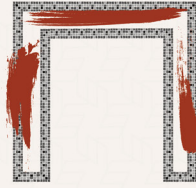


PASSOVER



The Lord's Supper Celebration

PASSOVER: The Lord's Supper Celebration

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CSR11004



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Published by Saddleback Valley Community Church
1 Saddleback Parkway
Lake Forest, CA 92630
www.saddleback.com

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*“Tell the whole community of Israel
that on the tenth day of this month each
man is to take a lamb for his family,
one for each household.”*

EXODUS 12:3 (NIV)



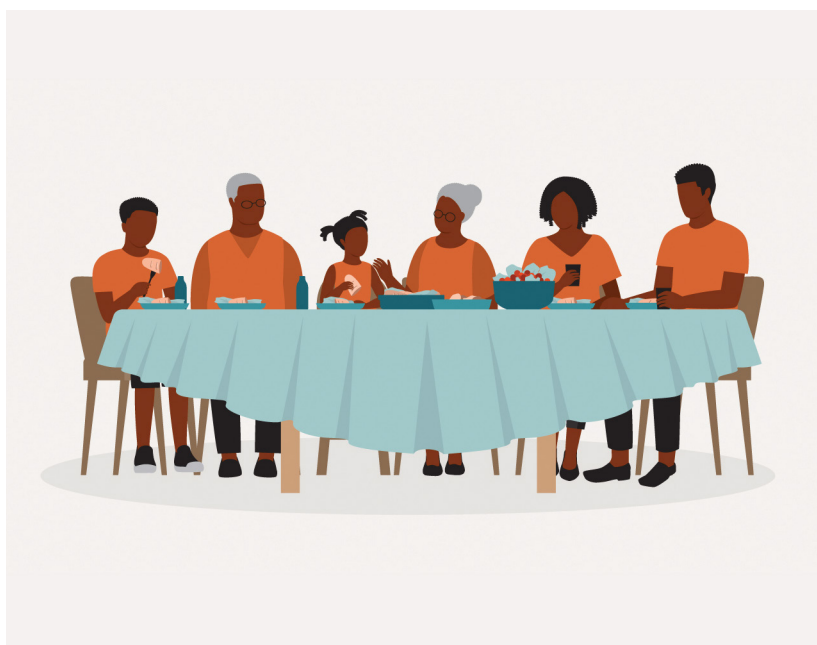
Introduction

This guide will help you lead your small group through preparing a special celebration of the Lord's Supper just as Jesus and his disciples would have first performed during the Jewish celebration of Passover, also known as the Seder. Devote one of your meeting times (ideally before Easter) to viewing *PASSOVER: The Lord's Supper Celebration* and follow along with Pastor Tom Holladay as he explains the spiritual significance behind every element of this meaningful remembrance.



To get the most out of this time, set aside a time for a small group field trip to your local grocery store to purchase the items you'll need for your own special Lord's Supper celebration.

May your group draw greater blessings from this experience.



Preparing the Supper

There are several things you'll need to prepare in order for your group to partake in this celebration together.

Food Items

1. LAMB

- Lamb shank or ground lamb (seasoned and prepared to your liking)
- You only need enough for everyone in your group to have a taste or two. If you'd like to prepare more, you certainly can.



2. HAROSETH (serves 10)

- 8 medium-sized apples, cored and quartered but not peeled
- ½ lb. dates
- ½ lb. walnuts
- Optional spices: cinnamon, honey, nutmeg

Grind these three ingredients together in a food processor working with small and semi-proportional amounts at a time. If you have honey, cinnamon, and nutmeg on hand you may add these. This mixture should turn out to be a brown paste. The symbolism in the meal is that of the mortar used to mud the bricks in Egypt so don't worry if that's what it looks like!



