



PITWM VERSE BY VERSE

EXODUS 12:1-14

LESSON: THE PASSOVER —October 27, 2019

HISTORY/ SYNOPSIS:

CHAPTER 11:1-10 – This chapter introduces plague number 10 for Egypt that would overwhelm Pharaoh and cause him to surrender to Moses, the man sent by God to free the Israelites. This is where the Lord speaks and informs Moses that He will bring one last plague upon Egypt and Pharaoh will force them out. They are to ask their neighbors for silver and gold objects. And at this point the Egyptians will show great favor toward the Israelites. Pharaoh's servants and his people respected Moses and thought him to be very great in the land of Egypt! (11:1-3).

Moses speaks to Pharaoh one more time and proceeds to tell him *"Thus saith the Lord, About midnight will I go out into the midst of Egypt: And all the first-born in the land of Egypt will die, from the first-born of Pharaoh that sitteth upon his throne, even unto the first-born of the maidservant that is behind the mill: and all the first-born of beasts"* (11:4-5). This was Moses' last plea to Pharaoh to hear the Word of the Lord. Pharaoh's heart was so hard, but in the end, at midnight, he would hear the cries of his people throughout the land of Egypt when their first-born would die along with his first-born. However, God says that it would be quiet for the children of Israel; not even the tongue of a dog would bark at that time (11:4-7).

God wants Pharaoh to know that He would make a distinction; a difference between the Israelites and the Egyptians! Moses explains that Pharaoh's servants will be running and bowing, and begging for all the Israelites to get out! Then Moses left from the sight of Pharaoh who was very angry, but God had caused Pharaoh's heart to be hard. God didn't force Pharaoh to reject Him, rather He gave Him every opportunity to change his mind, but his pride got in the way. Moses and Aaron had done all these wonderful signs, but Pharaoh refused to listen or give in (11:8-10).

LESSON: I. THE TIME OF THE PASSOVER EXODUS 12:1-2

12:1 **And the Lord spake unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt saying,**—This might have been a devastating blow to both Moses and Aaron after seeing the hardness of Pharaoh's heart, but the Lord begins to speak to them in the land of Egypt to allow them to know what is about to happen, and what God will institute.

12:2 **This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the year to you.** The events of the plagues and the exodus (mass departure), in this month are going to be so significant in the lives of the Israelites. It will set as a precedence identifying them as an emerging nation, commemorating the beginning of the Jewish year—the month they come out of Egypt. It will become the first month of the year or the new beginning of months in the lives of the Jews.

II. THE SELECTION OF THE PASSOVER LAMB EXODUS 12:3-5

12:3 **Speak ye unto all the congregation of Israel, saying, In the tenth day of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb, according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for an house:—** God told Moses to speak this to all the congregation of Israel: that on the 10th day of this month every man was to take a lamb for his family; one lamb for a house. For the Israelites this would begin on the tenth day of the



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month, but it would be kept till the fourteenth day to observe it (v.6). This is preparation for the Passover and the beginning of a new life!

12:4 And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbour next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls; every man according to his eating shall make your count for the lamb. Each leader of a family was to count how many people lived in his home. He had to decide how much each person would eat. ¹If there were just 3 or 4 people in a household, they would not be able to consume a whole lamb by themselves. Then 2 families would need to get together and pick a lamb that these 2 families could eat at one meal. Ordinarily, 10 people could eat a small lamb.

12:5 Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year: ye shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats:— Three things stand out here as Moses is to instruct Israel. Everything was significant in the instructions given:

- (1) This lamb was to have no defects; no blemishes. This meant that they were not to offer the Lord the sick, lame, or blind animals, but to offer their very best to the Lord. This was the lamb they would eat.
- (2) It had to be a male of the first year. This meant the male was deemed superior, and a year old was pure and innocent, just as children.
- (3) And it's taken out of the sheep or from the goat.

