

Luke 22:1-16 Yeshua and The Passover

Yeshua's final Passover, according to the Gospel of Luke, provides unique insight leading up to this **epic event in Biblical history**. In this teaching we will uncover and reveal critical truth and revelations about Yeshua's final days and hours with His Disciples. Several important questions will be pondered in comparison to what occurred and what is written!

Lk 22:1 Now the feast of unleavened bread drew nigh, which is called the Passover.

Passover in the New Testament writings has evolved into several meanings.

Passover – 3957 πάσχα pascha {pas'-kha}

Meaning: 1) the paschal sacrifice (which was accustomed to be offered for the people's deliverance of old from Egypt) 2) the paschal lamb, i.e. the lamb the Israelites were accustomed to slay and eat on the fourteenth day of the month of Nisan (the first month of their year) in memory of the day on which their fathers, preparing to depart from Egypt, were bidden by God to slay and eat a lamb, and to sprinkle their door posts with its blood, that the destroying angel, seeing the blood, might pass over their dwellings; Christ crucified is likened to the slain paschal lamb 3) the paschal supper 4) the paschal feast, the feast of the Passover, extending from the 14th to the 20th day of the month Nisan

Usage: AV - Passover 28, Easter 1; 29

Passover was on the evening of the 14th of Aviv.

Unleavened Bread was on the 15th of Aviv.

In order to understand the events of Passover and Unleavened Bread in the New Testament writings, it is important to know the Instructions given by YeHoVaH to Moses in the Torah/Law.

Lev 23:4 These *are* the feasts of the LORD, *even* holy convocations, which ye shall proclaim in their seasons.

Lev 23:5 In the fourteenth *day* of the first month at even *is* the LORD'S passover.

Lev 23:6 And on the fifteenth day of the same month *is* the feast of unleavened bread unto the LORD: seven days ye must eat unleavened bread.

Passover – 06453 נֹסֵף pecach {peh'-sakh}

Meaning: 1) passover 1a) sacrifice of passover 1b) animal victim of the passover 1c) festival of the passover

Usage: AV - passover 46, passover offerings 3; 49

The first Passover was in Egypt when the Israelites lived in houses and had doorposts to put blood on.

The Passover in Egypt was not the model to be followed after Israel left Egypt.

- In Egypt, there were no established Priests.
- The Tabernacle had not been ordained.
- The lamb was set apart on the tenth day and slaughtered on the fourteenth day.
- The lamb could come from the sheep or the goats.
- The families killed their own Passover.
- The blood of the Passover was put on the doorpost.

Ex 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:

Ex 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.

Ex 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.

Ex 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.

They ate the lamb in a hurry, leaning on a staff, with their loins girded, and ready to depart Egypt.

EX 12:11 'Now you shall eat it in this manner: *with* your loins girded, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and you shall eat it in haste—it is the LORD'S Passover.

That is not how they celebrated the Passover in the wilderness.

- They did not have doorpost to put blood on, neither were they required to.
- After the Tabernacle was built, the Altar sanctified, and the Priests were ordained and installed, the Priests were responsible for the blood of any sacrifice offered and after performing the requirements, the remaining blood was poured around the altar.
- Only on Yom Kippur was the blood of the Atonement Sacrifice sprinkled on the Mercy Seat in the Most Holy Place.
- There were no Firstfruits for forty years in the wilderness, nor did they celebrate the Feast of Weeks/Pentecost, or any of the Latter Feasts.
- After Israel entered The Land, they could celebrate the Firstfruits and the other Feasts.

Lev 23:10 Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye be come into the land which I give unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then ye shall bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of your harvest unto the priest:

In Deuteronomy, Israel was given strict Instructions of where they were to celebrate the Passover.

Thou shalt therefore sacrifice the passover unto the LORD thy God, of **the flock** and **the herd**, in the place which the LORD shall choose to place his name there. (Deu 16:2 KJV)

After coming into The Land and building the Temple in Jerusalem, Jerusalem became the place where the Passover was to be sacrificed.

