

1 • The Passover

We see unleavened bread and fruit of the vine used in a special observance every first day of the week. *Why? What exactly is “the Lord’s Supper?”* Let’s start in **Luke 22:1-15**, in the days leading up to Jesus’ death in Jerusalem.



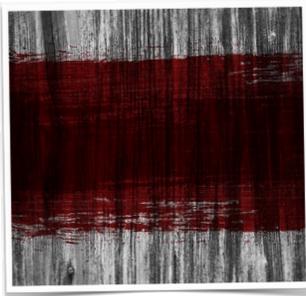
Now the Feast of Unleavened Bread drew near, which is called the _____. And the chief priests and the scribes were seeking how to put him to death, for they feared the people.

Then Satan entered into Judas called Iscariot, who was of the number of the twelve. He went away and conferred with the chief priests and officers how he might betray him to them. And they were glad, and agreed to give him money. So he consented and sought an opportunity to betray him to them in the absence of a crowd.



Then came the day of Unleavened Bread, on which the Passover _____ had to be sacrificed. So Jesus sent Peter and John, saying, “Go and _____ the Passover for us, that we may eat it.” They said to him, “Where will you have us prepare it?” He said to them, “Behold, when you have entered the city, a man carrying a jar of water will meet you. Follow him into the house that he enters and tell the master of the house, ‘The Teacher says to you, Where is the guest room, where I may _____ the Passover with my disciples?’ And he will show you a large upper room furnished; prepare it there.” And they went and found it just as he had told them, and they prepared the _____.

And when the hour came, he reclined at table, and the apostles with him. And he said to them, “I have earnestly desired to eat this Passover _____ before I suffer.



So what was the Passover? That takes us all the way back to the days of Moses when God used him to command Pharaoh, “Let my people go.” By the time we reach **Exodus 11**, there have been nine terrible plagues on Egypt, but Pharaoh has consistently refused to listen. Finally, in **Exodus 11:1**, the LORD says to Moses, “Yet one more plague I will bring,” and he begins to describe the death of every firstborn. What could possibly be done to avoid such a terrible disaster? **Exodus 12** is where we learn all about the Passover—the same feast that Jesus observed in **Luke 22**. What does it have to do with the Lord’s Supper? **Let’s talk about it...**

For Class & Family Discussion:

- Do you remember the ten plagues on Egypt? They start to be described in **Exodus 7** and run all the way through **Exodus 12**. Can we list them together as a class? Besides the last one, what do you think would have been the roughest to go through?
- What was the point of the plagues? What was God proving and what did Pharaoh need to do for them to stop?
- Let's dig into **Exodus 12** together. God didn't just promise that the worst plague of all was coming, he also provided a way for the terrible plague to be avoided. Let's read about it in **Exodus 12:1-13**. Why would this come to be called "the Passover"?
- **Exodus 12:21** highlights "the Passover lamb," and that takes us back to **Luke 22**, about 1,500 years after the night of the tenth plague. In **Luke 22:7**, we read, "Then came the day of Unleavened Bread, on which the Passover lamb had to be sacrificed." What sort of dots need to be connected here? Do you remember how Jesus was introduced in **John 1:29**? In fact, the apostle Paul makes it even clearer in **1 Corinthians 5:7**. What is Jesus' connection to "the Passover lamb"?
- What did Luke tell us about the chief priests and the scribes in **Luke 22:2**? In what ways were they a lot like Pharaoh?
- Why do you think Jesus said what he did in **Luke 22:15**?
- We'll add another layer next Wednesday, but before we're done, let's put all the pieces together: **what does the ancient Passover have to do with the Lord's Supper that Christians observe today?**