

Palm Beach Chinese Christian Chapel



圣经里充满神应许的一年

A Year of Biblical Promises

简介

Introduction

1) 因为圣经是神的话语，必须成为我们每日与神同行时不可缺的一部分。今年，我们聚焦于圣经的一个要点，就是：神对子民的应许。圣经里满是应许，有一位学者点数过，竟然有 7487 个之多！

1) Because the Bible is God's Word, it must be a daily part of our walk with God. This year, we will focus on one aspect of Scripture: God's promises to His people. The Bible is filled with promises. One scholar counted 7487 promises in the Bible!

今年读经时有几个建议：

Here are a few suggestions for reading this year:

- a) 在读经前，祷告恳求神通过祂的言语对你说话；求神在你的日常生活中彰显出祂的应许。
Before you read, pray that God will speak to you through His Word. Ask God to show His promises for your daily life.
- b) 在读经时，寻找出今天神用了什么方式对你的生命诉说祂的应许。每天我会专注在一个应许。我建议你把圣经中的这个应许用高光笔划出来。读经的时候，寻找哪些别的应许也能够运用在你的生活中。问问：“我是不是要先满足一些附加条件，才能领受这个应许呢？”
As you read, look for ways that God's promises speak to your life *today*. Each day, I will focus on one promise. I suggest that you highlight the promise in your Bible. As you read, look for other promises that may apply to your life. Ask, "Are there conditions I must meet to receive this promise?"
- c) 读完之后，回顾这一天里神的应许。问问：“因着神的应许，我该怎么样度过今天的日子呢？”
After you read, review God's promise throughout the day. Ask, "How should I live today because of God's promises?"

2) 今年的读经计划是按照时间顺序安排的。我们会按照圣经里记录的事件，与发生的时间同步推进。我会跟着喬治·格思理所写的 *读神的故事：按照时间顺序编排的每日圣经*（暫譯）一书的大纲编写，其中只作微少的一些改动。

2) This year's plan is in chronological order. We will move through the Bible in the order of the events that are recorded. With just a few changes, I will follow the outline of George Guthrie's *Reading God's Story: A Chronological Daily Bible*.

按照时间顺序读经的一个好处是，你能够照着经上故事发生的顺序来读。不利之处是，某些最难理解的部分（利未记的律法和约伯记的沉重）我们很早就读到。如果这是你第一次通读整本圣经，你也许要考虑使用去年的读经计划，而不是今年这个新的计划。

The advantage of following a chronological plan is that you can see the biblical story in the order it happened. The disadvantage is that some of the most difficult reading (the laws of Leviticus and the heaviness of Job) comes early in the year. If this is your first time to read through the Bible, you may want to use the reading plan from last year rather than this new plan.

在一年里要通读圣经，你每天需要花 20-30 分钟，如果无法做到，不要勉强自己在一年内读完。也许你需要两年时间通读整本圣经。

To read the entire Bible in one year, you need to spend about 20-30 minutes a day. If this is too much, do not press to finish the Bible in one year. You may want to take two years for this project.

3) 每周读经后，你要写一个关于本周所读的圣经对你的生活有何影响的见证。写写这周的一个应许，以及这个应许怎么样引导你每日的行为和态度。

3) At the end of each week's reading, you will be asked to write a testimony of how the week's reading impacted your life. Write about one promise from the week and how it guided your daily actions and attitudes.

圣经中的应许

Bible Promises

圣经中有几种不同类型的应许。有的是针对某个人群的，有的是有附加条件的。在读这些应许时，我们应当注意这些类型的不同。

There are several different types of promises in the Bible. Some are addressed to specific people; some have conditions attached. As we read these promises, we will notice the different types of promises in the Bible.

a) 对以色列国的应许

a) Promises to the Nation of Israel

想象一下，你发现了一张我写给我太太的便条，上面说：“苏，周五晚上 6 点准备好，我们要出去吃饭。”再想象一下，你在 6 点半打电话给我说：“你在哪儿呢？你说的，要接我出去吃饭耶！我在等着哪！”我会笑著告诉你：“那个便条是写给我太太的。这个承诺是给她的，不是给你的！”

Imagine that you found a note that I sent my wife. It said, “Sue, be ready at 6:00 Friday and we will go out to supper.” Imagine that you called me at 6:30. “Where are you? You said you would pick me up for supper. I’m waiting!” I would laugh and say, “The note was written to my wife. The promise was to her, not to you!”

在旧约中，很多应许是对以色列国的。举个例子，神承诺要把迦南地给以色列，这是针对以色列的一个特定的应许，不是给万民的。另一个例子在耶利米书 29:11，神应许在被掳之后，祂会带领以色列人回归祖国。耶利米书 29:11 常常被解读为是对所有基督徒的普世应许，但这个应许首先是针对以色列的回归。我有时候告诉我的学生，“每个人都想要把耶利米书 29:11 当作一个应许，可是没有人把耶利米书 29:10 当作应许，其实，这两节经文是连在一起的。”以色列要被掳七十年（29:10），因为神正在成就让以色列回转归向祂的美好计划。

In the Old Testament, there are many promises addressed to Israel as a nation. For example, God promised to give the land of Canaan to Israel. This was a specific promise to Israel, not a promise to all people. Another example is Jeremiah 29:11. God promised that after the exile, He would bring Israel back to her homeland. Jeremiah 29:11 is often read as a universal promise to every Christian, but it was addressed first to Israel. I sometimes tell my students, “Everyone wants to claim Jeremiah 29:11 as a promise, but no one wants to claim 29:10 as a promise. They go together.” Israel will be in captivity for seventy years (29:10) because God is accomplishing His good purpose of drawing the nation back to Him.”

