke it, and gave it to them, saying, "This is My body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of Me. Likewise He also took the cup after supper, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you." Lk. 22:17-20

**b.** The Jewish Passover is entirely symbolic of Christ, there are three breads, the middle one is broken in two and hides one, indicative of Jesus burial, etc.

**3. Paul taught that Jesus was the fulfillment of the Passover Lamb and handed it down to the saints, the sons and daughters of God.**

**a.** He was taught it by Jesus, "For I received from the Lord that which I also delivered to you: that the Lord Jesus on the same night in which He was betrayed took bread; and when He had given thanks, He broke it and said, "Take, eat; this is My body which is broken for you; do this in remembrance of

Me." In the same manner He also took the cup after supper, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in My blood. This do, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of Me." For as often as you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death till He comes." 1Cor. 11:23-26

**b.** He gave a solemn warning, "Therefore whoever eats this bread or drinks this cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner will be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord. For he who eats and drinks in an unworthy manner eats and drinks judgment to himself, not discerning the Lord's body." 1Cor. 11:27. 30

***The implementation of the Passover was individually looking forwards to Christ!***

**III. The execution at the Passover. vs. 29-42**

**A. The termination of the firstborn. vs. 29-32**

**1.** The tenth plague judgment was brought forth by Yahweh Himself. vs. 29

**a.** The judgment took place at midnight, as the LORD struck all the firstborn in the land of Egypt. vs. 29a

**b.** The ones judge were from the firstborn of Pharaoh who sat on his throne to the firstborn of the captive



- who was in the dungeon, and all the firstborn of livestock. vs. 29b-c
2. The terrible plight came upon the Egyptians. vs. 30
    - a. Pharaoh, his servants and all the Egyptians rose in the night. vs. 30a-c
    - b. There was a great cry in Egypt, for there was not a house where there was no one dead. vs. 30d-e
  3. The tried Pharaoh was humbled. vs. 31-32
    - a. He summoned Moses and Aaron by night. vs. 31a
      - \* This was contradicting his last word to Moses, “Get away from me! Take heed to yourself and see my face no more! For in the day you see my face you shall die!” Ex. 10:28b-d
    - b. He released them, saying, “Rise, go out from among my people, both you and the children of Israel.” vs. 31b-e
    - c. He bowed to Yahweh, “And go, serve the LORD as you have said.” vs. 31f-g
    - d. He offered no compromise, “Also take your flocks and your herds, as you have said, and be gone.” vs. 32a-c
    - e. He requested a blessing, “And bless me also.” vs. 32d

- B. The preparations the night they left Egypt. vs. 33-36
  1. The Hebrews were driven out by the Egyptians, as God had told them. vs. 33
    - a. The desperation of the Egyptians finalized, “And the Egyptians urged the people, that they might send them out of the land in haste. vs. 33a-b
    - b. The perception of the Egyptians was clear, “For they said, “We shall all be dead.” vs. 33c-d
  2. The Hebrews were ready to leave Egypt, as God told them. vs. 34
    - a. The people took their dough before it was leavened. vs. 34a
    - b. The took their kneading bowls being bound up in their clothes on their shoulders. vs. 34b-c
  3. The Hebrews had acquired monetary compensation as God told them. vs. 35
    - a. The children of Israel had done according to the words of Moses asking from the Egyptians. vs. 35a-b
    - b. They included, “Articles of silver, articles of gold, and clothing, as God told them. vs. 35b-e
  4. The Hebrews were able to obtain all their monetary gain, due to God. vs. 36
    - a. The LORD had given the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians, so

that they granted them what they requested. vs. 36a-b

- b. Thus they plundered the Egyptians, meaning to spoil or strip. vs. 36c

C. The evacuation of the people. vs. 37-39

- 1. The route and population of the exodus. vs. 37

- a. The children of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth. vs. 37a
- b. There were about six hundred thousand men on foot, besides children. vs. 37b
  - 1) The number is confirmed. Ex. 38:26, Num. 1:46, 11:21
  - 2) Conservatively, there could have been 2 1/2 to 3 million people.
  - 3) 600,000 women, would make it one million, 2-hundred-thousand.
  - 4) Two children average, would double it, 2 million, 4 hundred-thousand.

- 2. The Hebrews were joined by other from Egypt. vs. 38

- a. A mixed multitude went up with them also. vs. 38a
  - 1) Possibly, unequally yoked marriages.
  - 2) Possibly, some Egyptians, also.
- b. And flocks and herds--a great deal of livestock. vs. 38b

\* They were self-sufficient.

