

Exodus 12

Verses 1- 3

Now the Lord said to Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, ² “This month shall be the beginning of months for you; it is to be the first month of the year to you. ³ Speak to all the congregation of Israel, saying, ‘On the tenth of this month they are each one to take a lamb for themselves, according to their fathers’ households, a lamb for each household.

Now the Lord said to Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, ² “This month shall be the beginning of months for you; it is to be the first month of the year to you.

This change in their calendar started in 1446 BC.

See chart 1205

Exodus time line

Exodus	Event	Year 1 - 1446	Place
12:2	New Calendar	1-1-01	Egypt
12:3	Select a lamb	1-10-01	Egypt
12:37	The Exodus from Egypt	1-15-01	Rameses
14:21-22	Crossing of the Red Sea		Red Sea
15:23	Bitter water		Marah
15:27	12 springs and 70 palm trees		Elim
16:1	Manna and quail	3-15-01	The Desert of Sin
17:1	no water, Amalekites defeated		Rephidim
18	Judges appointed		Near the Mountain of God
19:1	Camped in front of the mountain	4-1-01	The Desert of Sinai
20	The ten commandments		The Desert of Sinai
21-23	Laws and regulations		The Desert of Sinai
24	Covenant confirmed		The Desert of Sinai
25-31	Tabernacle envisioned		The Desert of Sinai
32	Golden Calf	5-11-01	The Desert of Sinai
34	New stone tablets	6-21-01	The Desert of Sinai
36-39	Building the Tabernacle	6 months	The Desert of Sinai
Exodus	Event	Year 2 - 1445	Place
40:1	Set up the Tabernacle	1-1-02	The Desert of Sinai

God choose to change the calendar as a permanent reminder to the people that they were no longer slaves but a free people.

The Passover week (Feast of unleavened Bread) would be celebrated in the **1st month**. The first month was Abib.

See Exodus 13:4

⁴ On this day in the month of Abib, you are about to go out from here.

However, following the exile to Babylon (586 BC), it was called Nisan.

See Pic 1210 Jewish calendar

Number	Hebrew Month Names	Gregorian Calendar Months	Number of Days Per Month	Holidays
1	Nisan	March-April	30	Pesakh
2	Iyar	April-May	29	Lag B'Omer
3	Sivan	May-June	30	Shavuot
4	Tammuz	June-July	29	
5	Av	July-August	30	Tisha B'Av
6	Elul	August-September	29	
7	Tishrei	September-October	30	Rosh Hashanah Sukkot Yom Kippur Shemini Atzeret Simchat Torah
8	Cheshvan	October-November	29	
9	Kislev	November-December	30	Chanukah
10	Tevet	December-January	29	End of Chanukah
11	Shevat	January-February	30	Tu B'shvat
12	Adar	February-March	29	Purim

Seasons are indicated by color.

Before this decree the New Year was in the fall in the month of Tishrei. Now it was in the spring in the month of Abib (Nisan).

See pic 1215 Two Calendars

The Jewish Calendar			
The Jews used two types of calendars			
The Civil: Used for kings, births, contracts & The Sacred: Used for festivals			
Month Name	Corresponds to	Civil Year	Sacred Year
Tishri	Sep-Oct	1st	7th
Heshvan	Oct-Nov	2nd	8th
Chislev	Nov-Dec	3rd	9th
Tebeth	Dec-Jan	4th	10th
Shebat	Jan-Feb	5th	11th
Adar	Feb-Mar	6th	12th
Nisan	Mar-Apr	7th	1st
Iyar	Apr-May	8th	2nd
Sivan	May-Jun	9th	3rd
Tammuz	Jun-Jul	10th	4th
Ab	Jul-Aug	11th	5th
Elul	Aug-Sep	12th	6th
The Jewish Day			
(Sunset to Sunset / 8 equal parts of 3 hours each)			
First Watch	Sunset - 9pm	First Hour	Sunrise - 9am
Second Watch	9pm - Midnight	Third Hour	9am - Noon
Third Watch	Midnight - 3am	Sixth Hour	Noon - 3pm
Fourth Watch	3am - Sunrise	Ninth Hour	3Pm - Sunset

The first of Nisan became the religious New Year and the older fall New Year became the new Civil Year.

