

Wednesday Night Bible Study
August 7, 2024
Exodus 12

INTRODUCTION:

1. Exodus 12 stands out as one of the most significant chapters of the Old Testament.
2. Before the tenth plague, God instituted a week-long feast to remind the children of Israel and future generations of His divine deliverance. (Ex. 12.14; 26,27)
3. **READ EXODUS 12:1-11:** The Passover feast has many parallels that are significant to us.

I. THE PASSOVER EXPLAINED

- A. The Passover was to be celebrated at a specific time.
 1. **EXODUS 12.1,2:** *“This month shall be the beginning of months”* (cf. Ex. 13.4; Est. 3.7)
 2. **EXODUS 12.3:** *“On the tenth day of this month...”* From the tenth day to the twenty-first day, Israel would observe two feast days. (Ex. 3.6,17,18; cf. Lev. 23.4-8)
 3. The Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread were so connected that the Jews often saw them as one holiday. (Luke 22.1,7,8)
 4. Why did God specify these days? (Ex. 12.12-14,17; Num. 33.3,4)
- B. The emblems of the feast days
 1. The lamb.
 - a) **EXODUS 12.3,4:** *“a lamb for a household”* (v. 46)
 - b) **EXODUS 12.5:** *“without blemish, a male of the first year”*
 - c) God always expects the best. (Mal. 1.8,12-14)
 2. Unleavened bread.
 - a) **EXODUS 12.8:** *“they shall eat the flesh...with unleavened bread.”* (cf. Matt. 13.33)
 - b) **EXODUS 12.15:** *“Seven days you shall eat unleavened bread.”* (Ex. 12.20)
- C. The procedure by which the feast days were to be celebrated.
 1. **EXODUS 12.6:** *“the congregation of Israel shall kill it at twilight”* (cf. Deut. 16.6)
 2. **EXODUS 12.7:** *“they shall take some of the blood and put it on the doorposts...”*
 3. **EXODUS 12.9:** The lamb was to be *“roasted with fire – its head with its legs and its entrails”*
 4. **EXODUS 12.11:** They were to eat it fully dressed *“in haste”*
- D. The Passover was required by God to be observed.
 1. **EXODUS 12.15:** *“For whoever eats leavened bread from the first day until the seventh day, that person shall be cut off from Israel.”* (Ex. 12.19,47)
 2. For years, the Israelites failed to keep the Passover. (2 Kings 23.21-23; 2 Chr. 30.1,5,7,8)

II. THE PASSOVER WAS SYMBOLIC FOR WHAT WAS TO COME

- A. The Passover lamb symbolized the sacrifice of Christ.
 1. **1 CORINTHIANS 5.7:** *“For indeed Christ, our Passover, was sacrificed for us.”* (Rev. 5.6,8-10)
 2. Through the blood of Christ, *“God had passed over the sinned...”* (Rom. 3.25).
 3. Not a bone was broken. (Ex. 12.46; John 19.33-37)
- B. The Passover feast symbolized the Lord’s Supper. (Matt. 26.19,20,26)
 1. The Lord’s Supper is to be observed at a specific time.
 - a) The church in Corinth observed the Lord’s Supper when they came together. (1 Cor. 11.17-20)
 - b) When did the disciples come together? (1 Cor. 16.1,2; Acts 20.7)
 2. The Lord’s Supper is to be observed using specific emblems.
 - a) **1 CORINTHIANS 11.23,24:** Jesus took bread, but what kind of bread? (cf. Matt. 26.19)
 - b) **1 CORINTHIANS 11.25,26:** *“He also took the cup after supper.”* (cf. Matt. 26.29)
 3. The Lord’s Supper is to be a memorial.
 - a) The Passover feast was a memorial. (Ex. 12.14,26,27; 13.3,8)
 - b) **1 CORINTHIANS 11.24,25:** *“Do this in remembrance of Me.”*
 - c) What are we to remember about Jesus? (1 Cor. 11.28,29)
 4. The Lord’s Supper is required. (Acts 20.7; Heb. 10.25; Num. 9.9-13)
 - a) This is why they came together. (Acts 20.7; Heb. 10.25)
 - b) The command to celebrate the Passover was framed with the language of privilege rather than obligation. (Num. 9.9-13)