



Sunday 6pm | Session Three

The Day of Passover

1. “Go and take a Lamb...,” may have a deeper meaning in the Hebrew language? What does it mean?
2. Who was the Bridegroom of blood in the story in Exodus 4?
3. What other story in the Torah had Yahweh about to kill his messenger whom He sent, but was saved by a female who intervened?
4. What are the symbols put together which mean righteousness in the Chinese language?
5. What are the symbols put together which mean happiness in the Chinese language?
6. On Passover, all _____ lambs go free, but the un_____ lambs must die.
7. What was another name for Palm Sunday?
8. Why would the Passover Lamb remain with the family for four days prior to being sacrificed?
9. Was it allowed for Israelites to make sacrifices according to Leviticus 17:8-9?
10. Who proclaimed Jesus the Lamb of God innocent and unblemished during Passover week?

The Feast of Passover is an annual reminder of God’s redemption of the Israelites from bondage in Egypt to freedom in the Promised Land. This redemption mirrors the redemption of all believers by Christ Jesus, who is the Passover Lamb, and who offers the believer safe passage from sin and death to eternal life. His shed blood covers the homes of believers much the same way as did that of the blood of the original Passover Lambs.

Everything Starts With Blood

Red is the first color of the rainbow(ROY G BIV) The name Adam in Hebrew means red.

Red is the first color a baby learns to see and red or ruddy is where we get the word rudimentary meaning being limited to basic principles

Red is the color that most attracts attention.

Red is also commonly worn by lifeguards and others whose job requires them to be easily found.

Bulls, for instance, cannot see the red color of the cape of a bullfighter, but they are agitated by its movement.

Since red is the color of blood, it has historically been associated with sacrifice, danger, and courage.

The Hebrew word "Adam" which was used to describe the first man and woman in the bible contains the word for "Blood" - "dum".

Mem Sofit Dalet Aleph
אדם
Adam

Mem Sofit Dalet
דם
Blood

Mankind is a mixture of the physical and the spiritual.
People are made and exist by both God and blood.

Dama means to stop, halt or arrest.

When Abel's blood cried out from the ground it cried, "Judgement" and "Revenge".

When Jesus poured out His blood, it spoke, “Mercy” and “Forgiveness”.

Mem Sofit Dalet Aleph
אדם

Adam

Hey Mem Dalet Aleph
אדמה

ADAMAH = “Earth”

You have come... to Jesus the mediator of a new covenant, and to the sprinkled blood that speaks a better word than the blood of Abel.
(Hebrews 12:23-24)

The LORD said, “What have you done? Listen! Your brother’s blood cries out to me from the ground. Genesis 4:10 (NIV)

A curse was placed upon Cain and he responded to the Lord "...whoever finds me will kill me" (Gen. 4:14). "Then the Lord put a mark on Cain so that no one who found him would kill him" (Gen. 4:15). ¹

Most scholars agree that there is not a clear understanding of Cain’s mark. The word in Hebrew for mark, 'ot, first occurs in Gen. 1:14 in regard to the luminaries marking the times and seasons. The same word is used to describe a "sign" or "marking" of covenant, i.e., the rainbow (Gen. 9:12-13,17) and circumcision (Gen. 17:11). The Sabbath is also described as a sign (Ex. 31:13,17) or mark. Most of the occurrences of the word 'ot refer to miraculous signs such as the plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians, the igniting of the food before Gideon (Judg. 6:17) and the shadow advancing upon the steps of the palace steps (2 Kings 20:9). According to the *TWOT*, page 18, it: ...either signifies the unusual event itself or in some way points to that unusual event. Or it may point backward to a historical event such as the stones in the Jordan (Josh. 4:6), or even forward to such a promise as a thornless future world (Isa. 55:13).²

Now the blood shall be a sign ('ot) for you on the houses where you are.
(Exodus 12:11-13).

¹ Josephus says "And when he was afraid that in wandering about he should fall among wild beasts..." (See Whiston's *Josephus Complete*, p.27) The mark is mentioned here as the source of protection for Cain from the wild beasts instead of fellow man.

² *TWOT Vol. I.*, p.18-19

אֹת ^{ot} 79X

n.m. & f. [204?; 10084]. sign, mark, symbol, a signal or event that communicates; a supernatural event or miracle as a sign from God.

Ezekiel 9:4

And the LORD said unto him, Go through the midst of the city, through the midst of Jerusalem, and set a mark upon the foreheads of the men that sigh and that cry for all the abominations that be done in the midst thereof.