我们不能把对以色列的应许视为给予我们的绝对应许，然而，对以色列的应许让我们看到神的本性，这帮助我们理解神对我们的应许。当我们读到耶利米书 29:11 时，我们看到神是一位满有怜悯的神，祂对子民有个美好的计划。今天，作为基督徒的我们是神的子民，所以即使这个应许是给以色列的，它也带给了我们现今的盼望。

We must not take promises to Israel as *absolute* promises to us. However, the promises to Israel teach us about God’s nature. This helps us understand God’s promises to us. When we read Jeremiah 29:11, we see that God is a merciful God who has a good plan for His people. Today, we as Christians are God’s people. So even though this promise was given to Israel, it gives hope to us today.

b) 有条件的应许

b) Conditional Promises

想象一下，你的老板说，“如果你连续工作两个月不请假，我就给你 2% 的奖金。”如果在这两个月里，你有四天没上班，你去跟老板要奖金，他会说：“你没有满足条件。”

Imagine that your boss said, “If you work two months without an absence, I will give you a 2% bonus.” Suppose that during those two months, you missed four days of work and then asked for your bonus. He would say, “You did not meet the conditions.”

圣经常常说：“你如果……，我就……”。当我们读到这些应许时，要问问自己：“我达到这个应许所要求的条件了吗？”

Many times the Bible says, “If you ..., I will” When we read these promises, we should ask, “Am I meeting the condition of the promise?”

举个例子，在罗马书 8:28 保罗应许说：“万事都互相效力，叫爱神的人得益处。”约翰福音告诉我，如果我爱神，我就会顺服祂。如果我没有度顺服神的生活，就无权要求罗马书 8:28 的应许。

For example, in Romans 8:28 Paul promised, “All things work together for good to those who love God.” The gospel of John tells me that if I love God, I will obey Him. If I am not living in obedience to God, I cannot claim the promise of Romans 8:28.

c) 对神的子民的应许

c) Promises to the People of God

在圣诞节我总会给孩子们礼物，这些礼物是给自家孩子的，我没有试图给居住的城里的每个孩子一份礼物。读读圣经中的应许，其中的一大喜乐就在于，你会看到许多应许是针对“神的子民”的，就是我们！那些应许是属于我们的！支取它们吧，让这些应许鼓舞激励你。基督徒应当是全地上最乐观的人，因为我们有神的应许。

At Christmas I always give my children a present. The gifts are for my children alone. I don't try to give a gift to every child who lives in my town. One of the great joys of reading the promises of the Bible is that you will read many promises that are addressed to “the people of God.” That is us! Those promises belong to us! Claim them. Let them encourage you. Christians should be the most optimistic people on earth because we have the promises of God.

d) 普世的应许

d) Universal Promises

有些应许是给每个人的。神应许挪亚：“不再有洪水毁坏这地了”（创世纪 9:11），这是对每个人无条件的应许。

Some promises are addressed to everyone. God promised Noah, “I will never again destroy the earth with a flood” (Genesis 9:11). This is a promise to everyone without condition.

有的人从圣经中拿出一个应许，把它运用在错误的情况里。当你在读到圣经中的应许时，要问问：“这个应许是写给谁的？”

Some people take a promise from the Bible and apply it in the wrong situation. As you read the promises in the Bible, ask, “Who is this promise written to?”

第 1 周 Week 1 (1/3 – 1/8)

<p>星期一 Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 104 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 104</p>	<p>圣经故事：创造 The Biblical Story: Creation</p> <p>让我们从头开始：创造。神造了一个完美的世界，是一个没有痛苦和死亡的世界，住在其中的亚当和夏娃与神有亲密的关系，这个完美的世界是神给人类的礼物。</p> <p>Let's start at the beginning: creation. God created a perfect world. A world without pain or death. Adam and Eve had an intimate relationship with God. A perfect world was God's gift to humankind.</p> <p>创世记第 1 章和第 2 章讲了创造的故事；诗篇第 8 篇和 104 篇用诗歌的形式讲述同样的故事。听听诗人对神为我们所造的完美世界的描述。</p> <p>Genesis 1 and 2 tell the story of creation. Psalms 8 and 104 tell the same story in the form of poems. Listen to the psalmist's description of the beautiful world God created for us.</p> <p>用高光笔划出创世记 1:31。“神看着一切所造的都甚好。”这是一个美好世界的应许，神把我们放在一个无罪的世界里，这里没有任何事情能够破坏我们与神的关系。</p> <p>Highlight Genesis 1:31. “<i>God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good.</i>” This is the promise of a good world. God put us in a world without sin. There was nothing to break our relationship with God.</p> <p>在今天，这个应许对我们有什么意义呢？是在于神没有放弃祂对我们的世界的计划。向周围看看，你看到我们的世界<u>不是</u>“甚好”，充斥着腐败、痛苦和疾病，但是神并没有放弃祂的计划。在启示录里，我们看到神把我们带回一个“甚好”的世界。美好世界的应许是个“长期性的”应许。为着这个应许的实现，我们已经等待了几千年，但有一天它必会实现的。不要对神的应许失去盼望。</p> <p>How is this a promise to us today? Because God has not abandoned His plan for our world. Look around and you will see that our world is <u>not</u> “very good.” Our world is full of corruption, pain, and disease. But God has not abandoned His plan. In Revelation, we see that God is bringing us back to a world that is “very good.” The promise of a good world is a “long-term” promise. We have waited for thousands of years to see it accomplished. But it will be fulfilled someday. Don't lose hope in God's promise.</p>
<p>星期二 Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 5</p>	<p>圣经故事：堕落 The Biblical Story: The Fall</p> <p>撒旦是神的敌人。撒旦并不关心人类，而是处心积虑要破坏我们与神的关系，以此来毁坏神的美好创造。这几章讲的是罪怎样进入世界的故事。</p> <p>Satan is the enemy of God. Satan does not care about humans, but he determined to break our relationship with God as a way to corrupt God's good creation. These chapters tell the story of how sin came into our world.</p> <p>划出创世记 3:15。这是救赎的应许，是圣经里最伟大的应许之一，圣经学者把它称作弥赛亚的宣告，这是第一个福音的宣告。</p> <p>Highlight Genesis 3:15. This is the promise of salvation, one of the greatest promises in the Bible. Biblical scholars call it the <i>protoevangelium</i>, the first announcement of the gospel.</p> <p>神应许说，有一天女人的后裔要伤撒旦的头，这个应许藉着耶稣的死和复活成就了。</p> <p>God promised that the seed of the woman would someday bruise the head of Satan. This promise is fulfilled through the death and resurrection of Jesus.</p>

