**SERMON OUTLINE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SERMON TITLE:** | Redeeming Faith |
| **SERMON REFERENCE:** | Hebrews 11:28 |
| **LWF SERMON NUMBER:** | #2402 |
|  |  |
| We are grateful for the opportunity to provide this outline produced from a sermon preached by Adrian Rogers while serving as pastor of Bellevue Baptist Church in Memphis, Tennessee. This outline is intended for your personal, non-commercial use.  In order to ensure our ability to be good stewards of Adrian Rogers’ messages, Love Worth Finding has reserved all rights to this content.  Except for your personal, non-commercial use and except for brief quotations in printed reviews, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means —electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording, or any other— without the prior permission of the publisher.  Copyright ©2022 Love Worth Finding Ministries, Inc. | |

1. INTRODUCTION
   1. Feelings are fickle; faith keeps us steady.
      1. You are no stronger than your faith.
      2. Matthew 9:29
   2. As we learn how to be a champion of faith today, we will be talking about the redeeming blood of Jesus Christ.
   3. Today’s message will help us understand something of the power of faith in the shed blood of the Lord Jesus Christ.
   4. Hebrews 11:28
      1. This verse speaks of Moses, a true champion of faith.
      2. It is important to get this verse in context in order to grasp the meaning:
         1. The children of Israel had gone down to Egypt in a time of famine and ended up becoming slaves to Pharaoh.
         2. They are laboring night and day in bondage. But God is going to deliver them and bring them out in a night called the night of the Passover.
         3. God told the Jews that He was going to send a Death Angel through Egypt to slay the firstborn in every family.
         4. In order to escape this horrible death, the blood of a spotless lamb was to be applied on the doorposts of their house.
         5. Seeing the blood on the doorposts, the Death Angel would pass over that house and that family would be spared.
   5. Christians are to celebrate Passover.
      1. The Bible commands us to celebrate Passover.
      2. Easter and Passover are linked together, inextricably interwoven.
   6. In Passover, we see a picture, a prophecy, of the Lord Jesus Christ.
   7. The Bible is a book of blood. It tells us about the blood redemption all the way from Genesis right on through to the Book of the Revelation.
      1. In Passover we see Calvary’s sacrifice in anticipation.
      2. At Calvary, we see the sacrifice in consummation.
      3. In The Lord’s Supper, we see the sacrifice in celebration.
   8. Passover is all about a lamb; a little lamb was slain.
      1. Little lambs are so loveable. Think of a cuddly little white lamb—is there anything more tender, anything more gentle, anything more helpless?
      2. God is going to use a lamb to deliver His people who are in bondage in the land of Egypt.
         1. In the Bible, Egypt stands for bondage.
         2. It stands for the world, the flesh, and the devil.
         3. Pharaoh the King of Egypt is a type, an illustration, of the devil.
         4. Pharaoh wore a crown with a serpent on it; the symbol of Egypt.
         5. Here you have the serpent vs. the lamb.
            1. It is the Lamb who’s going to defeat the serpent.
   9. That’s what Passover is all about: God is going to bring His people from the land of bondage, wickedness, sin and cruelty. And God is going to do it with a lamb, a Passover lamb.
2. the Prophetic Anticipation of Calvary’s Sacrifice
   1. Calvary is not an afterthought; it is not an emergency matter.
      1. Calvary was in the heart and mind of God before He swung this planet into space.
   2. Exodus 12:1-11
      1. These verses repeatedly mention the lamb; it is the Lord’s Passover.
   3. Notice some things about this lamb that anticipates the Lord Jesus Christ in prophecy.
      1. It was a spotless lamb.
         1. Exodus 12:5
         2. That spotless lamb is a picture, a prophecy, of the sinless Son of God, the Lord Jesus Christ.
         3. They took this lamb on the 10th day of April and they kept it for three days before killing it, in order to examine it very carefully, every inch, to ensure the lamb was without blemish or defect of any kind.
            1. Any blur, blot, blemish, scar, scab or malformation and that lamb was no good.
      2. It was a sacrificial lamb.
         1. Exodus 12:6
         2. That little lamb’s done no one any harm, but they’re going to kill the lamb. This lamb is sacrificed.
         3. The blood of the lamb was to be caught in a basin and God was already teaching here, by anticipation, the need for shedding of blood if there is to be forgiveness of sins.
            1. Hebrews 9:22
      3. It was a saving lamb.
         1. Exodus 12:7, 12-13
         2. They were to take the blood of the lamb, put it upon the doorposts of their house, and when the death angel comes that night through the land of Egypt and sees the blood, he passes over them and does not bring the judgment.
         3. As the blood is applied with hyssop to doorposts of the house, each side and the top, it made a cross.
         4. The blood of the lamb had to be applied there openly and publicly and unashamedly showing they believe in the blood.
            1. They could not put the blood in the back room. It would have done no good.
            2. Had they encrusted the lintels with silver and gold and precious jewels, it would have done no good.
            3. Had they put a spotless, live lamb there it would have done no good.
            4. Salvation, is not learning lessons from the life of Christ; it’s receiving life from the death of Christ.
      4. It was a shared lamb.
         1. Exodus 12:8-9
         2. The whole lamb is to be roasted with fire, because the fires of God’s wrath would one day burn themselves out on the Lord Jesus Christ as He has became our sacrifice.
         3. The people are all to feast on this lamb, and a group of slaves is now becoming a nation as they are having fellowship around a lamb.
         4. They were to eat all of the lamb.
            1. When you receive Jesus Christ, you receive all there is of Him.
            2. He is Master Mediator and Messiah.
            3. You don’t say, “Well, Ill have a little Saviorhood today, but no Lordship, thank you.” No, they were to eat all of the lamb.
         5. They were to eat the lamb with bitter herbs; bitterness speaks of brokenness.
            1. You cannot feed on the Lord Jesus Christ unless you have wept over your sins in repentance.
         6. They were to eat it with only unleavened bread because leaven in the Bible is an illustration of sin.
            1. It works quietly in lukewarm conditions.
            2. It’s yeast, what you put in bread that causes it to be inflated and puffed up.
         7. So, as they feed on the lamb with bitter herbs and unleavened bread, that tells us that we are to be broken over our sins and broken from our sins.
         8. When they had this celebration, no work was to be done, only the preparation of the lamb.
            1. Exodus 12:16
            2. God was teaching that no works we have done can save us, but only by His mercy and sacrifice are we saved.

