

# “CONDENSED, MODIFIED MESSIANIC JEWISH PASSEOVER HAGGADAH”



with

## “NEW COVENANT HOLY COMMUNION”

# “CHRIST IN THE PASSEOVER”



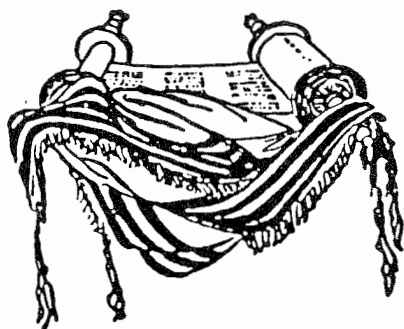
by Rev. Moshe Elijah  
Fulfilled Messianic Jew



**"CONDENSED, MODIFIED  
MESSIANIC JEWISH  
PASSOVER HAGGADAH"**

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**"NEW COVENANT HOLY COMMUNION"**



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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **GENERAL EXPLANATION AND OVERVIEW**

"Pesakh", the Passover Festival, is celebrated by Jewish people throughout the world to make them remember of God's deliverance of their ancestors, the children of Israel, from 430 years of bondage and slavery (Exodus 12). God used the Jewish prophet, Moses (Moshe in Hebrew) to lead the twelve tribes of Israel out of the bondage of Pharaoh, about 3,500 years ago.

Every year Jewish people celebrate this Passover memorial feast according to a program or "order" of service - called a "Seder" in Hebrew. The book that is used with the program is called the "Passover Haggadah".

The first Passover occurred in Egypt, with the Jews being commanded to kill lambs without spot or defect, and to put the blood of the lambs on the top lintel and the two side door posts of each house. That night, when God saw the blood, He would "pass-over" that house and His judgement - which was the killing of the first-born - would not fall on that household.

This is symbolic of Christ (Messiah), our Passover Lamb (John 1/29, I Corinthians 5/7) who died for us and shed His blood for the atonement of our sins. Thus, when a person believes in Christ (Messiah), the blood of Christ (Messiah) would atone for his sins, and God would see the blood of Christ (Messiah) having already covered that believer. Hence, the judgement of God would "pass-over" that believer and not fall on him.



The believer is translated out of the kingdom of darkness, bondage and sin, into the Kingdom of light, freedom and forgiveness - the Kingdom of God and His everlasting Life.

Since 70 A.D., when the second Temple in Jerusalem was destroyed, the Jewish sacrificial system for the atonement of sins ended, as there can be no sacrifices without the Temple.

Therefore, the Passover lamb is represented by the burnt shank bone of a lamb, which cannot be eaten. The Hebrew name for this symbol is "zeroah", which means "arm". It points to the "arm of the Lord" as mentioned in Isaiah 53/1. It also points to the outstretched arm of the Lord, to free His people from bondage.

The blood of the Passover Festival is represented by the four cups of wine, taken at specific times in the Service (Seder).

It is the third cup that is very meaningful, which is called the cup of redemption, the cup of blessing. It was the third cup that Yeshua (Jesus) took and said, "This is my blood of the New Covenant" (I Corinthians 11/25, Matthew 26/(27-28)). In Matthew 26/(27-28), Yeshua (Jesus) said "Drink from it, all of you. This is my blood of the New Covenant, which is poured out for many, for the forgiveness of sins.").

Before Pesakh, orthodox Jews clean their houses, to ensure there would be no "leaven" (yeast) in them. This includes breads, cakes and anything else with leaven - Exodus 12/15, (18-20). The bread to be eaten during Passover, the Feast of Unleavened Bread, must

be Matzah - unleavened bread. Leaven is symbolic of sin. The matzah points to Christ (Messiah), the unleavened bread from heaven, the sinless Son of God. John 6/35: "Then Yeshua (Jesus) declared,

"I am the bread of Life. He who comes to Me will never go hungry".

As orthodox Jews search their houses for leaven, to cast out, so we see the symbolism here, that before we partake of Holy Communion (the "Lord's Supper") we should search our hearts for hidden sins to confess, repent and forsake. Thus the blood of Yeshua (Jesus), our Passover Lamb, will wash us clean - I John 1/9, I Corinthians 11/(26-32). For example, I Corinthians 11/28: "A man ought to examine himself, before he eats of the bread, and drinks of the cup."

Most Jewish people are not aware that they need the sacrificial Blood of atonement for the forgiveness of sins. The average Jew thinks that if his good deeds outweigh his bad deeds, he will get to Heaven. Some Jews do not believe there is a "hell".

However, the Torah, the five books of the prophet Moses, is explicit in blood atonement, such as is expressed in Leviticus 17/11): "It is the blood that makes an atonement for the soul!" This is repeated in the New Testament in Hebrews 9/22: "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin!" Even in the Talmud of the orthodox Jews, this is emphasised -

Book of Yoma 5(a).

Christ (Messiah) provided the Blood of atonement - Romans 3/(23-25):

"For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, and are justified freely by His grace through the redemption that came by Messiah Yeshua (Jesus). God presented him as a sacrifice of atonement through faith in His blood."

Christ (Messiah) is our "ASHAM" - trespass offering, as indicated in Isaiah 53/10: "the Lord makes His life a guilt (trespass) offering" - in Hebrew, the word ASHAM is used. Thus we have peace with God - Romans 5/(1-2):

"Therefore, since we have been justified through faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, through whom we have gained access by faith into this grace".

Also, Isaiah 53/(5-6):

"But He was pierced for our transgressions, He was crushed for our iniquities; the punishment that brought us peace (with God) was upon Him; and by His wounds (shed blood) we are healed (atoned for). ... and the Lord has laid on Him the iniquity of us all."

Yeshua (Jesus) kept the Jewish feasts, having been brought up as an orthodox Jewish Rabbi. He ushered in the New Covenant at a traditional orthodox Jewish Passover festival, during the Passover Seder service.

The New Covenant Holy Communion was started at the "Last Supper", when Christ (Messiah) modified the Pesakh (Passover) Seder service, by referring the bread, and the wine of the third cup, to His body and blood. Thus Christ (Messiah) ushered in the New Covenant which had been predicted by the Jewish prophet, Jeremiah, in the Old Testament, in Jeremiah 31/(31-34). Yeshuah (Jesus) did not abolish the Passover feast, but fulfilled it - Matthew 5/17:

"Do not think that I (Yeshua - Jesus) have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets: I have not come to abolish them, but to fulfil them."

With His twelve apostles, Yeshua (Jesus) had come to Jerusalem to celebrate and fulfil the Passover festival - Pesakh. Christ (Messiah) knew that the symbols of Pesakh pointed to Him, and his sacrificial death on the Cross.

It is amazing how the symbols of the traditional Jewish Pesakh point to Christ (Messiah).