3. PARSLEY (one bunch; one sprig per participant)



4. GRAPE JUICE (2 quarts)



5. MATZO BREAD (1 box or enough for 3 whole matzo crackers per Seder plate)



6. **HORSERADISH** (small jar of ground horseradish for each participant to have a small taste)



7. **SALT WATER** (two cups of salt water per table)



Other Items

1. **FOUR GOBLETS or CUPS**

2. **SEDER PLATE or SERVING PLATTER**
(to display and serve lamb, haroseth, herbs)

3. **CLOTH NAPKIN** (one per seder plate, used to cover a matzo)



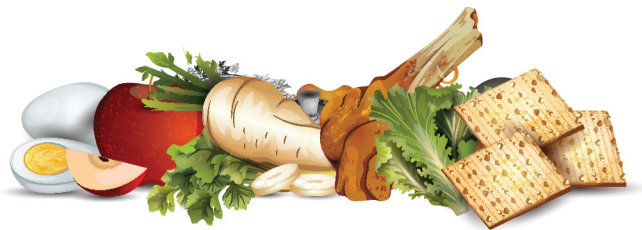
4. **SMALL SERVING PLATES or BOWLS**



Setting the Table

Preparing for 10 people and assuming you'll be eating in a family room, you'll need a couple of bowls and plates of each of the following items to make them easily accessible to all.

- Put the cooked lamb on a plate or in a few small bowls (if using ground lamb).
- Prepare four cups or goblets of grape juice to represent the four promises. Alternatively, you could give each person four very small cups of grape juice.
- Prepare two or three small plates with parsley and a couple of tablespoons of ground horseradish.
- You'll need two glasses filled with salt water. Each person will dip their parsley into this salt water.
- Prepare a couple of plates with three pieces of matzo bread on each.
- Put the haroseth into a couple of bowls—you'll be breaking off a small piece of matzo bread and dipping them into the haroseth.



Passover and the Lord's Supper Celebration

After you've prepared the food and put it on plates as outlined above, sit down as a group and start the celebration by turning on the video. You may want to hit pause intermittently or you can choose to view the video in one meeting and carry out the actual celebration in another meeting. The video will guide you through this entire celebration. Additionally, there are scripts that a host can recite to lead your group through this special Lord's Supper celebration.



SCRIPT: Recite

The Bible, centuries ago, instructed us to meet as we do tonight, when it declared in Exodus 13:8 (MEV): “You shall declare to your son on that day, saying, “This is done because of that which the LORD did for me when I came forth out of Egypt.” By this the Bible means that young and old should gather on the eve of Passover, in order that we might relate to the children, and to all, this thrilling chapter in the history of our people.



John [the Baptist] saw Jesus coming toward him and said, “Look, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!”

JOHN 1:29 (NIV)



The Seder Plate and the Four Cups

Each of the elements on the Seder plate help to remember how God delivered his people from Egypt.

SYMBOLIC ELEMENTS OF SEDER PLATE

Matzo Bread		Three pieces of Matzo commemorating the bread Israelites were compelled to eat during their quick departure from Egypt
Lamb		Represented the Passover lamb that was presented without blemish as an offering to God in the temple in Jerusalem
Bitter Herbs		Horseradish reminded Israelites of the bitterness of slavery they endured for over 400 years in Egypt
Haroseth		Made to resemble clay mortar that Israelites made bricks from while they were in slavery



Each of the four cups of grape juice represents the fulfillment of the four great promises or covenants of God as explained in Exodus 6:6–7.

SYMBOLIC MEANING OF THE FOUR CUPS		
First Cup: Sanctification		<i>"I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians."</i> Exodus 6:6 (NASB1995)
Second Cup: Plagues		<i>"I will deliver you from their bondage."</i> Exodus 6:6 (NASB1995)
Third Cup: Redemption		<i>"I will redeem you with an outstretched arm and with great acts of judgment."</i> Exodus 6:6 (ESV)
Fourth Cup: Hallel		<i>"I will take you for my people, and I will be your God."</i> Exodus 6:7 (NASB1995)

The First Cup — The Cup of Sanctification

*“I will bring you out from under the
burdens of the Egyptians.”*

EXODUS 6:6 (NASB1995)



*May God himself, the God of peace,
sanctify you through and through.
May your whole spirit, soul and body
be kept blameless at the coming of
our Lord Jesus Christ. The one who calls
you is faithful and he will do it.*

JOHN 13:1, 4-5 (NLT)



SCRIPT: Recite

Let's begin this celebration by drinking the first cup,
which is the cup of sanctification.

