



PARASHAT  
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Exodus 10:1-13:16

by  
Ya'acov Natan Lawrence  
& his kids

Note to the adult teacher: It will be necessary for you to give the scriptural context and background for each of the points listed below.

### Great Discoveries in This Week's Parashah (Torah Portion)

- 10:1 The Eighth Plague—Locusts
- 10:21 The Ninth Plague—Darkness
- 10:27 Pharaoh's Final Refusal
- 11:1 Pharaoh's Last Warning; Threatened With the Death of the Firstborn
- 11:4 Moses Prepares the Israelites
- 12:1 The New Moon (Rosh Chodesh) Marking the Beginning of the New Year
- 12:3 The First Passover (Pesach)
- 12:12 YHVH to Strike the Firstborn of Egypt
- 12:14 Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread Instituted
- 12:21 The Passover Lamb Slaughtered
- 12:29 The Tenth Plague—Death of the Firstborn, Pharaoh Surrenders
- 12:37 The Exodus: the Children of Israel Leave Egypt
- 12:43 Laws Pertaining to Passover
- 13:3 Remember the Exodus Every Year at Passover
- 13:11 The Redemption of the Firstborn
- 13:16 Israel to Remember YHVH's Deliverance

### Exploring This Week's Parashah:

#### 1 Why Study and Celebrate the Feasts of YHVH?

In this Parashah, we will learn about the Passover, which was an event that occurred while the children of Israel were still in Egypt. We shall see that YHVH then instructed his people to celebrate the Passover each year as a memorial or anniversary of what happened to the Israelites on that day in Egypt so long ago.



Passover is the first of seven appointed times (in Hebrew this is called a moed or the plural form is moedim) that YHVH instructed his people to keep. To properly understand the Passover, we must first understand all of YHVH's moedim, for they all fit together like a stair-step puzzle. As you climb the stairs, each step represents the next moed. When you get to the top step, you are now able to see a beautiful panoramic picture. That picture is called YHVH's plan of salvation or redemption for man. This plan shows us how sinful man can be restored to a wonderful and a loving forever relationship with YHVH Elohim, our Heavenly Father.

▲ (a) How can those of us living in the 21st-century learn from the ancient Israelites? (Read 1 Corinthians 10:1-6,11.)

Many of the moedim point back to important events that occurred in Israel's history from which we can learn lessons and pictures about our own spiritual journey as followers of Yeshua the Messiah.

- ▲ (b) History and destiny. What do these two words have to do with you? Have you ever looked through a box full of old photos of your grandparents and great-grandparents? With curiosity and amazement, have you looked through an old box or trunk full of family heirlooms and treasures from a long time ago? How did seeing those things make you feel? Were you curious or excited to learn about your family, how they lived and what they did back then? Did you feel connected to them in some strange and important way, even though you maybe didn't even know them? This is because this your family history—it is where you came from.
- ▲ (c) Now what about your destiny? Your destiny is what will happen to you in the future. To a certain degree, we can control our destiny by the choices we make. Some things are going to happen in the future, though, no matter what we do. We have no control over them. The feasts of YHVH not only teach us about past events in our spiritual history, but about future events that YHVH declares are yet to come. This is our spiritual destiny. (Read Colossians 2:16-17; Hebrews 10:1). Write down some things that you want to happen in your life in the future. What things can you do now to help these future dreams come to pass?
- ▲ (d) For example, Passover reminded the Israelites of the time in Egypt when they put the blood of the sacrificed lamb on the door posts of their homes and the death angel passed over them. But it also pointed to the time when Yeshua, the "Lamb" of Elohim, would die on the cross shedding his blood for our sins so that we would not have to die for our own sins. Have you ever done a Passover seder? This is how we remember the Israelites' first Passover in Egypt so long ago. What is your favorite part of the seder?
- ▲ (e) In general, the spring moedim (Passover, Unleavened Bread and Pentecost) were fulfilled by the events surrounding Yeshua's first coming two thousand years ago. Likewise, the fall moedim (Trumpets/Awakening Blast, Atonement, Tabernacles, the Eighth Day) prophetically (a prediction of future events) point to events that will happen during and after Yeshua's second coming. Do you celebrate the spring and fall moedim? Which is your favorite one and why?



