

Jesus – Our Passover Lamb, Unleavened Bread, First Fruits & Exalted King!

(April 12, 2020)

TERMS

Pesah, Pasah, Pesach (Heb.) – To Passover

Seder (Heb.) – “Order” or “Arrangement”

Masah, Matza (Heb.) – Unleavened bread (no yeast)

Moed (Heb.) – “An appointed time,” place, sign (Feast)

Mikrah (Heb.) – “Holy Convocation” or sacred assembly or “Dress rehearsal”

There is a past, present and future aspect to all the Feasts and Jesus Christ (Yeshua) is center stage!

Views of Prophecy

Greek – Prophecy is promise / prediction and fulfillment of the promise – (Isaiah 53:4 -> Matt. 8:16-17)

Hebrew – Prophecy is pattern (Exodus 12:3-6 -> John 1:29)

Hebrew Hermeneutics

Peshat – The literal / direct meaning (10 Commandments, Mk 11:28-4)

Remez – A hint of something deeper (Gen. 8:4)

Derash – Practical application – (Thou shall not take the name of the Lord in vain)

Sod – Hidden meaning – (Pattern) (1 Cor. 5:7-8, 1 John 2:2)

Basic & Primary Rules

- 1) This is a spiritual, not just a physical meal
- 2) Passover is personal
- 3) Teach your children (next generation) (Exodus 13:14)

10th of Nisan – Presentation & Selection of the Lamb (Exodus 12:1- __)

The tenth day (10th of Nisan) was a Shabbat (Sabbath). Each family was required to take a lamb according to the house of his father, a lamb for a household. It could be taken from the sheep or the goats; without blemish, a male of the first year. It was usually tied to the bedpost. It was kept for four (4) days, thus becoming a pet lamb to the family.

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The Feast of Unleavened Bread

Passover as fulfilled in Jesus affects your position before God. Prior to receiving Jesus (Yeshua) as Messiah, personal Lord and Savior, your sins (or S____) separated you from God. But once you accept Jesus as the Passover Lamb who died for your sin, your position before God changes. God declares you “not guilty.” This is called justification or being “made righteous.” God “imputes” or credits the perfect righteousness of Jesus to your spiritual account. (See Rom. 3:24, 28, 4:5-8; 2 Cor. 5:21)

Notice that, from Leviticus 23:6-8, the first and last days of this Feast (Unleavened Bread), the 15th and 21st, are “High Sabbath Day.” The 15th is the High Sabbath referred to in John 19:31. Passover, the 14th day, was the “Preparation Day” for the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (the 15th) that lasted for seven (7) days (15th – 21st of Nisan). This is where we reckoned “Dead to sin,” the “Leaven” (sin) is removed.

The Four (4) “I Wills” and the Four (4) Cups

“I have also heard the groaning of the children of Israel whom the Egyptians keep in bondage, and I have remembered My Covenant. Therefore, say to the children of Israel:

‘I am the Lord, I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, I will rescue you from their bondage, and I will redeem you with an outstretched arm and with great judgments.’ I will take you as My people and I will be your God. Then you shall know that I am the Lord your God who brings you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians.”

(Exodus 6:5b-7)

- ✓ I will bring you out (Cup of Sanctification)
- ✓ I will rid/rescue you (Cup of Deliverance)
- ✓ I will redeem you with an outstretched arm and great judgments (Cup of Redemption)
- ✓ I will take you as Mine (Cup of Praise)

Christ sanctifies us – “And for their sakes I sanctify Myself, that they also may be sanctified (set apart) by the truth.” (John 17:19)

Christ delivers us – “If you continue in my Word, you are My disciples indeed. And you shall know the truth and truth shall make you free.” (John 8:31-32)

Christ redeems us – “But when the fullness of time had come, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman, born under the law, to redeem those who were under the law that we might receive the adoption as sons.” (Gal. 4:4-5)

Christ is our joy – “These things I have spoken to you, that My joy may remain in you, and that your joy may be full.” (John 15:11)

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Friday or Wednesday?