For example, three Matzahs are put inside a Matzah bag - this points to the Holy Trinity. However orthodox Jews have different interpretations, like the three Patriarchs - Abraham, Isaac, Jacob. The middle Matzah (which points to the second person of the Holy Trinity - Adonai Yeshua Ha Mashiach, the Lord Jesus Christ (Messiah)), is taken out and broken into two pieces. This symbolises the broken body of Christ (Messiah). One part is then wrapped in white linen and is hidden. This points to the burial of Christ (Messiah). This hidden matzah is called "AFIKOMEN", an

ancient Greek word which means "I have come". Incidentally, "ERKHOMEN" means "I come". The Jews argue and say this means "desert", as this "AFIKOMEN" is to be eaten later as "dessert".

However, it is very strange that a "gentile" word, the Greek word "AFIKOMEN", finds itself in the midst of the orthodox Jewish Holy Pesakh. How did this occur?

Finally, a child is sent to look for the hidden AFIKOMEN, and is helped to find it. When he finds it, he brings it to the table and the father or leader of the Pesakh "Seder" unwraps the AFIKOMEN. This points to the resurrection of Christ (Messiah).

The Pesakh service is conducted with everybody sitting in a reclining position. The reason given is because a slave must stand rigid before his master, but a free man can recline and relax. This points to freedom from bondage of sin through Christ.

The light of the two candles symbolises the shekinah glory and light of Christ (Messiah), the Son of God, who said "I am the Light of the world" - John 8/12, John 1/(1-5), 14.

The above is a general overview and explanation of the main points of Pesakh.

How did all these symbols and clues, which point to Christ (Messiah), get into the traditional Jewish Passover Seder service,

which is conducted by millions of Jews worldwide for many centuries?

Some Bible scholars state that this Passover Seder was instituted in the first century, after 70 A.D., by the Jewish Rabbinical leaders, and that they were silent "Nicodemus" believers in Yeshua (Jesus), as the Messiah of Israel. Thus the mystery of the symbols, in the form of a "puzzle" for Jews to ponder about. Maybe some of them would become enlightened and see Yeshua Ha Mashiach from the clues and symbols, fulfilling the Passover feast.

In one book written by Messianic Jews on showing Christ in the Passover, it was stated that the "AFIKOMEN" came into the Jewish Passover Haggadah Seder after the destruction of the Second Temple - i.e. after 70 A.D. - and it was a wafer of unleavened bread to represent the Paschal sacrifice (i.e. sacrifice of the Passover Lamb). This was done as it was not possible any more to sacrifice an animal, without a temple.

In this condensed modified version of the Pesakh Haggadah, the "four cups of wine" is filled only once, and is not drunk. Later, during Holy Communion, everybody partakes, and drinks a cup, as explained in the Haggadah.

The whole Passover Service should take about 1½ to 2 hours.



**CHAPTER 2      INTRODUCTION:  
TO THE PROGRAMME OF MESSIANIC  
JEWISH PASSOVER SERVICE (HAGGADAH)**

**1.      Symbolic picture in the Old Testament**

The Passover feast of Israel in the Old Testament was a symbolic picture of a future event. It was a symbolic forerunner of the atoning sacrifice of Christ (Messiah) - the Passover Lamb of God, a lamb without spot or blemish.

**2.      Relevant scriptures**

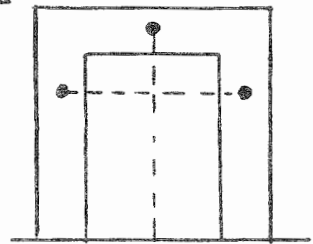
- (a)      John 1/29: "The next day John saw Yeshua (Jesus) coming towards him, and said, 'Look, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!'" "

- (b) I Corinthian 5/7: "... For Christ (Messiah), our Passover Lamb, has been sacrificed."
- (c) I Peter 1/(18-19): "For you know that it was not with perishable things, such as silver or gold, that you were redeemed from the empty way of life handed down to you, from your forefathers, but with the precious blood of Messiah, a lamb without blemish or defect."

### 3. The first Passover in Egypt

This occurred about 1500 years before Christ (Messiah), under the leadership of the Jewish prophet Moshe, my namesake and distant cousin.

God commanded the children of Israel, who were in bondage of slavery, to sacrifice one lamb for each household - a lamb without spot or blemish. Its blood was put on the top lintel and the two side posts of the door of the house. Now as the blood dripped down from the top lintel, and if we draw a horizontal line to connect the drops of blood on the two side posts, we get the sign of the cross, as shown on the diagram. Also, three drops of blood were applied -



blood-sprinkled door

this points to the Holy Trinity. Furthermore, the door is in



the shape of the Hebrew letter "Heh" -**ה**, which stands for CHAI, which means "LIFE".

God said He would go through Egypt, and when He saw the blood on the door of a house, God would pass-over that house with all its inhabitants, and God's judgement - the slaying of the first-born of the family, would not fall on that household.

#### 4. Symbolic explanation of First Passover

Yeshua (Jesus), the Messiah of Israel and Redeemer of the world, is the Passover Lamb of God, sacrificed for the atonement of sins. The blood of Christ (Messiah) would set free the believer from bondage of sin and death, and he would be redeemed from the judgement of God. Christ (Messiah) is also the blood-sprinkled door to salvation.

Relevant scriptures are:-

- (a) John 10/(7, 9): "Therefor Jesus (Yeshua) said again, 'I tell you the truth, I am the gate (door) for the sheep. ... I am the gate (door); whoever enters through Me will be saved."
- (b) Matthew 7/(13-14): "Enter through the narrow gate (door). For wide is the gate, and broad is the road that leads to destruction, and many enter through it.

But small is the gate (door - Christ (Messiah)), and narrow the road, that leads to life, and only a few find it."

- (c) John 14/6: "Yeshua answered, 'I am the way and the truth and the (eternal) life. No-one comes to the Father except through Me.'"

The first Passover, as well as all the animal sacrifices in the Old Testament, point to one, true, sinless sacrifice, which would be acceptable to God. The sacrifice of God's only begotten son, who is pure, sinless and holy, without spot or blemish. It was the atoning sacrifice, whose blood would cover the believer and make the judgement of God pass-over him and not fall on him - Exodus 12/3: "when I see the blood, I will pass-over you ...". Christ (Messiah) ushered in the New Covenant with His sacrificial blood of atonement. Through the blood of Christ (Messiah), the believer is translated out of the Kingdom of sin, and darkness and bondage, into the Kingdom of God - of Light, Life, peace and freedom, free from bondages and judgements of God.

The Old Covenant Passover Feast was prophetically fulfilled by Christ (Messiah), who ushered in the New Covenant, and also instituted the New Covenant Holy Communion memorial service.

The Holy Communion was brought in at the Last Supper, at the end of the Passover service which Christ (Messiah) conducted. It explained the symbolism of the matzah and wine (especially the third cup - called the Cup of Redemption, the cup of blessings), of the Passover service, which the Jews had celebrated for many centuries, before and after Christ (Messiah). Christ (Messiah) essentially said these words, which modified and explained the meaning of the Passover service:

"This bread is my body broken for you - this cup is my blood of the New Covenant."      Matthew 26/(26-28),  
Luke 22/(17-20).

5.      The need for a pure, holy, sinless person for the atoning sacrifice

Many people have asked the question, why can't any person be used of God for the atoning sacrifice? The following scripture gives the explanation. Psalm 49/(7-9): "No man can redeem the life of another, or give to God a ransom for him - the ransom for a life is costly, no payment is ever enough - that he should live forever and not see decay."