³ Speak to all the congregation of Israel, saying, 'On the tenth of this month they are each one to take a lamb for themselves, according to their fathers' households, a lamb for each household.

This was 4 days before it would be sacrificed. It was set apart from the other sheep, to keep it safe from injury or death

Verses 4 - 6

⁴ Now if the household is too small for a lamb, then he and his neighbor nearest to his house are to take one according to the number of persons *in them*; according to what each man should eat, you are to divide the lamb. ⁵ Your lamb shall be an unblemished male a year old; you may take it from the sheep or from the goats. ⁶ You shall keep it until the fourteenth day of the same month, then the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel is to kill it at twilight.

⁵ Your lamb shall be an unblemished male a year old; you may take it from the sheep or from the goats.

An unblemished lamb was one without any strips or spots. A one year old could be translated “of the first year”. Lambs are often slaughtered at 4 months old and weigh around 80 pounds. The meat from such a lamb would be 43 pounds (54% of its gross weight). Since all of the lamb was to be eaten that night, many households would have chosen younger lambs, even if they were sharing with a neighbor. It seems the Jews preferred to use a lamb rather than a goat.

⁶ You shall keep it until the fourteenth day of the same month, then the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel is to kill it at twilight.

See chart 1220

The Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread						
This is based on a Passover that begins on a Wednesday						
The day of preparation	Feast of Unleavened Bread					
Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Lamb killed before sunset	Special Sabbath		Regular Sabbath	First Fruits		

See Leviticus 23:5
The Lord's Passover begins at twilight on the 14th day of the first month
The lamb was slaughtered around 6:30pm on the 14th close to sunset (7pm)

Verses 7 - 11

Moreover, they shall take some of the blood and put it on the two doorposts and on the lintel of the houses in which they eat it. ⁸ They shall eat the flesh that *same* night, roasted with fire, and they shall eat it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. ⁹ Do not eat any of it raw or boiled at all with water, but rather roasted with fire, *both* its head and its legs along with its entrails. ¹⁰ And you shall not leave any of it over until morning, but whatever is left of it until morning, you shall burn with fire. ¹¹ Now you shall eat it in this manner: *with* your loins girded, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and you shall eat it in haste—it is the Lord's Passover.

Moreover, they shall take some of the blood and put it on the two doorposts and on the lintel of the houses in which they eat it.

Many events in the Old Testament were a physical representation of a spiritual reality in the New Testament.

At the 1st Passover the blood of the lamb saved the Israelites from physical death and in the New Testament the blood of Christ saves us from spiritual death.

The physical comes first and then the spiritual.

See 1 Cor. 15:46 - 49

⁴⁶ However, the spiritual is not first, but the natural; then the spiritual. ⁴⁷ The first man is from the earth, earthy; the second Man is from heaven. ⁴⁸ As is the earthy one, so also are those who are earthy; and as is the heavenly One, so also are those who are heavenly. ⁴⁹ Just as we have borne the image of the earthy, we will also bear the image of the heavenly.

⁸ They shall eat the flesh that *same* night, roasted with fire, and they shall eat it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs.

The roasting with fire allowed the cooking of the lamb in one piece (no broken bones), not a bone of Christ was broken.

God gave the Jews plenty of reasons to believe in Jesus as the Messiah.

See Pic 1225 roasting a lamb



The lamb was killed at twilight, which is near the end of the day. Then the lamb had to cook 4 or 5 hours. It would be late into the night, around 11:30pm, before they ate.

It was eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. Concerning the unleavened bread many people claim the Jews did not have time to let the bread rise. This will be true later when they have to leave Egypt quickly but that was not the case here before the Passover meal. The lamb had to be roasted for about 5 hours and the bread would only take at most 2 hours to rise.