- 1) Jesus specified that there would be “three days and three nights” – His Words – between the crucifixion and the resurrection (Matt 12:40)
- 2) Jesus traveled from Jericho to Bethany six days before Passover that tells us that Passover could not have been on a Friday because that would have made Jesus travel more than a Sabbath days journey (about 20 miles) from Jericho to Bethany. (John 12:1)
- 3) There were two (2) Sabbaths between Passover and Resurrection Sunday morning. (Matt 28:1) **Sabbaton** in the Greek test is a plural noun. The Feast of Unleavened Bread was on of the seven (7) High Sabbaths each year. (See John 19:31)

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| Friday | At Bethany | John 12:1 |
| Saturday | Triumphal Entry | Matt. 21:5, 12:17; Mark 11:7,11; Luke 19:28 |
| Sunday | The Fig Tree | Matt. 21:18; Mark 11:12) |
| Monday | Conspirators Council | Matt. 26:2; Mark 11:20, 14:1; Luke 22:1 |
| Tuesday | Last Supper (Between the evenings) | Matt. 26:17, Mark 14:7, 12 Luke 22:7 |
| Wednesday | Crucifixion | John 19:14, 31, 42; Mark 15:42; Luke 23:17, 54 |
| Thursday | Feast of Unleavened Bread | Lev. 23:4-8 |
| Friday | Women Prepare Spices | |
| Saturday | ...And Rested... “After the Sabbaths” | Luke 23:56 Matt. 28:1 |
| Sunday | He is Risen | Matt. 28:11, Mark 16:1; Luke 24:1; John 20:1 |

(Sunday begins basically on Saturday evening at twilight)

Six Trials

Jewish Trials

- Before Annas John 18:12-14
- Before Caiaphas Matt. 26:57-68
- Before the Sanhedrin Matt. 27:1-2

Roman Trials

- Before Pilate John 18:28-38
- Before Herod Luke 23:6-12
- Before Pilate John 18:39 – 19:16

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Annas

- Annas served from A.D. 6-15
- Deposed by Pilate's predecessor, Valerius Gratus
- Still Influential
 - Vice President of the Sanhedrin
 - Patriarch of a family that held office of High Priest as late as A.D. 62, including five (5) sons and a son-in-law.

Caiaphas

- Romans appointed Caiaphas
 - Each year Acts 4:6
 - Vs. Law of God, until death Exodus 40:15; Numbers 35:25
- Many Jews resented the Roman intrusion into their office; still looked to Annas, not Caiaphas, as their "real High Priest."
- Matt. 26:57-68, 27:1,2; Mark 14:53-15:2; Luke 23:54 - 24:1
- Real name was Joseph; held office from A.D. 18-36
- According to Josephus and later Rabbinic writings, he had a reputation for intrigue, bribery and love of money (John 11:49, 50; 18:14)
- His body was found in recent history with coins in his eyelids (Straight of pagan!)
 - Why did he have them put there?
- The Jews did not have the authority to inflict capital punishment (Gen 49:10)
- Self-incrimination was prohibited in their Law (that's how he was indicted)
- Virtually all of the aspects of the six trials Jesus endured were illegally administered.
- When the religious trial was over the next step was the criminal trial before the civil authorities.
 - Only they (Roman authorities) could execute him for death
 - By a method that been invented only a century earlier; yet prophesied 700 years earlier!

Legal Irregularities

- The binding of a prisoner before he was condemned was unlawful unless resistance was offered or expected. Jesus offered none (John 18:12, 24)
- It was illegal for judges to participate in the arrest of the accused. (John 18:3) (They arranged it!)
- No legal transactions, including a trial, could be conducted at night (John 18:28) (Jewish law)
- The arrest was affected thru the agency of an informer and a traitor. John 18:5; Ex 23:6-8
- While an acquittal could be pronounced the same day, any other verdict required a majority of two and had to come on a subsequent day. (Matt. 26:65, 66)
- No prisoner could be convicted on his own evidence (Matt. 26:63-65)
- It was the duty of a judge to see that the interest of the accused was fully protected. (John 18:14) (Kangaroo Court)
- Preliminary hearings before a magistrate were completely foreign to the Jewish legal system. (John 18:13)

