

**HOW TO:**

**PASSOVER,  
UNLEAVENED  
BREAD, &  
FIRST FRUITS**

**FROM THE HANANIAH PROJECT**

**HOW TO:**

**PASSOVER,  
UNLEAVENED  
BREAD,  
FIRST FRUITS**

**BY JASMINE C. DAVIS**

To my family and friends, you're like a fine wine—some of you, perhaps more of an acquired taste. Nevertheless, I love each quirky flavor you bring to my life. This book is dedicated to y'all. We in this together! Cheers to our beautifully chaotic community!

-Jazz aka Miriam Hananiah.

©jasmine c.Davis

Hananiah Project  
5132 N. Palm Ave.#60  
Fresno, CA 93704  
[hananiahproject.com](http://hananiahproject.com)

## **Table of contents**

<b>What</b> -----	<b>pg6</b>
Passover the Exodus narrative	
The Lamb and its Blood	
Symbolism and Significance	
Continuing the Tradition	
Unleavened Bread	
First Fruits	
<b>Why</b> -----	<b>pg9</b>
Remembrance of Liberation	
Covenant and Obedience	
Symbolism of the Lamb	
Teaching Future Generations	
<b>When</b> -----	<b>pg11</b>
Timing according to scripture	
<b>Now</b> -----	<b>pg13</b>
Passover Transformed “The Last Supper”	
Yahshua, the Ultimate Passover Lamb	
<b>Warning</b> -----	<b>pg15</b>
Proper Observance	
Partaking Worthily	
<b>Wine</b> -----	<b>pg17</b>
Covenant and Joy	
Blood of the Covenant	
Joyful Anticipation	
<b>Verses from Prophets</b> -----	<b>pg18</b>
<b>Verses Passover mentioned</b> -----	<b>pg20</b>
<b>Passover Feast reading plan</b> -----	<b>pg23</b>
<b>Basic recipe</b> -----	<b>pg24</b>
<b>List of the Biblical Feasts</b> -----	<b>pg25</b>

# PROLOGUE

“In this brief exploration of our spring feast packed week, we acknowledge the limits of our coverage. This booklet aims to guide you through the intricacies of our biblical feast days, offering assistance in comprehension and active participation.”

\*To ensure respect within our Hebrew community, I’ve replaced the derogatory titles assigned to our King with more appropriate substitutes to the best of my ability.

**If this was a blessing to you please consider supporting this ministry!!**  
**To do so please visit [hananiahproject.com](http://hananiahproject.com)**



# PASSOVER

## What is it?

### **The Exodus Narrative:**

Passover finds its genesis in the extraordinary story of the Israelites' liberation from the shackles of Egyptian slavery. In the twelfth chapter of Exodus, YHWH instructs Moses and Aaron on the meticulous observance of Passover, a night that would mark the turning point for the oppressed nation.

Exodus 12:11 (KJV): "And thus shall ye eat it; with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and ye shall eat it in haste: it is YHWH's passover."

### **The Lamb and Its Blood:**

Central to the Passover observance is the sacrificial lamb. In a profound act of faith and obedience, the Israelites were commanded to select an unblemished lamb, slaughter it, and mark their doorposts with its blood. This act served as a protective shield, sparing the firstborns of the households from the impending plague.

Exodus 12:13 (KJV): "And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt."

## **Symbolism and Significance:**

Passover is a mosaic of symbols laden with profound meaning. The unleavened bread, known as matzo, represents the haste with which the Israelites departed from Egypt, while the bitter herbs serve as a reminder of the bitterness of slavery. The feast is an intricate blend of ritual and remembrance, echoing YHWH's faithfulness and the covenant established with His people.

Exodus 12:14 (KJV): "And this day shall be unto you for a memorial, and ye shall keep it a feast to YHWH throughout your generations; ye shall keep it a feast by an ordinance forever."

## **Christ, Our Passover Lamb:**

In the "New Testament", the significance of Passover transcends its historical context. The Apostle Paul, drawing upon the Exodus narrative, declares Christ as the ultimate Passover Lamb, whose sacrificial blood brings redemption and liberation from sin.