<p>星期三 Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 9</p>	<p>圣经故事：大洪水 The Biblical Story: The Flood</p> <p>罪永远不会心满意足。吃禁果这个“小小的罪”很快就长成为全然的悖逆。仅仅几代人以后，神看到“(人心)终日所思想的尽都是恶”，人在寻找更多更多的方式来行恶。所以，神定意要毁灭人类，但是神看到了一个义人，挪亚，因着他，神开始重新书写人类的故事。</p> <p>Sin is never satisfied. The “small sin” of eating the forbidden fruit soon grew into full-scale rebellion. Within a few generations, God saw that “<i>every intention of the thoughts of (the human) heart was only evil continually.</i>” People looked for more and more ways to do evil. Because of this, God determined to destroy humanity. But God saw one man who was righteous. Through Noah, God would start the story again.</p> <p>划出创世记 9:14-15。彩虹提醒我们：神记得祂的应许。有时候人许下诺言后就忘了他们保证一定要做的，但是神绝不会忘记。祂应许挪亚：“不再有洪水毁坏这地了。”下雨的时候为了让挪亚放心，神说：“这彩虹是我应许的记号。”</p> <p>Highlight Genesis 9:14-15. A rainbow reminds us that God remembers His promises. Sometimes a human makes a promise and then forgets their commitment. God does not forget. He promised Noah, “I will never again destroy the earth with a flood.” To reassure Noah when it rained, God said, “The rainbow will be a symbol of my promise.”</p> <p>神给了你什么应许？下次看到彩虹的时候，要记得：“神永远不会忘记祂的应许。”</p> <p>What promise has God given you? The next time you see a rainbow remember, “God never forgets His promises.”</p>
<p>星期四 Thursday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 12</p>	<p>划出诗篇 12:7。“<i>耶和華啊，你必保護他們；你必保佑他們永遠脫離這世代的人。</i>”诗篇 12 篇描述的是个像大洪水时代的社会，比如造巴别塔时的悖逆的人，也如同 21 世纪我们罪恶累累的文化。在这样的世界里，除了极少数几个敬虔的人，到处充斥着谎言（诗篇 12:1-2）。处在这样的世界里，大卫记得神应许要保护我们脱离凶恶。</p> <p>Highlight Psalm 12:7. “<i>You, O LORD, will keep them; you will guard us from this generation forever.</i>” Psalm 12 describes a society like the world of the flood, like the rebellious people at the tower of Babel, and like our sinful culture in the 21st century. It was a world in which there were few godly people; a world full of lies (Ps 12:1-2). In this world, David remembered God’s promise of protection from evil.</p> <p>如果我们信靠神，神应许会保护我们脱离凶恶。尽管挪亚周围的都是不顺服的人，他仍旧忠心；尽管亚伯拉罕住在拜偶像的人群中间，他顺服了神的呼召；尽管你周围的每个人都生活在叛逆神的律法中，你仍旧可以对神忠心。我怎么知道这是真的？因为神应许说，祂会“<i>保佑我们永远脱离这世代的人。</i>”</p> <p>If we will trust Him, God promises to protect us from evil. Even though everyone around him was disobedient, Noah remained faithful. Even though he lived among people who worshiped idols, Abraham obeyed God’s call. And even though everyone around you may live in rebellion against God’s law, you can remain faithful to God. How do I know this is true? Because God promises that He will “<i>guard us from this generation forever.</i>”</p>

