

KIPPUR



- Ransoming a person from the wrath of a god was prevalent in ancient days
- Proverbs 21:18 “*..the wicked...ransom for the righteous..*”
- Ransom satisfies the justice of God, who can not overlook sin
- Lev. 17:11 “*....life is in the blood...*”

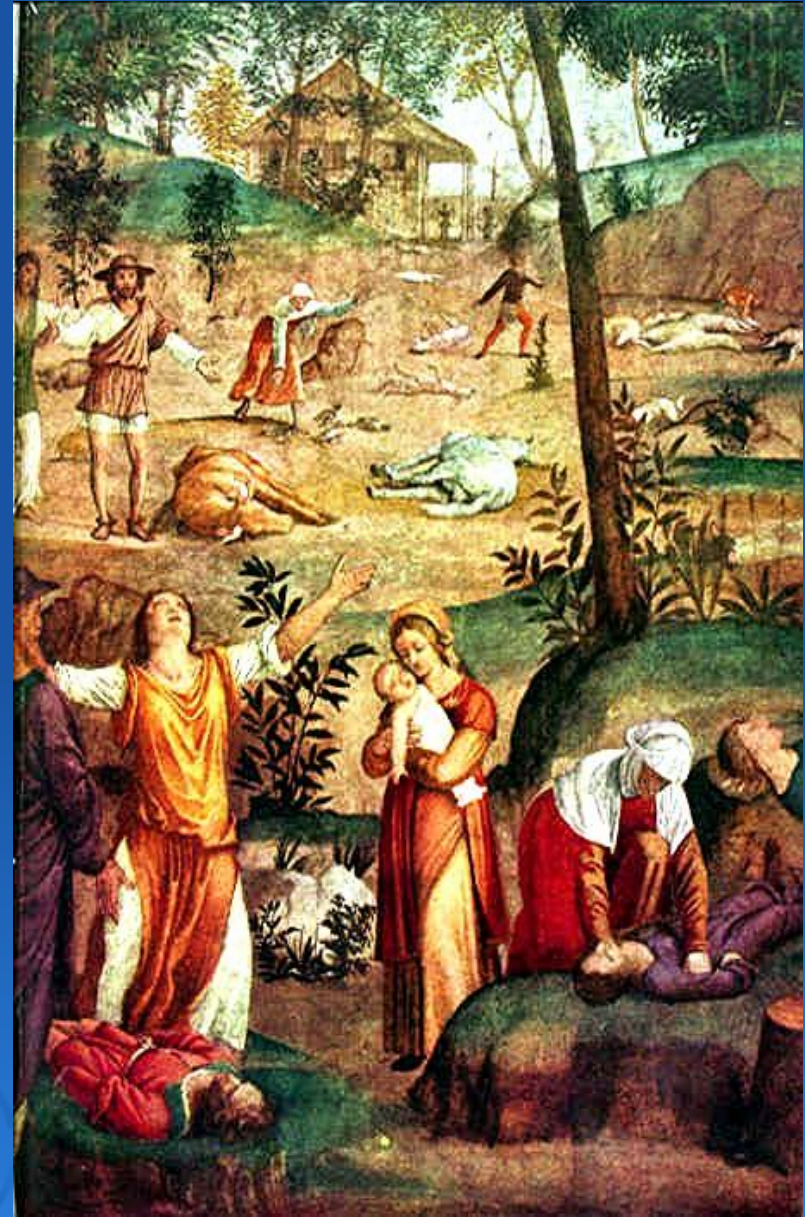
GOD'S NATURE



- He cannot accept a creature He created to be killed without the killer being subject to His wrath
- Sacrificial System: an innocent creature pays for the transgression of the guilty
- Killing for food: the animal's blood must be returned to the Lord
- Atonement: payment, ransom, substitute, a just requirement of holy God

REDEMPTION IS COSTLY

- A ransom must be paid for redemption
- For Israel to be redeemed, the price was ALL Firstborns
- A lamb would substitute for ALL firstborns who trusted God
- This applied to all nationalities in Egypt
- At Mt. Sinai, ransom price of Firstborns was substituted with the Levites
- The final substitute is Yeshua

