



CURT LANDRY®
MINISTRIES

The Ultimate Guide to Passover

How Understanding This Biblical
Feast Unlocks Blessings and Releases
Revelation for Every Believer

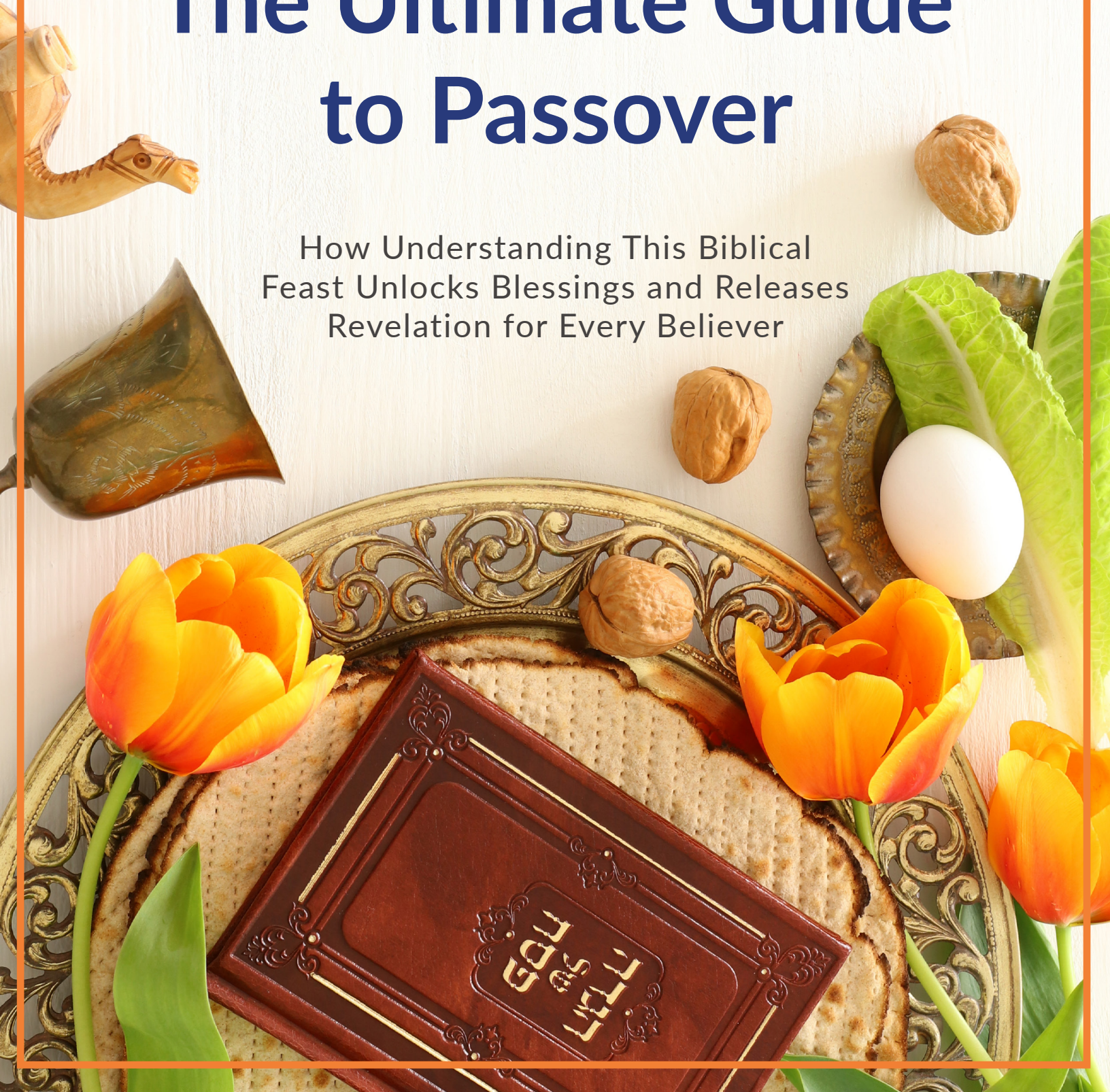


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What If...