[Raise the cup and recite the Kiddush,
a Jewish blessing]

Baruch atah, Adonai Eloheinu, Melech
haolam, borei p'ri hagafen.

or

Blessed are you, oh Lord our God, ruler of the
universe who created the fruit of the vine.

Group Activity

What is one area that you are glad God has helped you to grow
in this last year?

[Take some time to pause and go around in
your group sharing your responses.]



Urchatz (oor-CHATZ)

Washing of Hands

Next in the celebration is the washing of the hands as was part of the Jewish tradition. It's a good moment to remember that Jesus washed his disciples' feet as they came into the upper room to celebrate this Passover meal.

Before the Passover celebration, Jesus knew that his hour had come to leave this world and return to his Father. He had loved his disciples during his ministry on earth, and now he loved them to the very end. So he got up from the table, took off his robe, wrapped a towel around his waist, and poured water into a basin. Then he began to wash the disciples' feet and to wipe them with the towel he had around him.

JOHN 13:1, 4-5 (NLT)



Karpas (kar-PAHS)

Dipping Parsley in Salt Water

After the washing of the hands, everyone will partake in eating parsley dipped in salt water.

SCRIPT: Recite

In the tasting of the salt water, we are asked to remember the tears which our ancestors shed while suffering the tortures of slavery.

He has saved me from death, my eyes from tears, my feet from stumbling.

PSALM 116:8 (NLT)

As believers of Jesus, we remember personal slavery to sin and what it means to live apart from God. It is good to remind ourselves what God has saved us from and how he has set us free.



Group Activity

Go around the group and have each person, pray and tell Jesus how thankful you are for his gift of forgiveness.



Yachatz (yah-CHATZ)

Breaking the Middle Matzo

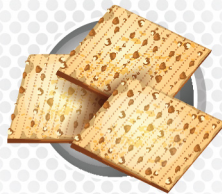
Next in the celebration is the breaking of the middle piece of matzo, or unleavened bread. Of the three pieces of matzo stacked on top of each other, the middle piece is removed and broken. Part of that broken piece is wrapped in a napkin and hidden away. This was called the “Affikomen” or dessert to be eaten at the conclusion of the meal. Jewish tradition would oftentimes have children search for the hidden piece near the end of the meal and have them offer it to the eldest in the family in exchange for gifts.

SCRIPT: Recite

The unleavened bread represents how Israelites had to leave very quickly when escaping Egypt. Since there was little time to bake, there was little time to add yeast, or leaven. Leaven is also a symbol of correction, and unleavened bread is a symbol of purification.

“A little bit of yeast makes the whole batch of dough rise.” You must remove the old yeast of sin so that you will be entirely pure. Then you will be like a new batch of dough without any yeast.

1 CORINTHIANS 5:6b–7 (GNT)



Group Activity

Take turns reading these four questions aloud. If you are celebrating with families and younger children, involve them by having them read these questions aloud. This is a wonderful opportunity to teach the younger generation and learn the story of Passover. Adults can respond to the questions and take time to discuss the Passover story with each other or with the children.

SCRIPT: Recite

Why on this night do we eat only unleavened bread?

RESPONSE: *To remember our ancestors who in their haste left Egypt and couldn't wait for the bread to rise.*

On all other nights we eat all kinds of herbs.

Why on this night do we eat only bitter herbs?

RESPONSE: *So we might taste some of the bitterness and remind ourselves of the grip of slavery our ancestors experienced.*

On all other nights, we do not dip even once.

Why on this night do we dip twice?

RESPONSE: *We dip once to replace tears with gratefulness (represented by the parsley + salt water). And we dip another time to sweeten bitterness and suffering (represented by the matzo + haroseth).*

On all other nights, we eat either sitting or reclining.