<p>星期五 Friday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 16</p>	<p>圣经故事：神呼召了一个立约的子民 The Biblical Story: God Calls a Covenant People</p> <p>在创世纪第 11 章，圣经故事沿着一个下降轨迹发展。人犯了罪，从伊甸园里被赶了出来；变得恶贯满盈以至于神用大洪水毁灭了世界；人类建造巴别塔来背叛神，而且拒绝遵守神的律法。</p> <p>Through Genesis 11, the biblical story follows a downward trajectory. Man sins, is driven from the Garden of Eden, becomes so sinful that God destroys the world with a flood, builds the tower of Babel in rebellion against God, and refuses to submit to God's law.</p> <p>在创世纪第 12 章，神开始了祂的伟大计划，来实现创世记 3:15 中的应许。祂会差派一位救主来击败撒旦，这位救主会是亚伯拉罕的后裔。在这几章里神与亚伯拉罕立下一个盟约。通过这盟约，万民（犹太人和外邦人一样）都会得到弥赛亚的祝福。</p> <p>Beginning in Genesis 12, God begins His great plan to fulfill the promise of Genesis 3:15. He will send a Savior who will defeat Satan. This Savior will be a descendant of Abraham. In these chapters God makes a covenant with Abraham. Through this covenant, all people (Jew and Gentile alike) will receive the blessing of the Messiah.</p> <p>回头划出创世记 12:1-3，现在划出创世记 15:4-6。这几节经文应许的是神和亚伯拉罕之间盟约的关系，一个盟约把两方连在一起。在希伯来书中，我们明白，藉着耶稣，每个信徒都是这个盟约的一部分，神在一个立约关系里把自己和你连结在一起，让你属于祂。</p> <p>Go back and highlight Genesis 12:1-3. Now highlight Genesis 15:4-6. These verses promise a covenant relationship between God and Abraham. A covenant binds two parties together. In Hebrews, we learn that through Jesus, every believer is part of this covenant. God has bound Himself to you in a covenant relationship. You belong to Him.</p> <p>创世记 15 章中的立约仪式对今天的我们而言很陌生。然而，古时候，这就是“歃血为盟”的一种方式。当代表着神的燃烧火把从那些祭物中经过（创世记 15:17）时，神正在说：“我发誓，宁愿选择死，也不会违背我的应许。”神对祂与子民立约的应许就是这么地严肃。</p> <p>The covenant ceremony in Genesis 15 is foreign to our world. However, in the ancient world, this was a way of making a “blood oath.” When the flaming torch, representing God, passed between the parts of the sacrifice (Gen 15:17), God was saying, “I put myself under an oath that I would choose death rather than breaking my promise.” That is how seriously God takes His covenant promises to His people.</p>
<p>星期六 Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 20</p>	<p>划出创世记 17:7。神应许，祂与亚伯拉罕和他的后裔的盟约关系会是个“永远的约”。留意亚伯拉罕的顺服，根据创世记的记录，即使在他还不是完全理解神心意的时候，亚伯拉罕一次又一次地顺服了神的命令。我们不能轻浮地对待神的应许，祂的应许要求我们顺服，盟约关系是建立在持续顺服的基础上。</p> <p>Highlight Genesis 17:7. God promised His covenant relationship with Abraham and his descendants would be “an everlasting covenant.” Notice Abraham's obedience. Repeatedly in the Genesis account, Abraham obeyed God's commands – even when he did not fully understand God's purposes. We must not take God's promises lightly; His promises call for our obedience. The covenant relationship is based on continuing obedience.</p>

<p>每周回应 Weekly Response</p>	<p>这周里你运用了圣经中的哪个应许？这个应许怎么样引导了你的行为和态度？</p> <p>What biblical promise did you apply in your life this week? How did it guide your actions and attitude?</p>
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第 2 周 Week 2 (1/10 – 1/15)

<p>星期一 Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 22 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 22</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 23 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 23</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 24 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 24</p>	<p>划出创世记 22:14。摩利亚山上，亚伯拉罕听到了神的应许：“神必预备。”神为亚伯拉罕预备了祭物。一千年以后，摩利亚山成为圣殿所在地，每天会有几百只羔羊被献祭。</p> <p>Highlight Genesis 22:14. On Mount Moriah, Abraham heard God’s promise, “The Lord will Provide.” God provided a sacrifice for Abraham. One thousand years later, Mount Moriah would become the site of the Temple. Hundreds of lambs would be sacrificed each date.</p> <p>接着，亚伯拉罕第一次去摩利亚山的 2000 年之后，在这山附近，神会预备另一个祭物。这一次，耶稣作为所有世代的祭物而死，我们再也不需要羔羊的血了。藉着耶稣 – 神完美羔羊的死，每个人都可以得救，这一切都是从创世纪 22:14 的应许开始的。</p> <p>Then, 2000 years after Abraham first went to Mount Moriah, God would provide another sacrifice near this same mountain. This time, Jesus would die as the sacrifice for all time. Never again would we need the blood of a sheep. Every person can be saved through the death of Jesus, the perfect Lamb of God. All this begins with the promise in Genesis 22:14.</p>
<p>星期二 Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 25</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 26</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 27 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 27</p>	<p>划出创世记 26:3-5。当神向以撒显现时，神重申了祂对亚伯拉罕的应许。以撒知道神对他父亲的应许，想象一下，当以撒听到了神说话的情景，也许以撒会说：“这就是我父亲跟我说起的应许，我父的神就是我的神！”</p> <p>Highlight Genesis 26:3-5. When He appeared to Isaac, God renewed His promise to Abraham. Isaac knew about the promises God made to his father. Imagine Isaac hearing God speak. Perhaps he said, “These are the promises my father told me about. My father’s God is my God!”</p> <p>作为父母，我们应当把神给我们的应许教给孩子们，他们应当从我们这里学到父母的神的那些伟大应许。</p> <p>As parents, we should teach our children about the promises God has given us. They should learn from us the great promises of our God.</p>
<p>星期三 Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 28 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 28</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 29 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 29</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 30</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 31 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 31</p>	<p>划出创世记 28:13-15。再一次，神对另一个世代重申祂的应许，雅各领受那曾给了他祖父的应许，现在我们已经读到三代人都得到了神盟约的应许。今天，亚伯拉罕最早得到神应许的 4000 年之后，全世界数以百万计的人敬拜亚伯拉罕、以撒和雅各的神。我们可以相信，神会兑现祂的应许。</p> <p>Highlight Genesis 28:13-15. Once again, God renewed His promises to another generation. Jacob received the promises that had been given to his grandfather. We have now read about three generations who received God’s covenant promises. Today, 4000 years after Abraham first received God’s promise, millions of people around the world worship the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. We can trust God to fulfill His promises.</p>