Why did they have to sacrifice a lamb? The significance of the sacrifice was that innocent blood was shed for the Israelites to be spared from the plague of death. The plague will result in death for the first-born in the land in Egypt. However, the lamb will be the only sacrifice for the Israelites which will save them.

- (1) In Genesis the lamb was slain for the individual (Gen.4:4).
- (2) In Exodus the lamb was slain for the family (house) (Exo.12:3-4).
- (3) In Leviticus the lamb was slain for the nation (Lev.16).
- (4) In the New Testament the Lamb of God was slain for the sin of the world (Jh.1:29).

III. THE SACRIFICE OF THE PASSOVER LAMB EXODUS 12:6-11

12:6 And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening. The lamb or goat was to be kept penned until the 14th day of the same month. Therefore, if it was not perfect, they had time to go and exchange it. After the 14th day, it would be killed in the evening (from twilight to dusk). The entire congregation of Israel would do this at dusk.

12:7 And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it. As they would kill the lamb, they were to take its blood and apply it to the doorpost— *"...strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the houses."* In Leviticus 17:11 the animal's blood represents that it has given its life. In Hebrew 9:22 *"Without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sins."*

Christ has shed His precious blood for our redemption, but it is ineffective until each sinner makes the application personally to his own soul by believing Jesus died, was buried, and rose again for him.

Likewise, the Israelites could not be saved from the death angel simply by them killing the lamb; the blood had to be shed and properly applied! This is being covered with the blood of the Lamb. Sin cannot penetrate through the blood. This is God's entrance; and sin is not allowed! Praise God! This also

¹ <http://www.lovetheLord.com/books/Exodus/21.html>
www.pitwm.net/pitwm-versebyverse.html





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meant that they had to follow the Lord's instructions to be consecrated unto Him. As the shed blood gave them protection from the death angel, within the house, they were to eat of the lamb which gave them strength.

12:8 And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it. The meat of the lamb was prepared to eat: roasted over a fire, served with unleavened bread (made without yeast; being thin and flat), and with bitter herbs.

- ²"Roasted with fire" was symbolic of the suffering of the Lord, and the wrath of God as fire. This was a type of victory over their battles.
- "Unleavened bread" was to be eaten. It symbolized having no sin, reminding them to not allow sin to enter their lives, for leaven symbolized sin. It also meant that they didn't have time for the yeast to rise in the bread.
- The "bitter herbs" were to remind them of the bitterness of their hard stay in Egypt as slaves; that everything wasn't pleasant and nice. But, the meat would taste better with the bitter herbs.

12:9 Eat not of it raw, nor sodden at all with water, but roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof. It had to be cooked quickly; but not eaten raw, and not to be boiled in water, but the entirety (whole) of it was to be roasted over the fire including the head, its legs, and inner parts. ³So much of this symbolizes the necessity of the body of Christ being kept intact with no broken bones.

12:10 And ye shall let nothing of it remain until the morning; and that which remaineth of it until the morning ye shall burn with fire. The Israelites were not to save any portion of the meal for the next morning. Any portion that was left and not eaten was to be consumed by fire. None of the sacrificial body of the lamb or any portion of the meal was to be left. This was abolishing any of the sacred meal the Israelites had made holy unto God, for the Egyptians could not take any and use it for themselves. Nothing was to be left as a remembrance of their lives there. Those who partook in this sacrifice would share in the New Covenant; however, the Egyptians could not. The Passover meal commemorated God's deliverance of Israel from Egypt. This was the beginning of their preparation for their dependence upon God.

12:11 And thus shall ye eat it; with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and ye shall eat it in haste: it is the Lord's passover. The lamb should be eaten in haste with their loins girded, their shoes on their feet, and staff in their hand in readiness! God was saying, "Get Ready to Come Out! Get Ready to Cut Away from their past!" Because they were to fill up and eat of the lamb all night long, the lamb would give them the strength needed. He will strengthen them to march with their loins girded (with their belt around their waist) dressed for the journey. God was saying, put some shoes on your feet! Put that staff in your hand, "I'm going to lead you out of the land of Egypt through the power of the lamb that is within you!" How awesome is this? This is the Lord's Passover! Everything will be done quickly and with haste. But they're coming out!