What if there were ancient mysteries within the Old Testament that not only pointed to Christ's first coming, death, and resurrection, but also contained blessings, waiting to be unlocked and decreed by Believers right now—specifically during the appointed time of Passover?

What if these appointed times—also known as *moeds* and observed by the Israelites thousands of year ago—when observed today, open the windows of Heaven and allow Believers to experience more of God's goodness and have a deeper revelation of their deliverance from death?

This is the purpose of this guide—to help you gain a deeper understanding of this ancient celebration.

Why?

Because it is part of your spiritual heritage.

It is part of your history.

And you are an heir to the promise...

“And if you are Christ's, then you are Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.”—Galatians 3:29

The Backdrop | A Brief History Leading to the First Passover

Joseph—a son of Jacob, the man who fathered the 12 tribes of Israel—was sold by his envious brothers to Ishmaelite traders on their way to Egypt. Joseph thrived in Egypt and became well known and respected by Pharaoh and his officials. A famine broke out in the land of Canaan, and Joseph's brothers came to Egypt for food. Joseph made himself known to his brothers, and the entire family ended up moving to Egypt.



For generations the Israelites multiplied and flourished in the land. They did so well, in fact, that their numbers increased and as time went on, long after Joseph passed, the Egyptians found their presence and numbers a threat. Hostility grew, and Joseph's favor in the land seemed to have been forgotten.

A number of pharaohs came into power, died, and were replaced by even harsher leaders. Eventually, one took it upon himself to enslave the Israelites for 400 years. Hostility grew even more, and Pharaoh commanded that the Hebrews' firstborn sons be killed.

Moses was one of those firstborn sons whose fate was doomed, but he was rescued by Pharaoh's daughter and adopted into the royal family.

As Moses grew, he became aware of his true identity—a Hebrew. He was torn—the culture he had been raised by had labeled the Hebrew people worthless. The Egyptians more than mistreated them. Yet, the Hebrew people were part of Moses' heritage and family.

In time, he broke. He could no longer stand to see those who belonged to God brutally beaten and enslaved. As a result, he killed an Egyptian for his horrific treatment of a fellow Hebrew and then fled.

The Burning Bush

Exodus 3 and 4 explain how God spoke to Moses—through a burning bush—about how He saw the pain and suffering of the Israelites and would free them.

The Lord told Moses that He had heard their cries. He promised Moses that He would deliver His people out of the hand of the Egyptians and bring them to the land of promise.

The Lord told Moses he would be the one to lead the Israelites out of Egypt.



Moses, reluctant at first, finally approached Pharaoh. He commanded him to let the Israelites go, but Pharaoh refused. As a result, God sent the following 10 plagues...

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Blood | 6. Boils |
| 2. Frogs | 7. Hail |
| 3. Gnats | 8. Locusts |
| 4. Flies | 9. Darkness |
| 5. Livestock | 10. Death of the Firstborn |

It was this last plague, the death of the firstborn, from which the Passover was birthed.

Passover, or *Pesach* in Hebrew, means to “pass over.” Passover is a reminder of how God “passed over” each home that had the blood of the Passover lamb smeared upon its doorposts—sparing the firstborn inside.

Because of how God used the Israelites’ obedience to follow His ordinances on this first night of Passover, it is clear that the Passover feast is unique among the biblical holidays. Most holidays ordained by God do not have such an immediate and lasting effect on His people.

The First Passover | A Feast Intended to be Kept

The first Passover took place the night before Israel’s exodus from Egypt.

*“Now the Lord spoke to Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying... ‘Speak to all the congregation of Israel, saying: “On the tenth of this month every man shall take for himself a lamb, according to the house of his father, a lamb for a household... **Your lamb shall be without blemish...** Then the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it at twilight. And they **shall take some of the blood and put it on the two doorposts** and on the lintel of the houses where they eat it. Then they shall eat the flesh on that night; roasted in fire, with unleavened bread and with bitter herbs they shall eat it... **So you shall eat it in haste. It is the Lord’s Passover.**”*



“**For I will pass through the land of Egypt on that night, and will strike all the firstborn** in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am the Lord. Now 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 the plague shall not be on you to destroy you when I strike the land of Egypt.”

