

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Church of God Big Sandy

ChurchofGodBigSandy.com

April 1, 2017 • 2:00 p.m. • Sunset 7:38

Service next Sabbath: 2:00 p.m.

Order of service

Song leader	Reg Killingley
Pianist	Bea Gusner
First sermon	Neil Mclver
Teen class—Library	Martha Mclver
Kids class—Classroom #2	Jeanine Case
Second sermon	Ron Avey

Quick takes

1. Early production of this bulletin—Since this bulletin was prepared on Wednesday, March 29, there is a supplemental sheet concerning health updates and new prayer requests at the Information Table.
2. Thank you—Thank you to everyone (cooks, servers and cleanup crew) who served at the senior-citizen meal last Saturday afternoon.
3. Potluck meal today—There is a potluck meal scheduled immediately after the church service today.
4. Interrelating with other congregations—Today, Dave Havir is giving a sermon in Whitehouse.
5. Upcoming guest speakers—The congregation is pleased to announce a number of guest speakers in the coming weeks.
 - April 8 Bernie Monsalvo
 - April 15 Terry McAdams
 - April 22 Bert Moers
 - May 6 Eldon Raines and Ben Mauldin
6. Edifying the Body—This week's article is "Passovers of Hezekiah and Josiah" by Dave Havir.
7. Among Friends—This week's article is "Broken Bread" by Dave Havir.
8. Eye on the World—This week's "Eye on the World" is 16 pages.

9. Remembering calendar events concerning the spring feast days—Here are some reminders about calendar events concerning the spring feast days.

- Sunday, April 9, at 7:30 p.m.—Picturing the night that Christ was betrayed using New Testament symbols
- Monday, April 10, at 3:00 p.m.—Picturing the time of Christ's death
- Monday, April 10, at 6:30 p.m.—Dave and Pam Havir invite anyone in the congregation to attend a meal in the building on the eve of the first day of Unleavened Bread (Monday, April 10)
- Tuesday, April 11—First day of Unleavened Bread with a church service at 2:00 p.m. and a potluck meal at 4:00 p.m.
- Thursday, April 13—Remembering events about the resurrection
- Monday, April 17—Seventh day of Unleavened Bread with a church service at 2:00 p.m. and a potluck meal at 4:00 p.m.

“Passovers of Hezekiah and Josiah”

This article is from the “Edifying the Body” section of the Church of God Big Sandy’s website, churchofgodbig sandy.com. It was posted for the weekend of April 1, 2017.

By Dave Havir

BIG SANDY, Texas—On April 9, 2017, many people will be commemorating the suffering and death of our Lord and Savior on a date representing the night that He was betrayed.

Last week, I began a three-part series to briefly discuss the following histories.

- Last week—Exodus Passover
- This week—Passovers of Hezekiah and Josiah
- Next week—Christ Instituted New Symbols

Domestic Passover first

When Bible students look back at the various history lessons surrounding the Old Testament Passover, they realize that the Exodus Passover was a different event from the Passovers that soon followed.

One way to describe the difference is that the Exodus 12 Passover was a domestic event, and that later Passovers were sanctuary events.

Why do we call the Passover of Exodus 12 a domestic event? It occurred in the homes of the people. The Passover of Exodus 12 oc-

curred before the instructions about the tabernacle (Exodus 25-27) and about the priesthood (Exodus 28-30) were given.

Why do we call the later Passover occurrences a sanctuary event?

They occurred after the instructions about the tabernacle (Exodus 25-27) and about the priesthood (Exodus 28-30) were given.

Became a sanctuary Passover

Once the tabernacle and priesthood were established, the Passover became a sanctuary event.

Notice some phrases that revealed the pivot of thought toward a sanctuary event.

Exodus 12:48—If a stranger wanted to keep the Passover, he had to be circumcised, and then “let him come near and keep it.” This was sanctuary language—projecting to the upcoming change.

Numbers 9:6—When a person was considered “defiled,” this was associated with the sanctuary. A defiled person was prevented from presenting the offering at its appointed time (verses 7 and 13).

Deuteronomy 16:2—The Passover sacrifice was to be presented in the place where

God placed His name (His sanctuary).

Deuteronomy 16:5—The Passover sacrifice was not to be within their gates.

Deuteronomy 16:6—The Passover sacrifice was at twilight—at the time they came out of Egypt.

Time of Hezekiah

History shows that there was a time of revival for the people of Judah during the reign of Hezekiah. Notice a few highlights.

2 Chronicles 29:2—Hezekiah did that which was right in the sight of God.

2 Chronicles 29:3—Hezekiah repaired the temple.

2 Chronicles 29:4-11—Hezekiah instructed the priests and the Levites to sanctify themselves and to sanctify the house of God.

2 Chronicles 29:20-36—Hezekiah encouraged the offering of solemn sacrifices.

2 Chronicles 30:1—Hezekiah made an invitation for people to keep the Passover.

2 Chronicles 30:2-4—The people agreed to keep the Passover in the second month, because they were not prepared.

2 Chronicles 30:5—The people decided to keep the Passover in the prescribed manner, which they had not done for a long time.

Instead of paraphrasing the next few verses, let's quote them.