Others believe leaven was associated with sin and was therefore forbidden, however, there are good arguments against this idea also.

One thing we do know for sure, God told them to go 7 days without leaven (verse 19).

The reason for the bitter herbs is not explained in scripture but most people believe that the bitter herbs, or Maror, are eaten at Passover to symbolize the bitterness of the Israelites' enslavement in Egypt. The bitter taste serves as a reminder of the hardships and suffering they endured, emphasizing the importance of gratitude for their freedom.

This would become more important as time passed because the people eating the Passover had never experienced slavery.

Verses 12 -13

For I will go through the land of Egypt on that night, and will strike down all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgments—I am the Lord. ¹³ The blood shall be a sign for you on the houses where you live; and when I see the blood I will pass over you, and no plague will befall you to destroy *you* when I strike the land of Egypt.

For I will go through the land of Egypt on that night, and will strike down all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgments—I am the Lord.

The reason for the 1st born beasts dying was important because there were all kinds of animal "deities" that were worshipped in Egypt. When these alleged "gods" were unable to protect their offspring from death their status as a god would be diminished. Even the king, who was seen as a god, could not protect his son.

¹³ The blood shall be a sign for you on the houses where you live; and when I see the blood I will pass over you, and no plague will befall you to destroy *you* when I strike the land of Egypt.

This was the case at the Passover and later incorporated into the Jewish law that governed the sacrifices of certain animals.

See Leviticus 17:11:

"For the life of a creature is in the blood, and I have given it to you to make atonement for yourselves on the altar; it is the blood that makes atonement for one's life."

In a similar manor, when God sees the shed blood of Christ that covers us, His judgment passes over us.

See Ephesians 1:7:

"In him we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, in accordance with the riches of God's grace."

Many verses could be quoted here but one is sufficient for right now.

Verses 14 - 20

¹⁴ ‘Now this day will be a memorial to you, and you shall celebrate it as a feast to the Lord; throughout your generations you are to celebrate it as a permanent ordinance. ¹⁵ For seven days you shall eat unleavened bread, but on the first day you shall remove leaven from your houses; for whoever eats anything leavened from the first day until the seventh day, that person shall be cut off from Israel. ¹⁶ On the first day you shall have a holy assembly, and *another* holy assembly on the seventh day; no work at all shall be done on them, except what must be eaten by every person, that alone may be prepared by you. ¹⁷ You shall also observe the *Feast of Unleavened Bread*, for on this very day I brought your hosts out of the land of Egypt; therefore you shall observe this day throughout your generations as a permanent ordinance.

¹⁴ ‘Now this day will be a memorial to you, and you shall celebrate it as a feast to the Lord; throughout your generations you are to celebrate it as a permanent ordinance.

The Passover began on the 14th when the lamb was killed just before sunset. The next day, the 15th, began less than one hour later. So the actual Passover Event (when the Lord passes over the Jewish houses) took place on the 15th which was the first day of the feast of unleavened bread.

See Pic 1230

Events of the 1st Passover

	Event	Ex.	Date	Time
1	The lamb was killed before sunset	12:6	14th	About 6:30 p.m.
2	Then the blood was applied to the door of the house	12:7	14th	Shortly after 6:30 p.m.
	Sunset			About 7 p.m.
3	The lamb had to be roasted which took about 4 to 5 hours	12:9	15th	7 p.m. to 12 a.m.
5	At midnight, the Lord struck down the Egyptian firstborn	12:29	15th	**At midnight**
6	During the night Pharaoh summoned Moses	12:31	15th	
7	The Egyptians urged the people to leave quickly	12:33	15th	
8	The people plundered the Egyptians	12:36	15th	
9	The Lord brought them out of Egypt that night	12:42	15th	before 6 a.m.

The first two events took place on the 14th
But all the rest took place on the 15th

¹⁶ **On the first day you shall have a holy assembly, and *another* holy assembly on the seventh day; no work at all shall be done on them, except what must be eaten by every person, that alone may be prepared by you.**

The 15th thru the 21st is the feast of unleavened bread. Jews refer to the 7 days of unleavened bread as Passover week.