(f) All the biblical moedim point to Yeshua. The name Yeshua means "salvation" and these days all point to the various steps along the path of salvation that believers find themselves on. After reading the following list, explain which is your favorite with regard to how it relates to Yeshua.

- **Passover** points to our being saved from our sins by the blood of Yeshua the Lamb of Elohim that he shed when he died on the cross.
- The **Feast of Unleavened Bread** points to our need to leave "Egypt" (or this world) and to leave with our old sinful lifestyle by putting sin out of our lives.
- The **Feast of Weeks** or **Pentecost** shows us that by following YHVH's teachings and instructions in righteousness (his Torah) we will not sin, and by being empowered by Elohim's Spirit living in our hearts and minds, we will have the strength and ability to follow his Torah-laws and to walk in righteousness and to overcome the temptation to sin.
- The **Day of Trumpets/Shofar Blasts** (or Day of the Awakening Blast) teaches us that Yeshua is coming again and we need to get ready for him. At his second coming, the saints of Israel will be regathered. They will be resurrected to meet Yeshua in the air and will receive their glorified spirit-bodies.
- The **Day of Atonement** points to the actual day when Yeshua will return to this earth and judges his enemies (all those who are living on the earth at the time and refuse submit to him).
- The **Feast of Tabernacles** points to the one thousand year-long millennium where Yeshua will rule over this earth, and when he, along with the saints, will teach the people of earth the ways of YHVH.
- The **Eighth Day** points to the time at the end of the Millennium when the New Jerusalem will descend from heaven and when glorified men will live with YHVH in that heavenly city forever.



Barley growing wild in Israel

## 2 Let's Explore the Passover (Pesach) Further



(g) Passover is at the first feast of the year. When does Passover occur (what time of the year, which month, and on what day of that month)? To help us to understand when the first month of the year on YHVH's biblical calendar is, we have to put several biblical verses together. (Read Exodus 12:2-3; 13:4 and 9:31.)

Exodus 13:4 says that the Passover, which is at the beginning of the year, is in the month of the abiv. The Hebrew word abiv (or abib or aviv) is a farming term and means "green in the ear." You know what an ear of corn is, right? Well, corn is a type of grain, just like wheat or barley.



(h) Exodus 9:31 tells us which crop was green in the ear or head. Read that verse again. What grain crop was "in the ear" or abiv?



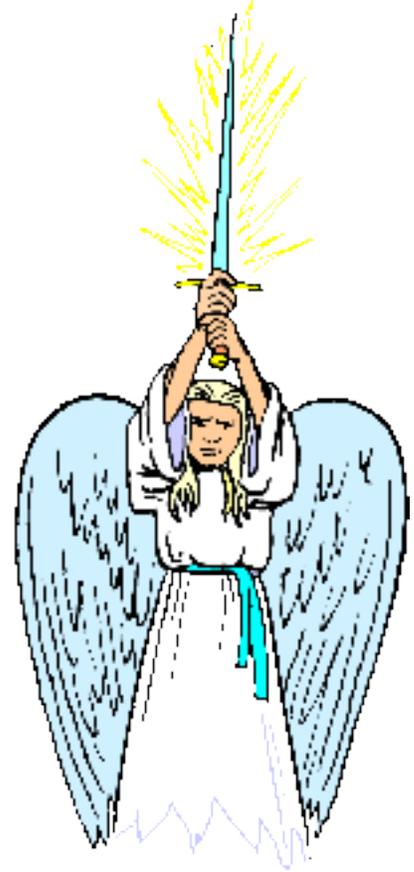
Whenever that crop was abiv, that marked the beginning of the year when the new moon was sighted (see Exodus 12:2), since biblical months always start at the first sighting of the first visible sliver of the new moon, which is called Rosh Chodesh—a Hebrew phrase meaning “head or beginning of the month.”