Why on this night do we eat reclining?

RESPONSE: *We recline as a symbol of a free person to demonstrate the freedom that we have because of what God has done for us.*

“I tell you the truth, whoever hears my word and believes him who sent me has eternal life and will not be condemned; he has crossed over for death to life.”

JOHN 5:24 (NIV)

How we praise God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has blessed us with every blessing in heaven because we belong to Christ.

EPHESIANS 1:3 (TLB)



Magid (mah-GEED)

Telling the Passover Story

The discussion and reflection of these four questions serve as a segue to revisit and retell the Passover story found in Exodus 11–12.

SCRIPT: Recite

Moses was sent by God to set the captives free from the tyranny of Pharaoh. God sent ten plagues to punish the Egyptians before they allowed the Israelites to leave. We remember the national freedom from slavery celebrated by the tribes of Israel.

The Second Cup — The Cup of the Plagues

“I will deliver you from their bondage.”

EXODUS 6:6 (NASB1995)

At this time, take the second cup representing the plagues. Dip a finger into the grape juice, once for every plague, calling each one out by name.

THE LAMB, UNLEAVENED BREAD, AND BITTER HERBS	
Lamb	Blood of the sacrificed lamb was spread on the doorposts of his people and Lord passed over and saved them from the plague of the death of the firstborn.
Unleavened Bread	The haste with which Israelites had to flee Egypt
Bitter Herbs	The bitterness of slavery

Group Activity

Go around in your group and take turns sharing your praises and blessings to God. You may want to take the time to sing a song of praise and thanksgiving or read through Psalms 113 to 118 together, which are known as songs of celebration. Conclude this group response by meditating on these verses and reciting the blessings that are ours in Christ. Conclude this group activity by saying aloud these ten blessings together.



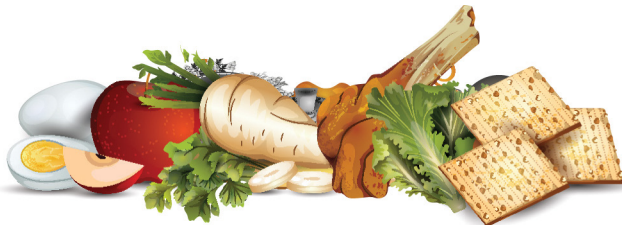
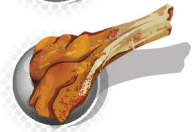
TEN BLESSINGS

1. Forgiveness
2. Joy
3. Peace
4. Purpose
5. Power
6. Contentment
7. Grace
8. Eternal Life
9. Holy Spirit
10. Abundant Life

The Passover Meal

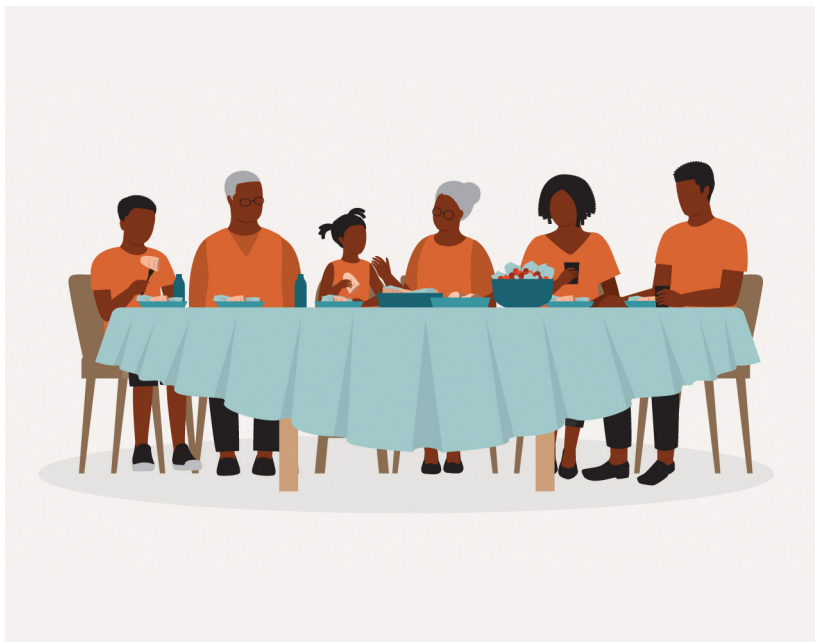
At this point of the Passover meal, everyone would partake in the actual meal in the following manner:

- **RACHATZ:** Second washing of the hands
- **MOTZEE MATZON:** Break apart the matzo into small pieces and eat some by itself
- **MAROR:** Dip the matzo into the bitter herbs
- **HAROSETH:** Dip the matzo into haroseth
- **KORAYCH:** Eat unleavened bread with both bitter herbs and haroseth
- **SHULCHON ORAYCH:** The Passover meal — the lamb



Group Activity

Pause the video and take some time to eat together and enjoy one another's company while reflecting and celebrating Jesus, our Passover lamb. Share with each what you praise God for individually and as a small group.



THE MEANING OF THE PASSOVER LAMB
SUPPORTING SCRIPTURES

*“Tell the whole community of Israel
that on the tenth day of this month each
man is to take a lamb for his family,
one for each household.”*

EXODUS 12:3 (NIV)

*John [the Baptist] saw Jesus
coming toward him and said,
“Look, the Lamb of God, who takes
away the sin of the world!”*

JOHN 1:29 (NIV)

*For Christ, our Passover lamb,
has been sacrificed.*

1 CORINTHIANS 5:7b (NIV)

*But he paid for you with the precious
lifeblood of Christ, the sinless,
spotless Lamb of God.*

1 PETER 1:19 (TLB)



The Lord's Supper

At this point in the meal, Jesus takes a tradition and practice that is very familiar to the disciples to teach them something brand new. You'll recall the second piece of bread that was previously hidden—the Afikomen, which actually means “dessert.” It was customary for children to search for the hidden bread and exchange it for gifts. As God's children, we can come to Jesus, the bread of life, who gives to us the gift of eternal salvation.

“This is my body given for you.”

LUKE 22:19 (NIV)

Jesus was showing his disciples how he was going to give up his body as a sacrifice on the cross.

Along with this piece of bread, everyone would drink from the third cup—the cup of redemption. Jesus explained to his disciples:

“This cup is the new covenant in my blood.”

LUKE 22:20 (NIV)

SCRIPT: Recite

We're going to celebrate the Lord's Supper together by taking this bread, this second piece of matzo that was hidden, but is now revealed. As you eat, remember Jesus and how his body was broken for you.

The Third Cup — The Cup of Redemption

*“I will redeem you with an outstretched arm
and with great acts of judgment.”*

EXODUS 6:6 (ESV)

SCRIPT: Recite

The third cup, the cup of redemption, represents the promise we have in Jesus’ blood and his life poured out for us. Take and drink this cup together.

It’s in the context of this Passover meal that we can understand how Jesus is the fulfillment of the Passover. He’s the bread of life, and the promises of God represented by the four cups are all fulfilled in the person of Jesus.



Closing Prayer

The Fourth Cup — The Great Hallel (Psalm 136)

*“I will take you for my people,
and I will be your God.”*

EXODUS 16:7 (NASB1995)

The fourth cup symbolizes praise, also known as the great Hallel. But during the Last Supper, Jesus says he would not drink the final cup again until we are together in heaven together. This points to the fulfillment of the promise in the Book of Revelation where we will eat and drink together at the wedding supper of the Lamb and celebrate him forever:

*Jesus said, “Mark my words. I won’t
drink wine again until the day I drink it new
with you in my father’s kingdom.”
And then they sang a hymn and they
went out to the Mount of Olives.*

MATTHEW 26:29-30 (TLB)



*Give thanks to the Lord, for he is good.
His love endures forever.
Give thanks to the God of gods.
His love endures forever.
Give thanks to the Lord of lords:
His love endures forever.
to him who alone does great wonders,
His love endures forever.
who by his understanding made the heavens,
His love endures forever.*

PSALM 136:1-5 (NIV)

SCRIPT: Recite

We will refrain from drinking the fourth cup as we look forward in anticipation and hope to the promise of of reuniting with Jesus in heaven.