<p>星期四</p> <p>Thursday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 32</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 32</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 33</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 33</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 34</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 34</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 36</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 36</p>	<p>划出创世记 35:10-12。神对雅各的应许是创世纪中那些最令人吃惊的应许之一。神对亚伯拉罕的应许比较容易理解 — 亚伯拉罕离开本地，跋涉了 1100 英里路来顺服神。但理解神对雅各的应许就困难些了 — 雅各是个骗子，他离乡背井数十年为了逃避不诚实所导致的后果，然而，神对雅各说：“我给亚伯拉罕和以撒的地，会给你和你的后裔。”</p> <p>Highlight Genesis 35:10-12. God’s promises to Jacob are some of the most surprising promises in Genesis. It is easy to understand God’s great promise to Abraham – a man who left his home and traveled 1100 miles in obedience to God. It is harder to understand God’s promise to Jacob, a cheater who spent years running from the results of his dishonesty. But God said to Jacob, “The land I gave to Abraham and Isaac I will give to you and your offspring.”</p> <p>这提醒我们，神的应许是建立在祂的恩典之上，而不是基于我们是否配得。如果神仅仅给那些配得应许的人，我们没有人能够包括在内。但在恩典之下，神给雅各（骗子）更名为以色列（与神立约之后的名字）。也许你的过去更像雅各而不是亚伯拉罕，如果是这样，为着这位满有怜悯的神欢呼吧，祂越过我们黑暗的去，看到光明的未来。</p> <p>This reminds me that God’s promises are based on His grace not on our worthiness. If God made promises <i>only</i> to those who deserve it, none of us would be included. But in grace, God renamed Jacob (the cheater) as Israel (the name of His covenant people). Perhaps your past resembles Jacob rather than Abraham. If so, rejoice in a merciful God who looks beyond our dark past to a bright future.</p>
<p>星期五</p> <p>Friday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 37</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 37</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 39</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 39</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 40</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 40</p>	<p>想想神对亚伯拉罕的应许— “我必叫你成为大国，你的后裔必使地上的万民得福。”现在来到 200 年之后的景况：雅各，一个不诚实的人是家族的族长；西缅和利未谋杀了示剑城里的男子；犹大与他的寡妇儿媳行了羞耻的事，有了一对双胞胎，约瑟在埃及为奴。看起来神的应许似乎落了空，但是，神永远信守诺言。</p> <p>Think of God’s promises to Abraham. “I will make you a great nation, and your descendants will be a blessing to all families of the earth.” It is now 200 years later. Jacob, a dishonest man, is the family patriarch. Simeon and Levi murder the men of Shechem. Judah has twin sons through a shameful act with his widowed daughter-in-law. Joseph is a slave in Egypt. It might appear that God’s promises have failed. But God always keeps His promises.</p> <p>在创世记 39 章，也许你没有一下认出神的应许，但这应许就在那里！在这一章里，有四次我们读到“神与约瑟同在。”甚至在监里，约瑟也体验到神同在的应许。尽管他身处逆境，他并不孤单。</p> <p>In Genesis 39, you might not immediately recognize God’s promise, but it is there! Four times in this chapter, we read “<i>the Lord was with Joseph.</i>” Even in prison, Joseph experienced the promise of God’s presence. Although he was in a difficult situation, Joseph was not alone.</p> <p>无论你今天面对的是什么，你不是孤身一人。神已经应许，祂会在任何情况下与祂的子民同在。今天，我们可以这样祷告：“神阿，我相信祢与我同在。当我面临困难的挑战时，请提醒我祢同在的应许。”</p> <p>Whatever you face today, you are not alone. God has promised that He will be with His people in every situation. Today, you can pray, “God, I trust you to be with me. When I face difficult challenges, please remind me of the promise of your presence.”</p>

<p>星期六</p> <p>Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 41</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 41</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 42</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 42</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 43</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 43</p>	<p>你还记得创世记 37 章中约瑟的梦吗？这梦是神的一个应许。今天读到的经节中，神的应许实现了。读的时候，要记得，从神应许到应许实现，中间有超过 20 年延迟的时间。等待神的应许时，很容易变得没有耐心。我们从约瑟学到，神的应许需要耐心地信靠。</p> <p>Do you remember Joseph's dream in Genesis 37? That dream was a promise from God. In today's reading, God's promise is fulfilled. As you read it, remember that the delay between the promise and the fulfillment was more than twenty years. It is easy to become impatient as we wait for God's promises. We learn from Joseph that God's promises require patient trust.</p>
<p>每周回应</p> <p>Weekly Response</p>	<p>这周里你运用了圣经中的哪个应许？这个应许怎么样引导了你的行为和态度？</p> <p>What biblical promise did you apply in your life this week? How did it guide your actions and attitude?</p>

