

What is actually commanded?

- Pesach is Yehovah's appointed time
- Examine what Scripture says before adopting tradition
- Yeshua's fulfillment is central to the Teaching

Why revisit Passover?

- The speaker contrasts written commands and familiar customs
- Many returning to Torah want biblical clarity
- The goal is discernment, not a required new ritual

Pesach and Unleavened Bread

- Passover: 14th of the first biblical month
- Unleavened Bread begins on the 15th, lasting seven days
- Connected observances, but distinct in Leviticus 23

The original command

- Select the animal on the 10th; keep it until the 14th
- A male without blemish, from sheep or goats
- The first Passover included blood on the household entrance

Original meal instructions

- Roasted with fire, not raw or boiled
- Unleavened bread and bitter herbs
- Readiness; burn what remains by morning

The place of sacrifice

- Deuteronomy 16 discusses sacrifice at Yehovah's chosen place
- The speaker says the historical sacrificial form cannot now be recreated
- Distinguish historic command from current application

The seder and later tradition

- A fixed seder order is not expressly commanded in Exodus 12
- Four cups, scripted Haggadah, plate elements are later customs
- A custom is not automatically sin merely because it is not commanded

Evaluate traditions carefully

- Does a practice contradict a written command?
- Does it distract from deliverance and covenant?
- Do not mistake the speaker's suggestion for an additional law

Yeshua, the chosen lamb

- The speaker compares the 10th-to-14th pattern with John 12
- He sees Yeshua's reception in Jerusalem as a selection parallel
- The exact calendrical correspondence is an interpretation

Yeshua without blemish

- Accounts show testimony against Yeshua failing to agree
- Pilate states that he finds no fault
- The speaker connects these events to Exodus 12:5

Removing leaven

- Unleavened Bread calls for removal of leaven
- The speaker interprets temple cleansing as a spiritual parallel
- John 2 does not explicitly identify the act as leaven removal

Why the bread and bitter herbs?

- The command recalls Israel's deliverance
- The speaker associates bitterness with bondage to sin
- Other participants weigh what symbols remain obligatory

Memorial and children

- Exodus 12:14: keep the memorial
- Exodus 12:26-27: explain the service to children
- Recall both Egypt and redemption through Yeshua

Bread, cup, and Messiah

- Luke 22: Yeshua shares Passover with the disciples
- 1 Corinthians 5: Messiah identified as our Passover
- 1 Corinthians 11: remembrance and self-examination

Covenant participation

- Exodus 12:43-49: original requirements for participation
- Romans 2:25-29: circumcision of the heart
- Discussion addresses interpretation rather than door inspections

A suggested remembrance today

- Gather, read Exodus 12, recount Yehovah's deliverance
- Share a simple meal, unleavened bread and herbs
- Remember Yeshua without simulating a temple sacrifice

Questions for personal study

- Which practices are commanded in the text?
- Which customs are optional, and which raise concerns?
- How can we keep the memorial without adding obligations?

Closing perspective

- Follow Yehovah's written instructions where practicable
- Recognize what Yeshua fulfilled
- Keep interpretation, custom, and command distinct