

# EXODUS 12

## **Verses 1-2:**

The Lord established a new calendar for His people. The month of the Passover was to be their first month, signifying a new beginning. The Passover represented leaving behind the bondage of Egypt—its servitude, cruelty, and idolatry—and stepping into freedom, covenant, fellowship, and worship of the one true God.

## **Verses 3:**

Every Hebrew household was called to participate in the Passover. This collective responsibility ensured no one was excluded from God's provision of salvation. Failing to comply would result in judgment, as seen in verse 30, where every Egyptian household experienced death.

## **Verse 4:**

Each family was to select a lamb for the Passover meal, sharing with neighbours if their household was too small. This symbolised community and shared participation in God's deliverance.

## **Verse 5:**

The lamb had to be without blemish, foreshadowing Christ's sinlessness and perfection as the ultimate sacrificial Lamb.

## **Verse 6:**

The lamb was kept in the home for several days before being sacrificed. This underscored the necessity of the sacrificial act for deliverance. Without the shedding of blood, there could be no redemption or new beginning.

## **Verse 7:**

The blood of the lamb was to be applied to the doorposts and lintels of each home, a sign of protection. This act of obedience was a declaration of faith in God's promise.

# EXODUS 12

## **Verses 8-9:**

The lamb was to be roasted and eaten with bitter herbs and unleavened bread. The bitter herbs represented the Israelites' suffering in Egypt, and the unleavened bread symbolised the haste of their departure.

## **Verse 10:**

The entire lamb had to be consumed, leaving nothing until morning. This mirrored Christ's total obedience to the Father, as He gave Himself completely for the salvation of humanity.

## **Verse 11:**

The meal was to be eaten in haste, with the Israelites dressed and ready to leave. This was the Lord's Passover, a reminder of God's salvation and the urgency of departing from the old life of bondage.

## **Verse 12:**

That same night, the Lord would pass through Egypt, striking down every firstborn son. This act of judgment demonstrated God's supremacy over Pharaoh and the Egyptian gods, exposing their powerlessness. The plagues had systematically challenged Egypt's gods—Hapi, the god of the Nile; Heqet, the frog-headed goddess; Ra, the sun god—and proved them all impotent before the Lord.

## **Verse 13:**

The blood on the doorposts signified security in God's promise. Where He saw the blood, He would pass over, sparing that household. This obedience of faith brought deliverance.

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## **Verse 14:**

The Passover was to be celebrated annually as a memorial of God's deliverance. This observance would teach future generations about God's salvation, much like the New Testament calls believers to remember Christ's sacrifice (Ephesians 2:1-3).

## **Verses 15-16:**

For seven days, the Israelites were to remove leaven from their homes and eat unleavened bread. This symbolised self-examination and repentance. The first and seventh days were to be sacred assemblies, foreshadowing Christ's death and resurrection.

## **Verse 17:**

The Feast of Unleavened Bread and the Passover were instituted before the actual event, underscoring God's faithfulness to fulfil His promises.

## **Verses 18-20:**

The absence of leaven served as a continual reminder of their quick deliverance from Egypt and their separation from sin. This practice distinguished the Israelites as God's chosen people.

## **Verses 21-27:**

Moses relayed God's instructions to the elders of Israel. Immediate obedience was required, but these practices were also intended to be passed down to future generations. This ensured the accuracy and faithfulness of the truth, contrasting with Judges 2:10, where a generation arose that did not know the Lord.

## **Verse 28:**

The Israelites obeyed the Lord's commands, trusting that the time of their deliverance was near.

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## **Verses 29-30:**

At midnight, the Lord struck down every firstborn in Egypt, fulfilling His promise. While Israel experienced life, Egypt faced death. This duality reflects the message of 2 Corinthians 2:16, where Christ is a fragrance of life to some and death to others.

## **Verses 31-36:**

Pharaoh finally relented, urging the Israelites to leave with their families and livestock. The Egyptians, fearing further judgment, gave the Israelites silver and gold, fulfilling God's promise in Genesis 15:14.