“*So this day shall be to you a memorial; and **you shall keep it as a feast to the Lord throughout your generations. You shall keep it as a feast by an everlasting ordinance.***” —Exodus 12:1, 3, 5, 6-8, 11, 12-14 (emphasis added)

This monumental event was intended to be commemorated year after year. The Passover meal became known as the Seder, which holds ancient symbolism that points to Yeshua and the promises we can declare today.

Passover | A Feast of the Lord with Yeshua Hamashiach as Center

In Leviticus 23, you will find the Lord speaking to Moses about the Feasts of the Lord. These feasts are all illustrations of God’s redemptive power. From the beginning, Yeshua Hamashiach (Jesus Christ) has been the center of all the feasts—in particular, the Passover feast.

These feasts not only commemorate past events, but also serve as annual reminders, like object lessons that teach us about God’s sovereignty, grace, and mercy. They are opportunities for us to experience more of His love and grace with every sense: sight, sound, smell, touch, and taste. It is for this reason we are invited to pull up a seat to God’s table and feast!

God poured out His love and grace during the first Passover described in Exodus and instructed the Israelites to celebrate this feast at its appointed time **each year**.



Many Believers misunderstand the relevance of the Passover feast today and therefore miss out on the great blessings that the Passover feast can unlock in their lives.

We are saved through faith in Jesus Christ because of His work on the cross. The blood that was shed thousands of years ago, and spread across the doorposts of the Israelites' homes, was a picture of Christ's redemptive blood that would cover the cross at Calvary on Passover nearly 1,500 years later—on the same date.

This ancient feast foretold of an ultimate victory when God's firstborn's blood would be shed for our blessing of freedom. Christ's work didn't stop at the cross. He is alive and active in our lives today and desires us to experience more of Him as we come into alignment with the blood that was shed.

The Passover Feast Isn't Limited to Israel or the Old Testament Time Period

God gave the instructions for the feast at the foot of Mount Sinai, but He didn't limit the feast to just the Israelites or only to the Old Testament time period. The Feasts of the Lord are **God's** feasts, not Jewish feasts. This means that any who are in the family of God can celebrate Passover and receive the great blessings that are released during the appointed time.

Passover is described as a lasting ordinance and holy convocation. In Hebrew, the latter phrase is translated as mikra kodesh, which means "holy convocation," "a sacred assembly," or "holy rehearsal."

"And the Lord spoke to Moses, saying, 'Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: 'The feasts of the Lord, which you shall proclaim to be holy convocations, these are My feasts...'"



“These are the feasts of the Lord, **holy convocations** which you shall proclaim at their appointed times. On the fourteenth day of the first month at twilight is the Lord’s Passover. And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the Feast of Unleavened Bread to the Lord; seven days you must eat unleavened bread. On the first day you shall have a **holy convocation**; you shall do no customary work on it. But you shall offer an offering made by fire to the Lord for seven days. The seventh day shall be a **holy convocation**; you shall do no customary work on it.”

—Leviticus 23:1-2, 4-8 (emphasis added)

God intended Passover, along with the other feasts, to be a sort of road map and rehearsal for specific events in the future. As Believers, we know that the Passover feast was a rehearsal of God’s deliverance for both Jew and Gentile through the ultimate Passover Lamb, Yeshua.

- “Therefore purge out the old leaven, that you may be a new lump, since you truly are unleavened. For indeed Christ, our Passover, was sacrificed for us.”
—1 Corinthians 5:7
- “The next day John saw Jesus coming toward him, and said, ‘Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!’” —John 1:29

On this side of the cross, we can celebrate and commemorate it with the deeper revelation that God had planned all along.

The Symbolism in the Seder | An Explanation and Breakdown of the Ingredients

The Passover Seder Plate and Its Symbolism

The Haggadah—the text read during Passover—is a guide that includes the story of the Exodus. It is a guidebook, if you will, to instruct how to progress through the Passover Seder. It reveals the purpose and place for each symbolic item used (all listed below). Reading the Haggadah is a fulfillment of Exodus 13:8 to tell the son, or the younger generation, about the purpose of Passover’s observance...