Conclusion

SCRIPT: Recite

Let's conclude our time together by singing our own great 'Hallel' as we remember the truth about Easter. Have one person read a phrase, and have everyone respond,

You left your throne in heaven.

Your love endures forever.

You lived a perfect sinless life.

Your love endures forever.

You endured the humiliation of a trial.

Your love endures forever.

You went to the cross and willingly died.

Your love endures forever.

You stayed in the grave for three days.

Your love endures forever.

*And on the third day, you rose
again from the dead.*

Your love endures forever.

In a loud voice they sang:

*“Worthy is the Lamb, who was slain,
to receive power and wealth and wisdom and
strength and honor and glory and praise!”*

REVELATION 5:12 (NIV)

Group Activity

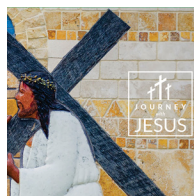
Praise isn't great until it's personal. Take a minute at your table for two or three of you to say one line about what the great love of Christ has done in your life—just one line—just like this Psalm. He saved my family—he set me free from a habit—he forgave my sins, etc.



Resources

Journey with Jesus

Experience “Journey with Jesus,” Saddleback’s interactive art-trail walking through the last week of Jesus’ life before his crucifixion and resurrection. This unique experience can be done on-demand through the Journey with Jesus app, or a 360° experience on YouTube. Visit saddleback.com/journeywithjesus for all information.



Appendices

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Appendix A

Celebrating the Lord's Supper with Your Small Group

Jesus never asked his disciples to remember his birth. But he did instruct them to remember his death and resurrection. He gave the church two visible symbols (called ordinances) as reminders of his death. These two ordinances are Baptism and the Lord's Supper. We call these ordinances, a term in Scripture. We don't call them sacraments. You may have heard baptism or the Lord's Supper referred to as a sacrament. But the word "sacrament" can be misunderstood to mean "the ability to save." Baptism doesn't save you, and the Lord's Supper doesn't save you. Only your faith in Christ saves you.

What is the Lord's Supper?

1 Corinthians 11:23–26 gives us the answer:

*. . . The Lord Jesus, on the night he was
betrayed, took bread, and when he had given
thanks, he broke it and said, "This is my body,
which is for you; do this in remembrance of me."
In the same way, after supper he took the cup,
saying, "This cup is the new covenant in my
blood; do this, whenever you drink it, in
remembrance of me." For whenever you eat
this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim
the Lord's death until he comes.*

1. It is a simple act.

*The Lord Jesus, on the night he
was betrayed, took bread.*

VERSE 23

The Bible says that for the very first Communion, Jesus, on the night that he was betrayed, took bread and broke it. He didn't have some big elaborate ceremony. He didn't wear special garments or burn incense. He didn't perform any fancy rituals. The Lord's Supper is a very simple act. He took bread, he took wine, and he gave it to the people there. When we take the Lord's Supper at Saddleback, we don't turn it into a big ritual. We just observe the elements . . . the bread and the juice.

2. It is a symbol to remind us.

And when he had given thanks, he broke it and said, "This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me." In the same way, after supper he took the cup, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in my blood; do this, whenever you drink it, in remembrance of me."

VERSES 24-25

The bread symbolizes his body broken for us and the juice represents his blood that was shed for us on the cross. The whole purpose of the Lord's Supper is for us to remember what Jesus did on the cross.

3. It is a statement of faith.

For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes.

VERSE 26

When you take the Lord's Supper, you are telling everyone, "I've put my trust in Christ." We look back at the work Jesus has already done at the cross and we look forward to Jesus' return to this earth. Jesus didn't stay dead after the crucifixion. He is risen and is coming back again!

Who should take the Lord's Supper?