第 3 周 Week 3 (1/17 – 1/22)

<p>星期一 Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 44 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 44</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 45 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 45</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 46 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 46</p>	<p>划出创世记 46:3-4。这经文显示出神是我们持有应许的基础。一个应许的价值，只能和做出应许之人的品格与能力相当。如果一个不诚实的人说：“我会帮助你。”他的应许毫无意义，因为你无法信任他的品格。如果一个一文不名的人说：“我要给你买一栋房子。”他的应许毫无意义，因为他没有资源。</p> <p>Highlight Genesis 46:3-4. This shows that God is the foundation of our promises. The value of a promise is only as good as the character and abilities of the one making the promise. If a dishonest person says, “I will help you,” his promise is meaningless, because you cannot trust his character. If a person with no money says, “I will buy a house for you,” his promise is meaningless because he has no resources.</p> <p>但是，如果有一位品格诚实以及能力无限的人说：“我会帮助你！”你可以相信他的应许。神的应许是基于祂的美善和全能，你能够信任祂在你生命中的应许。</p> <p>But if a person of honest character and unlimited abilities says, “I can help you,” you can trust their promise. God’s promises are grounded on His perfect goodness and His unlimited ability. You can trust God’s promises in your life!</p>
<p>星期二 Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 47 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 47</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 48</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 49 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 49</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 创世记 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Genesis 50</p>	<p>划出创世记 49:10。这是对即将到来的弥赛亚的另一个应许。请注意发展过程，在创世记 3:15，神应许说女人的后裔会击败撒旦，这个后裔可能是任何人，因为我们都是夏娃的后裔。</p> <p>Highlight Genesis 49:10. This is another promise of a coming Messiah. Notice the progression. In Genesis 3:15, God promised that a descendant of the woman would defeat Satan. That could be anyone because we are all descended from Eve.</p> <p>在创世记 12:3，神应许说亚伯拉罕的一位后裔会使万国得福，这个应许的范围缩小到了一个家族的谱系。现今在创世记 49:10，神应许说弥赛亚会来自犹大支派。</p> <p>In Genesis 12:3, God promised that a descendant of Abraham would bless all nations. The promise was narrowed to one family line. Now in Genesis 49:10, God promises that the Messiah will come from the tribe of Judah.</p>
<p>星期三 Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 3</p>	<p>圣经故事：神拯救祂的百姓 The Biblical Story: God Delivers His People</p> <p>出埃及记继续叙述神选民的故事。创世记以以色列人定居埃及为终结，400 年之后出埃及的故事开始登场。那时尊荣约瑟的法老已死，以色列人被当作奴隶对待。出埃及记显示了神怎样带领祂的子民离开为奴之地；埃及地的瘟疫显示神比埃及众多的假神更有能力。耶和华，以色列的神，一步步地带领祂的百姓进入应许之地迦南。</p> <p>Exodus continues the story of God’s chosen people. Genesis ended with the people of Israel in Egypt. Exodus begins 400 years later. The Pharaoh who honored Joseph was dead, and the people of Israel were treated as slaves. Exodus shows how God led His people out of captivity. The plagues on Egypt show that God is more powerful than the false gods of Egypt. Yahweh, the God of Israel, was bringing His people to the promised land of Canaan.</p>

<input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 4	<p>划出出埃及记 2:24-25 的这些词：“神听见……，神記念……，神看顾……，神也知道。”这是神关心祂的百姓的应许。我们並不孤单，当神的百姓受苦时，神看见了，而且关心我们。</p> <p>Highlight these words in Exodus 2:24-25: “<i>God heard..., God remembered..., God saw..., and God knew.</i>” This is a promise that God cares for His people. We are not alone. God sees when His people suffer and He cares for us.</p>
<p>星期四 Thursday</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 9	<p>划出出埃及记 6:6-8, 对灰心丧气的人的应许。以色列人觉得摩西让他们的问题变得更糟了！他们灰心失望，但是神说：“我是耶和华，你们是我的百姓，我是你们的神，我会信守我的诺言。”</p> <p>Highlight Exodus 6:6-8, a promise to discouraged people. The Israelites felt like Moses had caused their problems to get worse! They were in despair. But God said, “I am Yahweh. You are my people. I am your God. I will keep my promises.”</p> <p>这是对以色列国的应许，但这个原则对我们也是真实的。当我们跟从神，就是祂的百姓；祂是我们的神，我们能够信任祂的应许。如果你灰心失望，来读出埃及记 6:6-8，且听神的声音：“你是我的孩子，我是你的神。”</p> <p>This was a promise to the nation of Israel, but the principle is true for us as well. When we follow God, we are His people. He is our God and we can trust His promises. If you are discouraged, read Exodus 6:6-8 and hear God’s voice, “You are my child; I am your God.”</p>
<p>星期五 Friday</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 13	<p>给以色列的伟大应许中，其一记在出埃及记 13 章：逾越的应许。穿越以色列的历史，逾越节是个重要的纪念日。在逾越节追想神拯救以色列人出埃及，同时盼望那位要来的弥赛亚，祂将完全实现救赎的应许。</p> <p>Exodus 13 gives one of the great promises to Israel, the promise of the Passover. Throughout Israel’s history, Passover was an important memorial. Passover looked back to God’s deliverance from Egypt but it also looked forward to a coming Messiah who would fulfill completely the promise of deliverance.</p> <p>这个应许对我们而言还在继续实现中。在最后的晚餐上，耶稣见证说祂就是那位所应许的救赎主，祂的血为我们的罪献上成了永久的祭。因着祂的死，我们分享救赎的应许，正如以色列人从埃及被救赎出来，我们也从罪的捆绑中被救赎出来。</p> <p>This promise continues for us. At the Last Supper, Jesus testified that He is the promised Deliverer. His blood provided the eternal sacrifice for our sin. Because of His death, we share the promise of deliverance. Just as Israel from delivered from Egypt, we are delivered from bondage to sin.</p>