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- The judges sought false witnesses against Jesus (Matt. 26:59; Mark 14:56)
- In a Jewish court the accused was to be assumed innocent until proven guilty by two or more witnesses. (Matt. 18:63)
- The Jews failed to find two witnesses agreeing against Jesus. (Mark 14:59)
- When the witnesses first disagreed, the prisoner should have been released. (Mark 14:56-59)
- The trial under Caiaphas took place in his home rather than the council chamber where it should have been held. (John 18:13-16)
- The court lacked the civil authority to condemn a man to death (John 18:31)
- It was illegal to conduct a session of the court on a feast day. (John 18:28)
- A guilty verdict was rendered without evidence. (John 18:30)
- The balloting was illegal. It should have been by roll with the youngest voting first. (Matt. 26:66)
- The sentence is finally passed in the palace of the high priest, but the law demanded it be pronounced in the temple, in the hall of hewn stone (John 18:28)
- The high priest rends his garment. (Matt. 26:65)
 - He was never permitted to tear his official robe (Lev. 21:10)
 - If he did not have on his priestly robe, he couldn't have put Christ under oath.

The Sceptre Departs

When Rome seized power, the legal power of the Sanhedrin was immediately restricted and the adjudication of capital cases was lost.

This was standard Roman policy.

When members of the Sanhedrin found themselves deprived of their right over life and death, they covered their hands with ashes and their bodies with sackcloth and bemoaned,

- Woe unto us for the scepter has departed from Judah and the Messiah has not come! (Gen 49:10) (Babylonian Talmud ch. 4 folio 37)

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The Final Week

| | Matthew | Mark | Luke | John |
|------------------|---------|------|------|--------|
| Triumphal Entry | 21 | 11 | 19 | 12 |
| | 22 | | | |
| | 23 | 12 | 20 | |
| Olivet Discourse | 24 | 13 | 21 | |
| | 25 | | | |
| Last Seder | 26 | 14 | 22 | 13-18 |
| Crucifixion | 27 | 15 | 23 | 19 |
| Resurrection | 28 | 16 | 24 | 20, 21 |

Order of Events

- Three women - Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome start for the sepulchre, followed by other women bearing spices.
- The three (3) find the stone rolled away, and Mary Magdalene goes to tell the disciples
(Luke 23:55 – 24:9; John 20:1, 2)
- Mary, the mother of James and Joses, draws nearer to the tomb and sees the angel of the Lord.
(Matt 28:2)
- She goes back to meet the other women following with the spices.
- Meanwhile, Peter and John, alerted by Mary Magdalene, arrive, look in, and go away.
(John 20:3-10)
- Mary Magdalene returns weeping, sees the two angels and then Jesus, and then goes, as He bade her, to tell the disciples. (John 20:11-18)
- Mary (the mother of James and Joses), meanwhile, has met the women with the spices and, returning with them, they see the two angels. (Luke 24:4-5, Mark 16:5 (Luke 24:4-5, Mark 16:5)
- They also receive the angelic message and, going to seek the disciples, are met by Jesus. (Matt 28:8-10)
- In the end of the Sabbath(s), as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre. (Matt 28:1)
- Sabbath – “Sabbaton” – noun plural

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Sunday = “Lord’s Day”?

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| • Seventh Day ordained in Eden | Gen. 2 |
| • Observed before the giving of the Law | |
| ○ Did not gather manna on Shabbat | Exodus 16 |
| ○ Law given at Mt. Sinai | Exodus 20 |
| • Antichrist will seek “to change the times and laws | Daniel 7:25 |
| • “Do not move the ancient landmarks...” | Deut 19:14; Prov 22:28, 23:10 |

The Rabbi’s feel that’s an admonition not to change God’s landmarks which included his calendar! (not just boundaries)