- ▲ (i) What did YHVH instruct each Israelite family to do on the tenth day of that first month? (Read Exodus 12:3-5.) What were they to do with the lamb on the fourteenth day of the month? (Read verse 6.) What were they to do with the blood of the lamb? (Read verses 7, 22.) What did they do with the rest of the lamb? (Read verse 8.)
- ▲ (j) What dreadful thing happened on that first Passover night? (Read Exodus 11:1-6; 12:12, 23, 29-30.)
- ▲ (k) For how long did YHVH tell his people to keep the Passover as a memorial or anniversary of what happened in Egypt? (Read Exodus 12:14, 24-25.)

### 3 Exploring Yeshua in the Passover

As we learned in last week's *TORAH EXPLORERS*, in the Bible, Egypt is a spiritual picture of this world, and Pharaoh is a type of Satan, who is the god of this world who leads the world to sin and rebel against YHVH. Scripture teaches that all men are sinners who deserve to die (see Ezekiel 18:4 and Romans 6:23). The Egyptians were sinners, and so were the Israelites. All deserved to die. All the plagues YHVH brought upon Egypt were his judgment or punishment against sin. The death of the firstborn was the tenth or final plague in this judgment. It was a spiritual picture of YHVH's judgment against sinful man.

- ▲ (l) Read Exodus 12:12. What does the last part of the verse say was the reason for this plague against Egypt? From what you have already learned, what prevented the destroying death angel from killing the first born in a person's house? (Read Exodus 12:6-7, 13.)
- ▲ (m) How could the blood of a slaughtered lamb keep YHVH's judgment against sin from coming upon the Israelites' homes? This was possible only because of what the blood of that lamb represented or pointed to. Can you guess Who that Passover lamb pointed to? (Read John 1:29 and 1Peter 1:18-19.)



### 4 Let's Discover How the Passover Lamb in Egypt Pointed to Yeshua

Here are some example of how the Passover lamb in Egypt pointed to or was a picture or type of Yeshua. We will discover some amazing similarities between the Passover lamb and Yeshua, the Lamb of Elohim.

- The death angel came at midnight after the Passover meal (Exodus 11:4; 12:29). When was Yeshua, who the Scriptures call the Lamb of YHVH (John 1:29), arrested and taken in preparation for his dying on the cross for the sins of the world? (Read Luke 22:7-8; Matthew 26:36; Luke 22:53.)



- The firstborn in Egypt were to die by the death angel because of the sins of Egypt (Exodus 11:5). Who was the firstborn Son of Elohim? (Read John 3:16; Romans 8:29; Colossians 1:15.) Why did he die? (See John 1:29.)
- A perfect, blemish-free lamb was to be chosen for the Passover lamb (Exodus 12:5; Deuteronomy 15:21). As the Lamb of YHVH who was to take away the sin of the world, did Yeshua live a perfect and sinless life? (Read 2 Corinthians 5:21; 1 Peter 2:22; 1 John 3:5; 4:15.)
- This perfect Passover lamb was marked for death and was set aside for a special purpose (Exodus 12:3-6). Was Yeshua also marked for death and to die like a lamb? (Read Isaiah 53:7; 1 Peter 1:19-20.)
- The blood from the lamb was to be painted on the door posts and lintels of each family's house (Exodus 12:22-23). How is this bloody door frame a picture of Yeshua's death on the cross? (Hint: Where did Yeshua bleed from while hanging on the cross and how would that compare to the bloody marks made on and around the Israelites' door frames of their houses in Egypt?)
- In order for one to be saved from the death angel on Passover eve, one had to enter the blood-painted door and be inside the house (Exodus 12:22). What does Scripture say about Yeshua being like a door to salvation? (Read John 10:9)
- The Passover lamb was roasted by fire (Exodus 12:8-9). In the Bible, fire is a symbol or metaphor for Elohim's judgment. Did Yeshua suffer Elohim's judgment against sin? (Read Isaiah 53:4-6,10; 2 Corinthians 5:21).
- The Passover lamb was roasted whole over an open fire (Exodus 12:8) on a wooden skewer. How is this a picture of how Yeshua died? Upon what torture instrument was Yeshua killed?
- No bones of the Passover lamb were broken, or else it would not have been blemish-free. It was customary for the Romans to break the legs of the crucified to speed up their death. Did the Romans break Yeshua's bones? (Read John 19:31-33.)

