

- (b) The spiritual significances of Passover and the Lord's Supper share certain similarities

Passover signified God's deliverance from bondage and oppression in Egypt by means of faith in and obedience to God's command to sacrifice and apply the blood of an unblemished lamb.

The Lord's Supper signifies God's deliverance from bondage and oppression in sin by means of faith in and obedience to God's command to receive the sacrifice and apply the blood of the Lamb slain once for all.

Passover signified deliverance from judgment and destruction, by the passing over of God's destroying angel, of those who were protected by sacrificial blood.

The Lord's Supper signifies deliverance from judgment and destruction, by the passing over of God's wrath, of those who are protected by Christ's sacrificial blood.

- (5) The discontinuities between the external administration and outward significance of the central ordinances of the Old and New Dispensations

- (a) The external administration and outward significance of Circumcision and of Baptism differ in certain respects

Circumcision involved the physical cutting off of the flesh of the foreskin

Baptism involves the physical washing of the flesh of the body

Circumcision pertained to males only

Baptism pertains to males and females alike

Circumcision signified initiation into membership of both the national and the religious communities of Israel, the Old Testament people of God

Baptism signifies initiation into membership of the religious community of the New Testament church, the New Testament people of God

- (b) The external administration and outward significance of Passover and the Lord's Supper differ in certain respects

Passover involved the eating of a simple meal, including roast lamb, unleavened bread, bitter herbs, and (later in its history) the drinking of cups or juice of the grape mingled with water