

The New Passover

Name: _____

In Chapter 10, we read about God’s deliverance of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt. Because of Pharaoh’s cruelty and hardness of heart, he was unwilling to let the Israelites go free. God struck Egypt with ten plagues as punishment. The final plague, the death of the firstborn, finally convinced Pharaoh to release the Israelites from slavery. In the last plague, God gave Moses directions to celebrate a feast that became known as Passover.

Turn to page 133 of the Student Text. Reread the passage from Exodus 12 describing the Passover. Then answer the following questions.

1. What was sacrificed in the Passover Feast?

2. What was to be put on the lintel and doorposts of the Israelites’ homes?

3. What was used to spread the blood?

The first Passover was a type of the Paschal Mystery, the new Passover, of Jesus. The sacrifice of the lamb brought freedom from slavery in Egypt. The sacrifice of Jesus brought freedom from slavery to the powers of sin and death. There are many connections between the original Passover and the new Passover.

Read through the passages from John’s Gospel below and complete the chart showing how the first Passover was a type of Jesus’ Paschal Mystery. Then answer the journal question at the end.

1²⁹The next day he saw Jesus coming toward him, and said, “Behold, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world! ³⁰This is he of whom I

said, ‘After me comes a man who ranks before me, for he was before me.’”

Jn 1:29-30

Jn 6:51-55

[Jesus said to them],
6⁵¹“I am the living bread which came down from heaven; if any one eats of this bread, he will live for ever; and the bread which I shall give for the life of the world is my flesh.”
⁵²The Jews then disputed among themselves, saying, “How can this man give us his flesh to eat?”

⁵³So Jesus said to them, “Truly, truly, I say to you, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of man and drink his blood, you have no life in you; ⁵⁴he who eats my flesh and drinks my blood has eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day. ⁵⁵For my flesh is food indeed, and my blood is drink indeed.”

19 ¹⁷They took Jesus, and he went out, bearing his own cross, to the place called the place of a skull, which is called in Hebrew Golgotha. ¹⁸There they crucified him, and with him two others, one on either side, and Jesus between them. . . . ‘

²⁸After this Jesus, knowing that all was now finished, said (to fulfil the Scripture), “I thirst.” ²⁹A bowl full of vinegar stood there; so they put a sponge full of the vinegar on hyssop and held it to his mouth. ³⁰When Jesus had received the vinegar, he said, “It is finished”; and he bowed his head and

gave up his spirit.

³¹Since it was the day of Preparation, in order to prevent the bodies from remaining on the cross on the sabbath (for that sabbath was a high day), the Jews asked Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away. ³²So the soldiers came and broke the legs of the first, and of the other who had been crucified with him; ³³but when they came to Jesus and saw that he was already dead, they did not break his legs.

Jn 19:17-18,
28-33

First Passover	Paschal Mystery (New Passover)
Had to sacrifice a male lamb. (See Ex 12:5.)	John the Baptist called Jesus the “_____ of God” (Jn 1:29). Jesus was sacrificed on the Cross.
The lamb’s bones could not be broken. (See Ex 12:46.)	_____
The _____ of the lamb was spread on the lintel and wooden doorposts. (See Ex 12:22.)	The blood of Jesus was poured out on the wood of the Cross.
Hyssop was used to spread the blood of the lamb. (See Ex 12:22.)	_____
The Israelites had to eat the roasted flesh of the lamb to complete the sacrifice. (See Ex 12:8.)	_____
The sacrifice of the Passover lamb freed the Israelites from slavery to the Egyptians.	The sacrifice of Jesus freed us from slavery to the powers of _____ and _____.

How would you use this knowledge about the Passover to explain to others the significance of what Jesus accomplished in his Paschal Mystery?
