

The Seder

Written and compiled by Gary Kukis

These studies are designed for believers in Jesus Christ only. If you have exercised faith in Christ, then you are in the right place. If you have not, then you need to heed the words of our Lord, Who said, “For God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten [or, uniquely-born] Son, so that every [one] believing [or, trusting] in Him shall not perish, but shall be have eternal life! For God did not send His Son into the world so that He should judge the world, but so that the world shall be saved through Him. The one believing [or, trusting] in Him is not judged, but the one not believing has already been judged, because he has not believed in the Name of the only-begotten [or, uniquely-born] Son of God.” (John 3:16–18). “I am the Way and the Truth and the Life! No one comes to the Father except through [or, by means of] Me!” (John 14:6).

Every study of the Word of God ought to be preceded by a naming of your sins to God. This restores you to fellowship with God (1John 1:8–10). **If we acknowledge our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness** (1John 1:9). If there are people around, you would name these sins silently. If there is no one around, then it does not matter if you name them silently or whether you speak aloud.

This doctrine was taken directly from **Exodus 12** ([HTML](#)) ([PDF](#)) ([WPD](#)).

Before covering more regulations for the Passover, let's get an idea as to what the Seder is.

The modern-day celebration of the Passover is called the Seder, and it is barely a shadow of what the original Passover celebration was.

The Seder (from Wikipedia and YouTube)

There is a brief 4 minute video on [YouTube](#) which discusses the various ways Seder is celebrated today. What ought to stand out is, this seems to bear no resemblance to the Passover which we are studying.

The table setting is a screenshot from the YouTube video. The foods which are presented here are not universal, but then, very little in Judaism is. Do you see what is missing? Lamb. What is the most fundamental element of the Passover? The lamb. What does the lamb represent? Jesus Christ paying for our sins on the Roman cross. So what is fundamentally missing from Judaism? Their Savior.



The Seder (from Wikipedia and YouTube)

Wikipedia: Seder customs include telling the story, discussing the story, drinking four cups of wine, eating matza, partaking of symbolic foods placed on the Passover Seder plate, and reclining in celebration of freedom. The Seder is the most commonly celebrated Jewish ritual, performed by Jews all over the world.

Observed by Jews, Samaritans, other groups claiming affiliation with Israelites

Significance: To retell the story of the Exodus from Egypt

Celebrations In Jewish practice, one or two festive Seder meals on the first two nights

Date 15th day of Nisan

Related to Three Pilgrimage Festivals (particularly Shavuot which follows 49 days from the second night of Passover)



Table set for the Passover Seder (a photograph); from [Wikipedia](#).

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passover_Seder accessed July 8, 2021.

See also: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzsuL9U1a_k

My point here is, we do not have two religions—Christianity and Judaism—which have their basis in the Old Testament. There are few celebrations or customs which are more important than the Passover; and yet, the popular celebration of this evening meal in Judaism today bears little resemblance to the customs clearly defined in the Old Testament.

Please do not think that this is some sort of antisemitic viewpoint. It is simply a fact that modern-day Jews, who observe the tenets of Judaism, do not fully embrace the teachings which we are studying. What takes place today in the faithful Jewish home bears little resemblance to the rituals as described in the Scriptures.

Part of what we are learning is, Judaism as practiced today, is not an adherence to the Old Testament (and a rejection of the New Testament). Judaism today is a celebration and an observation of the teachings of rabbis over a very long period of time. It is not a faithful practice of the Mosaic teachings which we are studying.

As an aside: this does not mean that a form of Judaism will not crop up, more faithful to the original text of the Old Testament. There is always the possibility that some form of *Judaism* will arise that is much more faithful to Moses than the many forms of Judaism observed today.

It would not surprise me in the least that the Temple is rebuilt, at some point in time, and many of the historic traditions which we are studying, reinstated. I am not saying that this is going to happen; I am simply saying that it could.

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