**Seder (SAY-der)—Passover Meal**

Introduction: Source materiel: YouTube: search “Jews for Jesus Christ in the Passover”.

1. Seder means Order
2. A celebration of God’s deliverance from Egypt
3. The institution of the Passover is described in Exodus 12:  ***5****Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male a year old. You may take it from the sheep or from the goats,****6****and you shall keep it until the fourteenth day of this month, when the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill their lambs at twilight.* ***7****“Then they shall take some of the blood and put it on the two doorposts and the lintel of the houses in which they eat it.****8****They shall eat the flesh that night, roasted on the fire; with unleavened bread and bitter herbs they shall eat it.* ***11****In this manner you shall eat it: with your belt fastened, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand. And you shall eat it in haste. It is the Lord's Passover.****12****For I will pass through the land of Egypt that night, and I will strike all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and on all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgments: I am the Lord.* ***13****The blood shall be a sign for you, on the houses where you are. And when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and no plague will befall you to destroy you, when I strike the land of Egypt. (Exodus 12:5-8; 11-13)*

**The Elements on the Plate**

1. **Karpas (Green Vegetable)**: Karpas symbolizes life, spring and the season's harvest. It also represents the flourishing of the Israelites when they first arrived in Egypt before they were enslaved. Parsley is often used for this green vegetable.
2. **Salt Water**: A bowl of salt water is placed near the seder plate to represent the tears of the enslaved Jewish people. The karpas is dipped into the salt water and eaten during the meal.
3. **Maror and Chazeret (Bitter Herbs**): Two bitter herbs—maror and hazeret—are used on the Seder plate to represent the bitterness of slavery. Many people use horseradish to represent maror and romaine lettuce for hazeret. An Onion is also included by some as a part of the reminder of bitter herbs.

**20** When it was evening, he reclined at table with the twelve. **21**And as they were eating, he said, Truly, I say to you, one of you will betray me. **22** And they were very sorrowful and began to say to him one after another, Is it I, Lord? **23** **He answered, He who has dipped his hand in the dish with me will betray me**. **24** The Son of Man goes as it is written of him, but woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! It would have been better for that man if he had not been born. **25** Judas, who would betray him, answered, Is it I, Rabbi? He said to him, you have said so. (Matthew 26:20-26)

1. **Charoset** is a medley of apples, walnuts, and raisins that's sweetened with honey, spices, and kosher wine. The spread represents the mortar that enslaved Jews used to build pyramids. Even in bitterness is sweetness.

The Next Two were not in the upper room when Jesus celebrated with his disciples

1. Beitzah (Egg) is a hard-boiled egg placed on the plate to symbolize that there are no more sacrifices being made in Jerusalem because the Temple was destroyed by Titus in 70 AD. Dipped in the salt water, we mourn the fact that there is no sacrifice any longer.
2. Zeroah (Shank Bone) Before the Jewish people left Egypt, a lamb was offered as a paschal or Passover sacrifice, which, during the Seder, is represented by a shank bone, this is one item on the plate that's not eaten. Reminder of the sacrifice of Jesus.

**The Bread**

Matzo: During Passover, chametz, or leavened bread, and baked goods aren't eaten, which makes matzo recipes popular during the holiday. **Three pieces** of matzo are also wrapped in a cloth and placed near the seder plate to represent the bread that was unable to rise when the Jewish people fled Egypt. The bread is pierced and striped. (See Isaiah 53:4-6)

The middle piece is taken in out and hidden

Bread is pierced and cooked on a heated stripped, pierced, hot oven racked, second piece is wrapped in a cloth taken and hidden for a time. Children go search for the hidden piece. It is then broken off and pieces are given to everyone.

Unity theories about the bread: Unity of the Patriarchs, Unity if Worship, Unity of the triune God.

**The Wine/Juice:** 5 Glasses

1. **Kiddush:** sanctification or blessing
2. **Maggid:** a storyteller who would tell the story of the Exodus dip a finger onto a plate representing each of the plagues. We don’t drink initially.
3. **Birkat Hamazon**: Cup of redemption; covenant. A prayer of blessing. This the cup Jesus takes in the upper room.
4. **Hallel:** the cup of praise. a hymn from the Psalms 113-118 which are Psalms of Praise. And when they had sung a hymn, they went out to the Mount of Olives. (Matthew 26:30)
5. **Elijah’s cup.** A separate cup for Elijah who they wish will come preparing the way for the Messiah.

Jesus said “*This is my body, which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of me.”  And likewise, the cup after they had eaten, saying, “This cup that is poured out for you is the new covenant in my blood.”* (Luke 22:19-20 ESV)

***31****Behold, the days are coming, declares the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and the house of Judah,****32*** *not like the covenant that I made with their fathers on the day when I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt, my covenant that they broke, though I was their husband, declares the Lord.****33****But this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, declares the Lord: I will put my law within them, and I will write it on their hearts. And I will be their God, and they shall be my people.****34****And no longer shall each one teach his neighbor and each his brother, saying, Know the Lord, for they shall all know me, from the least of them to the greatest, declares the Lord. For I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more.* (Jeremiah 31:31-34 ESV)

*1 Praise the Lord!  
Praise, O servants of the Lord, praise the name of the Lord!*

*2Blessed be the name of the Lord from this time forth and forevermore! 3From the rising of the sun to its setting, the name of the Lord is to be praised!*

*4The Lord is high above all nations, and his glory above the heavens!  
5Who is like the Lord our God, who is seated on high,*

*6who looks far down on the heavens and the earth?*

*7He raises the poor from the dust and lifts the needy from the ash heap,*

*8to make them sit with princes, with the princes of his people.*

*9He gives the barren woman a home, making her the joyous mother of children.  
Praise the Lord!* (Psalm 113)