1 Corinthians 5:7 (KJV): "Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us."

## **Continuing the Tradition:**

Passover endures as a living tradition, observed annually by Hebrew communities worldwide. The meal, with its symbolic foods and retelling of the Exodus story, becomes a powerful vehicle for passing down the heritage of faith from one generation to the next.

As we engage with the spring feasts through the lens of scripture, we uncover a timeless narrative of YHWH's deliverance, a covenant sealed in blood, and an invitation to partake in a feast.

## **UNLEAVENED BREAD**

This feast symbolizes purity and the haste with which the Israelites left Egypt during the Passover. Eating unleavened bread during the Feast of Unleavened Bread is a reminder of their swift departure and the removal of leaven, which is often associated with sin.

## **FIRST FRUITS**

is a celebration of the first harvest of the season. In a biblical context, it symbolizes gratitude and acknowledgment of YHWH's provision. The offering of the first fruits was an expression of trust in YHWH's ongoing provision for the rest of the harvest, recognizing that all blessings come from Him.

2. Leviticus 23:10 (NIV):

"Speak to the Israelites and say to them: 'When you enter the land I am going to give you and you reap its harvest, bring to the priest a sheaf of the first grain you harvest.'"

3. Proverbs 3:9-10 (NLT):

"Honor the King with your wealth and with the best part of everything you produce. Then he will fill your barns with grain, and your vats will overflow with good wine."

4. 1 Corinthians 15:20 (ESV):

"But in fact, Christ has been raised from the dead, the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep."

# Why?

The Bible instructs the celebration of Passover as a commemoration of a pivotal event in the history of the Israelites—their liberation from slavery in Egypt. The commandment to observe Passover is found in the book of Exodus, particularly in Exodus 12, where YHWH gives detailed instructions to Moses and Aaron regarding the observance of this feast.

The primary reasons for celebrating Passover, according to the Bible, include:

## **1. Remembrance of Liberation:**

Passover serves as a reminder of the miraculous liberation of the Israelites from bondage in Egypt. It commemorates the night when the Angel of Death passed over the marked houses, sparing the firstborn sons of the Israelites, as described in Exodus 12:13.

**2. Covenant and Obedience:** YHWH established Passover as a lasting ordinance and a symbol of the covenant between Him and the Israelites. By obediently observing the rituals associated with Passover, the people demonstrated their trust in YHWH's guidance and protection.

**3. Symbolism of the Lamb:** The sacrificial lamb in the Passover observance holds profound symbolism. It foreshadows the ultimate sacrifice of Yahshua Hamashiach, referred to as the Lamb of YHWH in the "New Testament". Passover, therefore, points to the redemptive work of Christ on the cross.

**4. Teaching Future Generations:** Passover is designed as a multi-sensory experience, involving rituals, foods, and narratives. This comprehensive approach is intended to facilitate the transmission of the Exodus story and YHWH's faithfulness from one generation to the next.

Exodus 12:14 (KJV): "And this day shall be unto you for a memorial, and ye shall keep it a feast to YHWH throughout your generations; ye shall keep it a feast by an ordinance forever."

Overall, Passover is a sacred occasion that encapsulates the themes of liberation, covenant, and remembrance. The Bible encourages its observance as a means of fostering a deep connection with YHWH, preserving the collective memory of deliverance, and pointing forward to the fulfillment of redemption through Yahshua Hamashiach.

## When?

Passover, also known as Pesach in Hebrew, is a moveable feast that is determined by the Hebrew calendar. It falls in the spring, usually during the month of Nisan (or Aviv) in the Hebrew calendar. The exact date varies each year in the Gregorian calendar.

According to scripture, the timing of Passover is outlined in the book of Exodus. In Exodus 12, YHWH instructs Moses and Aaron about the observance of Passover in connection with the events leading to the liberation of the Israelites from Egypt.

Exodus 12:6-11 (KJV):

“6 And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening.