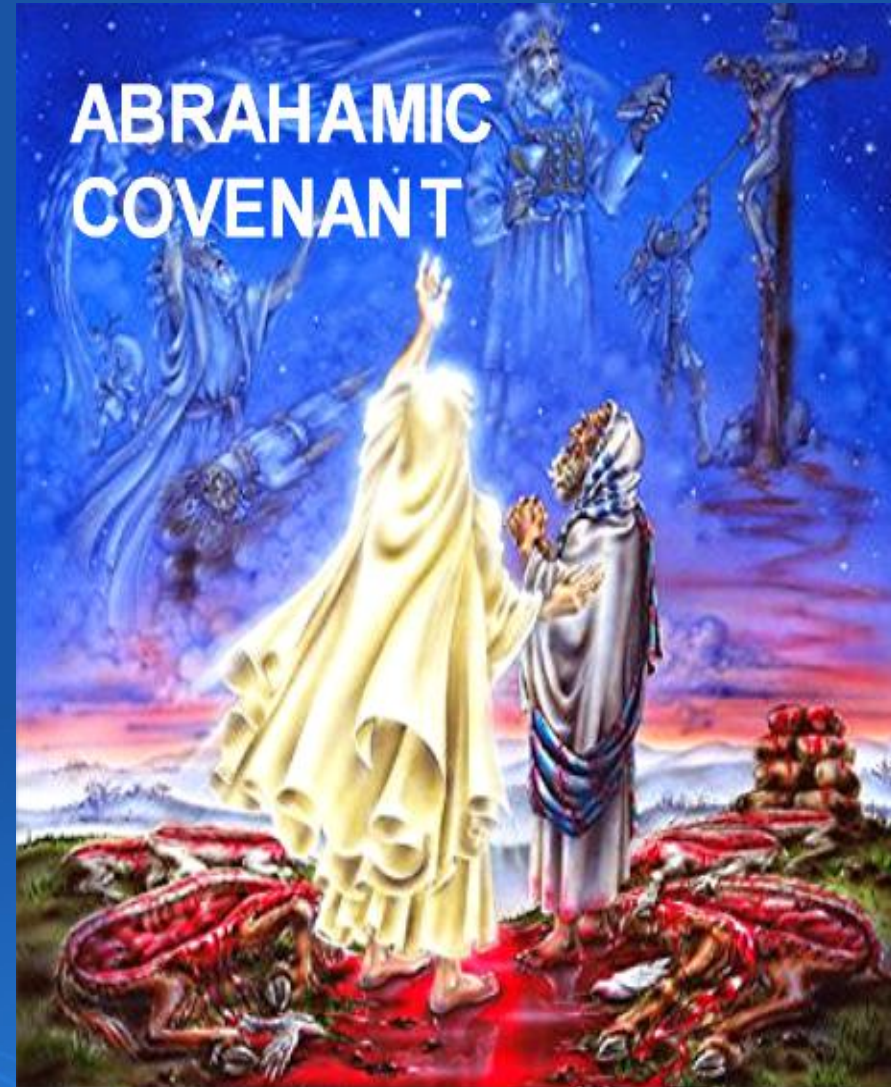




- Levites were the substitutes for the Firstborns
- Israelite firstborns had been substituted on a one-to-one basis by Levite males
- Israelite Firstborns → Levites → Bulls
- Bulls → Yeshua
- Levites who do HEAVY work are to retire from it at age 50

NUMBERS CHAPTER 9

- Chapters 9 and 10 record final preparations for the journey to the Promised Land
- 600 years since God made covenant with Abraham



THE 2ND PASSOVER



- Difference between first and second Passover
- 1st Passover in Egypt
- 2nd Passover in the Wilderness
- Any family led by circumcised male could participate
- 3 categories of people left Egypt:
 - 1) Hebrews
 - 2) Foreigners who joined Israel
 - 3) Pagans who did NOT want to join Israel

THE WILDERNESS PASSOVER

- 1st Passover was the actual event
- 2nd Passover was a commemoration of the 1st
- Between the two Passovers the Law had been given and the Tabernacle constructed
- 1st Passover, lamb slaughtered in each home
- 2nd Passover, lambs brought to Tabernacle
- It was ONLY the Firstborns in Egypt whose lives were in danger, not everyone
- The Firstborn was appropriating the blood of the lamb for himself

