

## The Passover Lamb – Preparation for Passover begins on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of April - Matthew 21-28; John 12-20

Friday 9 <sup>th</sup> day	Saturday 10 <sup>th</sup> day	Sunday 11 <sup>th</sup> day	Monday 12 <sup>th</sup> day	Tuesday 13 <sup>th</sup> day	Wednesday 14 <sup>th</sup> day	Thursday 15 <sup>th</sup> day	Friday 16 <sup>th</sup> day	Saturday 17 <sup>th</sup> day	Sunday 18 <sup>th</sup> day
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Mary anoints Jesus' head and feet. The Jewish sabbath begins at 6pm and goes thru Saturday till 6pm (The Jewish Sabbath is considered Saturday.)

Select and bring home a Passover Lamb 10-13 – Palm Sunday (the Triumphant Entry is on the Jewish Sabbath which is Saturday.)

Jesus cleanses the temple and teaches in the temple

Christ teaches in the temple and Jesus Memorializes Mary for her anointing oil

Christ teaches in the temple, Judas makes a deal with the Pharisees, The Last Supper is eaten after 6pm. (still a Tuesday, but considered a Wednesday for the Jews). Walk to Gethsemane/Hymn/Prayer/Suffering for the world's sins.

Midnight arrested, trials, condemned, suffering and crucifixion for all mankind. By 3pm Jesus dies for all of God's children, earthquakes occur and temple veil is rent from top to bottom. Jesus is buried in borrowed unused tomb before 6pm. Still Wednesday. Lambs slayed for Passover on the 14<sup>th</sup> according to John between 3pm and 5pm. The same Wednesday and time as Jesus was. This was considered a day of preparation for The Passover meal.

This was a "High Holy Day," and is considered a Sabbath day for the Israelites. This 'Thursday' (Wednesday at 6pm to Thursday at 6pm) is when THE Passover meal was eaten and celebrated. At 6pm on the 15<sup>th</sup>. A night and day 1 is complete.

Day 2 – 16<sup>th</sup> A normal day. This gives the women an opportunity between a High holy Day and the Holy Sabbath, the following day, to purchase spices for the anointing of Jesus' body.

Day 3 – 17<sup>th</sup> Saturday (Jews Sunday,) A day of rest.

Sunday, the  
18<sup>th</sup>, the day  
after the

Jewish Sabbath, the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the week, when Jesus showed Himself to Mary. The day of the First Fruits. Burnt offerings given of Barley at the temple. Jesus is Risen!!

Passover was first celebrated by the ancient Israelites as they were freed from Egypt after living in bondage for 400 years. As part of this observance, the people were to select a lamb without blemish and bring it into their homes for the next 4 days. They would become very attached to this lamb. The family also cleans their home of all leavened products. Leaven symbolizing impurity because it can quickly spoil and mold.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the month, towards the evening, the Lamb is killed without breaking any of the bones. Using a hyssop branch, they cover the door of their home with the blood of the lamb. This was a sign for the destroying angel to “Passover” or pass-by and spare the firstborn of their home. The Lord then commanded the family to gather together and share a meal of the slain lamb, the unleavened bread, and bitter herbs. The unleavened bread represents the haste in leaving Egypt, not having enough time to allow their bread to rise. The bitter herbs represented the bitterness of bondage and slavery. Wine was also part of the feast as a symbol of joy and redemption. Once freed from slavery, Israel was commanded to celebrate the Passover every year. To commemorate and help them remember the powerful hand of God, in delivering them from bondage.

In addition to Passover, each spring, the children of Israel were also to celebrate the Feast of the Unleavened Bread and the observance of the First Fruits. The Feast of Unleavened Bread started the day after Passover the 15<sup>th</sup> and lasted 7 days, ending on the 21<sup>st</sup>. During this period no unleavened products were consumed.

The observance or offering of the First Fruits was celebrated the day following the first Sabbath day after the Feast of the Unleavened Bread. On the evening of the Sabbath, the priests were to cut the best sheaf of barley and bring it to the temple to be threshed and ground. In the morning, the flour was then combined with oil and frankincense, and a handful would be burned on the altar. The offering of the First Fruits symbolized the gratitude of the people, by “First” giving to God an offering before enjoying for themselves the harvest/fruits of that season.