The last Passover celebrations in the Old Testament are found in 2nd Chronicles and in Ezra.

The Priest's role was to sacrifice the Passover and the other animals.

In 2nd Chronicles 30, they kept the Passover in the second month because the Priests had not been sanctified. As well as Hezekiah prayed for and pardoned the people in Verse 18 because they were not all sanctified.

2Ch 30:15 Then they killed the passover on the fourteenth *day* of the second month: and the priests and the Levites were ashamed, and sanctified themselves, and brought in the burnt offerings into the house of the LORD.

2Ch 30:16 And they stood in their place after their manner, according to the law of Moses the man of God: the priests sprinkled the blood, *which they received* of the hand of the Levites.

2Ch 30:17 For *there were* many in the congregation that were not sanctified: therefore the Levites had the charge of the killing of the passovers for every one *that was* not clean, to sanctify *them* unto the LORD.

2Ch 30:18 For a multitude of the people, *even* many of Ephraim, and Manasseh, Issachar, and Zebulun, had not cleansed themselves, yet did they eat the passover otherwise than it was written. But Hezekiah prayed for them, saying, The good LORD pardon every one

In 2nd Chronicles 35:1-19, the Priests sacrificed the Passover under Josiah's orders.

2Ch 35:1 Moreover Josiah kept a passover unto the LORD in Jerusalem: and they killed the passover on the fourteenth *day* of the first month.

2Ch 35:2 And he set the priests in their charges, and encouraged them to the service of the house of the LORD,

2Ch 35:10 So the service was prepared, and the priests stood in their place, and the Levites in their courses, according to the king's commandment.

2Ch 35:11 And they killed the passover, and the priests sprinkled *the blood* from their hands, and the Levites flayed *them*.

Ezr 6:18 And they set the priests in their divisions, and the Levites in their courses, for the service of God, which *is* at Jerusalem; as it is written in the book of Moses.

Ezr 6:19 And the children of the captivity kept the passover upon the fourteenth *day* of the first month.

Ezr 6:20 For the priests and the Levites were purified together, all of them *were* pure, and killed the passover for all the children of the captivity, and for their brethren the priests, and for themselves.

Lk 22:2 And the chief priests and scribes sought how they might kill him; for they feared the people.

At this point in Luke's Gospel, the events that occur are not in the same order as the other Gospel narratives.

Matthew records that Judas conspired with the Chief Priests before the Disciples arrived at the room.

Mt 26:14 Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the chief priests,

Mt 26:15 And said *unto them*, What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.

Mt 26:16 And from that time he sought opportunity to betray him.

Mt 26:17 Now the first *day* of the *feast* of unleavened bread the disciples came to Yeshua, saying unto him, Where wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover?

Luke records that Satan entered Judas before they arrived at the room where they would prepare the Passover.

Lk 22:3 Then entered Satan into Judas surnamed Iscariot, being of the number of the twelve.

John records that Satan entered Judas after they arrived at the upper room and were eating the last supper.

Jn 13:26 Yeshua answered, He it is, to whom I shall give a sop, when I have dipped *it*. And when he had dipped the sop, he gave *it* to Judas Iscariot, *the son of Simon*.

Jn 13:27 And after the sop Satan entered into him. Then said Yeshua unto him, That thou doest, do quickly.

Jn 13:28 Now no man at the table knew for what intent he spake this unto him.

Jn 13:29 For some *of them* thought, because Judas had the bag, that Yeshua had said unto him, Buy those things that we have need of against the feast; or, that he should give something to the poor.

If it was indeed the Passover they were eating, it would have been the evening leading into the first day of Unleavened Bread which would have been a Sabbath and Judas would not have been able to purchase anything.

This has led some to say that Yeshua celebrated the Passover on a different day than the Chief Priests. If that was the case, it would cause other problems to be considered.

Lk 22:4 And he went his way, and communed with the chief priests and captains, how he might betray him unto them.

Lk 22:5 And they were glad, and covenanted to give him money.

The amount was thirty pieces of silver as recorded in Matthew.

Mt 26:15 And said *unto them*, What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.