“And you shall tell your son in that day, saying,
‘This is done because of what the Lord did for me when I came out of Egypt.’”

There is a wide range of Haggadot (plural) that vary in length and explore the symbols of the Seder in various depths.

You can get your beautifully illustrated Haggadah [HERE](#) to guide you through your own Passover Seder!

Before the Meal Begins

Traditionally, there are 3 matzot (plural for matzah, see below) covered and then placed in the middle of the Passover table. Before the meal begins, the middle matzah is broken in half. The smaller piece is placed on the plate, and the larger piece (referred to as *afikomen*) is hidden. This is a game in which the children try to find the hidden piece of matzah. Traditionally, it is found after the third cup of wine.

Below, you will find a list of every ingredient in the Seder meal and an explanation of what each symbolizes...

- **Roasted lamb shank bone:** A well-known symbol of Passover is the roasted lamb shank bone—called the *zeroah* in Hebrew. The bone commemorates the lamb sacrifice made the evening that the ancient Hebrews fled Egypt. Zeroah, meaning “arm,” refers to the outstretched arm of the Lord, as He saved the Jewish people from slavery.
- **Roasted egg:** The roasted egg, or the *baytsah* in Hebrew, stands in place of one of the traditional sacrificial offerings, which would have been performed in the days of the Second Temple. Many believe this also represents that, in the heat of the fire, God’s people remain unscathed.
- **Karpas:** Karpas is a green vegetable and is typically replaced with parsley at the contemporary table. A small vial of salt water sits nearby, and the karpas is dipped into it several times throughout the meal. Dipping food was considered a luxury in ancient times. This act symbolizes new life as we walk out of slavery into the Promised Land.

- **Salt Water:** Although the salt water symbolizes the sweat and tears experienced during slavery in Egypt, it also signifies purification and healing.
- **Maror:** This is also referred to as the “bitter herb.” Maror is a spicy root that, when eaten, brings tears to the eyes. This act refers to the bitterness the ancient Hebrews experienced while living in Egypt. It is also a time for modern-day Believers to reflect on bitter enslavements within themselves.
- **Charoset:** In contrast to the maror, charoset is a sweet applesauce filled with chunks of apples, nuts, wine, and cinnamon. Charoset not only signifies the mortar placed between the bricks created by the Hebrews while in slavery, but also reflects the goodness (the sweetness) of God, who is faithful to remove the bitter roots from our lives.
- **Chazeret:** The chazeret is a second bitter herb and has the same meaning as the maror.
- **Matzah:** Three pieces of matzah are placed upon the Seder plate. This is a bread, made without leaven, that does not rise like traditional bread. This bread would have been made hastily, allowing the Hebrew children to escape quickly. Leaven in bread allows dough to rise and puff up. The removal of leaven represents the removal of personal pride from our souls.
- **Wine:** Each individual attending the Seder is given a cup, or glass, from which they drink four cups of wine, or *yayin*. Traditionally these represent the four promises of God: “I will bring you out,” “I will rescue you,” “I will redeem you,” and “I will take you as My people.”



The 4 Passover Cups of Wine | A Deeper Dive into God's Deliverance

The Lord used these four expressions of deliverance for the Hebrew people, describing their exodus out of Egypt.

- I will bring you out...
- I will rescue you...
- I will redeem you...
- I will take you as My people...

At the Passover Seder meal, each person is given a cup a wine. They drink of the wine four times, which represents the “4 Cups of Wine.”

The 4 Passover Cups of Wine | What Do They Represent and What is Tasted and Declared with Each Cup?

There are four cups of wine that are sipped at specific times throughout the Seder meal and represent different covenant promises.

The First Cup of Wine—The Cup of Sanctification. “Blessed are You, LORD our God, Ruler of the universe, who creates the fruit of the vine.”

Sipping the first cup is then followed by questions and answers regarding the significance of the night and the reason behind the traditional foods that are eaten. For Believers of Yeshua, the symbolism of the night and foods have revelatory meaning.

A few of the questions asked and answers declared at the Passover table...