- 3. The Hebrews had made certain food provisions. vs. 39
  - a. They baked unleavened cakes of the dough, which they had brought out of Egypt. vs. 39a
  - b. The reason it was not leavened, because they were driven out of Egypt and could not wait. vs. 39b-c
  - c. Nor had they prepared provisions for themselves. vs. 39d
- 4. The Hebrews time in Egypt was prophetically accurate. vs. 40-41
  - a. The prophecy, "The sojourn of the children of Israel in Egypt was 430 years." vs. 40
    - 1) God gave to Abraham a round number of 400 years. Gen. 15:13, Acts 7:6
    - 2) Moses records the exact number at the exodus, 430 years. Gal. 3:17
  - b. The fulfillment of the prophecy, "It came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years--**on that very same day**--it came to pass that all the armies of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt." vs. 41
    - 1) The emphasis is no coincidence!
    - 2) In our introduction we gave 1445 B.C.

5. The summary statement about the Passover and Exodus. vs. 42
  - a. A memorial of their redemption and deliverance, “It is a night of solemn observance to the LORD for bringing them out of the land of Egypt. vs. 42a”
  - b. A memorial for all future Jews, “This was that night of the LORD, a solemn observance for all the children of Israel throughout their generations.” vs. 42b-c

### **Illustration**

He is despised and rejected by men, A Man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. And we hid, as it were, our faces from Him; He was despised, and we did not esteem Him. Surely He has borne our griefs And carried our sorrows; Yet we esteemed Him stricken, Smitten by God, and afflicted. But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities; The chastisement for our peace was upon Him, And by His stripes we are healed. All we like sheep have gone astray; We have turned, every one, to his own way; And the LORD has laid on Him the iniquity of us all.” Is. 53:3-6, 2Cor. 5:21

### **Application**

1. The entire Passover was done in faith, according to what God revealed to be the substitute for each person, the lamb.

- a. The author to the Hebrews said, “By faith he kept the **Passover** and the sprinkling of blood, lest he who destroyed the firstborn should touch them.” Heb. 11:28
  - b. The Passover Lamb Jesus Christ was and is the substitute for the sins of the entire world and those that do not believe it, fall under the very same judgment as the first-born in Egypt, the judgment of God and eternal separation from God. Jn. 3:36
2. The protection from judgment by God in the New Covenant took place at Passover by the blood of Jesus Christ.
    - a. “Whom God set forth as a propitiation by His **blood**, through faith, to demonstrate His righteousness, because in His forbearance God had passed over the sins that were previously committed.” Rom. 3:25
    - b. “Much more then, having now been justified by His **blood**, we shall be saved from wrath through Him.” Rom. 5:9
    - c. “Knowing that you were not redeemed with corruptible things, like silver or gold, from your aimless conduct received by tradition from your fathers, but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.” 1Pet. 1:18-19
  3. The Passover Lamb Jesus delivers and redeems all from the world, who put their trust in Him, the world being a type of Egypt and bondage of sin.

- a. Jesus said, “Therefore if the Son makes you **free**, you shall be **free** indeed.” Jn. 8:36
  - b. Listen to Paul, “In Him we have redemption through His **blood**, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of His grace.” Eph 1:7
  - c. “But now in Christ Jesus you who once were far off have been brought near by the **blood** of Christ.” Eph. 2:13
  - d. “In whom we have redemption through His **blood**, the forgiveness of sins.” Col. 1:14
  - e. “And by Him to reconcile all things to Himself, by Him, whether things on earth or things in heaven, having made peace through the **blood** of His cross.” Col. 1:20
4. The superiority of Jesus, the Lamb of God is clear and unmistakable in the book of Hebrews.
- a. “For if the **blood** of bulls and goats and the ashes of a heifer, sprinkling the unclean, sanctifies for the purifying of the flesh. How much more shall the **blood** of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself without spot to God, cleanse your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?” Heb. 9:13-14
  - b. “Therefore, brethren, having boldness to enter the Holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which He consecrated for us, through the veil, that is, His flesh, and having a High Priest over the house of God, let us draw near with a true heart in

- full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience and our bodies washed with pure water.” Heb.. 10:18-22
- c. “Of how much worse punishment, do you suppose, will he be thought worthy who has trampled the Son of God underfoot, counted the **blood** of the covenant by which he was sanctified a common thing, and insulted the Spirit of grace?” Heb 10:29
  - d. John tells us, “And they sang a new song, saying: “You are worthy to take the scroll, And to open its seals; For You were slain, And have redeemed us to God by Your blood Out of every tribe and tongue and people and nation, And have made us kings and priests to our God; And we shall reign on the earth.” Rev. 5:9-10, Gen. 12:3

***The execution at the Passover was prophetic of all who reject Christ!***

### **Conclusion**

The Passover that led to the Exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt consisted of three movements:

- I. The institution of the Passover was prophetic of Christ!
- II. The implementation of the Passover was individually looking forwards to Christ!

**III.** The execution at the Passover was a type of all who reject Christ!