This indicates no ordinary human being could be used for the atoning sacrifice of redemption, but that of the pure sinless Son of God. This is the person described in

Isaiah 53, the Holy Arm of God, the Jewish Messiah and redeemer of the world. Christ (Messiah) is our "ASHAM" (Hebrew word for "trespass offering") as mentioned in Isaiah 53/10: "though the Lord makes His life a guilt (trespass) offering".

6. Some Old Testament scriptures with New Testament fulfilment

(a) Old Testament:

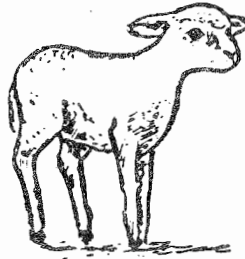
- (i) Leveticus 17/11: "It is the blood that makes atonement for one's life."
- (ii) Isaiah 53/5: "He was pierced for our transgressions, He was crushed for our iniquities; the punishment that brought us peace (with God) was upon Him, and by His wounds (shed blood) we are healed (atoned for)."

(b) New Testament fulfilment:

- (i) I Corinthians 15/3: "Christ (Messiah) died for our sins according to the scriptures."
- (ii) Colossians 1/13: "For He (God) has rescued us from the dominion of darkness and

brought us into the Kingdom of the Son (Christ (Messiah)) He loves, in whom we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins."

- (c) Romans 3/(23-25): "For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, and are justified freely by His grace through the redemption that came by Messiah Yeshua (Jesus). God presented Him as a sacrifice of atonement, through faith in His blood."



## 7. Bread from Heaven

Manna, bread from heaven, dropped on the children of Israel for food, when they were in the wilderness, led by the prophet Moses (Moshe), my namesake and distant cousin. In the New Testament, Christ (Messiah) said He was the bread of Heaven in John 6/(31-35), 51, (53-54) - Our fathers ate the manna in the desert; as it is written,

'He (God) gave them bread from heaven to eat'. Yeshua (Jesus) said to them, 'I tell you the truth, it is not Moshe (Moses) who has given you the bread from heaven, but it is my Father who gives you the true bread from Heaven. For the bread of God is He who comes down from heaven and gives (eternal) life to the world.'

'Sir', they said, 'from now on give us this bread.'

Then Yeshua (Jesus) declared, "I am the bread of life. He who comes to Me will never go hungry, and He who believes in Me, will never be thirsty. ..."

'I am the living bread that came down from heaven. If a man eats of this bread, he will live forever. This bread is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world.' ...

Yeshua (Jesus) said to them, 'I tell you the truth, unless you eat the flesh of the son of Man, and drink my blood, you have no (eternal) life in you. Whoever eats my flesh and drinks my blood, has eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day.' "



8. The Last Supper was a Jewish Passover "Seder"

Some Jewish Rabbis dispute this fact, and many Christians are not aware of this truth. Also some Christians believe there were female disciples present. But the truth of the matter is that only the twelve male Apostles were present with Christ (Messiah) at this Passover "Seder", on the eve of His crucifixion.

Scriptural evidence

- (a) Luke 22/1, 15, 16: "Now the Feast of Unleavened Bread, called Passover, was approaching, ... And He (Christ (Messiah)) said to them, 'I have eagerly desired to eat this Passover with you, before I suffer (i.e. with crucifixion).' "
- (b) Luke 22/(13-14): "So they prepared the Passover. When the hour (of the Passover) came, Yeshua (Jesus) and his (twelve) apostles reclined at the table."

My comments: Only His apostles were there at Passover, no female disciples, as some women declare. Also, they reclined at the table, a specific conduct at Passover, and one of the four questions asked by the child at Passover, is, "Why do we recline at Passover?"

- (c) Mark 14/12, 16, 17, 20: "On the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, when it was customary to sacrifice the Passover lamb, Yeshua's (Jesus') disciples asked him, 'Where do you want us to go and make preparations for you to eat the Passover?' ... So they prepared the Passover. When evening came, Yeshua (Jesus) arrived with the twelve (Apostles). While they were reclining at the table eating, he said 'I tell you the truth, one of you will betray me - one who is eating with me. ... It is one of the Twelve'."

My comments: Only the twelve Apostles were present with Christ (Messiah) at the Last Supper, which was a Jewish Passover Seder service, with a Passover lamb sacrificed. Also, they reclined at the table, characteristic of Passover.

- (d) Mark 14/(18-20) - Christ (Messiah) dipped the bread in the bowl, as is done in a normal Passover service. "One who dips bread into the bowl with Me".

9. The New Covenant through the blood of Christ (Messiah)

This New Covenant ushered in by Christ (Messiah) through His blood, was predicted some centuries previously by the Old Testament Jewish prophet Jeremiah in the book of Jeremiah 31/(31-34).



10. Scriptural blessings for celebrating the Passover  
Psalm 89/(15-16): from The Amplified Bible in the Old Testament.

"Blessed - happy, fortunate (to be envied) - are the people who know the joyful sound (who understand and appreciate the spiritual blessings symbolised by the Feasts (which includes Passover Feast); they walk, O Lord, in the light and favor of your countenance! In Your name they rejoice all the day and in Your righteousness they are exalted."

11. Removal of leavened items (unconfessed sins)

During the days before Passover, leavened items (which include bread and cakes made with yeast) are removed from the home, and burnt. Leaven is a symbol for sin.

This means we are to prepare our hearts and minds for the Passover, by putting away the leaven of sin that may be hidden within us. We have to search and examine ourselves according to I Corinthians 11/(23-32), and confess to God any unconfessed sins, and forsake them, according to I John 1/9 and Proverbs 28/13.

12. Blowing of the Shofar - A call to prepare yourselves for Passover, in repentance

The shofar (ram's horn) points to the ram which was caught in the thicket by Abraham, and sacrificed as a substitute for Isaac (Genesis 22/13). This ram pointed to Christ (Messiah), the substitutionary sacrifice for the atonement of sins of the world. Now see Chapter 3 - No. 1 of Programme.

The shofar will be blown at the end of Item No. 1 - Chapter 3, the next chapter, in Yeshua's (Jesus') name, calling people to prepare themselves. The shofar will be blown again later, just before Holy Communion, calling people to examine their hearts and prepare themselves for Holy Communion.

Whenever the shofar is blown, you

BLOW THE SHOFAR IN YESHUA'S (JESUS') NAME



**CHAPTER 3    PROGRAMME:**  
**CONDENSED MESSIANIC JEWISH PASSOVER**  
**SERVICE (HAGGADAH)**

1.    Introduction

The Pastor introduces the Passover Festival, with general explanation, prayer, and blowing of the shofar, to prepare hearts for proper participation of Passover and Holy Communion, and to dedicate the Passover celebration to the Lord's glory. See Chapter 2, for this.

2.    Scripture Readings

- Exodus 3/7, (10-11), (19-20)
- Exodus 12/(1-14), (25-27)
- Luke 22/1, (7-20)
- Isaiah 53/(3-6), 12
- 1 Corinthians 5/7, 8
- John 1/29.