1 Corinthians 11:27, 29 gives us the answer.

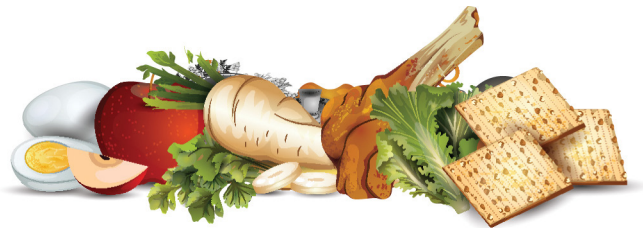
So then, whoever eats the bread or drinks the cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner will be guilty of sinning against the body and blood of the Lord.

VERSE 27

For those who eat and drink without discerning the body of Christ eat and drink judgment on themselves.

VERSE 29

Only those who have trusted Jesus. Only Christians should take Communion. If someone has not accepted what Jesus did for them on the cross, the symbols are meaningless to them and taking the Lord's Supper is a sin.



How do I prepare for the Lord's Supper?

1 Corinthians 11:28 (NIV) tells us:

Everyone ought to examine themselves before they eat of the bread and drink from the cup.

Examine yourself by:

- Confessing your sin (1 John 1:9)
- Recommitting your life (Romans 12:1)
- Reconciling your broken relationships (Matthew 5:23–24)

When and how often should we observe the Lord's Supper?

The Bible does not say when or how often. There is no instruction for this. Jesus instituted it on a Thursday night. In Scripture, Christians observed Communion in homes with small groups of people. At Saddleback, we celebrate the Lord's Supper a few times a year at our weekend worship services, and we give our small groups permission to take it anytime they wish.

How do I celebrate the Lord's Supper in my small group?

Here are a few steps you can take:

1. Prepare the bread and juice beforehand. Break the bread into wafer-sized portions on a plate. Pour a small amount of grape juice (not wine) into separate glasses.
2. Share Scripture or a story about God's love, forgiveness, mercy, grace, hope, etc.
3. Distribute the bread and juice to each person.
4. Explain the Lord's Supper by reading these guidelines.
5. Give everyone ample time to "examine themselves" (1 Corinthians 11:28).

6. Read 1 Corinthians 11:23–24 (NIV) and then lead them by eating the bread.

. . . The Lord Jesus, on the night he was betrayed, took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and said, “This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me.”

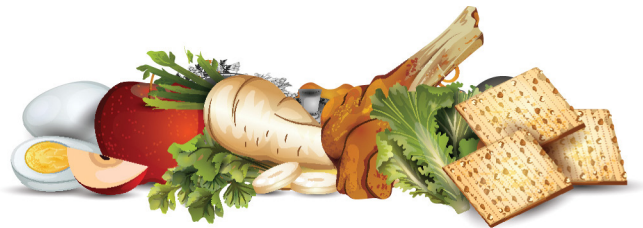
7. Read 1 Corinthians 11:25 (NIV) and then lead them by drinking the juice.

In the same way, after supper he took the cup, saying, “This cup is the new covenant in my blood; do this, whenever you drink it, in remembrance of me.”

8. Close by singing or listening to a worship song and in prayer.

Additional Scriptures on the Lord's Supper

- 1 Corinthians 10:16–17
- 1 Corinthians 11:23–30
- Matthew 26:26–29
- Mark 14:22–25
- Luke 22:14–20



Appendix B

Performing a Foot-Washing Ceremony in Your Small Group

Defining Scriptures

It was just before the Passover Festival. Jesus knew that the hour had come for him to leave this world and go to the Father. Having loved his own who were in the world, he loved them to the end.

The evening meal was in progress, and the devil had already prompted Judas, the son of Simon Iscariot, to betray Jesus. Jesus knew that the Father had put all things under his power, and that he had come from God and was returning to God; so he got up from the meal, took off his outer clothing, and wrapped a towel around his waist.

After that, he poured water into a basin and began to wash his disciples' feet, drying them with the towel that was wrapped around him.

*He came to Simon Peter, who said to him,
"Lord, are you going to wash my feet?"*

Jesus replied, "You do not realize now what I am doing, but later you will understand."