7 And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it.

8 And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it.

9 Eat not of it raw, nor sodden at all with water, but roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof.

10 And ye shall let nothing of it remain until the morning; and that which remaineth of it until the morning ye shall burn with fire.

11 And thus shall ye eat it; with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and ye shall eat it in haste: it is YHWH’s passover.”

According to these verses, Passover begins on the evening of the fourteenth day of the month. The specific month mentioned here is Nisan (or Aviv) in the Hebrew calendar. The evening marks the start of the feast, and it includes the sacrificial lamb, unleavened bread, and bitter herbs, all in accordance with YHWH's instructions. The celebration continues into the fifteenth day, making it a significant event in the biblical calendar.

*\*The timing of Passover is linked to the lunar calendar, specifically the appearance of the new moon. The festival begins on the evening of the fourteenth day of the 1st month.*

*In terms of moon phases during Passover, it corresponds to the full moon. The full moon is significant because Passover is observed from the fourteenth to the twenty-first day of "Nisan", and the full moon helps mark the middle of this period.*

## **Now?**

In the "New Testament", particularly in the writings of the Apostle Paul, the significance of Passover is connected to the person of Yahshua Hamashiach. The observance is transformed in light of Christ's sacrifice, and we are encouraged to remember the redemptive work of Yahshua during the celebration of the Supper or Communion.

### **1. Passover Transformed "The last Supper":**

- Matthew 26:26-28 (KJV): "And as they were eating, Yahshua took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said, Take, eat; this is my body. And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it; For this is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins."

- 1 Corinthians 11:23-26 (KJV): "For I have received of the King that which also I delivered unto you, That the King Yahshua the same night in which he was betrayed took bread..."

### **2. Yahshua, the Ultimate Passover Lamb:**

- John 1:29 (KJV): "The next day John seeth Yahshua coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of YHWH, which taketh away the sin of the world."

- 1 Corinthians 5:7 (KJV): "Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us."

In the "New Testament", the focus shifts from the physical lamb and unleavened bread of the Old Testament Passover to the spiritual reality fulfilled in Yahshua Hamashiach. The last Supper is seen as a continuation of the Passover tradition but with a new and profound meaning. Believers are encouraged to partake in the Supper as a way to remember and proclaim the sacrificial death and resurrection of Yahshua, acknowledging Him as the ultimate Passover Lamb who brings liberation from sin.

So, according to scripture in the "New Testament", the observance of Passover is transformed into the celebration, emphasizing the redemptive work of Yahshua and the establishment of a new covenant.

# Warning!

In the biblical accounts of Passover, there are instructions and warnings associated with its observance. These warnings are primarily found in the Old Testament, particularly in the book of Exodus. Here are some key warnings related to Passover:

## **1. Proper Observance:**

- Exodus 12:15 (KJV): "Seven days shall ye eat unleavened bread; even the first day ye shall put away leaven out of your houses: for whosoever eateth leavened bread from the first day until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel."
- Exodus 12:19 (KJV): "Seven days shall there be no leaven found in your houses: for whosoever eateth that which is leavened, even that soul shall be cut off from the congregation of Israel, whether he be a stranger, or born in the land."
- These verses emphasize the importance of properly observing the commandments related to Passover, including the removal of leaven from households. Failure to observe these instructions could result in being "cut off" from the community.

## **2.Partaking Worthily:**

•1 Corinthians 11:27-29 (KJV): "Wherefore whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink this cup of YHWH, unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of YHWH. But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup. For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning YHWH's body."

•In the New Testament, the Apostle Paul issues a warning about partaking in YHWH's Supper (which has connections to Passover) unworthily. It emphasizes the need for self-examination and discernment.

These warnings underscore the seriousness of the Passover observance and its connection to the covenant relationship between YHWH and His people. They highlight the importance of obedience and reverence in approaching the rituals associated with Passover.