See Luke 22:1

Now the Feast of Unleavened Bread, which is called the Passover, was approaching.

The first day of unleavened bread was the 15th and the 7th day was the 21st. These two days were a Special Sabbath

See Chart 1235

Regular Sabbaths vs High/Special Sabbaths

Regular Sabbaths

See Ex. 35:2-3

For six days work may be done, but on the seventh day you shall have a holy day, a Sabbath of complete rest to the Lord; **whoever does any work on it shall be put to death.**

You shall not kindle a fire in any of your dwellings on the Sabbath day.

Food had to be prepared the day before

Special Sabbaths

See Ex. 12:16

And on the first day you shall have a holy assembly, and another holy assembly on the seventh day;

no work at all shall be done on them, except for what must be eaten by every person—that alone may be prepared by you.

Food could be prepared on a special Sabbath

A special Sabbath was different from the regular weekly Sabbath because the people were allowed to prepare food. This was important because the lamb that was killed on the 14th had to be cooked on the 15th. This would not have been possible on a regular weekly Sabbath.

¹⁸ In the first *month*, on the fourteenth day of the month at evening, you shall eat unleavened bread, until the twenty-first day of the month at evening. ¹⁹ Seven days there shall be no leaven found in your houses; for whoever eats what is leavened, that person shall be cut off from the congregation of Israel, whether *he is* an alien or a native of the land. ²⁰ You shall not eat anything leavened; in all your dwellings you shall eat unleavened bread.”

The feast of unleavened bread was celebrated on the 15th thru the 21st. This was the 7 days that they could not eat leavened bread. In addition they could not have leavened bread on the 14th at evening (close to sunset).

Because of the Special Sabbaths on the 15th and 21st they would have two weeks in a row that had two Sabbaths. One was a special Sabbath and the other was the Regular Sabbath.

See chart 1240

Two weeks with four Sabbaths						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			lamb killed 6:30	Feast of Unleavened Bread		Weekly Sabbath
				Spec Sabbath		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Feast of Unleavened Bread						
			Spec Sabbath			Weekly Sabbath

This also explains how Jesus died on a Wednesday at 3pm (the 14th) and was buried before the Special Sabbath on Thursday the 15th.

See John 19:31

³¹ **Now then, since it was the day of preparation, to prevent the bodies from remaining on the cross on the Sabbath (for that Sabbath was a high day), the Jews requested of Pilate that their legs be broken, and *the bodies* be taken away.**

He was then in the grave for 3 days and 3 nights (Thursday, Friday and Saturday) as he predicted and rose on Sunday.

Verses 21-28

²¹ Then Moses called for all the elders of Israel and said to them, “Go and take for yourselves lambs according to your families, and slay the Passover *lamb*. ²² You shall take a bunch of hyssop and dip it in the blood which is in the basin, and apply some of the blood that is in the basin to the lintel and the two doorposts; and none of you shall go outside the door of his house until morning. ²³ For the Lord will pass through to smite the Egyptians; and when He sees the blood on the lintel and on the two doorposts, the Lord will pass over the door and will not allow the destroyer to come in to your houses to smite *you*. ²⁴ And you shall observe this event as an ordinance for you and your children forever. ²⁵ When you enter the land which the Lord will give you, as He has promised, you shall observe this rite. ²⁶ And when your children say to you, ‘What does this rite mean to you?’ ²⁷ you shall say, ‘It is a Passover sacrifice to the Lord who passed over the houses of the sons of Israel in Egypt when He smote the Egyptians, but spared our homes.’” And the people bowed low and worshiped. ²⁸ Then the sons of Israel went and did so; just as the Lord had commanded Moses and Aaron, so they did.

²² You shall take a bunch of hyssop and dip it in the blood which is in the basin, and apply some of the blood that is in the basin to the lintel and the two doorposts; and none of you shall go outside the door of his house until morning.