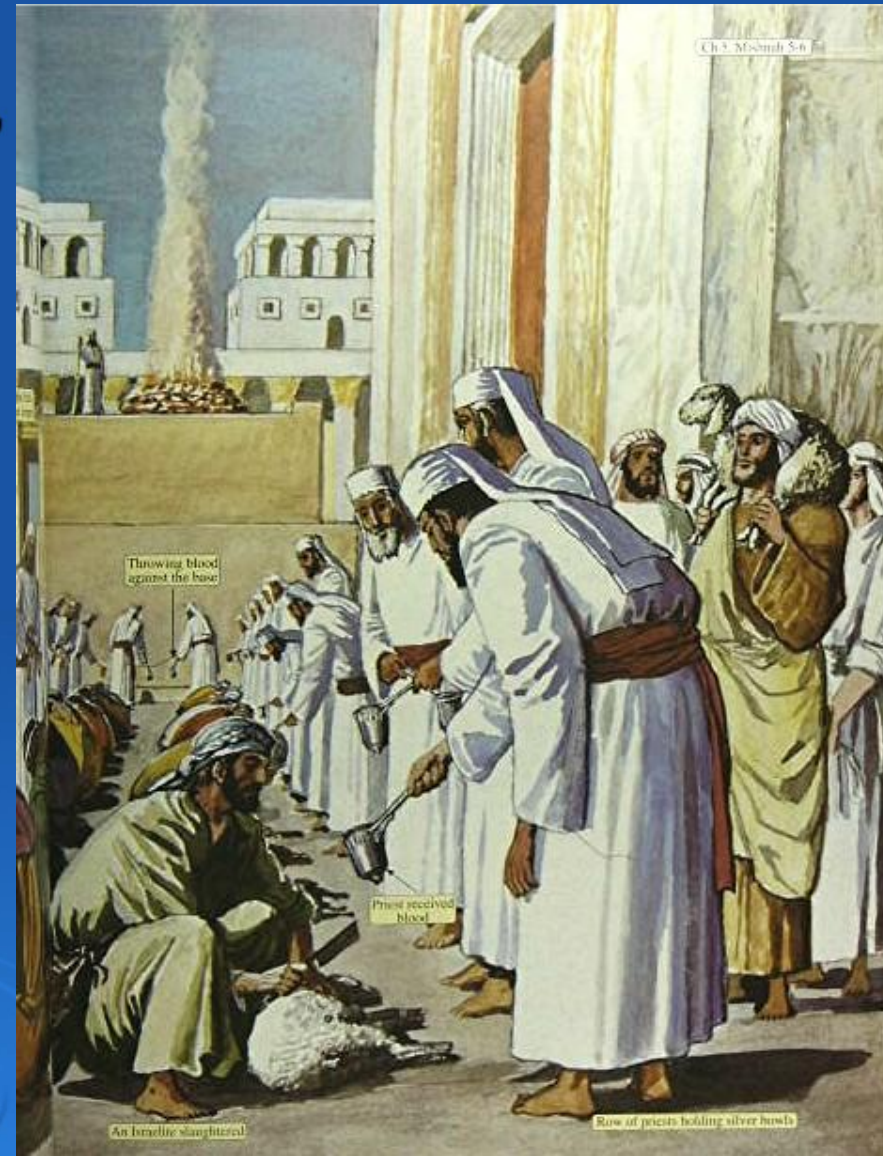
EACH MUST APPROPRIATE YESHUA'S BLOOD FOR HIMSELF



- Cannot accept Christ's blood for another
- Each person in a household who does accept the blood, leads the way for others

PRIESTS OFFICIATE PASSOVER

- Part of lamb is burnt on the Altar, blood smeared on home doorway
- 1st Passover, no priests, no Tabernacle
- 14th day
- ***Bein ha'arbayim*** = between the two evenings
- Before complete darkness
- Hebrew day begins at sunset
- Eventually slaughter of Lambs started about 3 p.m.