3.    Lighting of the Candles

A lady, after reading Psalm 27/1 and John 8/12, lights the candles, wearing a head covering shawl. Then she sings in Hebrew the Blessing. Then she sings in English the blessing, or just recites it in English. Two candles are lit, a red one pointing to the New Covenant blood of Christ

(Messiah), and a white one pointing to being washed white as snow by the Blood of Christ (Messiah). The candle light points to the Light of Christ (Messiah), the Light of the world.

N.B. Psalm 27/1 and John 8/12 are read first, before lighting the candles.

(a) Psalm 27:1

*"The Lord is my light and my salvation - whom shall I fear?"*

(b) John 8:12

*"When Yeshua (Jesus) spoke again to the people, He said, I am the light of the world. Whoever follows Me will never walk in darkness, but will have the light of life."*

A woman - (Lighting the candles, says)

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ  
בְּדִבְרֶיךָ וּבְשִׁמּוֹ אֲנַחְנוּ מַדְלִיקִים הַנֵּרוֹת שֶׁל יוֹם טוֹב.

*Barukh atah adonai eloheynu melek ha'olam asher  
kidshanu bidevaro uvishmo anakhnu madlikim haneyrot shel  
yom tov.*

Blessed are You, O Lord our God, Ruler of the universe,  
who has set us apart by His Word, and in whose Name we  
light the festival lights.

4. Praise/Worship - Suggested Songs:

- (a) See the Pesach (Passover) candles burn
- (b) On Passover we remember
- (c) Baruch Haba, Bashem Adonai
- (d) Adon Hakavod
- (e) Hevenu Shalom Aleichem
- (f) Shine Jesus Shine

5. Explanation of the Four Cups of Wine - by Pastor

He pours one cup with wine from the jug. A single cup is filled four times, to symbolise the four-fold promise of Redemption of Israel by God, in Exodus 6/(6-7):

- (i) To Life (L'Chaim in Hebrew - pronounced "Le Khime") - "I will bring you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians ..." - cup of Mercy and Sanctification. This cup of sanctification consecrates the ritual meal.
- (ii) To Freedom - "I will free you from being slaves" - cup of Freedom. It is also called the cup of Praise.
- (iii) To Peace (Redemption or Blessing) - "I will redeem you with an outstretched arm" - points to redemption through the blood of the Lamb of God - Yeshua Ha Mashiach (the arm of God) - the third

cup with which Christ (Messiah) said "This is my blood of the New Covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins" - Matthew 26/28.

This is called the cup of "Redemption" or "Blessings". It is this third cup - the cup of blessing - that the Apostle Paul mentions in 1 Corinthians 10/16: "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?" It also points to Genesis 22/18, when God said to Abraham "through your offspring (i.e. Christ (Messiah), the Passover Lamb of God), all nations on earth will be blessed". The "arm of the Lord" is also stated in Isaiah 53/1 - the "suffering servant". The ancient commentaries say this third cup represents the blood of the Paschal Lamb, thus it is called the cup of redemption. Incidentally, the number three represents Messiah Yeshua being in the grave for three days. Romans 5/1 states: "Therefore, since we have been justified through faith, we have peace (shalom) with God through our Lord Jesus Christ". Isaiah 53/5 states: "the punishment that brought us peace (shalom) was upon Him (Messiah [Yeshua])". This third cup is the cup of "Salvation".

- (iv) To Acceptance - "I will take you as my own people, and I will be your God". Cup of Praise and Thanksgiving for the Lord's blessings and Salvation.

6. Cup of Elijah

This is another cup, near the first cup, before an empty chair. N.B. There are only two cups. The first cup is filled four times. The second cup is the cup of Elijah, which is filled for the prophet Elijah, who is expected to come, just before the return of the Messiah. The return of the Messiah Yeshua is imminent. Malachi 4/5: "See, I will send you the Prophet Elijah before that great and dreadful day of the Lord comes." The prophet Elijah, (my namesake and a distant cousin), did not see death, but was swept up to Heaven by a great whirlwind, in a chariot of fire. (The cup of Elijah is filled simultaneously with the fourth filling of the first cup.)

7. Washing of Hands - explained by one of the Pastor's elders.

This is to symbolise our desire to live pure lives before God. (N.B. Another option is to wash one another's feet - but there is no time for this, as it takes a great deal of time.)

Psalm 24/(3-4): "Who may ascend the hill of the Lord? Who may stand in His holy place? He who has clean hands and a pure heart." Let us also consider what the Lord Jesus Christ (Messiah) did when He washed the feet of His disciples, as stated in John 13/5, (12-14). Now get

some bowls of water and ask everybody to come forward to wash their hands, as a symbol of their hearts' desire to fully repent and commit their lives to the Lord Yeshua Ha Mashiach as holy and righteous, sanctified vessels of honour. Have ready some towels to wipe their hands.

8. The Four Questions Asked by the Children

How different is this night from all other nights? The "Ma nishtana" (in Hebrew).

- (i) On all other nights we can eat bread or MATZAH. But on this night, why do we only eat MATZAH (unleavened bread)?
- (ii) On all other nights, we can eat all kinds of vegetables. But on this night why must we especially eat bitter herbs (Maror)?
- (iii) On all other nights, we do not dip our vegetables even once into salt water. But on this night, why do we dip them twice?
- (iv) On all other nights, we eat our meals, sitting or reclining. But on this night, why do we emphasise the reclining type of sitting?



9. Answers to Questions -

(i) The Matzah - unleavened bread

On all other nights we eat bread with leaven, but on Passover, we eat only Matzah, unleavened bread. As the children of Israel fled from Egypt, they were rushing and did not have time for their dough to rise. Instead the hot desert sun baked it flat, without yeast. God had commanded them to eat unleavened bread. The scriptures indicate that leaven symbolises sin.

1 Corinthians 5/(6-7). "Don't you know that a little yeast works through the whole batch of dough? Get rid of the old yeast, that you may be a new batch without yeast - as you really are. For Messiah, our Passover Lamb, has been sacrificed."

During this Passover service, let us repent from all sin and begin a new, committed holy life in Christ (Messiah).

The three Matzahs - explanation. There are various explanations. The Jewish Rabbis call these three a unity.

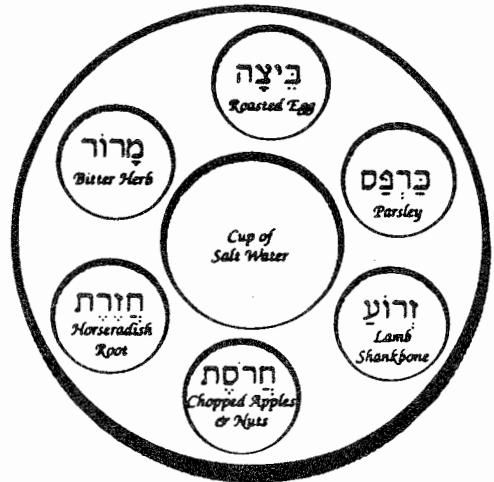
Examples:

- (a) Unity of three patriarchs - Abraham, Isaac, Jacob.
- (b) Unity of worship of the priests, Levites, and the people of Israel.