- **Q: Why is this night different from all other nights?**
A: On all other nights, we eat either leavened bread or unleavened matzah.



- **Q: On this night, why do we only eat matzah?**

A: Don't you know that a little yeast works throughout the whole dough? Get rid of the old yeast so that you may be as new, fresh dough—as you really are. For Messiah, our Passover Lamb, has been sacrificed.

- **Q: All other nights we eat all kinds of vegetables. On this night, why do we only eat bitter herbs?**

A: As we partake in the matzah and the bitter herbs, let us allow the bitter taste to cause us to shed tears of compassion for the sorrow that our ancestors knew thousands of years ago.

What is tasted with the first cup?

➤ The bitter herbs and salt water are tasted at this time. They represent the pain, suffering, and tears that the Israelites endured during their time in Egypt. The herbs are immersed in the salt water, representing that life will bring tears, but through Yeshua we have new life as we pass over from death to life.

The Second Cup of Wine—The Cup of the Plagues. This cup symbolizes the freedom we have from fear of sickness, disease, and disaster.

What is tasted with the second cup?

➤ The lamb shank and egg are eaten at this time. The lamb shank reminds us of the Lord's strength, and the egg reminds us of the sovereignty of the Almighty God.

The Third Cup of Wine—The Cup of Redemption and Healing Released.

A blessing is declared over the bread and the wine. "Blessed are You, LORD our God, Ruler of the universe, who brings forth bread from the earth. Blessed are You, LORD our God, Ruler of the universe, who creates the fruit of the vine."



Scholars believe it was the third cup that Jesus referred to when He “...took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them [the disciples], saying, ‘Drink from it, all of you. For this is My blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins’” (see Matthew 26:27-28).

This third cup is what many of us today associate with communion.

When Yeshua Messiah went to the cross after the Passover meal with His disciples, He willingly gave His life for us. His blood was shed to purchase our pardon and restore our covenant relationship with the Father.

Remembering this as you taste the third cup opens your eyes and heart to how magnificent the sacrifice was at the cross. As a result, your faith in the Lord grows.

What is tasted with the third cup?

- There is a blessing given over the wine and the bread, and the matzah is tasted at this time.

The Fourth Cup of Wine—The Cup of Praise. This cup symbolizes the freedom we have from fear of sickness, disease, and disaster.

At this point in the Seder, there is a declaration of God’s promises written in Exodus 23. We, as Believers, can proclaim these promises too, as God brought us out of the slavery of sin and into freedom through a covenant relationship made possible by Yeshua’s death and resurrection!

The cup of praise is a declaration of what is to come as you taste the fourth cup...

- Divine protection
- Positioning and alignment
- Divine authority
- Health and prosperity
- Multiplication and longevity
- Respect from your enemies
- Dominion
- Increase of inheritance
- Freedom from corrupt covenants



These four Passover cups represent the four promises that can still be activated today. Jesus' death and resurrection did not negate these promises—it fulfilled them! Shouldn't this knowledge bring even more connection and desire to celebrate the Passover?

“Do not think that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to fulfill. For assuredly, I say to you, till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle will by no means pass from the law till all is fulfilled.”—Matthew 5:17-18

“For as often as you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death till He comes.”—1 Corinthians 11:26

Unlocking the 9 Blessings of Passover

Above, we read about the declarations made with the fourth cup. Here are nine unique opportunities for blessings to be released into your life as you decree them with your feet placed beneath the Lord's table.

- 1. A Promise of Divine Protection:** I decree and declare that I will have divine protection over my family and business! *“Behold, I send an Angel before you to keep you in the way and to bring you into the place which I have prepared.”—Exodus 23:20*
- 2. Positioning and Alignment Provides Protection from Your Enemies:** I decree and declare that I will be in correct alignment and at the center of the Lord's will! *“But if you indeed obey His voice and do all that I speak, then I will be an enemy to your enemies and an adversary to your adversaries.”—Exodus 23:22*
- 3. A Commission of Divine Authority:** I decree and declare that I will be commissioned this year to walk in divine authority! *“You shall not bow down to their gods, nor serve them, nor do according to their works; but you shall utterly overthrow them and completely break down their sacred pillars.”—Exodus 23:24*



