

Jesus' Last Passover

Luke 22:7-13;

Matthew 26:26-30



HALLEL

Hallel consists of six psalms (113-118) which are said on joyous occasions.

Exodus

**12:1-11, 21-27, 42,
46-47, 50-51**

PASSION WEEK



A Reconstruction of Events PSALMS

- **Friday:** Arrival in Bethany
- **Saturday:** Feast where Mary anoints Jesus
- **Sunday:** Triumphal Entry
- **Monday:** Jesus Cleanses, Possesses the Temple
- **Tuesday:** Jesus Confronts Enemies, Woes to the Pharisees, Olivet Discourse
- **Wednesday:** Silent Day, Passover Preparations



Luke 22:7-13

We Come to Thursday...

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**What kind of
meal was the
Last Supper?**

There is Much Debate...

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But I believe the Scripture is clear, and it is my conviction that it was the Passover meal, and that it was eaten on the day that was, for Jesus and the 12, the appropriate day to partake of that meal.

Matthew 26:18-19

PSALMS

18 And He said, “Go into the city to a certain man, and say to him, ‘The Teacher says, “My time is near; I am to keep the Passover at your house with My disciples.’” **19** The disciples did as Jesus had directed them; and they prepared the Passover.

15 And He said to them,
“I have earnestly
desired to eat this
Passover with you
before I suffer”

The Passover Meal

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Jesus is anxious to have this time to prepare the disciples for the awful events soon to occur, events for which they are entirely unprepared.

How Many “Cups?”

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- The modern Passover Seder includes four cups.
- **The gospels only reference two.**
- It is difficult to know for sure what elements of the feast were in existence prior to the destruction of the Temple in 70 A.D.

Four Cups

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- **Cup #1:** The Kiddush, which means sanctification.
- **Cup #2:** The cup of plagues
- **Cup #3:** The cup of redemption or the cup of blessing
- **Cup #4:** The fourth cup is often called *hallel* which means praise.

The Passover Seder

PSALMS

Shortly after retelling the Passover story, the leader raises the second cup, and after some words of thanksgiving says:

“Let us then sing a new song.”

What do they sing?

Psalms 113-114

After the Lamb is Eaten

PSALMS

- The third cup of wine (redemption) is poured.
- This was the time of a traditional prayer known as blessings (grace) after meals.
- This prayer is still said at the end of every meal, not just at Passover.

The Passover Seder

PSALMS

The fourth cup is poured and they open the door for Elijah, hoping to see Malachi 4:5 fulfilled.

Then, having called upon God to pour out His wrath upon those that do not call on His name, they recite:

Psalms 115-118

And they repeat 118:21-24 twice

Psalm 118:21-24

PSALMS

21 I shall give thanks to You, for You have answered me, And You have become my salvation. **22** The stone which the builders rejected Has become the chief corner stone. **23** This is the Lord's doing; It is marvelous in our eyes. **24** This is the day which the Lord has made; Let us rejoice and be glad in it.



Back to the Upper Room



Understand the Culture

PSALMS

- At a meal such as this, the guests would lay on their left side facing the inside, leaving their right hand free to eat the meal.
- Their legs would be towards the outside, allowing a servant to wash their feet as they ate the feast, similar to when Jesus' feet were washed by the penitent woman in Luke 7.

G. Christian Weiss, *Insights into Bible Times and Customs*

“At times of special...ceremony, a triclinium table might be used. This is a table with combined couches around 3 sides...U-shaped so that food can be served from the open center. Each guest eats while reclining on a couch, with the upper part of the body resting on the left arm, the head raised, and the legs and feet stretched out behind him. Cushions are always provided to be placed behind the back for added comfort. With all diners in this same position, it means that the head of the second guest is opposite the breast of the first, so that if he desires to speak secretly to him he may simply lean back on his breast and speak in a whisper. Or, as a token of affection, one may actually rest his head on the other’s bosom - not an uncommon act in the East.”

