

Other foods eaten at the time of Jesus include:

Honeyed yogurt, olives, grapes, melon, beans or lentil soup, garlic, broiled fish, and Cheese; like goat cheese, are a few to be named. Think Mediterranean. Maybe be adventurous and try goat's milk.

The Prophet Elijah

Symbolized by an extra dinner plate, a cup of grape juice, and a door left open. No one drinks the juice. Hoping he will enter and usher in the Messiah. Malachi 4:5 We, however, believe that the Messiah has already come. Jesus Christ our Savior.

Grape Juice

A symbol of Joy and Redemption

Print on Cardstock
Cut and fold so the information cards are free standing.

Like a tent 😊

Zeroa

A Paschal lamb.

The sacrifice of an unblemished lamb, with not one bone broken. A similitude of Jesus Christ's sacrifice, who is also called the Lamb of God. Also, to make sure that the destroying angel of God would "pass over" their homes, they were to take the blood of the sacrificial lamb and paint their door posts using a hyssop-branch. Then they were to cook and eat the lamb.

Haroset

A dried fruit and nut mixture.

It is symbolic of the clay for making bricks, the straw for mortar and the blood of the Israelite slaves. Its sweetness promises a better world to come. (The Israelite slaves constructed many Egyptian cities. The apple and nut pieces represent the clay of the brick; the cinnamon represents the straw they added to the mortar; and the wine (or grape juice) represents the blood of the slaves.)

Beitzah

A roasted egg.

To remind them of the Temple and the roasted offering they would give. The Israelite pilgrims would sacrifice an animal at the temple in Jerusalem during the time of the Feast, until the temple was destroyed. Now it is also symbolic of the loss of their temple.

Karpas

Parsley or another green herb, such as watercress or lettuce, celery leaves, green onions, or even radishes. This is to be dipped into a dish of salt water before being eaten. It symbolized the Israelites' new life of freedom.

Maror

A bitter herb

(Romaine lettuce or Horseradish). It was to remind the Israelites of their suffering under the hands of their Egyptian taskmasters. The characteristic taste of these “herbs” at first is sweet but then becomes bitter or strong tasting. As first Israel was welcomed to Egypt. Living there was a blessing. But when a new Pharaoh came to power, he enslaved them, and life in Egypt became miserable. Egypt was also symbolic of sin. Sin often appears sweet or mild at first; but all too soon, all that remains are its bitter and overpowering consequences.

Three Matzot

or Matzah (a single piece)

Unleavened bread.

It reminds us that Israel had to quickly escape from Egypt. So sudden that the Israelites could not wait for their bread dough to rise but had to bake it while it was flat.

Leaven causes dough to rise. It also transforms, or corrupts, the original ingredients. Anciently, leaven was associated with sin and pride. The use of unleavened bread during the Passover, suggests the quick surety of the Lord's redemptive word and at the same time cautions the children of Israel against moral corruption and pride.