2 Chronicles 30:17-20—“For there were many in the assembly who had not sanctified themselves; therefore the Levites had charge of the slaughter of the Passover lambs for everyone who was not clean, to sanctify them to the LORD. For a multitude of the people, many from Ephraim, Manasseh, Issachar, and Zebulun, had not cleansed themselves, yet they ate the Passover contrary to what was written. But Hezekiah prayed for them, saying, ‘May the good LORD provide atonement for everyone who prepares his heart to seek God, the LORD God of his fathers, though he is not cleansed according to the purification of the sanctuary.’ And the LORD listened to Hezekiah and healed the people.”

■ To all the people who argue about people being worthy to partake of the Passover—did you notice that Hezekiah prayed for them, knowing they weren't worthy enough?

2 Chronicles 30:23—“Then the whole

assembly agreed to keep the feast another seven days, and they kept it another seven days with gladness.”

2 Chronicles 30:24—“For Hezekiah king of Judah gave to the congregation a thousand bulls and seven thousand sheep, and the leaders gave to the congregation a thousand bulls and ten thousand sheep; and a great number of priests sanctified themselves.”

2 Chronicles 30:26—“So there was great joy in Jerusalem, for since the time of Solomon the son of David, king of Israel, there had been nothing like this in Jerusalem.”

Time of Josiah

History shows that there was a time of revival for the people of Judah during the reign of Josiah. Notice a few highlights.

2 Chronicles 34:2—Josiah did that which was right in the sight of God.

2 Chronicles 34:3-7—Josiah began to purge Judah of idolatry.

2 Chronicles 34:8-13—Josiah repaired the temple.

2 Chronicles 34:29-32—Josiah renewed the covenant.

2 Chronicles 35:1—Josiah kept a Passover.

2 Chronicles 35:2-6—Josiah encouraged the priests in the service of the house of God—including the killing of the Passover offering.

2 Chronicles 35:6—The Passover offerings were done according to the word of the Lord by the hand of Moses.

2 Chronicles 35:7—Josiah and other men gave animals for the Passover offering.

2 Chronicles 35:10—The priests stood in their places.

2 Chronicles 35:11—The priests and Levites were involved in the Passover offerings.

2 Chronicles 35:12—The offering was done as it was written in the Book of Moses (indicating a sanctuary Passover back then).

2 Chronicles 35:14—The priests served until night.

Instead of paraphrasing the next verse, let's quote it.

2 Chronicles 35:18—“There had been no Passover kept in Israel like that since the days of Samuel the prophet; and none of the kings of Israel had kept such a Passover as Josiah kept, with the priests and the Levites, all Judah and Israel who were present, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem.”

“Broken Bread”

This article is from the “Among Friends” section of the Church of God Big Sandy’s website, churchofgodbigandy.com. It was posted for the weekend of April 1, 2017.

By Dave Havir

BIG SANDY, Texas—On April 9, 2017, many people will be commemorating the suffering and death of our Lord and Savior on a date representing the night that He was betrayed.

Many among the Church of God will be using symbols that Jesus instituted in the New Testament. Those symbols are:

- Foot-washing
- Broken bread
- Small portion of wine

In this article, we will discuss the second symbol—broken bread.

Paul quoted Christ

Notice an instruction that Christ taught to His disciples during His last meal with them.

Luke 22:19—“And He took bread, gave thanks and broke it, and gave it to them, saying, ‘This is My body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of Me.’”

In 1 Corinthians 11:23-26, the apostle Paul repeated what Christ instituted at His last meal with His disciples. Let’s read about the symbol of broken bread.

1 Corinthians 11:23-24—“For I received from the Lord that which I also delivered to you: that the Lord Jesus on the same night in which He was betrayed took bread; and when He had given thanks, He broke it and said, ‘Take, eat; this is My body which is broken for you; do this in remembrance of Me.’”

Broken body

Do you eat the broken bread in remembrance of Christ? About what does the broken bread remind you?

The symbol of the broken bread is intended to remind disciples about the broken body of Christ. Notice some verses.

Isaiah 52:14—Here is a prophecy about Christ’s face being marred more than anyone.

Isaiah 53:3—Here is a prophecy about Christ being despised and rejected.

Isaiah 53:4—Here is a prophecy about Christ carrying the griefs and sorrows of mankind.

Isaiah 53:5—Here is a prophecy about Christ being wounded for transgressions and bruised for iniquities.

Luke 11:53-54—People regularly sought to accuse Christ.

Luke 20:2—People regularly pretended to be righteous in order to deliver Him to the authorities.

Luke 22:3-5—Satan entered Judas Iscariot, who met with the chief priest and captains to betray Christ to them.

Luke 22:60-62—Peter denied Christ three times.

Luke 22:63-64—People mocked and beat Christ.

Luke 23:1-2—The multitudes accused Christ before Pilate.

Luke 23:10—The chief priests and scribes vehemently accused Christ before Herod.

Luke 23:23-25—People demanded that Pilate release Barabbas and crucify Christ.

Luke 23:35-37—The spectators and the soldiers mocked Him.

1 Peter 2:19-21—“For this is commendable, if because of conscience toward God one endures grief, suffering wrongfully. For what credit is it if, when you are beaten for your faults, you take it patiently? But when you do good and suffer, if you take it patiently, this is commendable before God. For to this you were called, because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that you should follow His steps.”

1 Peter 2:23-24—“When He suffered, He did not threaten, but committed Himself to Him who judges righteously; who Himself bore our sins in His own body on the tree, that we, having died to sins, might live for righteousness—by whose stripes you were healed.”