IV. THE INSTITUTION OF THE PASSOVER FEAST EXODUS 12-14

12:12 For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, and will smite all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am the Lord. The Israelites would be eating the meal at the time when the LORD 'passes through' Egypt. In the night time He will send the death angel through the whole land of Egypt as a Destroyer, executing judgment upon the firstborn in the land of both human and beast; and against all the (false) gods of Egypt. He is the Lord, meaning He is the only God to be revered!

² <http://amazinggrace44.tripod.com/sermonlibrary/id46.html>

³ <http://www.lovethelord.com/books/Exodus/21.html>





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12:13 And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt. The blood placed upon the doorposts of the houses will be a sign unto the Lord's people. God will see the blood and not destroy the Israelites when He passes over. The blood would be their protection; the blood would be their Savior; the blood would be the way out, and way through. When God sees the blood, He sees their obedience; He sees their need; and He sees their past, present, and future! This showed the separation of the Jews and the Egyptians. The Egyptians were not covered with the blood, therefore, their firstborn, God will destroy. He sees their disobedience, their destruction, and their demise! The Israelites' firstborn will be saved because of their obedience and the blood placed upon the doorposts of their houses.

12:14 And this day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall keep it a feast to the Lord throughout your generations; ye shall keep it a feast by an ordinance for ever. What has happened to make this day a memorial? What was the reason for it to be celebrated in haste, and what did the shed blood signify? God gave detailed instructions to Moses and Aaron concerning the Passover for the people:

- What animal to select, when to slay it, • what to do with its blood, • how to cook the lamb,
- What to do with the leftovers, • how to dress for the meal.

All this steered to the Israelites coming out of the land of Egypt. It was to be a memorial and kept as a feast unto the Lord throughout their generations, because He passed over them, saving them because of the shed blood, at a time when death swept the land killing all of the Egyptian's firstborn (man and beast) but not one Israelite (man or beast) died. This Passover Feast was to be remembered forever and celebrated as long as there were Israelites keeping it as an ordinance (law) forever.

SUMMARY:

⁴God commanded Moses to instruct every man in the Israelite community to take a lamb for his family on the tenth day of the first month. If it is a small household, they can share the lamb with the nearest neighbor. The Passover lamb must be a 1 year old sheep or goat with no defects. The lamb must be cared for until the 14th day of the first month, and then be killed by the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel. They would dip the hyssop branch into the blood of the Passover lamb and paint the blood on the tops and sides of the doorframes. The meat of the Passover lamb is to be roasted and not boiled or eaten raw. The roast meat of the Passover lamb should be eaten with unleavened bread made without yeast, and eaten with bitter herbs. None of the meat of the Passover lamb should be left until morning. Anything that remained from the Passover lamb should be burned with fire. The lamb should be eaten in haste, the Israelites loins girded, their shoes on their feet, and staff in their hand in readiness! (12:1-11).

The Lord says, when he sees the blood, He will pass over the houses of the Israelites, but He will execute judgment upon the Egyptian's firstborn throughout the land of Egypt, and all their gods. He is God alone! The blood placed upon the doorposts of the houses will be a sign unto the Lord's people. God will see the blood and not destroy the Israelites when He passes over. This would be a memorial, and kept as a feast, celebrated and observed continuously for generations to come (12:12-14).

⁴ [http://biblestudyoutlines.org/bible-study-lessons/old-testament-bible-study/exodus-12-bible-study/
www.pitwm.net/pitwm-versebyverse.html](http://biblestudyoutlines.org/bible-study-lessons/old-testament-bible-study/exodus-12-bible-study/www.pitwm.net/pitwm-versebyverse.html)