However, we, who know our Messiah Yeshua, can see that this unity points to the Holy Trinity - Father, Son, Holy Spirit - Three in One. 1 John 5/7: "For there are three that testify in heaven: the Father, the Word (i.e. Son of God - the Messiah Yeshua), and the Holy Spirit, and these three are One."

10. Pastor takes out the middle Matzah from the bag, and states: The stripes on the Matzah point to the stripes that Messiah Yeshua suffered. Isaiah 53/5: "But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon Him; and with His STRIPES we are healed."

Also the pierced holes on the Matzah point to the piercings the Messiah Yeshua suffered on the Cross. Zechariah 12/10: "and they shall look upon Me whom they have pierced." Pastor puts middle matzah back into Matzah bag.



The Seder Plate

11. Answer to the Second Question

Why do we eat bitter herbs (Maror) on Passover? This symbolises the bitterness of life in Egypt, where the Egyptians oppressed the children of Israel brutally, without mercy.

12. Answer to the Third Question

Why we dip our vegetable twice on Passover?

First dipping: Parsley in salt water. Parsley, called Karpas in Hebrew, comes in the spring time and represents life, created and sustained by Almighty God. But life in Egypt for the children of Israel, was a life of pain, suffering, and tears, represented by the salt water.

Second dipping: Bitter herbs - Maror (e.g. horse radish) on matzah, dipped into Kharoset (mixture of apple, nuts and honey). The children of Israel worked in Egypt with brick and clay. Kharoset symbolises this. Dipping the bitter herbs into Kharoset, reminds us that even bitter times can be sweetened with the promise and hope of redemption by God. So we, as Christians, also suffer persecution, but we live in hope of our full Salvation in Christ (Messiah), with joy and peace.

The Last Supper - The Sop - Dipping by Christ (Messiah)

Mark 14/(18-20):

"While they were reclining at the table eating, Yeshua said, 'I tell you the truth, one of you will betray me - One who is eating with me.' They were saddened and one by one they said to Him, 'surely, not I?' 'It is one of the twelve', He replied, 'one who dips (unleavened) bread into the bowl with me."

13. Answer to the Fourth Question

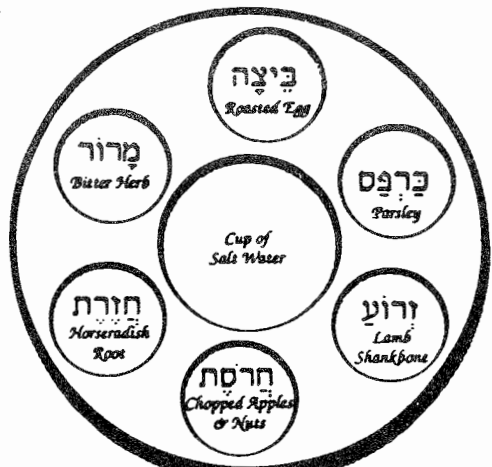
Why do we recline on Passover, when we are sitting? It is because the first Passover was celebrated by a people enslaved. But today we are free, and thus recline and enjoy our Passover Seder in a relaxed manner.

14. Explanation of the Other Ceremonial Foods on the Seder Plate

- (i) Shankbone of Lamb (roasted) - Zeroah. This represented the lamb whose blood marked the houses of the children of Israel [Exodus 12/3, (5-7)]

Exodus 12/13: "The blood will be a sign for you on the houses where you are; and when I see the blood, I will pass over you. No destructive plague will touch you, when I strike Egypt."

- (ii) The Roasted Egg (Khagigah) - symbol of life - eternal life through Christ (Messiah). With the Jews it pointed to mourning, due to the destruction of the Second Temple. It also is a symbol of the sacrifices offered in the Temple of Jerusalem, before it was destroyed.



The Seder Plate

15. The New Covenant Brought in by Christ (Messiah) - the Pastor explains:

Christ (Messiah) ushered in the New Covenant through His blood. This new Covenant was predicted in the Old Testament, several centuries before Christ (Messiah), by the Jewish prophet Jeremiah, in the Book of Jeremiah 31/(31-34):

" 'The time is coming', declares the Lord, 'when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah. It will not be like the covenant I made with their forefathers when I took them by the hand to lead them out of Egypt, because they broke my covenant, though I was a husband to them,' declares the Lord. 'This is the (new) covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after that time', declares the Lord, 'I will put my law in their minds and write it on their hearts. I will be their God, and they will be my people. No longer will a man teach his neighbour, or a man his brother, saying, 'Know the Lord', because they will all know me, from the least of them to the greatest', declares the Lord. 'For I will forgive their wickedness and will remember their sins no more'."

This scripture is repeated in the New Testament in Hebrews 8/(8-12).

Christ (Messiah) ushered in the New Covenant at the Last Supper, when Christ (Messiah) also instituted the New Covenant Holy Communion memorial service.

Luke 22/(19-20):

"And He (Yeshua-Jesus) took bread, gave thanks and broke it, and gave it to them, saying, 'This is my body given for you; do this in remembrance of me.'

In the same way, after the supper, He took the cup, saying, 'This cup is the New Covenant in my blood, which is poured out for you."

The New Covenant is the Covenant of Grace for salvation, for both Jew and Gentile:

Romans 1/16: "the gospel (New Covenant of Grace of Christ (Messiah)) ... is the power of God for the salvation of everyone who believes: first for the Jew, then for the Gentile."

Although the gospel should always be preached to the Jew first, in Christ (Messiah) there is neither Jew nor gentile, as all people are one in spiritual inheritance in Christ (Messiah).

This now leads us to the New Covenant Holy Communion part of our Passover celebration - the partaking of the symbols of the body and blood of Yeshua (Jesus), the Messiah of Israel, and Redeemer of the world.

This is done to remind us of what Christ (Messiah) did for us, nearly 2000 years ago, and to obey His instruction in Luke 22/19: "do this in remembrance of me".

Christ (Messiah) died for us as the Passover Lamb of God, so that we may have everlasting life, reconciled back to God in peace (Romans 5/(1-2); Isaiah 53/5), with our sins atoned for, forgiven, and cleansed through His sacrificial blood.

16. Praise/Worship - Sing "On Passover We Remember", or similar song.
17. The Middle Matzah is broken

The Pastor removes the middle matzah, and breaks it in half. This points to the broken body of Christ (Messiah). One half, called the AFIKOMEN (an ancient Greek word, meaning "I have come". Incidentally, ERKHOMEN means "I come"), is wrapped in a white cloth, which symbolises the wrapping of the body of Christ (Messiah) for burial. (The Pastor wraps the Afikomen.)



The children are asked to cover their eyes, and the Pastor hides the Afikomen. This symbolises the burial of Christ (Messiah) in the tomb, hidden for a time. Children are aided to find the hidden Afikomen, and brings it to the Pastor. The Pastor unwraps it. This points to the resurrection from the dead of Messiah Yeshua. Then the Afikomen is broken in pieces for the Holy Communion. But since one matzah is not sufficient for the whole crowd, there should be about five plates of matzah already broken before the beginning of the Passover Seder Service.

