

## 6. Jesus – The Passover Lamb

Summer MNM 2014: Christ Prefigured in the OT  
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NOTES:

### I. First Corinthians 5:6-8

#### A. *Context (5:1-5)*

1. Paul is addressing a case of gross \_\_\_\_\_ within the church of Corinth. A man was living in an immoral relationship with his step-mother.
2. Instead of dealing with such overt sin, the Corinthians had turned a blind eye. Instead of feeling shame and sorrow, they were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Paul gives them clear instructions. They are to excommunicate this man from the church assembly delivering him over to Satan in the hope that he will \_\_\_\_\_.

#### B. *Typology Applied*

1. It is in this context that Paul reminds his readers of the most important Jewish festivals, Passover and the Feast of unleavened bread, and applies them typologically to their lives.
2. Questions we want to answer tonight:
  - a) What can we learn from the correspondence that Paul draws between the Passover lamb that was sacrificed and Christ?
  - b) What is the relationship between Passover, the Feast of Unleavened Bread and sin in the church?

### II. Jesus our Passover Lamb (Ex. 12:1-13)

#### A. \_\_\_\_\_ *the lamb (Ex. 12:3-5)*

1. God begins by giving instructions regarding the selection of a lamb. There are three requirements:
  - a) First, it must be a lamb or kid \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) Secondly, it must be without \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c) And third, it must be a male one year old.

#### B. \_\_\_\_\_ *the Lamb (Ex. 12:6)*

1. The word “kill” is not the usual word (*harag*) but a rarer word (*shahat*) meaning to slaughter usually in a \_\_\_\_\_ way.
2. **Genesis 22:** “Abraham stretched out his hand and took the knife to slay (*shahat*) his son.”

3. **Genesis 37:** Joseph's brothers take his tunic, slaughter (*shahat*) a male goat and dip the tunic in the blood. They send it to their father saying, "Is this Joseph's tunic?" Jacob sees the blood drenched clothing and believes that it is the blood of his beloved son.

4. **Conclusion:** Note the similarities between these two texts in Genesis and our passage in Exodus.

- a) All speak of a \_\_\_\_\_. Abraham's "only loved" son, Jacob's favorite & loved son, and Israel's firstborn sons are in danger of death.
- b) All are provided with a male sheep/goat as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) The Israelites were to understand that just as God received the blood of a male sheep in the place of Isaac's blood, and Jacob unknowingly received the sacrificial blood of a goat as being the blood of his beloved son, so God looks upon the sacrificial blood of this lamb/goat as a substitute, \_\_\_\_\_ the blood of the firstborn.

C. \_\_\_\_\_ ***the lamb (Ex. 12:7-11)***

1. **Outwardly:** The blood on the doorframe is \_\_\_\_\_ that a sacrifice has taken place, blood has been shed at that home, and thus it provides protection for those within.
2. **Inwardly:** Eating the flesh provides \_\_\_\_\_ (Note the repetition of the verb "eat" five times).
3. **Summary:** The same lamb that protects their life from death also gives them strength to begin their new journey with God. The lamb not only \_\_\_\_\_ life, it \_\_\_\_\_ life.

D. \_\_\_\_\_ ***for a lamb (Ex. 12:12-13)***

1. God is coming to execute judgments. Literally this reads that God is going to "\_\_\_\_\_ " (Hamilton 184). To do justice is to do what is right, it is to act fairly.
2. Verse 12 and 13 are carefully structured. What separates the "I will" of judgment in verse 12 from the "I will" of mercy in verse 13? It is nothing other than the \_\_\_\_\_ of the lamb.

E. ***Christological implications***

1. **Selecting the Lamb:** Jesus, God's lamb, was without \_\_\_\_\_. He had no faults (1 Pet. 2:22; Heb. 9:14).
2. **Killing the Lamb:** Jesus came to die a sacrificial death. He came to die a substitutionary death. In other words he died in our \_\_\_\_\_ and on our behalf.

3. **Applying the Lamb:** Jesus' death both protects us from God's wrath and it \_\_\_\_\_ our lives. The death of Christ on the cross not only delivers us from the penalty of sin but it also delivers us from the power of sin. It enables us to walk away from our slavery to sin.
4. **Need for the Lamb:** There is a day coming, when God will go, not just through the land of \_\_\_\_\_, but through the whole \_\_\_\_\_. The Bible speaks of it as a day of judgment. It is a day when God will do justice.
5. The promise of the Gospel message echoes in Exodus 12:13. When God sees the blood of his Son applied to a person's life, he promises to pass over that person in judgment assuring them that no plague will befall them to destroy them.

### III. Passover and Leaven

#### A. *Feast of Unleavened Bread (Ex. 12:14-20)*

1. **Dominant Characteristic:** The absence of \_\_\_\_\_. Once a year, the Israelites were commanded to get rid of all their sourdough starters, eat unleavened bread for a week, and then begin the fermentation process again for the following year.
2. **Relationship to Passover:** The people are taught that the proper \_\_\_\_\_ to Passover is a seven day festival in which no leaven is consumed.
3. **Consequence of disobedience:** To eat leaven during this time period incurs a severe penalty. That person is to be excommunicated or \_\_\_\_\_ from the people of God. This is repeated twice for emphasis.

#### B. *Typological Meaning in 1 Cor. 5*

1. **Dominant Characteristic:** Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread were just a small picture of a much greater reality. Now that the ultimate Passover Lamb has been sacrificed, we are living in the days of unleavened bread. That is, the \_\_\_\_\_ of unleavened bread points to the \_\_\_\_\_ of unleavened bread.
  - a) The church = the \_\_\_\_\_ purified of leaven (5:7)
  - b) The church = the new \_\_\_\_\_ of dough free of old leaven (5:7)
  - c) The church = the \_\_\_\_\_ who celebrate the feast by avoiding leaven (5:8)
  - d) Leaven = The \_\_\_\_\_ who is living in immorality (5:7)
  - e) Leaven = Every form of \_\_\_\_\_ (malice and wickedness) (5:8)

2. **Relationship to Christ's Sacrifice:** Jesus, our Passover lamb, has delivered us from both the penalty of sin (death) and the power of sin (slavery). Through his sacrifice, we have become a new people, a new batch of bread free from sin's contamination. Therefore, let us make sure we reflect that reality. Let us \_\_\_\_\_ what we \_\_\_\_\_!

3. **Consequence of disobedience:** Because this age constitutes the Feast of Unleavened Bread, failure to remove leaven is a serious offense, one which results in \_\_\_\_\_.

#### IV. Significance and Application

A. ***Jesus is our \_\_\_\_\_ lamb who has died in our place and whose \_\_\_\_\_ shields us from the just wrath of God.***

1. "What alone determines whether a person experiences God's mercy or God's judgment?" The determining factor is \_\_\_\_\_, sacrificial blood, substitutionary blood \_\_\_\_\_ to us personally.

B. ***Because of Jesus' sacrifice, life for God's people is a celebration of an ongoing \_\_\_\_\_ characterized by sincerity and \_\_\_\_\_.***