<p>星期六</p> <p>Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 18</p>	<p>划出出埃及记 15:26, 医治的应许。有的人把这节经文视为对每个基督徒的绝对应许, 但是当我们读了圣经别的章节, 会看到基督徒并没有从人类通常的疾病中得到豁免。</p> <p>Highlight Exodus 15:26, a promise of healing. Some people made this verse an absolute promise for every Christian. But when we read the rest of the Bible, we see that Christians are not spared the normal sicknesses and diseases of humanity.</p> <p>始祖的堕落影响了每一个人, 尽管我们会因着这堕落的后果而受苦, 然而, 神关心我们, 看顾祂的百姓。</p> <p>The Fall has affected every one of us. However, even though we may suffer the results of the Fall, God cares for us and watches over His people.</p>
<p>每周回应</p> <p>Weekly Response</p>	<p>这周里你运用了圣经中的哪个应许? 这个应许怎么样引导了你的行为和态度?</p> <p>What biblical promise did you apply in your life this week? How did it guide your actions and attitude?</p>

第 4 周 Week 4 (1/24 – 1/29)

<p>星期一 Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 20</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 21</p>	<p>圣经故事：神与祂的百姓立约</p> <p>The Biblical Story: God Makes a Covenant with His People</p> <p>出埃及记 1-18 章阐明神将以色列人从埃及救赎出来；19-40 章阐明神与子民建立了关系。以色列民对耶和华所知甚少，然而，通过律法，通过对旷野中的以色列人的关怀，以及摩西的教导，神把自己显现给以色列人，并与祂的百姓建立了关系。</p> <p>Exodus 1-18 shows God’s rescue of Israel from Egypt. Exodus 19-40 shows how God built a relationship with His people. The people of Israel knew little about Yahweh. Through the Law, through His care for Israel in the wilderness, and through the teaching of Moses, God revealed Himself to Israel and established a relationship with His people.</p> <p>读这些章节的时候，要意识到，神的诫命就是应许，这些诫命是神与百姓的关系的记号。当神在西奈山上颁布十诫时，已经把以色列人从埃及救赎出来了，这诫命没有对以色列人说：“当这样行才能够赢得救赎”；而说的是：“当这样做，才能够与拯救我们的神同行。”</p> <p>As you read these chapters, realize that God’s commandments are promises. The commandments are a sign of God’s relationship with His people. When God gave the commandments at Mt. Sinai, he had already delivered Israel from Egypt. The commandments did not say to Israel, “This is how to earn deliverance.” The commandments said, “This is how to walk in relationship with the God who delivered us.”</p> <p>这对今天的我们也适用。我们顺服神，不是为了<u>赚取</u>祂的饶恕，而是因为我们是祂的儿女。</p> <p>The same is true for us today. We obey God not to <u>earn</u> His forgiveness but because we are His children.</p>
<p>星期二 Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 22 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 22</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 23 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 23</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 24 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 24</p>	<p>出埃及记 23:20-33 是对以色列人的应许。如果他们顺服神，神会把迦南人撵出那地。然而，这个应许是有条件的，神要求顺服。当以色列人无视神不可敬拜迦南假神的警告时，他们得要承受被审判的后果。</p> <p>Exodus 23:20-33 is a promise to Israel. If they obey God, He will drive the Canaanites out of the land. However, the promise is conditional; God’s promises require obedience. When Israel ignored God’s warning against worshipping the gods of the Canaanites, they suffered judgment.</p> <p>尽管这个应许是针对全以色列的，这原则对今天的我们也适用。如果我们不顺服神的诫命，我们就无法支取神的应许。</p> <p>Although this was a national promise, the principle is true for us today. We cannot claim God’s promises if we do not obey God’s commands.</p>
<p>星期三 Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 25</p>	<p>划出出埃及记 25:8。阅读这几章可能有点困难。不要陷在建筑物的细节里，而要注意到，会幕是神与祂的百姓同在的一个应许。会幕是神与百姓同住的地方，今天，神通过圣灵住在祂的子民里面。你在面对今天的挑战时，要记得神住在你里面的应许。你是祂的孩子。</p>