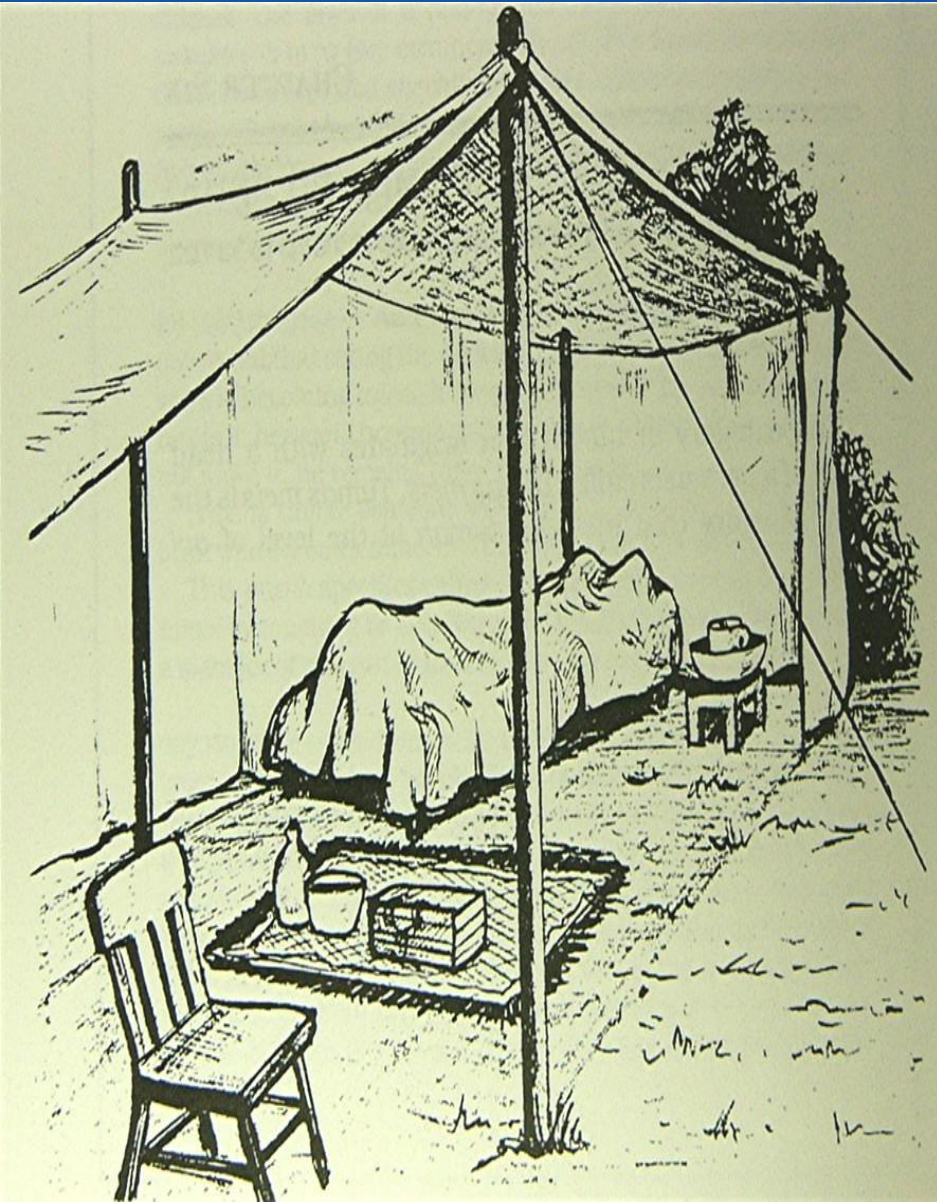
N I S A N

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 PASSOVER
15	16 FIRSTFRUITS	17	18	19	20	21

← FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD →

- No mention of Feast of Matza
- Passover and Matza two SEPARATE feasts
- Today, is common to call the two festivals by ONE name (either Passover or Matza)
- Passover HAD to happen before they left, because it involved animal sacrifice
- Matza has NO sacrificial element to the feast

TAMEI LE-NEFESH



- Unclean from touching a dead body
- Could those who were tamei participate in Passover?
- Problem: unclean NOT allowed near Tabernacle
- Answer NO!
- BUT.... On 14th of following month (if clean) they could
- Those on a “long” journey also temporarily exempt
- Except for those 2 conditions, person may be “cut-off from kin” if he doesn’t observe Passover

ONE LAW (TORAH) FOR ALL

- Whether Hebrew or foreigner, all must obey
- Even pagans journeying with Israel were required to observe Passover
- How long is a “long journey”?
- Answer: anyone who was not physically able to reach the Temple threshold, or, anyone further from the Temple than 18 miles

Palestine in the Time of Jesus

- Extent of Herod's kingdom
- Herodian fortress city
- Decapolis city (time of Herod)
- Other city