Modern Hebrew letter tav (Hebrew square)



Hebrew letter tav at the time of Ezekiel (Paleo-Hebrew)



Shemot 12:1-14

1. On the 10th of Aviv choose the lamb.
2. Kept for 4 days of inspection for any blemishes need to be tested.
3. On the 14th day the lamb will be slayed it at twilight "between the eve (1500hrs)
4. When the Kohen HaGadol finishes the slaying of the lamb he shouted "it is finished"

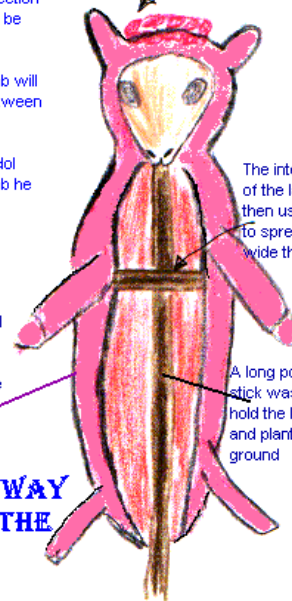
First wash, shed the wool of the lamb; kosher slaughtering, then drain the blood for sacrifice use and then skin clean it

An ancient tradition of Crown Sacrifice place on the head

The internal organ of the lamb remove then use the pole to spread open wide the rib cage

A long pomegranate stick was use to hold the lamb upright and plant it on the ground

AN ANCIENT WAY OF COOKING THE LAMB



Then they are to take some of the blood and put it on the sides and tops of the doorframes of the houses where they eat the lambs. (Exodus 12:7)

For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed. (1 Corinthians 5:7)

Humankind's earliest primitive altar to the one true God, as well as false gods, was the threshold or entrance into the home. The threshold altar was the place where people made their sacrifice to their gods. The purpose was to request protection from the family deity as well as inviting the deity into their house.

Richard Booker

**And all the people answered, "His blood be on us and on our children!"
(Matthew 27:2))**

When Yahweh goes through (abar) the land to strike down the Egyptians, he will see the blood on the top and sides of the doorframe and will pass over (pasakh) that doorway, and he will not permit the destroyer to enter your houses and strike you down. Exodus 12:23 (NIV)

Interestingly, the original Hebrew text does not mention an "angel" at all. It simply says that "the destroyer" or "the spoiler" or "the one who causes damage" would slay the firstborn of Egypt. It could have been the Lord Himself who was the destroyer, although the possibility exists that God sent an angel to do the deed.

This being is called "the destroyer of the firstborn" in Hebrews 11:28.

There are two different Hebrew words used in the Bible, both translated in English 'to pass': abar and pasakh. Abar is used to mean 'to pass by' or 'to pass through' while pasakh means 'to pass over a threshold into covenant.'

The angel of death passes by but Yahweh crosses over the threshold of the house and enters.

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 (pasakh); and the plague shall not be on you to destroy you when I strike the land of Egypt. (Exodus 12:11-13).

The Hebrew word for Passover is Pesach. This the word means to come under the protection of a deity by crossing over, jumping over, stepping over, or leaping over something, in this case, the threshold. Richard Booker

I will bring you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians.

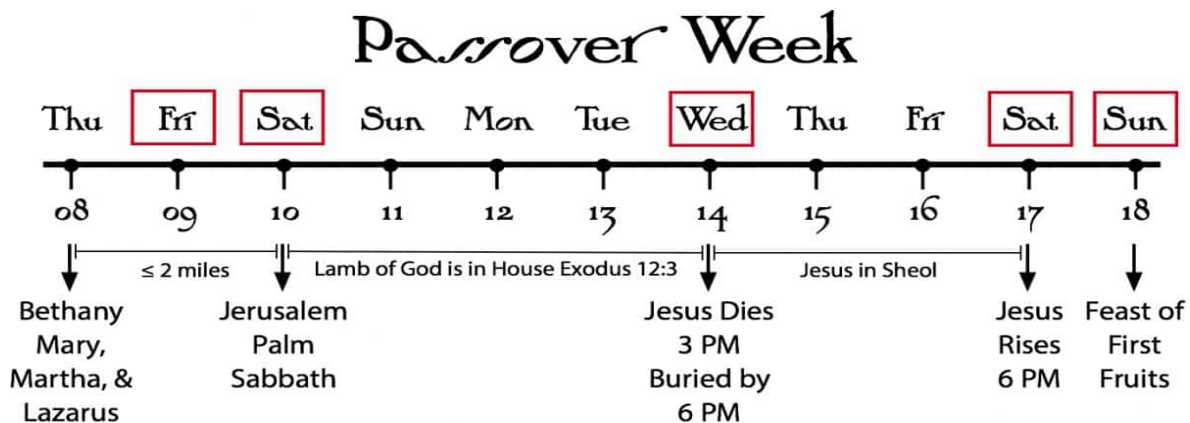
I will free you from being slaves.

I will redeem you with an outstretched arm.

I will take you as my own people, and I will be your God (Exodus 6:6-7)

The Timing of Passover

Good Friday is Good Wednesday, Palm Sunday is Palm Saturday



Since it was the day of Preparation, and so that the bodies would not remain on the cross on the Sabbath (for that Sabbath was 'a high day'), the Jews asked Pilate that their legs might be broken and that they might be taken away. John 19:31

Preparation Day is the day before a Sabbath. Sabbath means a day of rest not necessarily a Saturday. Every feast day was a Sabbath or a day of rest.

For just as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the great fish, so will the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. (Matthew 12:40)

"On that day there shall be a fountain opened for the house of David and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, to cleanse them from sin and uncleanness. Zechariah 13:1 (ESV)