Titus 3:5

* + - 1. And they were to eat it in haste, dressed and ready to leave quickly.
         1. Exodus 12:11
         2. That is, this day is not the end; it is the beginning.
         3. When you give your heart to Jesus and you feed on the Lamb, then you are getting ready to serve the Lord.
      2. You become a brand new creature.
         1. It’s the first day of the rest of your life when you get saved and feed upon the Lamb.
         2. Exodus 12:2

1. the promised consumMation of calvary’s sacrifice
   1. That Passover lamb prophesied that Jesus would come and die for us upon the cross.
   2. Jesus is the Lamb of God.
      1. John 1:29
      2. John the Baptist, who was the forerunner of the Lord Jesus Christ, proclaimed this when He saw Jesus coming to him to be baptized at the Jordan River.
      3. John the Baptist knew and understood that all of the Old Testament was only prophecy concerning Jesus who would come.
      4. Moses also knew and understood that all of this was only prophecy.
   3. Looking at His last days and hours, we can see many ways that Jesus compares to the Passover lamb.
      1. Jesus was a spotless Lamb.
         1. First Peter 1:18-19
         2. Moses was to take a spotless lamb and it would be kept and examined for three days; if there was any flaw, anything wrong with him, they would find it within three days.
         3. At least a third of the Gospels is given to the last week of Jesus’ life, most of it to the last three days.
            1. God’s Lamb is being examined because this sacrificial Lamb is going to die for their sins.
         4. Passover lambs were specially bred.
            1. They were raised in Bethlehem.
            2. They were bred to die.
            3. Most likely, it was to these shepherds that the angels appeared to tell about the baby Jesus.
      2. Like the Passover lambs, Jesus was born to die.
         1. When Passover week came, they would bring the lambs from Bethlehem to Jerusalem, in through the Sheep Gate up to the Temple Mount to be examined by the priest.
         2. At the same time that those shepherds were bringing those Passover lambs to the Temple Mount, Jesus was coming through the Eastern Gate to shouts of “Hosanna!” on what we call Palm Sunday.
         3. As they’re examining the lambs, Jesus is being examined by the religious and civil leaders who wanted Him dead.
            1. They are looking at Jesus Christ, trying to find some fault in Him.

