

A.L.I.V.E. Bible Study
Date: November 25, 2020
Fulfilled – “The Lamb of God...”

John 1:29 and 36, John 19:33-36, Exodus 12:1-51, 1 Peter 1:13-22, Corinthians 5:1-13

1. Read John 1:29 and 26 and John 19:33-36. What do we learn about Jesus in these passages?
 - a. He was called “the lamb of God.”
 - b. Apparently, this lamb “takes away the sin of the world.”
 - c. Not one of his bones was broken, when he was crucified.

2. Read Exodus 12:1-51. Where did this concept of “the lamb of God,” which the apostle John attributes to John the Baptist and uses repeatedly (both in his Gospel and in Revelation), come from?
 - a. Uh...Exodus?
 - b. This passage in Exodus is the description of the Passover.
 - c. God told Israel to slaughter year-old male lambs without defect and put the blood “...on the sides and tops of the doorframes of the houses where they eat the lambs.”
 - d. The blood of the lamb saved Israel’s firstborn from the plague of the firstborn that came upon Israel that night.
 - e. With this plague and the Passover, Egypt let Israel go and they were released from their slavery.

3. John tells us that none of Jesus’ bones were broken and this fulfills a prophesy. Read Exodus 12:46. There are no more confusing allusions. John is specifically calling Jesus the “Passover lamb” for a New Testament people of God. What does this mean?
 - a. Well, perhaps he will save his people from death.
 - b. The Passover lamb was a sacrifice for sin and its blood protected Israel from a penalty that Egypt was not protected from. So, according to John, he takes away our sin. Even during his life, it was declared that he would be a sacrifice for sin.

4. Was it just John (and John the Baptist) who thought this or was this commonly understood about Jesus in the early church? _____

5. Read 1 Peter 1:13-22. What are the implications, according to Peter, of Jesus being our Passover lamb?
 - a. He calls us to consider ourselves foreigners in this world (much like the Israelites were in Egypt).
 - b. He reminds us that Israel was redeemed by the blood on their doorposts. The lamb died so that their firstborn did not have to. In the same way, Christ has died so that we don’t have to.
 - c. This redemption deserves our full obedience in response

6. Read 1 Corinthians 5:1-13. What are the implications, according to Paul, of Jesus as our Passover lamb?
 - a. Well, the Passover festival had important restrictions. Paul compares sin amongst God’s people to the yeast that was supposed to be removed from the houses of the people of Israel before the celebration of the Passover and commands Christians to not allow the yeast (sin) to remain in the house.
 - b. Paul points out the properties of Yeast, which cause it to spread even when a small bit is allowed to remain.

7. So Jesus is a New Testament version of the Old Testament salvation brought to Israel and therefore fulfills these promises. What, then, would it look like for His role to be fully fulfilled in us? _____