# Wine

In the context of Passover and the Bible, the use of wine holds significant symbolic and ritualistic importance. Wine is prominently featured in the Passover meal. Here are some key aspects of the significance of wine in relation to Passover in the Bible:

## **1.Covenant and Joy:**

- Genesis 14:18 (KJV): "And Melchizedek king of Salem brought forth bread and wine: and he was the priest of the most high YHWH."
- Wine is associated with the covenant-making encounter between Abraham and Melchizedek. It symbolizes joy and blessing, setting a precedent for the positive connotations of wine in spiritual contexts.

## **2.Blood of the Covenant:**

- Exodus 24:8 (KJV): "And Moses took the blood, and sprinkled it on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which the King hath made with you concerning all these words."
- The use of wine in the Passover meal symbolizes the blood of the covenant between YHWH and the people of Israel. It recalls the marking of doorposts with the blood of the Passover lamb, signifying protection and redemption.

### **3.Joyful Anticipation:**

•Jeremiah 31:12 (KJV): "Therefore they shall come and sing in the height of Zion, and shall flow together to the goodness of the King, for wheat, and for wine, and for oil, and for the young of the flock and of the herd: and their soul shall be as a watered garden; and they shall not sorrow any more at all."

•Wine is associated with the future joy and restoration of Israel, symbolizing a time of abundance and celebration.

In summary, the significance of wine in the Bible pertaining to Passover is multifaceted, representing joy, covenant, protection, and the anticipation of a future marked by YAH's goodness and abundance. The ritual of drinking wine during the Passover Meal serves to connect participants with the biblical narrative and the enduring themes of redemption and freedom.

*\*Be sure the wine is clean!!! Most wines today are made with pork products and are not listed.  
Look for Vegan wines.  
And "clean" Kosher wines.*

## **Verses!**

If you haven't already read the Bible from beginning to end, do it. It's not good to jump around without a foundation, however here's a short list of verse clips from the prophets related to Passover and its significance.

***Daniel 9:27*** (Future Sacrifice): "He will confirm a covenant with many for one 'seven.' In the middle of the 'seven' he will put an end to sacrifice and offering."

***Isaiah 25:8*** (Victory over Death): "He will swallow up death forever. The Sovereign King will wipe away the tears from all faces; he will remove his people's disgrace from all the earth. The King has spoken."

***Isaiah 53:4-5*** (Suffering Servant): "Surely he took up our pain and bore our suffering, yet we considered him punished by YHWH, stricken by him, and afflicted..."

***Isaiah 53:7*** (Foreshadowing of Christ): "He was oppressed and afflicted, yet he did not open his mouth; he was led like a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before its shearers is silent..."

***Jeremiah 31:15*** (Sorrow Turned to Joy): "This is what YHWH says: 'A voice is heard in Ramah, mourning and great weeping, Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted, because they are no more.'"

**Jeremiah 31:31-34** (Promise of a New Covenant): "The days are coming," declares the King, "when I will make a new covenant with the people of Israel and with the people of Judah."

**Hosea 6:6** (Desire for Mercy): "For I desire mercy, not sacrifice, and acknowledgment of YHWH rather than burnt offerings."

**Micah 6:6-8** (Desire for True Worship): "With what shall I come before the King and bow down before the exalted God? Shall I come before him with burnt offerings..."

**Zechariah 9:9** (Triumphant Entry): "Rejoice greatly, Daughter Zion! Shout, Daughter Jerusalem! See, your king comes to you, righteous and victorious..."

**Malachi 3:1** (Messenger of the Covenant): "See, I will send my messenger, who will prepare the way before me. Then suddenly the King you are seeking will come to his temple..."

## **Some Passover mentions.**

Bible verses mentioning specific times when people kept Passover.

**Exodus 12:13** - "The blood will be a sign for you on the houses where you are, and when I see the blood, I will pass over you."

## **Leviticus 23- the Feasts of YHWH**

**Joshua 5:10** - "On the evening of the fourteenth day of the month, while camped at Gilgal on the plains of Jericho, the Israelites celebrated the Passover."

