

Summary of Passover: Covenant, Faith & Inclusion

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Passover: Covenant, Faith & Inclusion

Main Topic: Understanding Passover and Its Meaning for All Believers

Key Points

- **Passover Context:** The speaker provides a reflection on the significance of Passover, currently observed during the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Nissan 17). The count toward Sinai and the 50-day march (Omer) is discussed as prescribed in the Torah.
- **Inclusivity of Passover:** Passover is not just for Jews; it is the "Lord's Passover" and open to all, including Gentiles. Historically, Israel has always included Gentiles who joined by faith and covenant.
- **Covenant Theology:** Salvation and relationship with Yahweh come through Israel's covenants; there is no separate "church covenant." The Abrahamic covenant was always meant for all nations.
- **Passover Instructions:** The original Passover in Exodus 12 included unique instructions (e.g., blood on doorposts as a threshold covenant) that were for that single event. Subsequent Passovers are memorials with modified instructions.
- **Faith and Obedience:** Participation in Passover is an act of faith. Salvation is by grace, but faith must be expressed in obedience—faith and obedience are inseparable.
- **Symbolism and Theology:** The blood on the doorposts symbolizes redemption by grace. The Exodus story prefigures the redemptive work of Yeshua (Jesus), who delivers both Israelites and Gentiles from the slavery of sin.

- **Mixed Multitude:** The Exodus included a "mixed multitude"—both Israelites and Gentiles—emphasizing the inclusive nature of the covenant.
- **Participation Requirements:** Only those committed to joining Israel and Yahweh (e.g., by circumcision or, spiritually, by a circumcised heart under the new covenant) are to participate in the Passover meal.
- **Progressive Revelation:** The meaning of the Passover lamb, blood, and meal is fully revealed in the work of Yeshua.

Additional Topic: Passover in the Prophets and New Testament

- **Isaiah 43:** Yahweh is the redeemer and savior of Israel and all who join by faith. The covenant is inclusive and does not erase ethnicity, but creates a unified people under God.
- **New Covenant Fulfillment:** Yeshua's Last Supper is depicted as the fulfillment of the Passover meal. He is the Lord's Passover Lamb, and the New Covenant is ratified in his blood. The meal's elements (bread and wine) symbolize the entire covenant meal.
- **Continuation of Passover:** Yeshua and Paul (1 Corinthians) never abolish Passover; instead, they affirm its continued observance as a covenant meal for all believers. The elements of the Seder point to Yeshua as the fulfillment of the Passover.
- **Future Observance:** Passover will continue to be celebrated in the coming kingdom, reinforcing its permanence.

Questions Raised and Addressed

- **Is Passover commanded for Gentiles?** Yes, participation is an act of faith and covenant, open to all who join themselves to Yahweh and Israel.
- **Do we still need to keep Passover?** Yes, as a permanent ordinance and memorial, now fulfilled in Yeshua.
- **Does Yeshua die in our place or as a redemptive act?** The speaker argues Yeshua's death is not substitutionary in the penal sense, but a redemptive act that frees believers from the slavery of sin.

Decisions and Action Plans

- **Continued Observance:** The assembly and listeners are encouraged to continue observing Passover and the appointed times as acts of faith and worship, not as legalistic requirements, but as celebrations of redemption.
- **Education and Study:** Listeners are urged to study the Hebrew words, the context of the covenants, and the biblical understanding of faith and obedience.
- **Sharing and Community:** The speaker encourages sharing the teachings, subscribing to the YouTube channel, and engaging with further resources.

Summary

- Passover is a covenant meal for all who have faith in Yahweh through Yeshua, not just for ethnic Israel.
- Observance of Passover is an act of faith and obedience, a memorial of redemption, and is to be continued as commanded.
- The New Covenant, inaugurated by Yeshua, fulfills and deepens the meaning of Passover, making it central for all believers.
- Faith in God is inseparable from obedience; participation in Passover expresses both.