

## JESUS OUR PASSOVER LAMB

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**DIANE SHIRLAW-FERREIRA** [00:00:00] Hi, everyone, and welcome to this broadcast. In my new series, The Jewish Roots of the Faith. First, I want to apologize for all the background noise. It has been a crazy heatwave up here in the Northeast. And so I am hunkered down in my bedroom with my air conditioner going. So that's the noise you kind of hear in the background. So I apologize for that. So today we're gonna be talking about the Passover and what it means for you as a Christian. We all know Passover to be a Jewish holiday. So what could it possibly have to do with you as a Christian? And we're going to discuss that. Like I said, this is going to be the first in a new series on the Jewish roots, the faith. And I'm going to be elaborating more on Passover in a subsequent broadcast. But to take to keep this short. I'm going to only touch on what Passover is and why it pertains to you in this broadcast in the next one. We'll go on to the Passover Seder and the elements of the Seder and how those elements are a picture of Jesus. So let's get started. So what is the Passover and what does it mean for you? So Passover, when you say the word, most people think of a Jewish holiday and that's exactly what it is. It is a Jewish festival that commemorates the bringing out God, freeing the Hebrew children from the bondage of slavery in Egypt. It is a commemoration specifically tied in to the last of the plagues that God visited upon the Egyptians. And that was the death of the first born. So it's specifically around that. But overall, as a festival, it's meant to commemorate the entire act of God in bringing the children of Israel out of Egypt. So in a nutshell, that's what it is. Now, more specifically, again, we're getting into the last plague. So what happened? And I'm not going to go into it very deeply. I'm sure everyone is familiar with the story of the exodus from Egypt.

**DIANE SHIRLAW-FERREIRA** [00:02:10] And if you're not, I definitely suggest that you read it. And Moses has gone to Pharaoh multiple times now to request the pharaoh. We've all heard. We've all heard the popular saying, let my people go. So he's gone to Pharaoh multiple times to ask Pharaoh and or actually demand a pharaoh that he let the children of Israel go, that he let the Hebrews go. And each time we know Pharaoh has said no, there was no way I was going to let them go. And each time that Pharaoh said, no, God visited a plague on Egypt. But none of these plagues, no matter how severe they were, were enough to move Pharaoh and soften his heart to the point of letting the Hebrews go. Finally, it culminates in to the last and the most severe plague, the death of the first born. This is when an angel of death would go over all the homes in Egypt and take the life of the first born from each home. And we oftentimes think of this, you know, when when we're talking about the death of the first born, we're oftentimes thinking of the first born son in that household. But what we fail to remember is it wasn't just the first born son of that household, of those parents. But if the father was the first born son as well, he would lose his life. It was also the first born of the cattle, the first born of any pets of the household. All the first born in Egypt were taken. So in one household, you could lose multiple many family members as well as a good chunk of your livestock.

**DIANE SHIRLAW-FERREIRA** [00:03:56] Now, the angel of death was to go over all the land of Egypt and take the first born children of all the households. But God didn't want to exact this plague on the children of Israel. So he instructed Moses to have the Hebrew children. And I you'll hear me use them interchangeably. I'll say Hebrew at one point. I may say Jewish. I may say Israel. Basically, they're all the same thing. I just use them interchangeably. So God instructs Moses to go to the Hebrews and tell them in order for

them to not be affected by this plague, that they are to slaughter a lamb without spot or blemish. And they're to take that lamb's blood and they're to sprinkle it on the doorposts of their home. Now, if you look at a door, the door post the frame of the door has three sides. So you have the left side, you have the right side, and then you have the upper part of the doorframe and then you have the floor. So. They would sprinkle the blood of blood on the left, on the right and above, that would be a sign to the angel of death to pass over that house. So that's where we get the term Passover from. It was the angel of death. Seeing that sign, that sign that marked that home as God's chosen and the angel of death would pass over that home and spare that family.

**DIANE SHIRLAW-FERREIRA [00:05:28]** And then we know that because of his own grief and losing his own son in this plague, Pharaoh finally relents and agrees to let the children of Israel go. And so the children of Israel in a great hurry because they knew that Pharaoh would have a change of heart. And he did.

**DIANE SHIRLAW-FERREIRA [00:05:48]** They were in a big hurry. And they gathered all their things together, gathered all their children and the women baked bread. And this is where the unleavened bread of Passover comes in. Typically, when they would break bet. When they would bake bread. They would put yeast in the bread and the yeast would rise. But they were in a big hurry. They wanted to get out of Egypt. So they you know, if you've ever baked bread, you know that the yeast takes time to activate and cause the dough to rise.

