

ONE LAW FOR THE STRANGER AND THE HOMEBORN

EX 12:40-49

INTRODUCTORY

1. There was one law for the stranger and the homeborn concerning their participation in the observance of the passover.
2. There is one law for the stranger and our children concerning their participation in communion.
3. Passover was not actually closed to anyone nor is communion closed to anyone that qualifies by the law of God.

I. THE PASSOVER IS AN ANALOGUE TO THE NEW TESTAMENT COMMUNION

1. I mean by analogue, that there are some similarities that can be compared.
2. I Cor 5:7 Christ is the antitype of the passover lamb.
3. Paul compares the excluding of sinful brothers to the removal of leaven from the passover house.
4. The passover is a memorial of deliverance from Egypt and bondage.
5. Communion is a memorial of the death of Christ to deliver us from sin.
6. There were specific details to observing the passover.
7. There are specific details to observing communion.

II. THE WAY OF THE PASSOVER

1. Specific time- the first month of the year, 14th day of the month at evening.
2. Specific place- within the house.
3. Specific way to apply the blood- strike it on the door post and over head.
4. Specific way to cook the lamb- Roast with fire.
5. Specific way to eat the lamb-with loins girded, shoes on, staff in hand and eat it in haste.
6. Specific food to eat with roast lamb-Bitter herbs and unleavened bread.

III. ONE LAW FOR THE STRANGER AND THE HOMEBORN

1. Neither could participate in the passover uncircumcised.
2. The servants and strangers had to become one of them circumcision was a declaration of it.
3. After circumcision many laws when broken cut them off from Israel and the passover.
 - A. Those using leaven during the passover were cut off.
 - B. Those not cleansed after touching the dead were cut off.

- C. Those that ate the peace offering unclean were cut off.
- D. Those that ate the flesh of a beast that died naturally were cut off.
- E. Those that offered sacrifice away from the tabernacle were cut off.
- F. Those that ate blood were cut off.
- G. Those that broke the sabbath were cut off.
- H. Adulterers and other law breakers were cut off by death.

III. COMMISSION TO THE CHURCH Mt 28:18-20

1. The statement, I will be with you all way to the end of the world proves the commission was given to the church.
2. Communion comes under the third step of the commission thus proving it to be an ordinance placed in the church.
3. There are three steps of the commission, make disciples, baptize them, and teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you.
4. Step one make disciples.
 - A. They must repent.
 - B. They must hear the law.
 - C. They must feel their guilt.
 - D. They must feel sorrow for sin.
 - E. They must here the gospel.
 - F. They must believe the gospel.
 - G. They must trust the savior.
 - H. They must have a spiritual experience.
4. Step two baptize them.
 - A. Required a spiritual experience.
 - B. Baptized by authority of the church.
 - C. Buried in water.
 - D. Circumcision was a declaration not a memorial they said by it, I am one of them.
 - E. Baptism is a declaration of what we have believed. It declares the death burial and resurrection of Christ and at the same time it says I am dead to sin and raised to walk in newness of life.

F. Baptism is our declaration of independence. Rom 6:7

5. Step three - Teach them to observe all things.

A. After step one and two and only after step one and two are they taught to observe communion.

IV. RESTRICTIONS

1. If I prove just one restriction communion can not be open.

2. Here it is. I Cor 5:11

3. The above restrictions apply to everybody.

4. I Cor 11:28 Restrictions to one's self.

A. Everyone should examine their self.

B. Am I discerning the Lord's body is the exam.

C. If not Paul says that person is eating and drinking damnation to himself.

D. Some at Corinth had died and some were sickly They had eat and drank damnation to themselves.