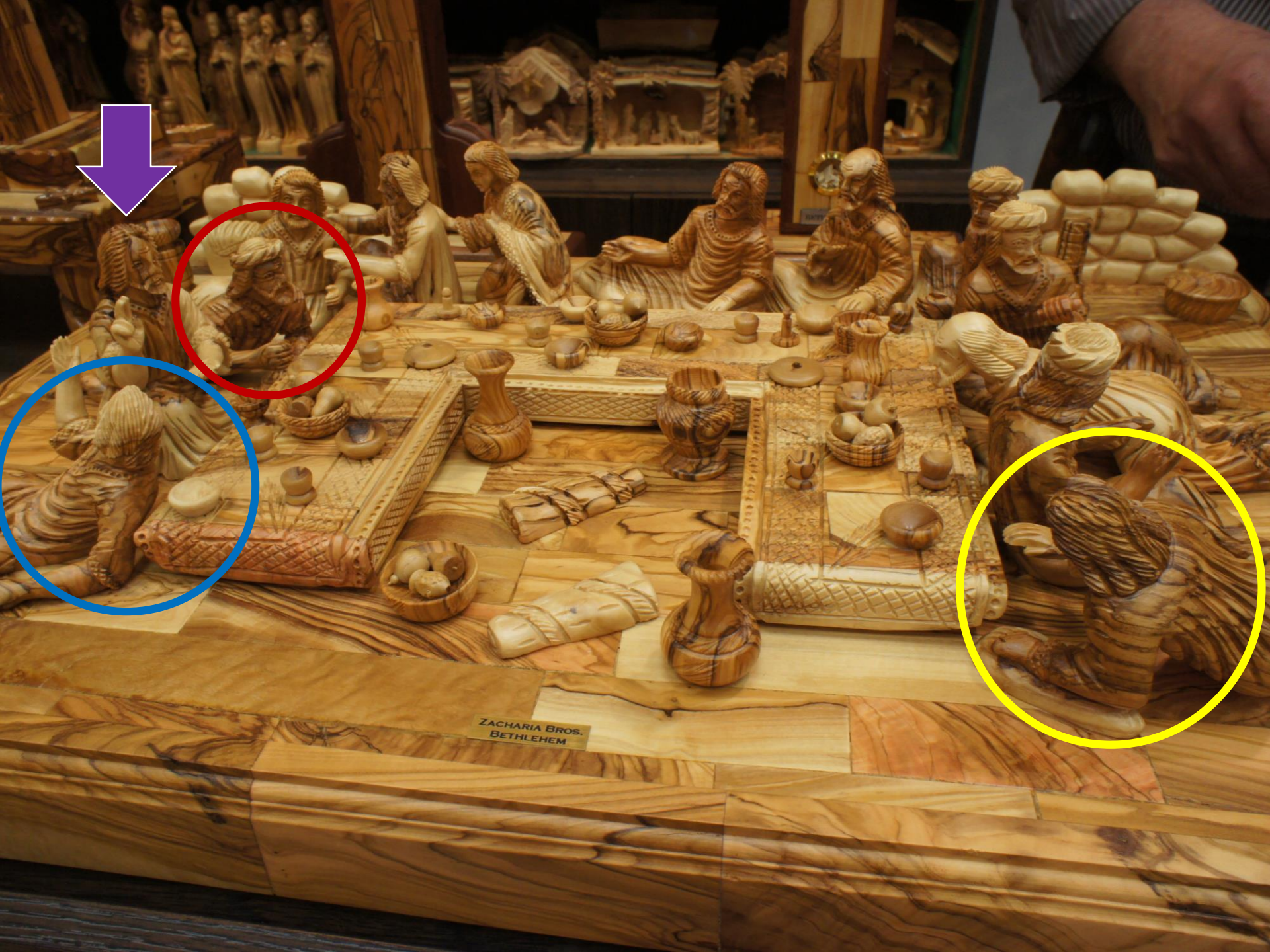


ZACHARIA BROS.
BETHLEHEM

Seating Arrangements

PSALMS

- The host of the feast would not sit in the middle, as is often depicted in artwork of the Last Supper, but instead second to the left, with the guest of honor on his left, and a trusted friend to his right.
- The seating then continued around the triclinium, the most important guests seated on the left, then going around the table, with the least important sitting on the far right.
- The servant, if seated at the table, would occupy the last position, closest to the door, so they could go and obtain more food as the evening progressed.