**2 Kings 23:21-23** - "The king commanded all the people, 'Celebrate the Passover...'"

**Ezra 6:19-22** - "The Israelites who had returned from the exile ate it, together with all who had separated themselves from the unclean practices of their Gentile neighbors."

**Matthew 26:17-19** - "On the first day of the Festival of Unleavened Bread, the disciples came to Yahshua and asked, 'Where do you want us to make preparations for you to eat the Passover?'"

**Mark 14:12-16** - "On the first day of the Festival of Unleavened Bread, when it was customary to sacrifice the Passover lamb, Yahshua's disciples asked him, 'Where do you want us to go and make preparations for you to eat the Passover?'"

**Luke 22:7-13** - "Then came the day of Unleavened Bread on which the Passover lamb had to be sacrificed. Yahshua sent Peter and John, saying, 'Go and make preparations for us to eat the Passover.'"

**Luke 13:22** - "Then Yahshua went through the towns and villages, teaching as he made his way to Jerusalem."

**John 13:1** - "It was just before the Passover Festival. Yahshua knew that the hour had come for him to leave this world and go to the Father."

**John 11:55** - "When it was almost time for the \**Hebrew* Passover, many went up from the country to Jerusalem for their ceremonial cleansing before the Passover."

**John 18:39** - "But it is your custom for me to release to you one prisoner at the time of the Passover. Do you want me to release 'the king of the Jews'?"

**1 Corinthians 5:7** - "Get rid of the old yeast, so that you may be a new unleavened batch—as you really are. For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed."

**Hebrews 11** "By faith"

**Revelation 19- HalleluYAH!**

## **Passover reading plans**

\*Just some suggestions from the Hananiah Family.

### **Day 1:** Preparation and Anticipation (Passover 14th)

- Exodus 12:1-14 (Passover instructions)
- Matthew 26:17-19 (Preparation for the Last Supper)

### **Day 2:** The Last Supper and the New Covenant (Feast of Unleavened Bread 15-21)

- Luke 22:7-23 (Yahshua's Last Supper)
- 1 Corinthians 11:23-26 (Paul's account of the Last Supper)

### **Day 3:** Christ, Our Passover Lamb (First fruits 16th)-presenting a sheaf

- Exodus 12:21-30 (Passover night in Egypt)
- 1 Corinthians 5:7-8 (Christ as our Passover Lamb)

### **Day 4:** Redemption and Deliverance

- Exodus 14:13-14 (Red Sea Crossing)
- Revelation 7:14 (Robes washed in the blood of the Lamb)

### **Day 5:** Victory and Triumph

- Exodus 15:1-18 (Song of Moses)
- Revelation 15:2-4 (Song of the Lamb)

### **Day 6:** Reflection on Sacrifice

- Isaiah 53:4-7 (Suffering Servant)
- John 1:29 (John the Baptist's testimony)

### **Day 7:** A New Covenant Promise

- Jeremiah 31:31-34 (Promise of a New Covenant)
- Hebrews 8:6-13 (Christ, the Mediator of a Better Covenant)

## **Basic unleavened bread:**

### Ingredients:

- 2 cups all-purpose flour
- 1/2 cup olive oil
- 1/2 cup water
- 1 teaspoon salt



### Instructions:

1. Preheat the Oven:
  - Preheat your oven to 375°F (190°C).
2. Mix the Dry Ingredients:
  - In a mixing bowl, combine the all-purpose flour and salt.
3. Add Wet Ingredients:
  - Create a well in the center of the dry ingredients. Pour in the olive oil and water.
4. Knead the Dough:
  - Mix the ingredients together until a dough forms. Knead the dough on a lightly floured surface until it becomes smooth.
5. Divide the Dough:
  - Divide the dough into small portions. The size can vary based on your preference, but smaller pieces are often easier to handle.
6. Roll Out the Dough:
  - Roll out each portion of dough into a thin round or oval shape. Aim for a thickness of about 1/8 inch (3 mm).
7. Bake:
  - Place the rolled-out dough on a baking sheet. Bake in the preheated oven for approximately 8-10 minutes or until the edges begin to turn golden brown.
8. Cool:
  - Allow the unleavened bread to cool on a wire rack. It will continue to firm up as it cools.
9. Serve:
  - Once cooled, the unleavened bread is ready to be served. Enjoy it as is or with toppings of your choice.

