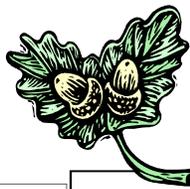


Feb 07, 2016



Oaks Early Risers Bible Class

The Oaks
Baptist Church
Grand Prairie, Texas

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK:
The Lamb who died to save us is the Shepherd who lives to lead us

POEM FOR THE WEEK:
All praise to the Lamb, accepted I am,
Through faith in the Savior's adorable name;
In Him I confide, His blood is applied;
For me He has suffered, for me He has died. —Wesley

SCRIPTURE FOR THE WEEK:
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
(1 Cor 5:7 NKJV)
(from "Our Daily Bread", Aug 14, 1999)

Series: SACRED GIFTS AND HOLY GATHERINGS

UNIT: Holy Days

NEXT WEEK

Feast of Weeks
(Lev 23:15-22)

Passover Exodus 12:1-14

Aim and Application of the Lesson

The lesson teaches about the Jewish memorial feast of the **Passover**. The **study's aim** is to show that God is always in control and will, in His time, execute judgment on all who do not walk by faith in His salvation. The **study's application** is to daily order our lives by faith in God's grace and finished work.

(Adapted from the Bible Expositor and Illuminator Commentary)

Lesson Introduction and Background

The celebration of Passover was centered in homes. **On the 10th day of the month** (March-April) **each** Israelite family was to select a **lamb** or a goat (*šeb*, the word trans. **lamb**, can mean either a young sheep or goat; cf. v. 5). If a family was **small** and not able to eat an entire animal, arrangements could be made to **share** the meal with another family. The animal was to be a **one-year-old male without blemish**. Four days later (on **the 14th**) each animal was to be killed **at twilight**. This meant either between sunset and dark or between 3 and 5 P.M. The latter time period is probably correct because it would allow more time for slaughtering and preparing the animal, which would be needed later when many sacrifices would be offered at the sanctuary. In these verses instructions are given on how to observe the Passover. Though the feast was observed in each Israelite home, their united and simultaneous worship would help weld them together as a single community (cf. v. 3). **The blood** of the animals was to be placed on **the doorframes of the houses**, the animal **meat roasted**, and the people were to **eat it with bitter herbs and bread... without yeast**. The slaying of the animals (instead of the Israelites' firstborn sons, v. 13) and the sprinkling of blood prefigured the substitutionary death of Christ. He is "our Passover Lamb" (1 Cor. 5:7), "a Lamb without blemish or defect" (1 Peter 1:19; cf. John 1:29). His own sacrifice is the means whereby individual believers escape the horrors of spiritual death. Bitter herbs (probably endive, chicory, dandelions) symbolized sorrow or grief (cf. Lam. 3:15) for past sin, or the Israelites' bitter experience of oppression in Egypt. The bread without yeast symbolized their leaving in haste (Ex. 12:11, 39; Deut. 16:3). The **meat** was to be roasted, not eaten **raw** as some pagans did. The people were to eat the entire meal quickly while dressed ready for travel (on the **cloak tucked into the belt**, Job 38:3; 40:7). Thus under the protection of shed blood, the congregation was to be reminded of cleansing from sin (cf. Heb. 9:22) and that they were sojourners in a strange land. **It is the LORD'S Passover** means the Passover lamb was for the Lord (cf. "a festival to the LORD," Ex. 12:14). God said that **on the very night** (at midnight, 11:4; 12:29), after the Israelites had eaten the Passover lambs with herbs and bread, He would kill the **firstborn** son and animal in every Egyptian family (cf. 11:5; 12:29-30). The sprinkled **blood** on the Israelites' **houses** provided protection from death when God destroyed the Egyptian firstborn. From the verb, **pass over** (*pāsal*) comes the noun that designates the feast, the Passover (*pesah*). As the blood of an animal was the means of deliverance and of escaping death, so Christ's blood is the means of redemption for believers (Rom. 5:9; Eph. 1:7). The Passover was to be observed annually (**for the generations to come**) as a **lasting ordinance** (cf. Ex. 12:17, 24; 13:10). The Passover was a "festival" (v. 14) involving a "sacrifice" (v. 27). Verses 19-20 repeat the instructions in verses 15-16, perhaps for emphasis. **Moses** now gave **the elders** instructions (vv. 21-23) for **the Passover** similar to those that the Lord gave Moses (vv. 3-11). **The blood** to be placed on the doorframes (v. 7) was to be applied with a **bunch of hyssop**, a common bushy plant that grows on rocky surfaces. It was widely used in Israel's rites of purification (cf. Lev. 14:4, 6, 49, 51-52; Num. 19:6, 18). **The destroyer** (cf. Heb. 11:28) who killed the firstborn may have been the Angel of the Lord (the preincarnate Christ; cf. Gen. 16:9) or an angel. Then God's people were told to be sure to **observe** the Passover in **the land that God had promised** to give them. Also they were to teach its meaning to their **children** (Ex. 12:26-27; cf. 13:14-15). **The people**, grateful for their soon-to-come deliverance from centuries of slavery, **worshiped** the **LORD**. Then they carried out His commands.

(Adapted from the Bible Knowledge Commentary)

NOTES AND CROSS-REFERENCES

THE PASSOVER PREPARATION (EXODUS 12:1-7)

New beginnings (1-2)

New heart (Ps 51:10)

New spirit (Ezek 11:19)

New creation (Gal 6:15)

New attitudes (Eph 4:22-24)

Plan offerings (3-6)

Plan so that you will have it for collections (1 Cor 16:2)

Plan for giving of oneself (2 Cor 8:2-5)

Plan with willingness (2 Cor 8:12-15)

Plan an offering of ourselves as a living sacrifice (Rom 12:1)

In obedience (7)

Obedience that is consistent with God's will (Isa 58:6-9)

Obedience that delights God (1 Sam 15:22)

Obedience that is from humble, praying, repentant people of God (2 Chron 7:14)

Obedience that is bold and steadfast (Dan 3:16-18)

THE PASSOVER MEAL (EXODUS 12:8-11)

Following instructions (8-10)

Following instructions through examining the Bible every day (Acts 17:11)

Following instructions through Scriptures that are able to make one wise (2 Tim 3:15)

Following instructions that must always be obeyed (1 Sam 15:13-19)

Following instructions that are better than silver (Prov 8:10)

Be prepared for salvation (11)

Prepared to give an answer for hope in God (1 Peter 3:15)

Prepared because no one knows when Jesus will return (Matt 24:44)

Prepared because the end time is nearer than we think (Rom 13:11-12)

Prepared because the day of the Lord is coming (2 Peter 3:11-13)

THE PASSOVER PROTECTION (EXODUS 12:12-13)

Protection from the judgment (12)

A judgment that will bring everything to light (1 Cor 4:5)

A judgment that judges men's secrets (Rom 2:16)

A judgment that all will stand before (Rom 14:10)

A judgment that judges what was done in the body (2 Cor 5:10)

A judgment that is destined for man (Heb 9:27)

Protection through the Blood (13)

Blood that justifies (Rom 5:9)

Blood that cleanses consciences (Heb 9:13-14)

Blood that redeems (1 Peter 1:18-19)

Blood that provides confidence to enter the Most Holy Place (Heb 10:19-22)

THE PASSOVER COMMEMORATION (EXODUS 12:14)

Commemorate through memorials (14)

Memorials that proclaim what God has done (Exod 3:15)

Memorials that remember God's guidance (Joshua 4:4-7)

Memorials that remember God's rescue (1 Sam 7:10-12)

Memorials that remember God's acts and blessings (1 Cor 11:24-26)