- 4. Supernatural Health and Kingdom Prosperity:** I decree and declare that I will walk in Godly health and Kingdom prosperity! *“So you shall serve the Lord your God, and He will bless your bread and your water. And I will take sickness away from the midst of you.”*—Exodus 23:25
- 5. Covenant Protection for Multiplication and Longevity:** I decree and declare that I am free from all satanic witchcraft, false decrees and covenants, curses, hexes, and all Baal structures that lead to the abortion of my spiritual assignments! *“No one shall suffer miscarriage or be barren in your land; I will fulfill the number of your days.”*—Exodus 23:26
- 6. A Godly Release of Fear and Respect from Your Enemies:** I decree and declare a release of the fear of the Lord—the beginning of wisdom within me. My enemies will have a respect for the Lord in me—they will not touch the Lord’s anointed in words, actions, or deeds! *“I will send My fear before you, I will cause confusion among all the people to whom you come, and will make all your enemies turn their backs to you.”*—Exodus 23:27
- 7. The Driving Out of Your Enemies:** I decree and declare that the warring angels and the heavenly hosts of Zion will be released from Heaven to do spiritual warfare on my behalf! *“And I will send hornets before you, which shall drive out the Hivite, the Canaanite, and the Hittite from before you.”*—Exodus 23:28
- 8. Dominion and Increased Inheritance:** I decree and declare the release of my ability to perceive and receive my dominion and my inheritance! *“Little by little I will drive them out from before you, until you have increased, and you inherit the land.”*—Exodus 23:30
- 9. Freedom from Corrupt Covenants:** I decree and declare that I will be free and cleansed from all false covenants and destructive relationships! *“They shall not dwell in your land, lest they make you sin against Me. For if you serve their gods, it will surely be a snare to you.”*—Exodus 23:33



Celebrating the Feast of Passover as a Believer

The heritage of the Christian faith is deeply rooted in Jewish customs, traditions, and observances. Our Savior was Jewish. The first followers of Christ were Jewish. We were once excluded from citizenship among Israel. But by the blood of Christ, we have been brought near (Ephesians 2:12-13).

It is unfortunate that a number of Believers are uninformed as to the abundant blessings that are held deep within the knowledge of their rich heritage.

All too often, there is hesitation in celebrating the Passover feast because it seems “legalistic.” This was not the Lord’s intent. Many are misinformed that the Feasts of the Lord are only for Jews or were only relevant during the Old Testament period.

But this simply isn’t the case. In fact, Jesus Himself observed Passover... this was the “Last Supper” that many now refer to.

The Father wants nothing more than to be in a covenant relationship with us. He wants us to remember the promises of the covenant He made. This is what the feasts are about—a literal, pictorial reminder of God’s covenant with His people. They are times of restoration and alignment. This is not about observing or following rules to get God’s approval. It is a time when we can draw close to our Father, and He can draw closer to us.

We get to experience more of Him, just as we mentioned earlier, with every sense that He gave us.

If you have accepted Christ as your Lord and Savior, you are part of God’s family—and His invitation to feast at His table is always open.

And what is the supernatural result of feasting with the Lord?
Awaited blessings are released.



“And you shall observe this thing as an ordinance for you and your sons forever. It will come to pass when you come to the land which the Lord will give you, just as He promised, that you shall keep this service. And it shall be, when your children say to you, ‘What do you mean by this service?’ that you shall say, ‘It is the Passover sacrifice of the Lord, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt when He struck the Egyptians and delivered our households.’ So the people bowed their heads and worshiped. Then the children of Israel went away and did so; just as the Lord had commanded Moses and Aaron, so they did.”—Exodus 12:24-28

Exodus 12:24 says, “And you shall observe this thing as an ordinance for you and your sons **forever**” (emphasis added). What does *forever* mean? It means for all future time and without end. God’s Word does not say, “until”... it says FOREVER! He wants us to remember His everlasting promises—forever.

Several words are used to express the Hebrew meaning of the word *forever*—*permanently, continually, eternally, and always*, to name a few. It’s apparent that God’s intent for the Church today is to continue to remember and observe these appointed times.

