

Numbers 9:1-14

Passover at Mount Sinai (Horeb), 2nd Passover for those defiled or unavailable

1 Now the LORD spoke to Moses in the Wilderness of Sinai, in the first month of the second year after they had come out of the land of Egypt, saying: **2** "Let the children of Israel keep the Passover at its appointed time. **3** On the fourteenth day of this month, at twilight, you shall keep it at its appointed time. According to all its rites and ceremonies you shall keep it." **4** So Moses told the children of Israel that they should keep the Passover. **5** And they kept the Passover on the fourteenth day of the first month, at twilight, in the Wilderness of Sinai; according to all that the LORD commanded Moses, so the children of Israel did.

2nd Passover for those defiled or unavailable at the prescribed time.

6 Now there were certain men who were defiled by a human corpse, so that they could not keep the Passover on that day; and they came before Moses and Aaron that day. **7** And those men said to him, "We became defiled by a human corpse. Why are we kept from presenting the offering of the LORD at its appointed time among the children of Israel?" **8** And Moses said to them, "Stand still, that I may hear what the LORD will command concerning you."

9 Then the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, **10** "Speak to the children of Israel, saying: 'If anyone of you or your posterity is unclean because of a corpse, or is far away on a journey, he may still keep the LORD's Passover. **11** On the fourteenth day of the second month, at twilight, they may keep it. They shall eat it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. **12** They shall leave none of it until morning, nor break one of its bones. According to all the ordinances of the Passover they shall keep it.'

13 But the man who is clean and is not on a journey, and ceases to keep the Passover, that same person shall be cut off from among his people, because he did not bring the offering of the LORD at its appointed time; that man shall bear his sin.

14 And if a stranger dwells among you, and would keep the LORD's Passover, he must do so according to the rite of the Passover and according to its ceremony; you shall have one ordinance, both for the stranger and the native of the land.' " NKJV

Facts Revealed:

- ◊ It is one year since the Children of Israel left Egypt after the first Passover in Egypt.
- ◊ The Tabernacle of Meeting was set up at the encampment at Mount Sinai on the first day of the first month of the second year after the Children of Israel left Egypt. [Exodus 40:1-38]
- ◊ God is speaking with Moses from the Tabernacle of Meeting, from above the Mercy Seat on the Ark of the Testimony, from between the cherubim on the Mercy Seat [Leviticus 1:1, Numbers 7:89]
- ◊ God commands Moses to let the Children of Israel keep the Passover at its appointed time.
- ◊ On the 14th day of the first month at twilight they kept the Passover in the Wilderness of Sinai according to all Yehowah commanded Moses. [Exodus 12:1-13]
- ◊ The men who were unable to keep the Passover because they had been defiled by a dead body desired instructions for their situation.
- ◊ Moses took the question to Yehowah and received an answer:
 - ◊ If anyone is unclean because of a dead body, or is far away on a journey, he may still keep Yehowah's Passover.

- ◊ On the 14th day of the 2nd month, at twilight, they may keep it according to all the ordinances of the Passover.
- ◊ They shall eat it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs.
- ◊ They shall leave none of it until Morning, nor break one of its bones.
- ◊ Anyone who is present and not defiled, who ceases to keep the Passover, that same person shall be cut off from among his people, because he did not bring the offering of Yehowah at its appointed time, he shall bear his sin.
- ◊ If a stranger sojourns among you would keep Yehowah's Passover, he must do so according to the rite of the Passover and according to its ceremony. [Exodus 12:1-13, 48-49, Numbers 9:14]
- ◊ You shall have one ordinance, both for the stranger and for the native of the land.

Exodus 12:1-13

- ◊ The month in which the Passover occurred was established by God Himself as the first month of the year for Israel.
- ◊ A lamb from the sheep or the goats must be kept from the tenth day to the fourteenth day.
 - ◊ In this way the families develop a personal bond with the lamb.
 - ◊ Thus killing the lamb after five days will seem more a sacrifice of a family member, than just taking a lamb from the flock and butchering it for food.
 - ◊ This is a picture of God's ultimate Sacrifice of His Own Passover Lamb at the same time of year when He sent His Own Son to the cross of Calvary to bear the sins of the world, providing with His Own Blood a covering for sins for everyone.
 - ◊ The Sacrifice of God's Own Son was painful to Him just as the sacrifice of a pet for the life of a human family would be to us, and God wanted Israel to sense the significance of it all.
- ◊ It portrayed the truth that only blood provides an acceptable covering for sin as the blood was applied to the doorposts and lintel of the door of the house in which the believers lived so death would not enter. [Hebrews 9:22, 1 Peter 1:19, Leviticus 17:11]
 - ◊ This is the truth of the precedent that God had established with Adam and Eve when they first sinned in the Garden of Eden and God covered them with coats made from the skin of a lamb God had slain for their sin covering. [Genesis 3:21, Hebrews 9:22, Leviticus 17:11, Proverbs 27:26]
- ◊ The lamb was to be roasted in fire and eaten with bitter herbs.
 - ◊ This spoke prophetically of the fire of the wrath of God against sin of mankind, as Jesus bore the sins of the world on His shoulders on the cross of Golgotha.
 - ◊ It was to remind the generations to come, of the Children of Israel and the world, of the fire of the wrath of God against idolatry as He had brought His plagues against all the gods of Egypt.
 - ◊ To remind the world and His people Israel of the fiery injustice of slavery.
 - ◊ The bitter herbs are to remind us all of the bitterness of life under the oppression of slavery from which God was delivering Israel.
 - ◊ It was to be consumed completely and the remainder burned in fire to demonstrate that the judgments of God will not linger or continue forever, but they are here for a purpose and will end when the purpose is fulfilled.
- ◊ Passover dinner was to be eaten in haste, fully clothed, and with staff in hand, ready to travel.
 - ◊ Reminding them that the departure from bondage in Egypt would be done in haste, as the Egyptians will be driving them out, to be rid of the cause of suffering from the plagues God had brought upon Egypt, which will end by the death of the firstborn of Egypt as God's plague of death passes over the obedient Children of Israel.