This recipe produces a basic unleavened bread that aligns with the tradition of avoiding leavened products during Passover. Adjustments can be made based on personal preferences or dietary needs. Keep in mind that unleavened bread is meant to be simple and free from rising agents.

## **Herb-Roasted Passover Lamb with Mint Sauce**

Ingredients:

For the Lamb:

- 1 leg of lamb, bone-in (about 5-7 pounds)
- 4 cloves garlic, minced
- 2 tablespoons fresh rosemary, chopped
- 2 tablespoons fresh thyme, chopped
- Salt and black pepper, to taste
- 1/4 cup olive oil

For the Mint Sauce:

- 1 cup fresh mint leaves, finely chopped
- 1/4 cup fresh parsley, finely chopped
- 2 tablespoons red wine vinegar
- 2 tablespoons honey
- 1/4 cup olive oil
- Salt and black pepper, to taste

Instructions:

1. Prepare the Lamb:
  - Preheat your oven to 375°F (190°C).
2. Make the Herb Rub:
  - In a small bowl, mix together minced garlic, chopped rosemary, chopped thyme, salt, black pepper, and olive oil to create a herb rub.
3. Prepare the Lamb Leg:
  - Place the lamb leg in a roasting pan. Pat the lamb dry with paper towels, and then rub the herb mixture evenly over the lamb.
4. Roast the Lamb:
  - Roast the lamb in the preheated oven for about 20 minutes to brown the outside. Then, reduce the oven temperature to 325°F (163°C) and continue roasting until the internal temperature reaches your desired doneness (about 20 minutes per pound for medium-rare).
5. Rest the Lamb:
  - Once cooked to your liking, remove the lamb from the oven, cover it loosely with foil, and let it rest for about 15-20 minutes. This allows the juices to redistribute.
6. Make the Mint Sauce:
  - While the lamb is resting, prepare the mint sauce. In a bowl, combine chopped mint, chopped parsley, red wine vinegar, honey, olive oil, salt, and black pepper. Mix well. Carve and Serve



# The seven biblical feasts, also known as the “Moedim” or “appointed times,”

## **1. Passover (Pesach):**

- Celebrated in Spring (Nisan 14).
- Commemorates the Israelites’ deliverance from slavery in Egypt, including the sacrifice of the Passover lamb.

## **2. Unleavened Bread (Chag HaMatzot):**

- Immediately following Passover, a week-long festival (Nisan 15-21).
- Represents the haste with which the Israelites left Egypt, as they didn’t have time for their bread to rise.

## **3. First Fruits (Bikkurim):**

- Takes place during the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Nisan 16).
- Involves presenting a sheaf of the first barley harvest to YHWH as an offering.

## **4. Pentecost (Shavuot):**

- Celebrated 50 days after the Feast of First Fruits (Sivan 6-7).
- Also known as the Feast of Weeks, it commemorates the giving of the Law on Mount Sinai and later became associated with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the New Testament.

## **5. Trumpets (Yom Teruah or Rosh Hashanah):**

- Observed on the first day of the seventh month (Tishrei 1).
- Marked by the blowing of trumpets, and it begins a ten-day period of reflection leading up to the Day of Atonement.

## **6. Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur):**

- Occurs on the tenth day of the seventh month (Tishrei 10).
- A solemn day of fasting and repentance, emphasizing reconciliation with YHWH.

## **7. Tabernacles (Sukkot):**

- Celebrated from the fifteenth to the twenty-second day of the seventh month (Tishrei 15-22).
- Commemorates the Israelites’ time in the wilderness, and involves dwelling in temporary shelters (sukkah) to remember YHWH’s provision.

**Thank you!**



**If this was a blessing to you please consider supporting this ministry!!  
To do so please visit [hananiahproject.com](http://hananiahproject.com)**

