

Intro

- ~ When we come to our text we see Christ thankful to be the betrayed victim. Judas' betrayal was the means of Christ being handed over to the religious leaders for crucifixion
- ~ Jesus had predicted His death on other occasions (16:21; 17:22; 20:28). Here He predicted again that it will come about by betrayal (v. 21).
- ~ When we have to make sacrifices we naturally don't enjoy them but we grumble
- ~ Jesus gives thanks knowing full-well this Passover meal represents him
- ~ Often when we have to make a sacrifice we grumble and groan – but not so with Christ.
- ~ He gave thanks he could be the sacrificial lamb

The Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread

- ~ The phrase the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (27:17) was another way of referring to the day of the Passover. The feast derived its name from the fact that no yeast was used in the cooking for these meals. This commemorated Israel's hurried departure from Egypt (Exod. 12). They had to leave on such short notice that they did not have time to leaven their bread, so they ate the first Passover meal with unleavened bread. This was some time before sunset on Thursday. Thus, the Passover meal would be eaten at or after sunset that evening, just as Friday began. *Holman New Testament Commentary - Holman New Testament Commentary – Matthew.*
- ~ John mentions the Passover in John 2:13,23; 6:4; 11:55; 12:1; 13:1 and chapters 18 & 19 (18:28,39;19:14). (It's interesting that Matthew who writes his gospel to the Jew doesn't use the Greek word for Passover (3957 pascha) until he arrives at telling the actual event. Yet, John does so repeatedly in his gospel)
- ~ Matthew refers to this event as the Passover (v2) and as the feat of the unleavened bread here in Matt 26:17. The feast of the unleavened bread refers to the Passover Week
- ~ Luke tells us his parents went to Jerusalem every year to the fest of the Passover (Luke 2:41)
- ~ Think about the Passover from the viewpoint of Mary and Joseph. Their little baby is appointed by the Father to be ultimate sacrificial Lamb on the cross

Exodus 12-14

- ~ Purpose of Passover was redemption and remembrance of it
- ~ Ex 12:1-14
- ~ This passage points forward to Christ as the sacrificial lamb in the gospels
 - v3 = lamb
 - v5 = spotless lamb
 - v6 = lamb is killed
 - v7 = bloody lamb
 - Moses' instruction concerning this lamb and the redemption it represented
 - V14 = memorial and ordinance
 - The word memorial is used (Ex 12:14; 13:9)
 - The word observe is used (Ex 12:14,17,24;13:42)
 - The word sign us used (Ex 13:9)
 - The word ordinance is used (Ex 12:14,24; 13:10)
 - They were brought out of Egypt (Ex 12:39,42;13:3,8-9,14,16)
 - Our redemption (Rom 3:24; Eph 1:7)
 - Our redemption is by the blood of Christ, the lamb of God (Acts 20:28; Rom 3:24; Eph 1:7; Col 1:14; Heb 11:9-14; 1 Pe 1:18,19; Rev 5:9)
 - Israel was instructed to put the blood from the lamb on the door posts
- ~ Jews were to remember this deliverance from Egypt
- ~ Moses led Israel out of Egypt from physical bondage
- ~ Jesus as a lamb provides redemption from spiritual bondage
- ~ The OT principles set the stage for NT fulfillment in Christ
- ~ Some of those same principals are repeated in the gospels and in Paul's instructions to the Corinthians
- ~ Communion is a memorial of Christ as our sacrificial lamb

Observations

1 Jesus is the Lamb of God from the OT (Jn 1:29,36)

- The OT sacrificial system wasn't a means to an end but it was to give the people a clear picture of redemption
- The OT sacrificial system was a look forward
- The NT Jew was familiar with the OT sacrificial system and the Passover and so when Christ comes on the scene they should recognize Christ as the fulfillment of the OT sacrificial system
- it was all preparatory for Christ's coming but he came unto his own and his own received him not (Jn 1:11)
- John the Baptist was able to make the connection between the OT Passover and Jesus Christ in the NT
- *Jn 1:29 The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.*
- *Jn 1:35,36 Again the next day after John stood, and two of his disciples; 36 And looking upon Jesus as he walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God!*

2 This Lamb is to be remembered for his sacrifice (1 Cor 11:23-26)

- God through Moses instructed the Israelites to remember the Passover yearly
- The Passover was an enforced discipline to remember God's deliverance because Israel would usually forget what God has done for them
- Paul reminded the Corinthians of the purity and purpose of the Lord's Supper (1 Cor 11:23-26)
 - V24 – When we eat the bread we do it in remembrance of Christ
 - V25 – When we drink the juice we do it in remembrance of Christ
 - V26 – As often as we eat the bread and drink the juice we show the Lord's death until he comes

3 Remembering our salvation is linked to spiritual growth (2 Pet 1:1-10)

- The goal is not only to remember but to celebrate and appreciate Christ's sacrifice
- Even if we do remember Christ's death it's easy to go through the motions of it without thankfulness
- If Christ gave thanks that he could be the sacrificial lamb then we should be able to pause and give thanks

Names for Christ in the NT

Titles of Christ that have the name of God in it (There's at least 117 different names for Christ in the bible)

1 Mighty God (Is 9:6; 63:1)

2 Glory of God (Is 60:1)

3 Son of God (Matt 16:16; Lk 1:35)

4 Holy One of God (Mk 1:24)

5 Lamb of God (Jn 1:29,36)

6 Power of God (1 Cor 1:24)

7 Gift of God (2 Cor 9:15)

8 Express image of God (Heb 1:3)