

MESSIANIC HISTORY OF THE PASSOVER

For the next two Sundays, we will study the 2014 Easter Special. **Put on thinking cap!**

Today, we will study **three aspects** of Messianic History of Passover. There are seven Jewish holidays that can help us understand the importance of dates and events associated with the crucifixion, burial, resurrection, and ascension-session of Jesus Christ, Church Age, and Second Coming.

We will begin by examining these seven messianic Jewish holidays listed in Leviticus 23.

These seven messianic Jewish holidays will be fulfilled by the First and Second Coming of Jesus Christ.

The first four messianic holidays are part of **Shadow** Messianic Christology. They were fulfilled by the crucifixion, burial-resurrection, and ascension-session of Jesus Christ (Lev.23:5-22).

(Lev.23:4) “These are the appointed times of the Lord, holy convocations which you shall proclaim at the times appointed for them.” **I will use the Post-Exile naming of the number of the months.**

- **Passover** **The 14th of first month (Nisan)** (Lev.23:5)
 - Crucifixion of Jesus Christ
- **Unleavened Bread** **The 15th – 21st of Nisan** (Lev.23:6-8)
 - Three day burial of Jesus Christ (15th, 16th and 17th)
- **First Fruits** **The 18th of Nisan** (Lev.23:9-14)
 - The day after the weekly Sabbath
 - The resurrection of Jesus Christ
- **Pentecost** **50 days from the 18th of Nisan** (Lev.23:15-22)
 - The ascension-session of Jesus Christ
 - The beginning of the Church Age.

(Heb.9:28) “So Christ also, having been offered once to bear the sins of many, **will appear a second time for salvation without reference to sin**, to those who eagerly await Him.”

NOTE: The last three messianic Jewish holidays are **Historical** Messianic Christology. These will be fulfilled by Jesus Christ at His Second Coming: Trumpets, Atonement, and Tabernacles (Lev.23:23-44).

1. **Since Jesus Christ was crucified on Jewish Passover, it is important to understand its historical origin. “Christ, our Passover Lamb, has been sacrificed.” (1 Cor.5:7b)**

The first three Passovers of Jewish history involved leaving Egypt, stopping in the Desert of Sinai, and entering the Promise land. Eight important rules and regulations were established with the First Passover

- **The First Passover occurred in Egypt prior to Exodus by Moses at twilight (Ex.11-12)**
 - **Lord’s Passover** of redemption (Ex.12:11). Rules and regulations were established.
 - **Lamb slain** at twilight (Ex.12:6) (3-5pm); The Lamb’s blood was to be put on doorpost (Ex.12:12-14); Last supper (Ex.12:8)
 - **The first and last days of Unleavened Bread** were special Sabbaths (Ex.12:16);

- Unleavened Bread celebrates the coming out of Egyptian bondage (Ex.12:17);
 - It lasted from evening of the 14th until the evening of the 21st of Nisan (Ex.12:18);
 - The death angel passed over (Ex.12:29-30; Heb.11:28);
 - And no bones were to be broken of the lamb (Ex.12:46; John 19:33-36).
- **The Second Passover occurred in the Desert of Sinai by Moses at twilight (Num.9:1-14)**
 - Took place during the first month of the second year after the Exodus.
 - The same rules and regulations plus two additional clauses (Num.9:3, 14):
 - Unclean clause (Num.9:6-13)
 - And an Alien clause (Num.9:14).
 - **The Third Passover occurred in the Promised Land by Joshua (Josh.5:6-12; Ex.12:24-28).**
 - Same rules and regulation plus five additional historical factors.

The Exodus generation had died the sin unto death (Josh.5:5-6; 1 John 5:16);

- The Second Exodus generation needed to be circumcised before Passover (Josh.5:7-9);
- On the 15th of Nisan, manna ceased as they ate from Promise land (Josh.5:10-12);
- This Passover brought fulfillment to the land section of the Abrahamic Covenant (Gen.12:7; Josh.5:6-8);
- This first Passover in land by Joshua (whose name was Yahweh = salvation) will prepare for the last Passover in the land by Jesus (Savior) (Matt.1:21) (1 Cor.5:7; John 1:29; 1 Pet.1:18-19; John 19:31-37).

2. Misinterpretation of the Greek word preparation in John 19:31 led to a Friday crucifixion and one day burial of Jesus Christ.

On the 10th of Nisan, the lamb was selected (Ex.12:3)

Jesus entered Jerusalem (John 12:1, 12, 23) as the Lamb of God without blemish or spot to prepare for the Cross (Ex.12:5; John 1:29; 1 Pet.1:18-19; 2 Cor.5:21).

On the 14th of Nisan, lamb was slain at twilight (Ex.12:6) (Passover)

Jesus was crucified (Mark 15:25, 33-39, 42)

Not a single bone was broken (Ex.12:46 John 19:31-36)

Shadow (substitution) blood of the sacrificial lamb was to become the (historical) blood of the Lamb of God.

From the doorpost, to the mercy seat, to the cross! (Ex.12; 25:17-22; Heb.9-10);

The cup of the Old Covenant Passover became the cup of New Covenant Eucharist (Luke 22:20; 1 Cor.11:25).

Post-Exilic Jews combined Passover and Unleavened Bread into an **eight day holiday**. They referred to Passover (the 14th of Nisan) as the day of Preparation of Unleavened Bread (Deut.16:5-8; Mark 14:12).

Roman theology changed the Greek word for **preparation** (paraskeue) [to make ready a meal] to the Latin (paraseve) [Friday / Good Friday] based on (Mark 15:42) and (John 19:31-37, 42).

The Problem: They misinterpreted (preparation) of (John 19:31, 42) as Friday and the next day as the weekly Sabbath rather than a special Sabbath. (John 19:31) was based on (Lev.23:6-8) [first day (15th of Nisan) and the last day (21st of Nisan) of Unleavened Bread were special Sabbaths]. This led to a Friday crucifixion, Saturday burial, and Sunday resurrection. They missed the theology of the three day burial of Jesus Christ on Nisan 15, 16, 17 (Matt.12:40; 26:61; 27:63; John 2:19-20). The day after the weekly Sabbath was First Fruits (Lev.23:9-14) was the first day of the week - our Sunday/ (the 18th of Nisan). Seven full weeks or seven Sabbaths after the Feast of First Fruits was Pentecost (50 days) or the Feast of Weeks (Lev.23:15-22).