

A silver chalice with intricate engravings stands on the left. To its right is a stack of several layers of matzah, the unleavened bread used in the Passover Seder. The background is a dark, textured surface, possibly a wall or a backdrop, with a warm, golden-brown hue. The lighting is soft, highlighting the metallic sheen of the chalice and the texture of the bread.

“Transforming the Passover”
Mark 14:22-26

I. Transforming the Passover

- Mark 14:22-26

Proposition: *Jesus transformed the OT Passover into a perpetual remembrance of His finished work on our behalf. And in doing so, He demonstrated how in His death and resurrection, He was the fulfillment of all that the Passover foreshadowed.*

During this Passover, Jesus...

-Washed His disciples' feet, amidst their cry as to who is the greatest in His kingdom, teaching them how they were to love and serve one another, as well as the reality that in Him, they would be cleansed from sin

-He gave them a new command, a greater command... to love one another as He Himself had loved them (John 13:34)

-He prophesied of Peter's denial, restoration, and Peter's future martyrdom (John 13:38)

-He comforted His disciples with the truth that, although He would be killed, He Himself would go and prepare a place for them and that He Himself would come back personally for them (John 14:3)

-He spoke of the way to God the Father as coming directly and exclusively through Him, of eternal life found only in Him, and for those who seek another way...the denial of such life (John 14:6)

-He once again affirmed His deity, equivocating His works with those of His Father (John 14:11)

-He gave us the great promise that whatever we ask according to His name, that is in accordance with His will, that He will be faithful to answer that prayer. (John 14:13-14).

-He gave one of the tests of eternal life, that those who are His disciples will be those, who will show in their obedience to Him, that they truly are His (John 14:15, 21)

-He promised that upon His ascension, that He would send the Holy Spirit, the Comforter to indwell believers and with His indwelling, the promise of peace amidst this fallen world (John 14:26, 27)

-He pre-authenticated the inspiration and writing of the NT Scripture, through the Apostles, under the superintendence of the Holy Spirit (John 14:26)

-He gave to them the promise that those who are His will bear the fruit of the Spirit in their life and for those who abide in Him, it is God the Father who will prune them and cause greater fruit to be borne (John 15:1-11)

-He affirmed His choice or election of His disciples and the preserving power of God to keep them to the end (John 15:16)

-He spoke of the reality of His disciples' relationship to the world, the persecution that awaits all those who are truly His, but that the Spirit's power and work in their life can allow them to walk amidst that persecution in His power and in His strength (John 15:19-27, 33).

-It was in John 17, in Jesus' High priestly prayer, that He prayed for His disciples and for us. He prayed for the unity of His Church, He ordained the Scripture as the means of sanctification for His Church (John 17:17), and He pointed the disciples to a future glory in which they, along with all believers, will enjoy the glory of eternal life with Him (John 17:22-26)

Passover Background

-Passover meal celebrated God's redemption.

Symbols	Meaning
Lamb	substitutionary atonement
Bitter herbs	bitterness of Israel's captivity and slavery under the Egyptians
Unleavened bread	both the haste by which God brought Israel out of Egypt and a picture of being cleansed from sin (consecrated to God)
Charoset	Thick consistency was an illustration of the mortar that the Israelites were forced to use as they laid brick in Egypt. But while thick, charoset had a sweet taste, representing the sweetness of freedom and the reminder to God's people of the hard labor they endured but of the deliverance God provided them.
Vegetables	Dipped in salt and/or vinegar. Parsley was part of this arrangement, serving as a picture of the hyssop that was used to splatter the blood of the Passover Lamb upon the doorpost. Other raw vegetables like radishes were eaten to remind the people of the harshness/rawness of their slavery. The vinegar was a reminder of the bitterness of slavery while the salt was illustration of the tears shed by God's people while crying out to Him for deliverance.

Four Cups of Passover

Exodus 6:6-7

1. Sanctification: "I will bring you out"

represented Israel's response of being consecrated to the Lord.

2. Deliverance: "I will deliver you"

a deliverance from Egypt and Egypt's ways and idolatry from the hearts of God's people

3. Redemption: "I will redeem you"

Commemorated the blood of the Passover lamb that the Israelites placed on their doorposts. The three sprinklings of blood on the doorposts—at the top and two sides—correspond to the third cup's position in the Seder sequence. According to the Mishnah, the third cup held two names: the "cup of blessing," because it followed the grace after meals and because it represented the Passover lamb's blood.

4. Praise: Looking to future restoration-"I will take you for My people"

Carried forward-looking significance that distinguished it from the other three cups, which commemorate God's past redemptive acts. Unlike all the other cups that looked backward at God's redemption, this cup anticipates future redemption—the ultimate restoration when God completes His redemptive plan and brings forth His kingdom.

Transformation by Jesus

Jesus assigns true spiritual meanings:

- Bread = His body.
- Cup = His blood of the New Covenant.

Theme of the New Covenant:

Jeremiah 31:31-34 — God writes His law on our hearts, forgives sin forever, indwells with His Spirit

Jesus' Future Kingdom

- Jesus refuses the 4th cup — will drink it new in the kingdom of God.

Let us rejoice and be glad and give the glory to Him, for the marriage of the Lamb has come and His bride has made herself ready." 8 It was given to her to clothe herself in fine linen, bright and clean; for the fine linen is the righteous acts of the saints. 9 Then he said to me, "Write, 'Blessed are those who are invited to the marriage supper of the Lamb.' " And he said to me, "These are true words of God."- Re 19:7-9

Ref: Matthew 8:11, Luke 14:15, 12:37

II. Purpose of the Lord's Table

A. Remember His sacrifice- *“do this in remembrance of Me” (1 Cor 11:24)*

B. Proclaim Him- *you proclaim the Lord’s death (1 Cor 11:26)*

C. Anticipate His return- *until He comes (Mark 14:25)*

III. The Spiritual Reality of the Lord's Table

- The Table = fellowship (koinonia) with each other and with Christ.

Ref: 1 Cor 10:14-17

IV. The Preparation of the Lord's Table

Examine yourself (1 Cor 11:27-28).

Avoid taking in an unworthy manner- sin, bitterness, unforgiveness, hypocrisy.

Consequence- *shall be guilty of the body and the blood of the Lord.*