

Passover - What is ACTUALLY Commanded? What is Tradition?

HIGH-LEVEL STUDY GUIDE

Finding the Ancient Path

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UMu6kzTODpw>

Designed to align with the companion presentation and supplied Teaching transcript.

Teaching Summary

This Teaching examines Pesach (Passover) by separating explicit instructions in Torah from later customs and by considering how Yeshua fulfills the Passover pattern. The speaker discusses the original lamb and blood, the location and nature of sacrifice, roasting, unleavened bread and bitter herbs, memorial storytelling, and covenant participation. He argues that a modern seder contains traditions that are not themselves commanded, while acknowledging that a tradition is not necessarily sinful merely because it is extra-biblical. Because the temple sacrifice cannot currently be carried out in its historical form, he offers a simple, non-prescriptive approach for observing Passover today through Scripture, remembrance, a shared meal, and attention to Yeshua. Participants express different views about symbols, timing, and which original details remain practicable.

Important Framing

This is a source-based account of the speaker's teaching, not a ruling on all Jewish or Christian Passover practice. The four-day selection/inspection parallel, temple-cleansing-as-leaven interpretation, theological status of a modern sacrifice, and other typological connections are his interpretive proposals. The Teaching distinguishes Passover (14th of the first biblical month) and Unleavened Bread (15th-21st), though the events and names are sometimes grouped in common usage. His sample 2026 observance is explicitly suggested as an example, not a new command. The audience discusses unresolved questions; retain that range of views.

Key Scriptures

- Exodus 12:1-14 - Yehovah institutes Pesach: selection, lamb, blood, meal, and lasting memorial.
- Exodus 12:5-11 - The unblemished animal, roasting, unleavened bread, bitter herbs, and eating in readiness.
- Exodus 12:12-13 - The blood identifies households protected when judgment passes through Egypt.
- Exodus 12:14 - Passover is prescribed as a memorial for generations.
- Exodus 12:21-27 - The sacrifice and explanation to children preserve the remembrance of deliverance.
- Exodus 12:43-49 - The Teaching discusses covenant participation and circumcision in the original command.
- Exodus 13:3-10 - Unleavened Bread and telling the next generation about deliverance from Egypt.

- Exodus 23:14-17 - Annual appointed feasts are tied to appearing before Yehovah.
- Leviticus 23:4-8 - Passover is on the fourteenth; the Feast of Unleavened Bread begins on the fifteenth.
- Deuteronomy 16:1-8 - The Passover sacrifice is connected to the location Yehovah chooses.
- John 12:1-13 - The speaker relates Yeshua's arrival and public welcome to Passover lamb selection.
- Matthew 26:59-60 - The search for testimony against Yeshua is compared with inspection of an unblemished lamb.
- Mark 14:55-59 - Disagreement among the witnesses is used in the Teaching's typological comparison.
- Luke 23:4 - Pilate states that he finds no fault in Yeshua.
- John 19:4, 31-36 - Yeshua is declared without fault and his bones are not broken.
- John 2:13-17 - The cleansing of the temple is interpreted by the speaker as removing spiritual leaven.
- Luke 22:7-20 - Yeshua and the disciples prepare and share Passover; bread and cup point to him.
- 1 Corinthians 5:7-8 - Paul identifies Messiah as our Passover and calls for sincerity and truth.
- 1 Corinthians 11:23-29 - The discussion considers Paul's instructions regarding bread, cup, and remembrance.
- Romans 2:25-29 - Circumcision of the heart is considered alongside the literal command of Exodus 12.
- John 6:48-51 - Yeshua as living bread informs the speaker's treatment of Unleavened Bread.
- Psalm 118:25-26 - The words of blessing at Yeshua's entry connect with the discussion of Passover.