In temple times, the sacrificed Paschal lamb was eaten. But after the destruction of the Second Temple in 70AD, the Jewish Rabbis substituted the eating of the AFIKOMEN to represent the Passover Lamb. The Sephardi Jews say the following words, when they eat the AFIKOMEN.

"In memory of the Passover sacrifice, eaten after one is sated."

Compare this to what Christ (Messiah) said at the Last Supper, when Christ (Messiah) modified a Passover celebration to introduce the Holy Communion, in Luke 22/19:

"And he (Messiah Yeshua) took (unleavened) bread (MATZAH), gave thanks and broke it, and gave it to

them, saying, 'This is my body given for you; do this in remembrance of me.' "

Thus we see that the middle MATZAH represents Yeshua Ha Mashiach, who fulfilled prophetically the symbolism of the Passover Lamb sacrifice, the unleavened bread of Life. John 6/51: "I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world."

Compare this with the symbolic "manna" from heaven, which the children of Israel ate in the wilderness, under the leadership of the prophet Moshe (Moses).

18. Pastor to read 1 Corinthians 11/(23-32).
19. Then the Pastor blows the shofar and leads in prayer of confession of faith in Christ (Messiah) and repentance, for Holy Communion.



20. Holy Communion - led by the Pastor (see 22).

Matthew 26/26; Luke 22/19 - body of Christ (Messiah)

An Elder gives thanks for the bread which symbolises the broken body of Christ (Messiah), broken for healing of our bodies. Then the matzah is passed but not eaten.

21. Matthew 22/27 - blood of Christ (Messiah)

The Pastor gives thanks for the third cup - the cup of Redemption/Blessings - which points to the blood of Christ (Messiah). Grape juice is served, but not drunk.

22. The Choir Worship Team sings Communion Song

This is my body broken for you etc. This is sung during communion. Then matzah and grape juice are partaken.

23. The Pastor prays for Divine Healing, deliverance from bondages and restoration.

24. Praise/Worship - sing "Give thanks with a grateful heart".

25. This Shofar is blown for the end of the Passover seder service. Then supper/dinner of roast lamb and vegetables.

26. Supper served - Grace is said by the Pastor, then supper/dinner of roast lamb and vegetables is served. Roast lamb is eaten to point to Messiah Yeshua - the Lamb of God.

27. Thanksgiving Prayer/Blessing - By the Pastor at the end of the meal to give thanks to God for blessing the Passover service and helping us to celebrate it.

**CHAPTER 4 OUTLINE:**

**PROGRAM FOR HAGGADAH**

**- PASSOVER "SEDER" (SERVICE)**

1. Introduction with general overview - blow the shofar.
2. Scripture readings.
3. Lighting of the two candles.
4. Praise/worship - six songs.
5. Four cups of wine - first pour wine or grape juice in one cup.
6. Cup of Elijah - pour wine or grape juice in it.
7. Washing of hands - have some basins of water ready, with towels.
8. Four questions asked by a child.

9. Answers to the questions.

Ques. 1: The Matzah  
the three matzahs.

10. The middle matzah.

11. Answer to the second question.

12. Answer to the third question.

13. Answer to the fourth question.

14. Explanation of the other ceremonial foods on the Seder plate.

- (i) Shankbone of the Lamb (roasted) - Zeroah
- (ii) Roasted egg (Khagigah).

15. The New Covenant of Christ (Messiah).

16. Praise/worship - 'On Passover we remember', or similar song.

17. Middle matzah broken in half.

18. Reading of 1 Corinthians 11/(23-32) to prepare for Holy Communion.

19. Blow the shofar - call for repentance for Holy Communion.
20. Holy Communion - Matthew 26/26, - bread. Give thanks for bread. Then matzah passed but not eaten.
21. Matthew 26/(27-28) - give thanks for blood. Then grape juice passed, but not drunk.
22. Communion song sung - then matzah and grape juice for Holy Communion partaken together.
23. Pastor prays for blessings of Divine Healing, deliverance from bondages, and restoration.
24. Sing - "Give thanks with a grateful heart".
25. The shofar is blown for end of Passover.
26. Supper/dinner of roast lamb and vegetables - Grace to be said.
27. Thanksgiving prayer for blessing of Passover celebration.

## **CHAPTER 5**

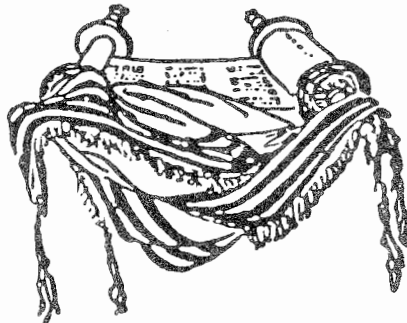
### **PASSOVER CHECKLIST**

1. Shofar.
2. Two candles, two candle holders, matches.
3. Red wine or grape juice.
4. Two cups, one for Elijah, and the other one is filled four times.
5. Haggadah outline of service for everybody.
6. Matzah.
7. Matzah bag with three pockets.
8. White napkin to cover and wrap Afikomen.
9. Water basins and hand towels for handwashing.

**SHOFAR**



10. Seder plate with six containers to place following ingredients:
  - (a) roasted shankbone of lamb - Zeroah
  - (b) hard boiled egg - Khagigah
  - (c) horseradish - bitter herbs - Maror
  - (d) chopped apples, nuts with honey - Charoset
  - (e) parsley - Karpas
  - (f) dish of salt water.
11. Prayer shawl.
12. Head covering shawl for lady lighting the candles.
13. Communion trays and cups.
14. Table and white tablecloth for placing Passover items.
15. Song sheets or overhead slides.
16. Roast lamb dinner with vegetables.





**CHAPTER 6**  
**SUGGESTED SONGS**

1. Blessing for Lighting of Candles
2. See the Pesach (Passover) Candles Burn
3. On Passover we Remember.
4. Baruch Haba, Bashem Adonai.
5. Adon Hakavod
6. Hevenu Shalom Aleichem
7. Shine Jesus Shine
8. The Communion Song
9. Give Thanks with a Grateful Heart



## CHAPTER 7

### SOME MESSIANIC PROPHECIES, and Relevant Scriptures

*(N.B. In some of the scriptures, throughout this book, the writer has inserted in brackets his personal comments, for clarification, explanation, and special attention.)*

1. "I (God) will raise up for them a prophet like you (Moses) from among their brothers; I will put my words in his mouth, and he will tell them everything I command him. If anyone does not listen to My words that the prophet speaks in My name, I, Myself (God) will call him to account." [Deuteronomy 18/(18-19)]. (This prophet is Messiah Yeshua.)
2. "Blessed are they that keep His testimonies and that seek Him with the whole heart." (Psalm 119/2).
3. "And ye shall seek Me, and find Me, when ye shall search for Me with all your heart." (Jeremiah 29/13).  
(Deuteronomy 4/29 is similar.)
4. "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah. Not according to the Covenant that I made with their fathers, in the day that I took them by the hand to bring them out of the Land of Egypt; which my covenant they brake, although I was a husband unto them, saith the

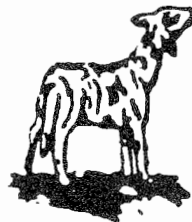
Lord." (Jeremiah 31/(31-32). (This is the New Covenant of the Lord Yeshua Ha Mashiach.)