This was a plant used for applying the blood to their door frame.

God had told the Jews not to go outside the door of his house until morning but it seems the Egyptians wanted them to leave a little quicker.

See Deut. 16:1

“Observe the month of Abib and celebrate the Passover to the Lord your God, for in the month of Abib the Lord your God brought you out of Egypt by night.”

²³ For the Lord will pass through to smite the Egyptians; and when He sees the blood on the lintel and on the two doorposts, the Lord will pass over the door and will not allow the destroyer to come in to your houses to smite *you*.

It was called Passover because the Lord passed over the doors that had the blood of the lamb on them. The symbolism is quite remarkable.

²⁵ **When you enter the land which the Lord will give you, as He has promised, you shall observe this rite.**

The Israelites celebrated the first Passover in Egypt and the 2nd Passover was in the wilderness one year later.

See Numbers 9:1 - 2

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“Now the sons of Israel are to celebrate the Passover at its appointed time.

See chart 1245

Numbers time line			
Numbers	Event	Year 2 - 1445	Place
9	Passover	1-14-02	The Desert of Sinai
1:1	Census	2-1-02	The Desert of Sinai
10:11	At Sinai for almost 11 months	2-20-02	Leave Sinai
11	Quail / 70 Elders		Kibroth-hattaavah
12	Miriam and Aaron oppose Moses		Hazereth
12:16	Arrive at Kadesh-barnea	3-2-02	At Kadesh
13	Explore Canaan	40 days	At Kadesh
14	The people rebel	4th month	At Kadesh
14:44-45	Defeated by Amorites	4th month	Hill country
Deut 9:25	Moses pleads with the Lord	40 days & 40 nights	At Kadesh

As far as we know these were the only two times until they crossed the Jordan River and celebrated it at Gilgal 39 years later.

²⁶ **And when your children say to you, ‘What does this rite mean to you?’ ²⁷ you shall say, ‘It is a Passover sacrifice to the Lord who passed over the houses of the sons of Israel in Egypt when He smote the Egyptians, but spared our homes.’” And the people bowed low and worshiped.**

Parents look for teachable moments with their kids and this memorial provided a great opportunity for that each and every year.

Verses 29 - 30

²⁹ Now it came about at midnight that the Lord struck all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh who sat on his throne to the firstborn of the captive who was in the dungeon, and all the firstborn of cattle. ³⁰ Pharaoh arose in the night, he and all his servants and all the Egyptians, and there was a great cry in Egypt, for there was no home where there was not someone dead.

³¹ Then he called for Moses and Aaron at night and said, “Rise up, get out from among my people, both you and the sons of Israel; and go, worship the Lord, as you have said. ³² Take both your flocks and your herds, as you have said, and go, and bless me also.”

²⁹ Now it came about at midnight that the Lord struck all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh who sat on his throne to the firstborn of the captive who was in the dungeon, and all the firstborn of cattle.

During the time of Passover it is dark from 7pm to 6am (approximately). For the Jewish people midnight was half way between sunset and sunrise so midnight would have been about 12:30 a.m. on Passover.

This plague struck every 1st born from the king to lowliest Egyptian prisoner.

³⁰ Pharaoh arose in the night, he and all his servants and all the Egyptians, and there was a great cry in Egypt, for there was no home where there was not someone dead.

The cries coming from every household would be a terrifying indication that what Moses said had indeed come true.

³¹ Then he called for Moses and Aaron at night and said, “Rise up, get out from among my people, both you and the sons of Israel; and go, worship the Lord, as you have said.

The king had vowed to never see them again but time was of the essence. Egypt had suffered a fatal blow and the people feared they might suffer the same fate.

Unfortunately, because of the king's pride he and his army would still suffer another fatal blow but for now the Israelites were allowed to leave.