There was no fault in Him.

* + - * 1. He was a perfect lamb, but they lied in order to have Him crucified.
    1. Before Jesus goes out to the Garden of Gethsemane, He has his disciples prepare the Passover feast.
       1. We call it The Last Supper.
       2. It was a Passover.
       3. According to Jewish tradition, Jesus blessed and broke bread with His disciples.
    2. For three centuries, the Jews had developed a tradition: a bag called a matzah tash, having three sections, was used during Passover to hold the bread in the middle section.
       1. A Jewish father would take the bread from the middle section, break it, and pass it around to the family.
       2. Jesus takes the middle piece of bread, which has been baked, broken and pierced and says, “This is My body.”
          1. Matthew 26:26
       3. For centuries, Jews had held the Trinity in their hand: Father, Son, Holy Ghost
       4. The father then would take the rest of the bread, wrap it in linen and hide it away.
       5. Jesus blessed the bread.
          1. In the breaking of the bread, Jesus showed His death and in the blessing of the bread He showed His resurrection.
          2. “Blessed art Thou, O Lord our God, King of the universe, who bringeth forth bread from the earth.”

Jesus is prophesying His resurrection.

* + 1. From Gethsemane, Jesus goes to judgment and then to crucifixion on Mount Moriah.
       1. Mount Moriah, where God told Abraham to sacrifice Isaac.
       2. Isaac did not have to die because God supplied a substitute.
          1. This is another prophecy of the Lord Jesus.
          2. Genesis 22:1-18
       3. It was no incident, accident or coincidence.
    2. And there on bloody Calvary, Mount Moriah, Jesus, the Son of God, was crucified, nailed up on a cross at 3:00 p.m.
    3. At the same time, the Levites are preparing to slaughter all of those little Passover lambs, God’s Lamb is upon the cross and He bows His head and says, “It’s finished. It is done!”
       1. No longer is there a need for the priests and Passover shepherds and sacrifices made in anticipation of this ultimate sacrifice of God’s perfect Lamb in our place.
  1. Calvary’s consummation means it is paid in full.
     1. God’s spotless Lamb has been God’s sacrificial Lamb, who is now God’s saving Lamb, and now He becomes God’s shared Lamb.
     2. Just as they fed on that lamb so long ago, we feed on the Lord Jesus Christ day by day.
        1. That’s why we have the Lord’s Supper to remind us of that.

1. the perpetual celbration of Calvary’s sacrifice
   1. We’re to keep Passover by observing the Lord’s Supper.
      1. 1 Corinthians 5:7-8
   2. When we come to the Lord ’s Table, we’re keeping the feast, and that’s why we use unleavened bread in the Lord’s Supper.
      1. Leaven, yeast represents sin that works quietly and stealthily.
      2. The unleavened bread represents the pure body of the sinless Son of God.
   3. During the Seder, a Jewish father will hide crumbs of leavened bread around the house.
      1. The children will seek out the pieces of leaven and tell their father when they find some.
      2. The father takes a wooden spoon and a feather, sweeps up the leaven and places it in a fire.
         1. There is to be no leaven in the house during the Passover.
   4. Through this picture of the Passover, God is showing us that we are to take the Lord’s Supper with clean hearts, no unconfessed, no unrepented of sin, because we are celebrating the Lord’s Passover.
   5. We are remembering and celebrating what the spotless, sinless Son of God did for us.
      1. 1 Corinthians 11:23-26
      2. When we come to the Lord’s Table, we’re not coming to mourn a corpse; we’re coming to hail a Conqueror.
      3. Jesus Christ has defeated the old serpent; the Lamb has slain the serpent.
         1. Of all people, we ought to celebrate.
2. CONCLUSION
   1. In the Old Testament they put the blood upon the doorposts. In the New Testament we confess Christ openly as our Savior.
   2. Romans 10:9-10
   3. Do you know Jesus personally? If not, you can pray to Him today by asking Him to come into your life.
   4. Call upon Jesus today. Repent (turn) from your sins, and turn to Jesus. Ask Him to forgive you of your sins, and acknowledge Him as Lord of your life.
      1. Romans 3:23
      2. Romans 10:9-10
      3. Romans 10:13
      4. Acts 16:31
      5. John 3:16