"No," said Peter, "you shall never wash my feet."

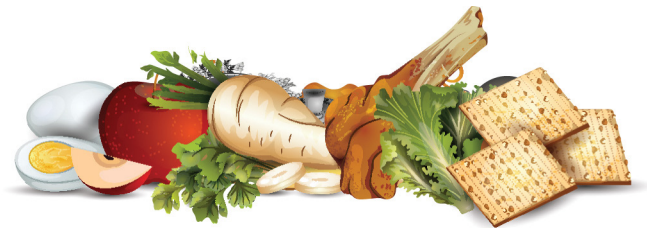
*Jesus answered, "Unless I wash you,
you have no part with me."*

"Then, Lord," Simon Peter replied, "not just my feet but my hands and my head as well!"

Jesus answered, “Those who have had a bath need only to wash their feet; their whole body is clean. And you are clean, though not every one of you.” For he knew who was going to betray him, and that was why he said not everyone was clean.

When he had finished washing their feet, he put on his clothes and returned to his place. “Do you understand what I have done for you?” he asked them. “You call me ‘Teacher’ and ‘Lord,’ and rightly so, for that is what I am. Now that I, your Lord and Teacher, have washed your feet, you also should wash one another’s feet. I have set you an example that you should do as I have done for you. Very truly I tell you, no servant is greater than his master, nor is a messenger greater than the one who sent him. Now that you know these things, you will be blessed if you do them.”

JOHN 13:1-17 (NIV)



Background

In John 13, Jesus makes it quite clear to his disciples that his position as the Father's Son includes being a servant rather than being someone of power and glory only. To properly understand the scene and the intention of Jesus, we must realize that the washing of feet was the duty of slaves and indeed of non-Jewish rather than Jewish slaves. Jesus placed himself in the position of a servant. He displayed to the disciples self-sacrifice and love (*"... that you also should do as I have done to you"* John 13:15 NRSV). In view of his majesty, only the symbolic position of a slave was adequate to open their eyes and keep them from lofty illusions with respect to the position. The point of foot-washing, then, is to correct the attitude which Jesus discerned in the disciples. It constitutes the permanent basis for mutual service, service in your group and for the community around you, which is laid on all Christians.

What You Will Need

- Towels to wash and dry feet
- Bowls to wash feet
- Fresh water
- Liquid soap (not a necessity, but a nice touch)



Things to Be Considerate Of

- The opposite sex: Have men wash men's feet and women wash women's feet.
- Know your group: Be sensitive to the bonding of your group.
- Religious upbringing: Be sensitive to where your group is coming from.
- Know your group: Be sensitive to the bonding of your group.
- Earn the right: Make sure you have enough meetings under your belt for your group to know your heart and get the full impact of the foot-washing
- Know your options: If someone in your group has limitations (i.e., a lady may come wearing stockings, a person may have an open wound or cast), or if someone is uncomfortable with the washing of feet, explore some alternatives.
 - Wash hands instead of feet
 - Have spouse (if there is one) wash the feet
 - Give the person the right to “pass”



Attitude and Objectives

Be in an attitude of prayer for what God can do in and through you. Communicate servanthood. Let them understand the attitude of humility (both on the “giving” and “receiving” end). Pray for the best time to do a foot-washing in your group. Timing is everything.

When to Implement

Under “Things to Be Considerate Of,” we talked about the importance of earning the right to do a foot-washing. When to implement a foot-washing in your “group time” can be as important as “earning the right.” There are three primary places we would recommend you insert a foot-washing:

1. During a break in the magnification section of your group
2. During a break in the maturity section of your group
3. At the closing of your group

Some Neat Ideas

1. After the foot-washing, you may want to give each member of your group a new pair of socks to put on to enjoy the rest of the group time.
2. Add a special time of prayer for each person during the foot-washing as he or she gets his feet washed.
3. Before sending a member of the group on a mission trip or to multiply a new group, do a foot-washing to serve them before they go out to serve.



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