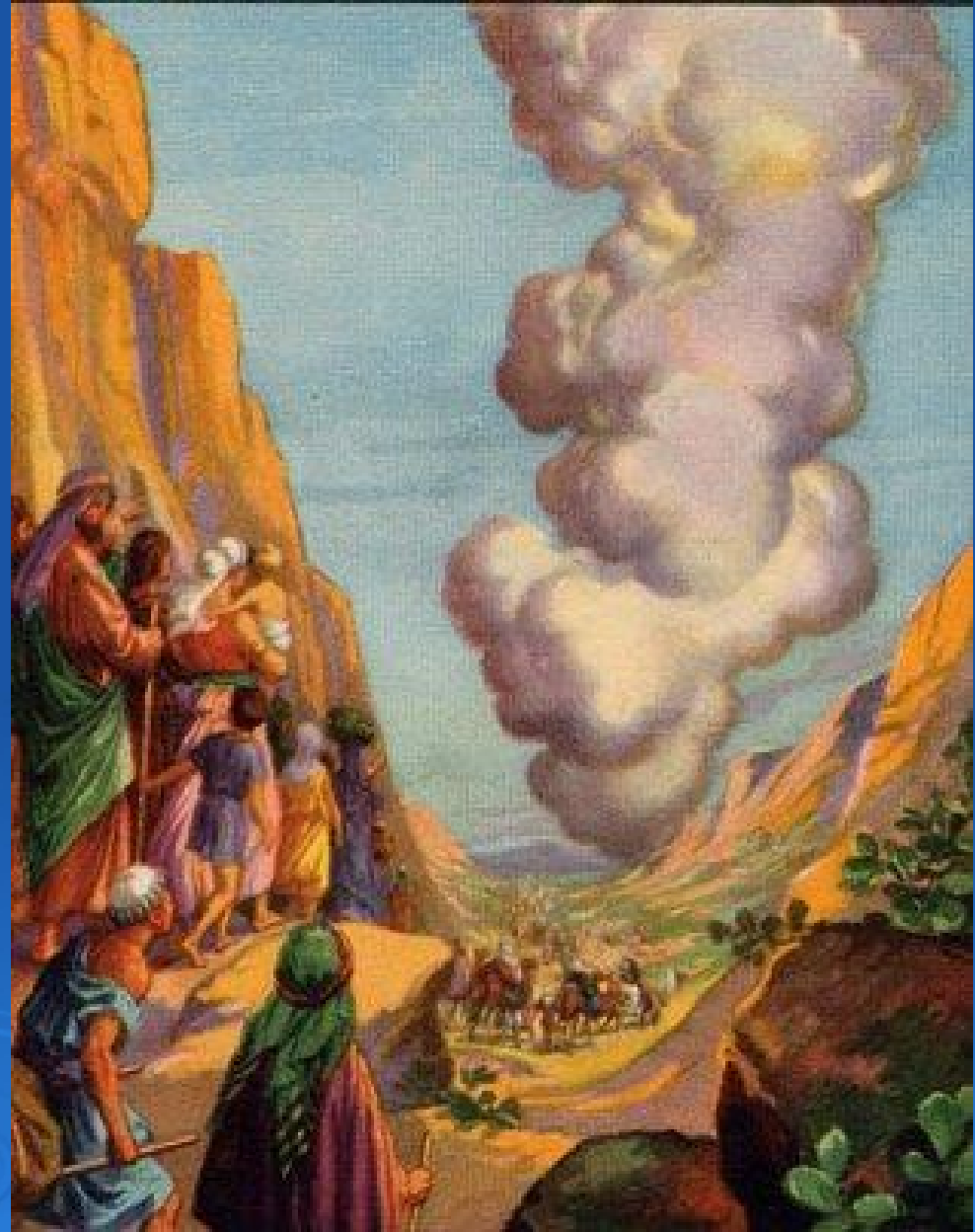
- “Long Journey” plays role in Lord’s Supper
- During Passover
- Judeans (live near Temple in Judah)
- Galileans followed other rules
- Galileans started everything early due to distance from Temple
- Lord’s Supper, Passover seder (meal), Communion all connected

PRINCIPLE: UNCLEAN CANNOT PARTICIPATE IN PASSOVER

- **INVITATION** John 6:53 “...*unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood, you have no life in yourselves.....*”
- **WARNING** 1Cor.11:27 “...*whoever eats the bread or drinks the cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner is guilty.....this is why many are weak and sick (and die)...*”
- The NT was written in the context of the TORAH! There was no NT to draw from.
- Only ONE thing made a person “unworthy” to participate in Passover.....being UNCLEAN!
- Hard and tight connection between laws of Pesach and communion

THE FIRE-CLOUD

- Israel followed the fire-cloud from Egypt to Mt. Sinai
- Fire-cloud then rested on Mt. Sinai
- Mt. Sinai God's earthly dwelling place UNTIL Tabernacle built
- Fire-cloud moves to Tabernacle



FIRE-CLOUD AS A SIGN



- When cloud lifts, Israel strikes camp
- When cloud rests, Israel makes camp
- God's presence real and tangible to the Israelites
- Tents: TEMPORARY living places
- Paul: Human body = tent
- NT metaphors come from Torah