

**(Matthew
26:14-30)**

**Messiah
On A
Mission**

(Part 55)



**"Jesus as Passover, Lamb,
and New Exodus"**

Jesus Inaugurates the New Exodus by Instituting the Passover

By connecting Jesus' coming death with the Passover celebration in very specific ways, Matthew indicates that Jesus ushers in a new exodus or deliverance. The hope for such a new exodus comes from Isaiah's vision of God returning to Israel in restoration; this Isaianic vision is drawn with allusions to the exodus from Egypt, with its parting of the waters and God's victory over Pharaoh (e.g., Isa. 43:16–19; 48:20–21; 51:9–11).

(Stern, D., *Jewish Study Bible*)

Seder is the Name of the Passover Meal

Seder is a reminder of the Passover meal eaten in Egypt at the deliverance of the chosen people from bondage as Egyptian slaves (Exodus 6:6-7). An outline of the supper can be seen in Luke 22:17-19.

Before eating, the story of the Exodus is told. After the meal songs are sung, glorifying God and blessing Israel. Included in these songs are the Hallel, Psalms 113-118. The Seder closes with a cup of wine for Elijah, who is to announce the coming of Messiah. A mini-Seder is held in every Orthodox Jewish home every Friday evening to welcome the Sabbath.

Jesus is the Passover:

- Hebrews 9:22, 25–28
- Hebrews 13:11, 12
- Hebrews 10:1, 10–12
- 1 Corinthians 5:7
- 1 Peter 1:18, 19



Oh, Mary, Don't You Weep
Bruce Springsteen

*Well if I could I surely would
Stand on the rock where Moses stood
Pharaoh's army got drowned
Oh, Mary, don't you weep
Oh, Mary, don't you weep, don't mourn
Pharaoh's army got drowned
Oh, Mary, don't you weep*

*Oh, Mary, don't you weep, don't you mourn
Oh, Mary, don't you weep, don't you mourn
Pharaoh's army got drowned
Oh, Mary, don't you weep
Some of these mornings bright and fair
Take my wings and cleave the air
Pharaoh's army got drowned*

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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY
4	5	6
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY
11 Jerusalem at Temple Matt. 21:18-26:5 Mark 11:20-14:2 Luke 20:1-22:2	12 Preparation of room for the Passover Matt. 26:6-19 Mark 14:3-16 Luke 22:3-13	13 Trial & Torture Matt. 26:20-27:31a Mark 14:17-15:20a Luke 22:14-23:25 John 13:1-19:16a
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY
18 Firstfruits Wave-Offering Post-Resurrection Appearances Matt. 28:5-15 Mark 16:2-14 Luke 24:1-45 John 20:1-24	19	20

Approach to the Gospels and Acts, 3d. ed. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1967), pp. 136-138; and George Ricker Berry, *The Interlinear Translation of the Greek New Testament* (reprint ed., Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1958), p. 86.

2. This chart represents part of the first month of the Hebrew calendar in the resurrection year. The dates are given according to Hebrew time

WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
7	8 6 days before Passover John 12:1-11	9 1st entry to Jerusalem Mark 11:1-11 Luke 19:29-44 John 12:12-19	10 Weekly Sabbath Selection of lamb 2nd entry to Jerusalem Matt. 21:1-17 Mark 11:12-19 Luke 19:45-46
WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
14 Crucifixion Matt. 27:31b-61 Mark 15:20b-47 Luke 23:26-55 John 19:16b-42 The Passover sacrifice	15 The Passover meal Feast begins Matt. 27:62-66 Guards at Tomb High day Special Sabbath	16 Buy & Prepare Spices & Oils Mark 16:1 Luke 23:56a	17 Weekly Sabbath Resurrection Matt. 28:1-4 Luke 23:56b
WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
21 Feast Ends High Day Special Sabbath	22	23	24

reckoning, in which the day begins at sunset. Since by modern reckoning the day begins at midnight, the modern names of the days of the week are set forth to show the time relationship to modern readers. Some events taking place near sunset may actually overlap the end of one day and the beginning of the next.

Jesus is the Lamb (John 1:29)

- The lamb was used for food, and the Saviour has told us to eat of him.
- The lamb is used for growing wool to make warm garments, so we are clothed with Christ that we may be accepted by God in him.
- The lamb was an acceptable sacrifice to God, so the Saviour offered himself to God as our sacrifice.
- The lamb was used as the Passover sacrifice, and the scripture says, "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us."
- The lamb is a gentle creature, and our Lord said he was "meek and lowly in heart."
- The lamb does not object to being sheared or killed, and so "he was led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shear is dumb, so He opened not his mouth."

FOOTNOTE: "Seder" is the name of the Passover meal.

Seder is a reminder of the Passover meal eaten in Egypt at the deliverance of the chosen people from bondage as Egyptian slaves. To start the Seder a cup of wine is raised and a blessing recited to sanctify the table so it can serve as the altar for the evening's service. This cup is called the Kiddush, which means Sanctification and is seen in Luke 22:17. The blessing over the meal is referred to in Luke 22:19 when Jesus raised the bread. Each blessing He said started "Blessed are You O Lord our God King of the Universe.." The blessing over the bread continued with: "Who brings forth bread from the earth." Bread, means everything we need.

FOOTNOTE (cont.): "Seder" is the name of the Passover meal.

Before eating, the story of the Exodus is told, then after the meal songs are sung, glorifying God and blessing Israel. Included in these songs are the Hallel, Psalms 113-118. The Seder closes with a cup of wine for Elijah, coming to announce the coming of Messiah. A mini-Seder is held in every Orthodox Jewish home every Friday evening to welcome the Sabbath.

Exodus 6:6,7 set the pattern for the Seder, each cup representing a promise in those verses. These are referred to as the "Four expressions of Redemption:"

FOOTNOTE (cont.): "Seder" is the name of the Passover meal.

Cup 1. "I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians." This is the promise to remove the children of Israel from their bondage.

Cup 2. "and I will deliver you out of their bondage.." tells of the exit from Egypt, from the slavery. As each receives the promise to be taken out of bondage and receives salvation by faith, the next step should be deliverance from all that bondage.

Cup 3. "and I will redeem you with an outstretched arm, and with great judgments:" Redemption came to Israel when they walked through the Red Sea.

FOOTNOTE (cont.): "Seder" is the name of the Passover meal.

Cup 4. A separate cup is filled, reserved for Elijah, then this verse is read: "and I will take you to Me for a people, and I will be to you a God: and you shall know that I am the Lord your God, Who brings you out from under the burdens of Egypt." This represents the crossing of the Jordan into the Promised Land, and spiritually, the crossing into eternal life. It is called the cup of Elijah and is poured, but not drunk. It can only be drunk after Elijah comes, heralding the return of Messiah and the beginning of the Messianic reign. Could this have been the cup in Luke 22:20?

(Morford, W.J., *The New Testament Power Revealing Jewish Roots*, p.p. 401-402.)