## **Verse 37:**

The Israelites departed, a vast company of 600,000 men, plus women and children, totalling over a million people.

## **Verse 38:**

A mixed multitude of other people joined the Israelites, having witnessed the power of God. This included those who had likely settled in Egypt during Joseph's time (Genesis 47:13-14).

## **Verse 39:**

The unleavened bread served as a practical provision during their journey, as there was no time to wait for the bread to rise.

## **Verses 40-41:**

After 430 years in Egypt, God fulfilled His promise to Abraham. The Israelites' affliction, which had grown over centuries, came to an end as God redeemed His people.

## **Verse 42:**

This was the Lord's vigil, a night of watchfulness and deliverance. It was to be remembered for all generations as a testament to God's faithfulness.

## **Verses 43-49:**

The Passover regulations were established. Only those who belonged to the Lord could partake, but provision was made for Gentiles to join through circumcision.

# EXODUS 12

## **Verses 50-51:**

The Israelites obeyed God's commands, and He delivered them from Egypt. This marked the beginning of their covenant relationship with the Lord as His redeemed people.

## **JESUS AS THE LAMB OF GOD VS THE PASSOVER LAMB IN EXODUS 12**

The comparison between Jesus as the Lamb of God and the Passover lamb in Exodus 12 is rich with typological significance, highlighting how the Passover foreshadowed the ultimate sacrifice of Christ.

<b>Passover Lamb (Exodus 12)</b>	<b>Jesus, the Lamb of God</b>
<p>Chosen Without Blemish (Exodus 12:5)</p>	<p>Jesus was sinless and perfect (1 Peter 1:19).</p>
<p>The lamb had to be free from any defect to be an acceptable sacrifice for protection.</p>	<p>Jesus, as the perfect sacrifice, was without sin or blemish, fulfilling God's requirement for holiness.</p>
<p>Slain for redemption (Exodus 12:6)</p>	<p>Jesus was crucified for the salvation of humanity (John 1:29).</p>
<p>The lamb was killed at twilight to redeem Israel from death.</p>	<p>Jesus died on the cross to redeem humanity from sin and eternal death.</p>
<p>Blood applied for protection (Exodus 12:7, 13)</p>	<p>Jesus' blood protects believers from God's judgment (Romans 5:9).</p>
<p>The lamb's blood was applied on the doorposts so the angel of death would pass over.</p>	<p>Jesus' blood, shed on the cross, is applied spiritually to believers, delivering them from God's judgment.</p>
<p>Atonement leads to deliverance (Exodus 12:31)</p>	<p>Jesus' sacrifice brings deliverance from sin (Colossians 1:13-14).</p>
<p>The Passover lamb's sacrifice initiated Israel's deliverance from Egypt.</p>	<p>Jesus' death and resurrection bring spiritual freedom from sin and the kingdom of darkness.</p>
<p>Eaten as a meal (Exodus 12:8-10)</p>	<p>Jesus is spiritually consumed by believers through communion (John 6:51-56; 1 Corinthians 11:24-26).</p>

<p>The Israelites ate the lamb as part of their covenant meal.</p>	<p>Believers partake in the Lord's supper as a remembrance of Christ's body and blood.</p>
<p>No broken bones (Exodus 12:46)</p>	<p>None of Jesus' bones were broken (John 19:33-36).</p>
<p>The lamb's bones were not to be broken during preparation.</p>	<p>Despite the brutality of His crucifixion, Jesus' bones were not broken, fulfilling prophecy.</p>
<p>Timing (Exodus 12:6)</p>	<p>Jesus died during Passover (John 19:14-16).</p>
<p>The lamb was sacrificed on the 14th day of Nisan at twilight.</p>	<p>Jesus was crucified during Passover, symbolically connecting His death to the lamb's sacrifice.</p>
<p>Sign of a covenant</p>	<p>Jesus established a new covenant through His blood (Luke 22:20).</p>
<p>The Passover marked God's covenant to protect Israel and deliver them from Egypt.</p>	<p>Jesus' death established the new covenant, granting believers access to eternal life through faith.</p>