

THE PASSOVER SEDER



A special seder plate as a visual aid to help us tell the story of the Passover in the order according to the narrative of the events of the great deliverance from Egypt.

Zeroa. A shank bone of a roasted lamb symbolizes the korban Pesach referring to the sacrificed lamb whose blood was placed at the doorposts).

NOTE: the common word for "bone" in Hebrew is etzem, but the sages refer to the lamb as zero'a, which means "arm" - such as "outstretched arm" (zero'a netuyah) of the L-RD. The "arm of the L-RD" is evidenced in His mighty deliverance of the Hebrew people given through Yeshua HaMashiach.

Karpas. A vegetable (e.g. parsley) that is dipped into salt water in the early stage of the Passover Seder. Karpas is deemed to represent the growth and fertility of the children of Israel in Egypt (Exo. 1:7).

Beitzah. This is a roasted egg that points to the roasted lamb that was sacrificed at the Temple during the season of Pesach (korban chagigah).

Chazeret. A very bitter herb (i.e. horseradish root) that symbolizes the atrocity of infanticide committed by Pharaoh's decree to murder the Hebrew baby boys. This herb is inedible

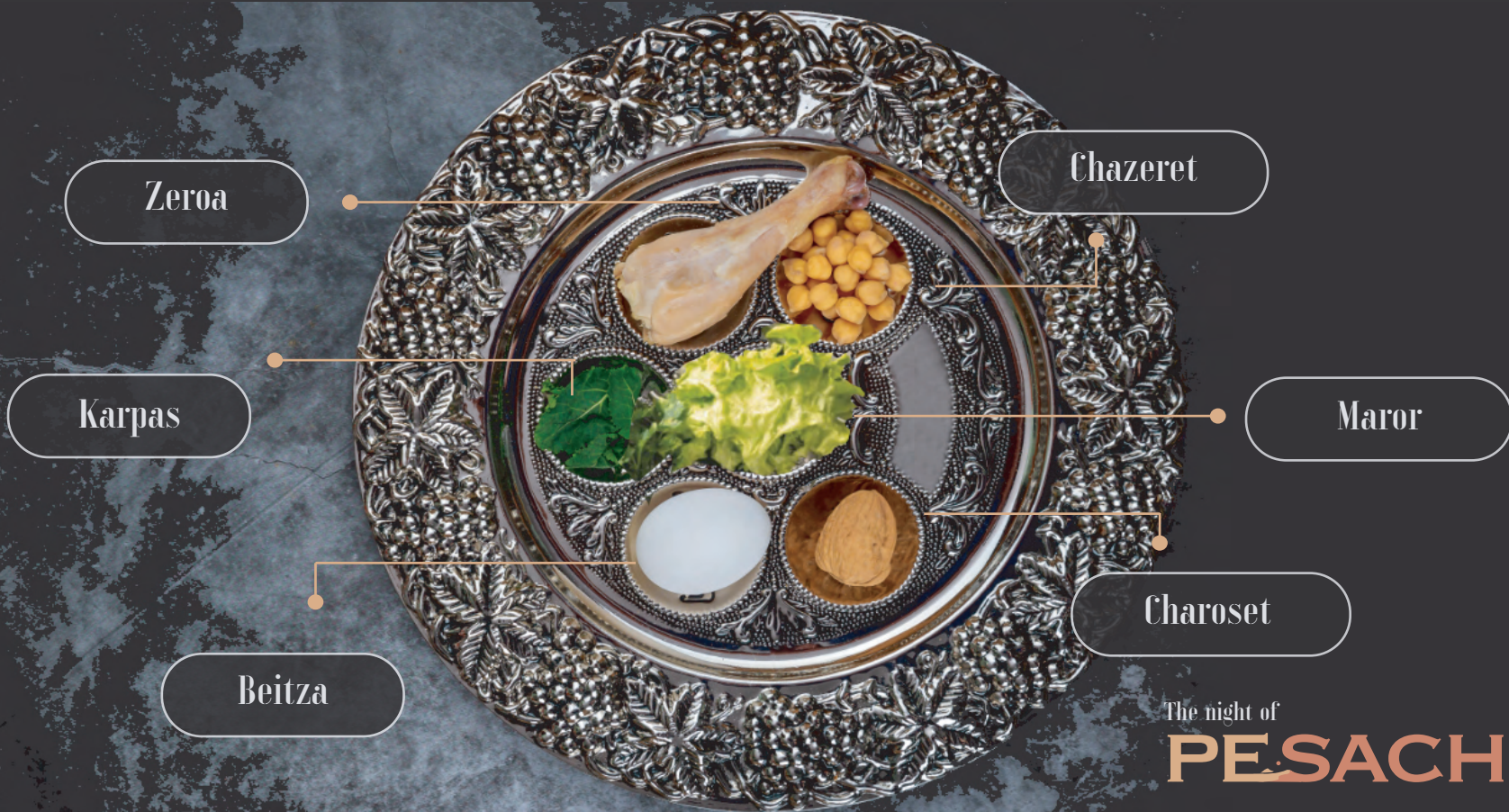
because it is "difficult to swallow" or accept, and therefore can also be said to represent the repudiation of assimilation.

Maror. This is a bitter herb, (e.g. horseradish leaves) that symbolizes the bitterness and harshness of the slavery of the children of Israel (Exo. 1:13-14).

Charoset. Mixture of apple, wine, (and nuts) representing the mortar used by the Hebrew slaves to build the structures of Egypt. Charoset symbolizes the toil and painful labour of the Hebrew people in Egypt (Exo. 1:13-14).

Extract from the Basic Messianic Lessons by elder Richard Sison for Light of Messiah Ministries Canada Toronto Congregation. Do not distribute, edit or use without permission.

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The night of
PESACH