Verses 33 - 36

³³ The Egyptians urged the people, to send them out of the land in haste, for they said, “We will all be dead.” ³⁴ So the people took their dough before it was leavened, *with* their kneading bowls bound up in the clothes on their shoulders. ³⁵ Now the sons of Israel had done according to the word of Moses, for they had requested from the Egyptians articles of silver and articles of gold, and clothing; ³⁶ and the Lord had given the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians, so that they let them have their request. Thus they plundered the Egyptians.

³³ The Egyptians urged the people, to send them out of the land in haste, for they said, “We will all be dead.”

God’s judgment on Egypt was not designed to kill all of the Egyptian population. But having seen all the plagues that destroyed much of Egypt and the death of all the 1st born the people were in a state of panic.

³⁴ So the people took their dough before it was leavened, *with* their kneading bowls bound up in the clothes on their shoulders.

The slaves had already eaten unleavened bread with the Passover meal as they were told to do, but this time they took the dough before it was leavened because they were in a hurry to leave the land (see verse 38 & 39).

³⁵ Now the sons of Israel had done according to the word of Moses, for they had requested from the Egyptians articles of silver and articles of gold, and clothing; ³⁶ and the Lord had given the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians, so that they let them have their request. Thus they plundered the Egyptians.

This was probably done during the day (notice the past tense of the verbs) before the urgent request to leave came during the middle of the night.

Verse 37

³⁷ Now the sons of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, about six hundred thousand men on foot, aside from children.

See Pic 1250



We don't know for sure how many people are involved here but we can use an educated guess to get close. There were 600,000 men on foot. So we can add about the same amount for women (that would equal 1.2 million). The children could easily number 1.2 million (being conservative), bringing the total to 2.4 million people.

Verses 38 - 39

³⁸ A mixed multitude also went up with them, along with flocks and herds, a very large number of livestock. ³⁹ They baked the dough which they had brought out of Egypt into cakes of unleavened bread. For it had not become leavened, since they were driven out of Egypt and could not delay, nor had they prepared any provisions for themselves.

³⁸ A mixed multitude also went up with them, along with flocks and herds, a very large number of livestock.

When Jacob came to Egypt he brought hired men and slaves with him and they were part of this group. Also, this group might have included Egyptian slaves who saw an opportunity to be free and joined with the Hebrews. The size of this group is not known, but it was big enough to mention.

It is interesting that the people were complaining about the lack of food just one month later when you consider they took **“flocks and herds, a very large number of livestock”**

See Exodus 16:1-3

Then they set out from Elim, and all the congregation of the sons of Israel came to the wilderness of Sin, which is between Elim and Sinai, on the fifteenth day of the second month after their departure from the land of Egypt. ² But the whole congregation of the sons of Israel grumbled against Moses and Aaron in the wilderness. ³ The sons of Israel said to them, “If only we had died by the Lord’s hand in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the pots of meat, when we ate bread until we were full; for you have brought us out into this wilderness to kill this entire assembly with hunger!”

They had only been in the wilderness for 2 months and they had plenty of livestock when they left so what is this complaint about? Most likely they were short on bread because God would soon provide that on a daily basis. God also provided quail on this occasion but their complaint about meat is questionable.

³⁹ They baked the dough which they had brought out of Egypt into cakes of unleavened bread. For it had not become leavened, since they were driven out of Egypt and could not delay, nor had they prepared any provisions for themselves.

This explains why the bread was unleavened when they left Egypt as was stated above.

Verses 40 - 41

⁴⁰ Now the time that the sons of Israel lived in Egypt was four hundred and thirty years. ⁴¹ And at the end of four hundred and thirty years, to the very day, all the hosts of the Lord went out from the land of Egypt. ⁴² It is a night to be observed for the Lord for having brought them out from the land of Egypt; this night is for the Lord, to be observed by all the sons of Israel throughout their generations.

⁴⁰ **Now the time that the sons of Israel lived in Egypt was 430 years**

We talked about this issue in Genesis 15, but a review is in order.