Why Passover Isn’t Celebrated by Some Believers

The enemy has tried to erase the memory of these appointed times and has stolen these divine appointments, or moeds, from our inheritance.

In the fourth century, during the councils of Elvira and Nicaea, church elders established many rules and regulations to separate the Church from the Jewish roots of its faith.

Subsequently, many religious leaders tried to erase the memory of any connection between a Jewish Jesus and the faith of Christianity. These decisions were not God’s highest and best for either Israel or the Church —they simply resulted in separating us from the blessings of our heritage.



As a result, many Believers are not experiencing the great depth of their faith, and are left with feelings of doubt, fear, and unbelief. This is not from God. He asks us to draw near to Him with our hearts during these appointed times, and we are abundantly blessed.

Another important command, which tends to be overlooked, is God's instruction to pass this significant feast to the next generation...

- *“And it shall be, when your children say to you, ‘What do you mean by this service?’ that you shall say, ‘It is the Passover sacrifice of the Lord...’”*
—Exodus 12:26-27

He desires for us to pass down the Passover! As you draw near to Him, it is an opportunity to share your testimony with your children, so they too can be encouraged and blessed.

Passover | A Time to Sow Seeds for a Future Harvest

We know that Passover is an appointed time. It's a time to experience more of God by worshipping Him with our hearts, minds, and souls. During this time in ancient Israel, men were required to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and offer sacrifices. There are three pilgrim feasts that point to the Son of God and His bridge of connectedness to the Father.

1. Passover
2. Pentecost
3. Feast of Tabernacles

*“Three times you shall keep a feast to Me in the year: You shall keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread (you shall eat unleavened bread seven days, as I commanded you, at the time appointed in the month of Abib, for in it you came out of Egypt; **none shall appear before Me empty**); and the Feast of Harvest, the firstfruits of your labors which you have sown in the field; and the Feast of Ingathering at the end of the year, when you have gathered in the fruit of your labors from the field.”*
—Exodus 23:14-17 (emphasis added)



As we've discovered, God is one of abundant blessings, not one of "just getting by." He wants what is best for you. And He invites us to experience the best of His presence on this side of Heaven. Observing the feasts is not a matter of salvation; it is a matter of living to the fullness of the salvation you've been given through Yeshua.

If we want abundance, then we must sow abundantly. When you sow seeds during these appointed times, there is a return. God asks that we not show up empty-handed not because He wants to take, but because He wants to give! He will multiply your seed. You can't out-give God.

The Seed and the Increase Come from the Lord

As any farmer would tell you, there is a direct link between the time of planting and the yield of harvest. When you sow during these celebrated and set-apart times, you will reap abundantly. Sowing into nutrient-rich, Godly soil during these specific times appointed by God will hold a return of thirty, sixty, or even a hundredfold.

- *"But others fell on good ground and yielded a crop: some a hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty."*—Matthew 13:8
- *"Now may He who supplies seed to the sower, and bread for food, supply and multiply the seed you have sown and increase the fruits of your righteousness."*—2 Corinthians 9:10

Your seed comes from the heavenly Father who has deposited the Word of Life in you. The seed and the increase come from Him. Truthfully, you don't own anything. You are a vessel—a steward—intended to partner with God to further His Kingdom.

The feast offerings made during Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles are all about developing a deeper understanding of who God the Father is—the one you are in covenant with.



When you are in continued communion with the Lord, during these special times of the year, prayerfully ask the Lord to lay on your heart what to sow. There is no set amount, however, you can expect to reap over and above what you sow, so step out in faith and choose to give generously!

Reap a Future Harvest

To reap a future harvest, a farmer knows that he must plant a seed. This is also true of our financial offerings. In ancient times, the providers of each household were expected to give a sacrificial offering during these three pilgrim feasts, as a testament of their faith in a God who desired to bless every aspect of their homes, families, and businesses.

You can sow a symbolic seed each year during these three significant pilgrim feasts. It's not a requirement, but we can tell you from personal experience that the blessings we have received are far greater than financial acumen alone.