Key Takeaways

- Begin with the written instructions for Yehovah's appointed time rather than treating an inherited ceremony as itself commanded.
- Passover and Unleavened Bread are connected yet distinct observances in Leviticus 23:5-6.
- Exodus 12 presents the first Passover in Egypt with a specified animal, blood, meal, household readiness, and a memorial for descendants.
- The later Torah connects sacrificial practice with the place Yehovah chooses; the speaker states that the ancient sacrifice cannot currently be reproduced in its historical form.
- The structured seder, four cups, Haggadah, seder plate, and other customs are discussed as historical traditions, rather than explicit Exodus 12 requirements.
- The speaker does not say all tradition is sin; he urges discernment about whether a practice contradicts Scripture or obscures its meaning.
- Yeshua is described as the Passover lamb, with the speaker presenting a typological connection between lamb selection and the Passion narratives.
- The Teaching interprets testimony against Yeshua and Pilate's findings as underscoring his innocence and the unblemished-lamb pattern.
- The speaker connects the removal of leaven with cleansing of the temple; this link is interpretive, not a direct command in John 2.
- Unleavened bread, bitter herbs, and remembrance of deliverance are discussed as practicable elements today, but participants differ on whether all remain obligatory.

- Exodus 12:26-27 and 13:8 highlight teaching children and speaking personally about Yehovah's deliverance.
- Luke 22 and 1 Corinthians 11 form the Teaching's discussion of Yeshua, bread, cup, and ongoing remembrance.
- In Exodus 12 the original covenant-participation rule includes circumcision; the speaker explores the New Testament theme of circumcision of the heart.
- The closing suggested observance is a voluntary outline, not a mandated replacement seder.

Study Outline

1. Introduction to Passover

- A coming appointment prompts a fresh look at what is commanded and what belongs to custom.

2. Scriptural origins and context

- The original Passover points forward to Yeshua; the speaker contrasts Yehovah's feasts with later Christian holiday practices.

3. Distinguishing traditions

- Historical seder elements, the danger of substituting tradition for command, and the speaker's distinction between extra-biblical and forbidden.

4. The commandment of the lamb

- Selection on the tenth, keeping until the fourteenth, the unblemished male, and the speaker's Passion-week chronology.

5. Yeshua's fulfillment

- The four Gospel accounts are compared with inspection of the lamb; temple cleansing is read as a leaven-removal picture.

6. Roasting and consumption

- The requirement to roast with fire, not boil, to leave none overnight, and the speaker's interpretation of suffering and judgment.

7. Unleavened bread and herbs

- Different participants consider which food instructions remain practicable and how they relate to deliverance in Yeshua.

8. Memorial and covenant

- The command to tell the Exodus story and discussion of physical circumcision versus circumcision of the heart.

9. Modern Passover observance

- A suggested home-based remembrance with Scripture, bread, herbs, a meal, and Yeshua as the Passover lamb.

10. Q&A and concluding thoughts

- Additional contributions address bread and cup, timing, original lamb preparation, and Hebrew language questions.

Discussion & Reflection

- What does Scripture actually command for Pesach?
- How is Passover different from the Feast of Unleavened Bread?
- Did Yehovah command a modern Passover seder?
- Is every extra-biblical Passover tradition sinful?
- Why was the Passover lamb selected on the tenth day?
- Why did the Passover lamb have to be without blemish?
- How does the Teaching connect Yeshua's entry into Jerusalem with Passover?
- How was Yeshua examined before his death?
- Why does the Teaching connect cleansing the temple with removing leaven?
- Why was the original Passover lamb roasted rather than boiled?
- Why could none of the Passover lamb remain until morning?
- Why were bitter herbs eaten at Passover?
- What is the significance of unleavened bread?
- What does Passover teach about remembering deliverance?
- Why is sacrifice at the temple part of the discussion?

Personal Application

- Read Exodus 12 and classify instructions as historical original commands, related Unleavened Bread provisions, or later interpretive customs.
- Compare Exodus 12:26-27 with Luke 22:19-20: how does the Teaching hold together Israel's Exodus and Yeshua's sacrifice?
- Identify a familiar Passover practice you have assumed was required. Check the specific verses before deciding how to observe it.
- Study both the speaker's suggested approach and the differences voiced by participants without treating a suggested practice as a biblical command.