**DIANE SHIRLAW-FERREIRA [00:06:18]** They just didn't have that kind of time. So they baked it without leaven, without east. And that's where the feast of unleavened bread comes in during the Passover. So that's why Jewish families all throughout the world will rid their home of any leaven during the Passover season. It's to commemorate that time that they had to ration flee Egypt. And then we know after that that Pharaoh pursued the children of Israel and Moses parted the Red Sea. The children of Israel pass through. God caused the waters to flow back in and kill the Egyptians. And the children of Israel escaped into the wilderness. Now we know what Passover in a nutshell is. Obviously, this was my Cliff Notes kind of version, just to keep it short. Now that we know what Passover is, what does it mean for you? I know you may be sitting there going, OK, this is great. I just got a history on the Passover and I really appreciate that. But I'm not Jewish and it doesn't pertain to me. Well, this is where I will tell you that you're mistaken. While the command to celebrate and keep the Passover main that pertain to you, unless you are like me, Jewish believer. But then again, we're not under a law. That aside, I am a Jewish believer. So I do celebrate the Passover on occasion. But I do it as an act of love and not because it's it's a requirement. That being said, it does pertain to you in this sense. Passover is a beautiful, wonderful, amazing foreshadowing of the Messiah. So what's a foreshadowing if you're not familiar with the term? A foreshadowing is a picture of future events. And so Passover is a picture given to the children of Israel without even them knowing it.

[00:08:19] That's the amazing thing. It was given to them and they didn't even know it. And we and future generations can look back and see the beauty in it. It was a picture of Jesus given all the way back in the Book of Exodus. For those of you who feel like the New Testament is for you and the old as for, you know, the Jewish people or the old doesn't apply anymore. Let me tell you, God gave us a Bible, a whole Bible. He didn't just give us a New Testament, the whole Bible. If you really look at it in the face of Jewish tradition is a picture of Jesus. The entire but the entire book of the Bible. I would encourage you if you have avoided the Old Testament until now, that you really go and take a good look at it and read it. Isaiah is a perfect picture of the Messiah. A lot of the prophets. But Exodus,

Genesis, they're all pictures of Jesus. If you if you really look and you study it enough. So Passover is a wonderful picture. And the Messiah. How so? You might be saying. OK, I get it. You're saying that. But how?

[00:09:28] Here's how. Let's start with the Passover lamb. When John the Baptist saw Jesus walking towards him. What did he say? Behold the lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world. Why would John refer to Jesus as a lamb? Why? Well, because John, as a Jew, was looking at the Passover. John. Got it. He saw it. He said, this is the Passover lamb. John knew. He prophesied when he saw Jesus walking toward him. Behold the lamb of God. Jesus was the Passover lamb. Let's examine this a little bit further. The lamb that was slaughtered at Passover was a sign to the angel of death to Passover, the home of the Hebrew people, by the sprinkling of the blood on the doorposts of the home.

[00:10:27] Now, if you look at the doorpost again, we'll go over it one more time. We're talking about the left side of the door, the right side of the door and above the door. If you were to trace the area from above the door to the florens, from the left to the right where the blood is, you would get the sign of the cross.

[00:10:43] Jesus blood was shed on the cross for us to free us. From from death. So the angel of death in a proverbial four per verbal licky passes over us. We have eternal life. We are no longer in fear of death. That is the Passover lamb. Jesus was crucified during the Passover. He was literally the Passover sacrifice for us so that we can be freed from our Egypt. We could be freed from the bondage of slavery, slavery, the sin, slavery to death. Jesus freed us from that with his own blood. He became the lamb. He became the Passover lamb during the Passover. He gave himself as a sacrifice the same way the lamb was used as a sacrifice.

[00:11:43] To free the Hebrew people, the last supper was a Passover sader, the Bible tells us that Jesus was desiring to to eat the Passover with his disciples, and so they procured the upper room for them to have their Passover meal together. And the breaking of the bread and the blessing of the cops were all part of the Passover Seder. And we'll go over that more in the next broadcast. John, it says, was reclining on Jesus's chest. Why? Because during the Passover Sader, the Jewish people use pillows and they recline. They do that because it's a symbolism. It's symbolic of freedom. They can now recline and relax and enjoy their Passover when in the first Passover, they had to flee. It's symbolic of freedom. So John reclining on Jesus was absolutely in line with what's done at Passover Sader. So we have the Passover Seder that Jesus celebrated with the disciples and then he became the Passover lamb for all of us. His blood was shed so that we could live the same way the Passover lamb's blood was shed. So the Hebrew people could live the same way God freed them from the bondage of slavery. He's freed us from the bondage of sin and death. It's all a picture of the Messiah. So in the next broadcast, I'm going to be going over the Passover Sader and the elements within the Sader, and I'm going to show you how every single element is a picture of Jesus. All of it. And I hope I'm we may not get through it all in one broadcast because I do want to try to keep these under 15 minutes so I don't lose you.

[00:13:41] I'm going to try to I'm going to try to keep it as quick as possible. But sometimes I get a little carried away in the descriptions because they're so amazing. So I may have to break that down into two different broadcasts. But I look forward to sharing with you the Passover Sader and why it is such. It brings me to tears. Why? It's it's just so amazing. So I thank you for listening. And I look forward to sharing with with you next time. The Passover Sader.