We reap in the fruits of the Spirit. We reap in shalom—peace, protection, and provision. We reap in health and wellness. We reap, above and beyond all else, in joy!



Let Us Never Forget Our Heritage | Let Us Never Forget Our Freedom

Let us remember what God's plan has been **for** us and His chosen people of Israel from the beginning.

Let us remember the people from whom our Savior was born and the richness of our heritage.

Let us remember the freedom from the bondage of sin we now have. Sin no longer yokes us. We are victorious! We have passed over from death to life because of Yeshua Hamashiach!

And finally, let us remember the promise of what lies ahead: the crown of life and the robe of righteousness that is ours.

"I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God; for He has clothed me with the garments of salvation, He has covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decks himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorns herself with her jewels."—Isaiah 61:10



EXPERIENCE MORE OF GOD'S GOODNESS!

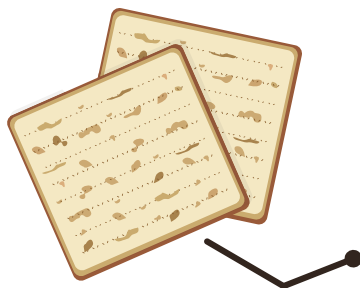
When the Feasts of Passover and Shavuot are observed today,
Heaven's windows open.

Gain deeper revelation of your deliverance from death
and an understanding of your Kingdom purpose.



Click [HERE](#) to get Spring Feasts: A Biblical Study of Passover and Shavuot.

WHAT'S ON Your Seder Plate



מצה - MATZAH: Unleavened Bread is also placed upon the Seder plate. This is bread made without leaven (chametz) and does not rise like traditional bread. Because this bread would have been made hastily, it allowed for the Hebrew children to escape quickly from Egypt. Leaven in bread allows the dough to rise and puff up. Therefore, the removal of leaven symbolically represents the removal of personal pride in our souls.

מרור - MAROR: Bitter Herbs (typically, horseradish) symbolize the bitterness the ancient Hebrews experienced while living in Egypt. Maror is a spicy root that, when eaten, brings tears to the eyes. Maror is used in the seder because of the commandment (in Numbers 9:11) to eat the paschal lamb "with unleavened bread and bitter herbs." It is also a time for modern-day Believers to reflect on bitter enslavements within themselves.

זרוע - ZEROAH: A well-known symbol of Passover is the roasted lamb shank bone. The bone commemorates the lamb sacrifice made the evening that the ancient Hebrews fled Egypt. Zeroah means arm, and refers to the outstretched arm of the Lord, as He saved the Jewish people from slavery.

כרפס - KARPAS: Parsley is dipped into saltwater during the seder. A small vial of saltwater sits nearby, and the karpas is dipped into it several times throughout the meal. Dipping food was considered a luxury in ancient times. This act symbolizes new life as we walk out of slavery, into the Promised Land.



ביצה - BEITZAH: Roasted Egg is symbolic of the Passover sacrifice made in biblical times. Many subscribe that the Roasted Egg also represents, that in the heat of the fire, God's people remain unscathed.

THE PASSOVER - פסח - SEDER PLATE The Passover Seder plate (Hebrew: קערה, ke'ara) is a special plate containing symbolic foods eaten or displayed at the Passover Seder.

חזרת - CHAZERET: Lettuce is often used in addition to the maror, a bitter herb. The authorities are divided on the requirement of chazeret, so not all communities use it. Since the commandment (in Numbers 9:11) to eat the paschal lamb "with unleavened bread and bitter herbs" uses the plural ("bitter herbs") most seder plates have a place for chazeret.

חרוסת - CHAROSET: In contrast to the maror, charoset is sweet applesauce filled with chunks of apples, nuts, wine, and cinnamon. Charoset not only signifies the mortar placed between the bricks created by the Hebrews while in slavery, but also reflects the goodness (the sweetness) of God, who is faithful to remove the bitter roots from our lives.

יין - YAYIN: Each individual attending the Seder is given a cup, or glass, from which they drink four cups of Wine or Grape Juice. Traditionally these represent the four promises of God. "I will take you out..."; "I will save you..."; "I will redeem you..."; and "I will take you as a nation..."