## 5. OF WHOM DOES THE PROPHET SPEAK?

"See, my *servant* will act wisely; he will be raised and lifted up and highly exalted. Just as there were many who were appalled at him - his appearance was so disfigured beyond that of any man, and his form marred beyond human likeness - so will he sprinkle many nations, --- Who has believed our message, and to whom has the arm of the Lord (Messiah) been revealed? He grew up before him like a tender shoot, and like a root out of dry ground. --- He was despised and rejected by men, a man of sorrows, and familiar with suffering. Like one from whom men hide their faces, he was despised, and we esteemed him not. Surely he took up our infirmities and carried our sorrows, yet we considered him stricken by God, smitten by him, and afflicted. But *he was pierced for our transgressions, he was crushed for our iniquities* (like a sacrificial lamb of God for atonement of sins); the punishment that brought us peace was upon him (reconciliation of man to God in peace), and by his wounds (blood) we are healed (atoned for, made whole). We all, like sheep, have gone astray, each of us has turned to his own way (transgressing Commandments of God - not doing God's will); and the Lord has laid on him the iniquity (sins) of us all (i.e. sin-bearing scape-goat like in Yom Kippur of Leviticus 16).

He was oppressed and afflicted, yet he did not open his mouth; he was led like a lamb to the slaughter (like Passover Lamb), and as a sheep before her shearers is silent, so he did not open his mouth. From arrest and judgement, he was taken away. And who can speak of his descendants? For he was cut off from the land of the living; for the transgression (sins) of my people he was stricken (killed as an unblemished sacrifice). He was assigned a grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death, though he had done no violence, nor was any deceit in his mouth (i.e. the person was a good, decent man). Yet it was the Lord's will to crush him, and cause him to suffer, and though the Lord makes his life a guilt offering. (sacrificial atonement for sins - ASHAM in Hebrew), he will see his offspring (i.e. after resurrection from the dead) and prolong his days, and the will of the Lord will prosper in his hand. After the suffering of his soul, he will see the result of the suffering of his soul and be satisfied; by knowledge of him, my righteous servant (Messiah) will justify (make right with God for their sins) many, and he will bear their iniquities (sins - i.e. this righteous servant of God is a sin-bearer - a scapegoat like in Yom Kippur). Therefore I will give him a portion among the great, and he will divide the spoils with the strong, because he poured out his life unto death, --- For he bore the sin of many (scape goat) and made intercession for the transgressors."

- Isaiah 52/(13-15); 53/(1-12).



My comment:

Isaiah 53 pointed to a meek, suffering Messiah, not a glorious one, as many Jews have been indoctrinated to expect.

6. Daniel 9/(25-27): This gives the time of the coming of the Messiah, which will be before the destruction of the second Temple, at which time the rebuilt city of Jerusalem (previously destroyed in 586 B.C. with the First Temple), would also be destroyed. This happened in 70 A.D. under the Roman General Titus.
7. Micah 5/2: This gives the birth place of the Messiah, Bethlehem, which is the Hebrew word for "house of bread". What a co-incidence, because Jesus said he was the "bread of life". There are now virtually no Jews living in this city, as it is now an Arab town. Thus, it is very unlikely for a Messiah to be born there now. Also, it would rule out a certain ninety year old Rabbi, presently declared as King Messiah, because he was not born in Israel.
8. Zechariah 9/9: This is about the Messiah coming to Jerusalem on a donkey (which is what Jesus (Yeshua) did). It is difficult to imagine Israel's Messiah coming to the Knesset (Israel's Parliament) on a donkey in this modern age and time! Also, the above-mentioned ninety year old Rabbi recently declared by some Jews as the Messiah, is driven in an automobile.

9. Psalm 22: This gives a graphic description of the crucifixion of the Messiah, e.g. 'I am poured out like water, and all my bones are out of joint ... they have pierced my hands and my feet ... people stare and gloat over me .... they divide my garments among them and cast lots for my clothing.'
10. Zechariah 12/10: This is about the return of the Messiah at Armageddon. 'They will look on me (i.e. the God of Israel - the subject of the Passage), the One they have pierced'. This passage indicates the Messiah is divine and was crucified.

There are others, but the above scriptures should be sufficient to convince many Jews of the Messiahship of Jesus (Yeshua).

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **ON THE DEITY OF CHRIST, AND THE HOLY TRINITY**

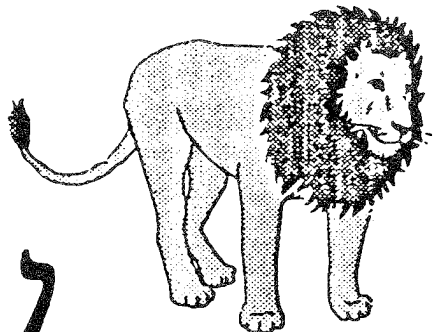
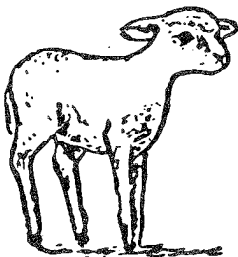
1. Zechariah 12/10 (see 10 above).
2. Micah 5/2 shows that the Messiah is immortal 'whose origins are from of old, from ancient times (i.e. eternity).'
3. Isaiah 9/(6-7) indicates that the Messiah is God and will reign on David's throne as King of Israel, during the Millennial Kingdom of Peace.

4. Daniel 7/(13-14), 27 is similar to Isaiah 9/(6-7).
5. Proverbs 30/4 shows that God has a divine son.
6. Psalm 2 explains that the Messiah is the son of God, and is to be honoured.
7. Jeremiah 23/(5-6) states the name of the Messiah is Yahweh, the name of the God of Israel. It also states that He will bring peace to Israel, reigning as its King, on the throne of David, during the Millennial Kingdom.
8. Other scriptures on the Holy Trinity are Psalm 110, Genesis 1/26, Genesis 1/2, Isaiah 48/16, Isaiah 44/6, Isaiah 6/3 (the word "holy" is repeated three times, pointing to the Holy Trinity of three divine beings with one name, Yahweh).

YESHUA

HA MASHIACH

יֵשׁוּעַ



## CHAPTER 9

### SALVATION

Blessings and curses depend on whether one obeys or disobeys God, as stated in Deuteronomy 30/(19-20) by the prophet Moses: "I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you *life and death, blessing and cursing*: therefore *choose* life, that both you and your seed may live.

That you may *love* the Lord your God, and that you may *obey* his voice (which is expressed in the Bible, both Old and New Testaments), and that you may cleave unto Him: for He is your *life*, and the length of your days". (Note in the New Testament Jesus said, "I am the life" - see John 11/25; 14/6).