According to Matthew, Mark and Luke: Jesus entered Jerusalem on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the month when people would be selecting their lambs for the upcoming Passover feast. Jesus the true Passover Lamb was welcomed with shouts of praise and acclamation. Jesus then entered His Father’s home, the temple of Jerusalem. Just as the Lambs were being brought into the homes of all the families to live for the next 4 days. Upon entering the temple courts, Jesus cleansed His father’s house of impurity. At the same time the Jewish families were cleaning their homes of all unleavened products.

Then from the 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> , the next 3 days, Jesus taught and healed in the temple courts. Spending that time in His Father’s house. Jesus was also interrogated by the Sadducees and Pharisees during this same time, when the families would be examining their lamb for impurities. They asked Him of His authority and power.

According to Matt, Mark and Luke: On the eve of the 14<sup>th</sup> day (in Jewish terms that would be the 13<sup>th</sup> at 6pm), the savior celebrated a Passover meal, or the last supper. (Passover was not yet held, so it was just a special meal. The Lamb had not yet been sacrificed.) He converted the symbols of the Passover Feast into symbols of His own sacrifice and deliverance that He would soon bring. He took the unleavened bread and broke it, and taught this represented His broken body, which would be torn and bruised for their sakes. He then took the wine, a symbol of joy and redemption, and taught that it signified His blood would be shed for them that evening in Gethsemane. This became communion, or the sacraments of the last supper. Jesus did not incorporate the bitter herbs into the

sacrament. Perhaps symbolizing that Christ, in our stead, would consume the bitter cup on our behalf. So that we instead, can partake of the sweet cup of joy and redemption.

That evening Jesus entered the garden of Gethsemane just outside the city of Jerusalem where he suffered and atoned for our sins. Providing true deliverance. Just as the blood on the door posts, protected ancient Israel from the destroying angel, so too, the blood of Christ in Gethsemane and on the Cross can protect us from the effects of sin.

In the dead of night Jesus was arrested, taken and tried before Caiaphas the high priest. As the leading priest of the temple, Caiaphas has the ultimate responsibility for all temple offerings. Here Jesus Christ the true Lamb of God, was condemned to death by the very man who oversaw all temple sacrifices.

Jesus was then taken to Pilate, Herod, and Pilate again, where He was condemned to death.

According to the gospel of John: Jesus was crucified at Noon and hung on the cross in pain for several hours. As He hung a branch of hyssop, the same type of branch used to cover the door post with blood, was raised up to Jesus. At the end of the branch there was a sponge soaked in vinegar, to help with the excruciating pain. Then at 3pm Matthew tells us that Jesus died.

John places the Last Supper on the following day, the 13<sup>th</sup> of the month, not the night of the Passover (which would be the 14<sup>th</sup> after 6pm or that Thursday in the Jewish calendar). This means according to John, at the exact same time that the Passover Lambs would be slain in the temple. From 3-5pm on Wednesday, Jesus died on the cross for all of God's children. The symbolism is extraordinary. Jesus who was sinless and without blemish, was killed the same hour as the lambs. John also notes that while the other two men have their legs broken, Jesus only has a spear driven into His side. Fulfilling the requirements, that the Passover lamb was killed without breaking any bones.

Jesus was then laid in a borrowed tomb. On the 14<sup>th</sup> before 6pm.

14 to 15 = one day / 15 to 16 = second day / 16-17 – third day. And on the day 'after' the first sabbath (the 17<sup>th</sup> a Saturday in Israel), Jesus rose from the dead the following Sunday on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the week. Overcoming all things. The 18<sup>th</sup>. The day of the offering of the First Fruits at the temple. (which can begin on Saturday at 6pm all thru the Sunday until 6pm) - 1 Corinthians 15:20.

Jesus uses every aspect of the spring feast to teach of His own sacrifice and our deliverance.

This is what I (Tonya) believe to be true:

3 days and 3 nights Jesus Christ's body lay in the tomb. On the 4<sup>th</sup> day early in the morning, He showed Himself to Mary.

When Christ died, He visited America. He did not show Himself, but called the people to repentance and the land was covered with darkness for 3 days and 3 nights, while Jesus' body lay in the tomb and His spirit body visited and taught in Spirit Paradise. After 3 days and 3 nights, Jesus showed Himself to Mary. After 40 days, Jesus ascended into heaven from Jerusalem and went to visit America in person.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=g7lewy22t4M>