See Pic 1255

Explaining Genesis 15:13

In Exodus 12:40-41 we learn that the exact period of time was 430 years. God simply rounded it off to "four hundred" when he spoke to Abram. Stephen did the same thing in Acts 7:6 when he spoke before the council. Rounding off dates that cover long periods of time is not uncommon.

There is one other issue that is important to understand about verse 40. The text in Exodus 12:40 should read in Canaan and Egypt. Some versions leave Canaan out but mention it in a footnote. Knowing this explains the other so called contradiction in the text.

Scripture	Event	Person	year
Genesis 22	Abraham offers Isaac	Abraham is 120	1876
Genesis 47:9	70 go to Egypt	Jacob is 130	1706
Exodus 1:6-11	Joseph dies	Joseph is 110	1635
Exodus 1:6-11	slavery begins	30 years later	1606
Exodus 12	The Exodus	Moses is 80	1446

Using the dates above we can determine the following

Years in Canaan	1876-1706	170
Years in Egypt	1706-1446	260
Total	1876-1446	430
Years in slavery	1606-1446	160

⁴² **It is a night to be observed for the Lord for having brought them out from the land of Egypt; this night is for the Lord, to be observed by all the sons of Israel throughout their generations.**

The significance of the Passover cannot be overstated.

See Deut. 4:32 – 34

³² “Indeed, ask now about the earlier days that were before your time, since the day that God created mankind on the earth, and inquire from one end of the heavens to the other. Has *anything* been done like this great thing, or has *anything* been heard like it? ³³ Has any people heard the voice of God speaking from the midst of the fire, as you have heard *it*, and survived? ³⁴ Or has a god ventured to go to take for himself a nation from within *another* nation by trials, by signs and wonders, by war, by a mighty hand, by an outstretched arm, and by great terrors, just as the Lord your God did for you in Egypt before your eyes?

The Lord God has done what no other god can do.

Verses 43 - 51

⁴³ The Lord said to Moses and Aaron, “This is the ordinance of the Passover: no foreigner is to eat of it; ⁴⁴ but every man’s slave purchased with money, after you have circumcised him, then he may eat of it. ⁴⁵ A sojourner or a hired servant shall not eat of it. ⁴⁶ It is to be eaten in a single house; you are not to bring forth any of the flesh outside of the house, nor are you to break any bone of it. ⁴⁷ All the congregation of Israel are to celebrate this. ⁴⁸ But if a stranger sojourns with you, and celebrates the Passover to the Lord, let all his males be circumcised, and then let him come near to celebrate it; and he shall be like a native of the land. But no uncircumcised person may eat of it. ⁴⁹ The same law shall apply to the native as to the stranger who sojourns among you.”

The rule for who could keep the Passover was simple. All of Israel was to celebrate it and even a sojourner (foreigner) or a hired servant could celebrate it as long as they were circumcised.

⁵⁰ Then all the sons of Israel did so; they did just as the Lord had commanded Moses and Aaron. ⁵¹ And on that same day the Lord brought the sons of Israel out of the land of Egypt by their hosts.

God brought Israel out of Egypt during the night but it was on the same “day” as the Passover meal.

See chart 1260

Events of the 1st Passover

	Event	Ex.	Date	Time
1	The lamb was killed before sunset	12:6	14th	About 6:30 p.m.
2	Then the blood was applied to the door of the house	12:7	14th	Shortly after 6:30 p.m.
	Sunset			About 7 p.m.
3	The lamb had to be roasted which took about 4 to 5 hours	12:9	15th	7 p.m. to 12 a.m.
5	At midnight, the Lord struck down the Egyptian firstborn	12:29	15th	**At midnight**
6	During the night Pharaoh summoned Moses	12:31	15th	
7	The Egyptians urged the people to leave quickly	12:33	15th	
8	The people plundered the Egyptians - notice the verbs	12:36	14th	During the day
9	The Lord brought them out of Egypt that night	12:42	15th	before 6 a.m.

The Jewish day begins at sunset so the events listed after 7pm all took place on the 15th except for number 8. That event took place on the 14th during the day but for ease of summarizing Moses included it here.