Thus if one *desires* blessings and eternal life, one must *obey* God. A personal, favourable relationship and fellowship with God will bring you his abundant life of peace, meaning, happiness, purpose, joy and other manifold blessings. However, according to Isaiah 59:2: "But your *iniquities* (sins) have separated between you and your God". Now man was created to have a favourable fellowship with God (just like Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, in the beginning). But man *stubbornly* chose to go his *own* independent way, to "do his own thing". This *self-will*, expressed by either *active rebellion*, or *passive indifference*, towards God, is an evidence of what the Jewish Bible calls "SIN". Some examples of SIN are: adultery, homosexuality, hate, lies, stealing, witchcraft, cruelty, unforgiveness, idolatry, involvement in the occult, pride, selfishness etc. ... etc.



Sin, the transgression of God's Laws and Commandments, separates you from a personal and favourable relationship with God. Everyone has sinned (see 1 Kings 8/46 and Psalm 53/(2-3). Sin can be removed by FAITH in the "Blood of atonement" (see Leviticus 17/11 - "For it is the BLOOD that maketh an atonement (covering) for the "soul".) God has provided the BLOOD of atonement through the perfect sacrifice of the unblemished, sinless Lamb of God, Messiah Yeshua, as stated by Isaiah 53/(5-6): "But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities (sins): the chastisement of our peace (i.e. punishment for our welfare) was upon Him; and with His wounds (stripes, BLOOD), we are healed (atoned for) --- and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity (sins) of us all."

If you repent from your sins and renounce all works of darkness, and accept Yeshua (Jesus) as your Lord, Messiah and Saviour, with believing faith, then the Lord God will cleanse you from your sins and reconcile you in peace with God.

This will give you a personal and favourable relationship with God. God's Holy Spirit enters your heart, and gives you eternal life.

## CHAPTER 10

### PRAYER FOR SALVATION

For those who are non-Christians (unsaved) and after reading this thesis, you *believe* in Yeshua Hamashiach (Jesus Christ), the Almighty Son of God, and would like to *receive* Him as your Lord and Saviour, and thus appropriate the blessings of God; all your sins forgiven, your conscience cleansed, peace with God and the attainment of eternal life in Heaven, and all the other promises of God mentioned in the Bible, then say the following prayer:

*"Dear Lord Yeshua Hamashiach (Jesus Christ), the Almighty Son of God, I believe you died on the cross near Jerusalem for the atonement of my sins, and that you rose from the dead, on the third day. I accept and receive you, by your Holy Spirit, into my heart and life as my Lord and my Saviour. Please forgive all my sins and transgressions with the atoning power of your shed BLOOD on the cross. I repent of, and turn away from all my sins and wrongful attitudes. I now turn to you to create in me, through the power of your Holy Spirit, a life of obedience, love and holiness. I forgive everyone who has ever done me wrong, including those who provoked me to anger and resentment. I renounce all powers of darkness.*

*I thank you now, Lord Yeshua (Jesus), for cleansing me with the power of your BLOOD of atonement and giving me new life, according to your word in the Bible. From now on, I shall pattern my life, with your help and guidance, on your teachings of "love my neighbour as myself", and "forgive those who do me wrong", and other words of wisdom as expressed in the Bible.*

*In your name, Lord Yeshua Hamashiach (Jesus Christ), Amen."*

## **CHAPTER 11**

### **REVIEWS**

#### **1. John Heininger:**

"This book gives a penetrating insight into the Passover Haggadah, in terms of the Messiah and the New Testament revelation.

The person and work of Jesus Christ (Yeshua Ha Mashiach) are clearly revealed, demonstrating that Jesus (Yeshua) is both the theme and the fulfilment of the Passover Haggadah celebration.

This condensed format makes it practical to conduct for Christians, while maintaining its essence."

#### **Credentials of John Heininger**

- (a) Chairman of the Evangelical Apologetics Society of Australia
- (b) Graduate of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago
- (c) Further post-graduate studies at Simon Greenleaf Theological University of California.

2. Tony Le Maistre

"Jesus Christ (Yeshua Ha Mashiach) had celebrated previous Passover festivals, but the last one he changed to identify the Passover with himself. Jesus (Yeshua) showed that he was the Passover Lamb, fulfilling all the scriptures, including Isaiah 53 and Psalm 40/(6-8).

In this book, I find the explanation connecting the New Testament with the Old Testament, with the Judaic expression of the Passover festival, enlightening. I think the explanation would be enlightening to the born-again believer, as well as to the non-believing Jew and Gentile.

I strongly suggest that every Pastor should read it, and meditate on it, because this book makes clear the thread that started that fateful night in Egypt with the prophet Moshe (Moses), right down to Yeshua (Jesus), and finally on to us, to receive God's Passover Lamb for our salvation, with all the accompanying blessings."

Tony Le Maistre is a leader of a regular intercessory prayer group for Israel. He is also a friend of Israel. Tony is also a member of the "Australian Fellowship of Faith Churches and Ministers, International".

## **CHAPTER 12**

### **FURTHER READING RECOMMENDED BY REV. MOSHE ELIJAH**

*Messiah in Both Testaments*, by Fred John Meldav (Christian Victory Publishing Co., USA).

*How to Recognise the Messiah and Special Rabbis Edition: 22 Jewish Rabbis who found the Messiah.* Both these books are published by Good News Society, P.O. Box 7848, Johannesburg, 2000, South Africa.

*Betrayed* by Stan Telchin

*The Promise* by Hal Lindsay

*Out of the Clouds* by Zevi Ben Avraham (Lawrence Duff - Forbes, David House Fellowship).

*Y'shua* by Moishe Rosen of Jews for Jesus.

*The Three are One* by Stuart Olyott, published by Evangelical Press, England.

*The Hiding God - Jesus in the Old Testament* by Raymond L. Scott (Master's Press Inc., 20 Mills St., Kalamazoo, MI, USA).

*My Search for Truth* by Moshe Elijah.

*The Truth Shall Set You Free* by Moshe Elijah.

*Who is the true Jewish Messiah of Israel?* by Moshe Elijah.

*The Case of Mistaken Identity* by Rachmiel Frydland.  
(Messianic Literature Outreach, PO Box 37062, Cincinnati,  
OH 45222, USA.)

*The Second Coming of Christ is Very, Very Soon* by Moshe Elijah.

*Israel Reborn - Law versus Grace* by Rev. Moshe Elijah.

*Jesus the Jewish Messiah of Israel* by Moshe Elijah.

*Introducing the Jewish People to their Messiah* by the American  
Board of Missions to the Jews.

*Christ in the Passover* by Ceil and Moishe Rosen.

*The Feasts of Israel* by Kevin Conner.

*The Messianic Passover Haggadah* by The Lederer Foundation,  
U.S.A.



"CHRIST in the PASSOVER"

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

This brings to an end my book - "Condensed, Modified Messianic Jewish Passover Haggadah - Christ in the Passover". I hope you have enjoyed it and have been blessed by it.

God bless you.

Shalom in the Name of Yeshua (Jesus), the Messiah and Holy One of Israel.

\* \* \* \* \*

Rev Moshe Elijah  
Fulfilled, completed Messianic Jew

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