Lk 22:6 And he promised, and sought opportunity to betray him unto them in the absence of the multitude.

Lk 22:7 Then came the day of unleavened bread, when the passover must be killed.

According to Scripture, the Passover is to be killed on the evening of the 14th of Aviv, not the 15th which is the 1st day of Unleavened Bread.

Lk 22:8 And he sent Peter and John, saying, Go and prepare us the passover, that we may eat.

Lk 22:9 And they said unto him, Where wilt thou that we prepare?

Lk 22:10 And he said unto them, Behold, when ye are entered into the city, there shall a man meet you, bearing a pitcher of water; follow him into the house where he entereth in.

Lk 22:11 And ye shall say unto the goodman of the house, The Master saith unto thee, Where is the guestchamber, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?

Lk 22:12 And he shall show you a large upper room furnished: there make ready.

Lk 22:13 And they went, and found as he had said unto them: and they made ready the passover.

Lk 22:14 And when the hour was come, he sat down, and the twelve apostles with him.

Lk 22:15 And he said unto them, With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer:

Verse 16 is not found in any of the other Gospels and its meaning is obscure. Therefore, it is left to private interpretations.

Lk 22:16 For I say unto you, I will not any more eat thereof, until it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God.

Yeshua's statement says a meal to be eaten in the future Kingdom.

Some commentaries and scholars state this is in reference to the Marriage Supper.

Luke gives us a clue to what Yeshua meant as Yeshua stated in Verse 18:

Lk 22:18 For I say unto you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine, until the kingdom of God shall come.

Did Yeshua fulfill the Passover and if so, what does that mean?

In the first century, Passover was celebrated according to the Instructions given in the Law.

The examples in Scripture would have been how Passover was celebrated in the First Century during the days of Yeshua.

Here in the 21st Century, Believers are far removed from how Passover was celebrated in the Bible when compared to how Passover is celebrated today.

In the Bible, after Israel entered The Land, the Passover lambs (sheep and goats) were killed by the Priests in the designated place, roasted, and distributed to the people.

Yeshua and His Disciples' celebration of the Passover would have been similar to how Passover was instructed to be celebrated.

So, we must ask ourselves some questions.

- Did Yeshua and His Disciples set aside a sheep or goat for four days prior to Passover?
- Did Yeshua and His Disciples eat a sheep or goat for Passover?
- Who prepared and roasted the Passover sheep or goat for Yeshua and His Disciples?
- Did Yeshua and His Disciples eat in haste with their loins girded and leaning on a staff?
- Were the Priests involved in killing, dressing, and roasting the Passover sheep or goat for Yeshua and His Disciples?
- Did Yeshua and His Disciples roast their own Passover sheep or goat?
- Did Yeshua and His Disciples take the blood of the Passover lamb and put it on the doorpost of the room where they supposedly ate the Passover?

We must always separate truth from traditions!

I do not come pretending I know everything there is to know about the Bible.

I submit to you that I'm committed to searching the Scriptures to verify truth.

However, there are times that no matter how much I search the Scriptures, at the end of my search I am no closer to understanding a passage than before I started my search.

Scripture indicates that by two or three witnesses every word is established.

Dt 19:15 One witness shall not rise up against a man for any iniquity, or for any sin, in any sin that he sinneth: at the mouth of two witnesses, or at the mouth of three witnesses, shall the matter be established.

Yeshua taught:

Mt 18:15 Moreover if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother.

Mt 18:16 But if he will not hear *thee*, *then* take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established.

Dealing with Doctrine

The best way to determine whether a doctrine is truly Biblical is to find where it is taught in the Bible.

Any particular belief can either be:

- Biblical
- Biblically-based
- Extra-Biblical (not mentioned in the Bible)
- Un-Biblical (against the teachings of the Bible)

What do you do when you cannot find a witness to validate a verse or a doctrinal belief that is taught from Scripture without a means to validate it by Scripture?

Beware of the doctrine of the teachers of denominational, Messianic, and Jewish traditions.

Stick with what is written!