ZACHARIA BROS.
BETHLEHEM

Luke 22:17-18 (Cup #1)

PSALMS

17 And when He had taken a cup and given thanks, He said, “Take this and share it among yourselves; **18** for I say to you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine from now on until the kingdom of God comes.”

During the Meal

Jesus
Washes
The
Disciples'
Feet.

John
13:1-20



Foot Washing

PSALMS

- A common custom of the day – it was performed by a servant in the host's home, for the sake of those who had traveled over the dusty roads of Palestine; it was for the purpose of cleansing and refreshing.
- This particular act of foot washing was remarkable on two counts.

It is Remarkable Because: PSALMS

1. It was done after the guests had arrived and taken their places at the table; usually it was done as the guests entered the room.
2. It was done by the master and honored participant of the feast; usually it was done by one of the lowliest of the servants.

An Important Lesson

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At this point in the feast, a second cup of wine was poured, and the master of the feast was expected to explain the significance of the Passover; many have suggested that in this act of foot-washing Jesus was indeed explaining in dramatic action the real significance of the Passover, that what the Lord demanded was simple trusting obedience, and that the spirit of pride which exalted oneself had no place in the one who claimed to be a follower and servant of the Lord and His Christ.

Traditional Jewish Teaching PSALMS

On the four cups of wine at the Passover Seder in the Mishnah said that the four cups of wine corresponded to the four verbs in Exodus 6:6-7 describing God's redemption.

Exodus 6:6-7a

PSALMS

6 Say, therefore, to the sons of Israel, ‘I am the Lord, and **I will bring you out** from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and **I will deliver you** from their bondage. **I will also redeem you** with an outstretched arm and with great judgments. 7 Then **I will take you** for My people, and I will be your God

The Third Cup

PSALMS

Corresponds to the third promise of Exodus 6:6, “I will...redeem you.”

- **Ephesians 1:7** –

“In Him we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of our trespasses, according to the riches of His grace”

After the Third Cup...

PSALMS

There is singing of
the Psalms and a
fourth cup of wine
(*hallel*) poured and
drank.

Turn to

PSALMS

Matthew 26:26-30

1 Corinthians 11:23-25

PSALMS

23 For I received from the Lord that which I also delivered to you, that the Lord Jesus in the night in which He was betrayed took bread; **24** and when He had given thanks, He broke it and said, “This is My body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of Me.” **25** In the same way He took the cup also after supper, saying, “This cup is the new covenant in My blood; do this, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of Me.”



1 Corinthians 5:7

PSALMS

7 Clean out the old leaven so that you may be a new lump, just as you are in fact unleavened. For Christ our Passover also has been sacrificed.



“Christ our Passover”

22 And according to the Law, one may almost say, all things are cleansed with blood, and without shedding of blood there is no forgiveness.



Josephus says:

PSALMS

**In one year during the Jewish Revolt
(66-70 A.D.):**

**2.72 million people were in Jerusalem
for Passover**

And

256,500 Passover lambs were sacrificed

29 The next day he saw Jesus coming to him and said, “Behold, the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!”

John 19:31-33, 34

PSALMS

31 Then the Jews, because it was the day of preparation, so that the bodies would not remain on the cross on the Sabbath (for that Sabbath was a high day), asked Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away. **32** So the soldiers came, and broke the legs of the first man and of the other who was crucified with Him; **33** but coming to Jesus, when they saw that He was already dead, they did not break His legs... **36** For these things came to pass to fulfill the Scripture, “Not a bone of Him shall be broken.”

1 Peter 1:18-19

PSALMS

18 knowing that you were not redeemed with perishable things like silver or gold from your futile way of life inherited from your forefathers, **19** but with precious blood, as of a lamb unblemished and spotless, the blood of Christ.

Turn to

PSALMS

Revelation 5:1-10

Philip S. Ross:

PSALMS

“When the time comes for Him to sing Psalms 113-118 at Passover, our Spirit-taught Savior is near the peak of His human knowledge in His state of humiliation, yet He will learn more about His Father and His will, and Himself and His task, as He sings these Psalms with His disciples... They confronted Him with an approaching horror that would make Him sweat blood, yet they also opened up to Him the joy that was set before Him, so that He endured the cross, despised the shame, and sits now at the right hand of God.”



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