<input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 27 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 27 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 28 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 28	<p>Highlight Exodus 25:8. These chapters may be difficult to read. Don't be bogged down in the details of the building. Instead recognize that the Tabernacle was a promise of God's presence with His people. The Tabernacle was the place where God dwelled with His people. Today, God lives among His people through the Holy Spirit. As you face today's challenges, remember the promise that God lives in you. You are His child.</p>
<p>星期四 Thursday</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 29 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 31 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 32	<p>划出出埃及记 31:13。安息日就是我们是神百姓的一个应许。安息日是个每周的提醒：一位圣洁的神让祂的子民圣洁（出 31:13）。</p> <p>Highlight Exodus 31:13. The Sabbath is a promise that we are God's people. The Sabbath was a weekly reminder that a holy God makes His people holy (Ex 31:13).</p>
<p>星期五 Friday</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 33 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 33 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 34 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 35 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 35 <input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 36	<p>划出出埃及记 34:24。神应许要保护以色列国。以色列人受指示，一年三次要离开家，长途跋涉去耶路撒冷朝见神。神应许在离开家园去敬拜的时候，守护他们的国界地土。</p> <p>Highlight Exodus 34:24. God promised to protect the nation of Israel. Three times a year, the people of Israel were commanded to leave their homes and travel to worship in Jerusalem. God promised to protect the nation while they were away for worship.</p> <p>尽管这是对以色列的应许，这个应许教导基督徒一个重要的功课。耶稣告诉门徒们不要为衣食担忧，因为“你们需用的这些东西，你们的天父是知道的。你们要先求祂的国和祂的义，这些东西都要加给你们了”（马太福音 6:33）。</p> <p>Although this is a promise to Israel, it teaches an important lesson for Christians. Jesus told his followers not to worry about food and clothing because <i>“your heavenly Father knows that you need them. But seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things will be added to you”</i> (Matthew 6:33).</p> <p>耶稣教导我们，如果我们把神放在首位，祂会看顾我们的需要。对以色列的应许也是对我们的应许。我们可以在生活中的每一件事上信靠神，祂会做对我们有益的事。</p> <p>Jesus taught that if we put God first, He will care for our needs. The promise to Israel is a promise to us. We can trust God with everything in our lives. He will do what is for our good.</p>

<p>星期六 Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 37 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 37</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 39 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 39</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 出埃及记 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Exodus 40</p>	<p>出埃及记 40:34-38 是关于神引导的应许。以色列人在沙漠中跋涉，那里没有铺好的步道，没有指示牌写着“下一个出口：迦南。”要找到他们的应许家园，必须跟从神的引导。神没有给他们一张全程地图，而是说：“今天跟从我，今天信靠我。”每一天，神带着他们行过那一天的旅程，为什么？我觉得是因为神要他们记得，他们需要神的引导，不能依靠自己而行，必须每天跟从神。</p> <p>Exodus 40:34-38 is a promise of God's leadership. Israel was traveling through a desert. There were no paved roads with signs saying, "Canaan: Next Exit." To find their promised home, they had to follow God's leadership. God did not give them a map of the entire journey. Instead, He said, "Follow me today. Trust me today." Each day, God led them on that day's journey. Why? I think that He wanted them to remember that they depended on Him for guidance. They could not take off on their own; they must follow God each day.</p> <p>你我就像以色列人一样，我们想要掌控自己的生活，但神要我们每天都生活在与祂的关系里。祂没有给我们一张未来 10 年的地图，而是说：“今天跟从我，今天信靠我。”当我们跟从祂，就找到了神的生命之路，<i>而且</i>与神的关系越来越深入。这两者都是跟从神的领导的一部分。</p> <p>You and I are much like the people of Israel. We like to run our own lives. But God wants us to live in daily relationship with Him. He doesn't give us a map for the next ten years. Instead, He says, "Follow me today. Trust me today." As we follow Him, we find God's path for life <i>and</i> we grow deeper in our relationship with Him. Both of these are part of following God's leadership.</p>
<p>每周回应 Weekly Response</p>	<p>这周里你运用了圣经中的哪个应许？这个应许怎么样引导了你的行为和态度？</p> <p>What biblical promise did you apply in your life this week? How did it guide your actions and attitude?</p>

第5周 Week 5 (1/31 – 2/5)

<p>星期一 Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 4</p>	<p>圣经故事：在与神的关系中同行 The Biblical Story: Walking in Fellowship with God</p> <p>在读利未记时，首先要知道：这些章节不是要教我们怎样赚取与神的关系。神已经拣选了以色列人为祂的子民，现在教导以色列人怎样每日在关系中与祂同行。一位圣洁的神不能无视於罪。献祭让堕落的人知道怎样接近一位圣洁的神，不是这些祭物赢得了神的青睐，而是一位满有恩典的神给有罪的人提供了一条路，来进入祂的同在。</p> <p>Here is the first thing to know as you read Leviticus: these chapters do not teach us how to <u>earn</u> a relationship with God. God had already chosen Israel as His people. Now God taught the people how to walk with Him in a daily relationship. A holy God cannot ignore sin. The sacrifices show how fallen man may approach a holy God. These offerings did not <i>earn</i> God's favor. Instead, a gracious God provided a way for sinful man to enter His presence.</p> <p>很多律法对今天的世界很陌生，不要陷在细节里，而是要明白，神给了我们一个看得见的功课，是关于罪的代价，是关于神提供了一条罪蒙赦免的路径的恩典。</p> <p>Many of these laws may seem foreign to our world. Don't get bogged down in the details. Instead, understand that God was providing a visible lesson about the cost of sin and about God's grace in providing a way of forgiveness.</p> <p>在利未记 4:20-35，划出“必蒙赦免”这几个字（这些字眼出现了四次），这是蒙赦免的应许。同样的，新约告诉我们“我们若认自己的罪，神是信实的，是公义的，必要赦免我们的罪，洗净我们一切的不义”（约翰一书 1:9）。</p> <p>In Leviticus 4:20-35, highlight the words “<i>will be forgiven.</i>” (This phrase appears four times.) This is the promise of forgiveness. In the same way, the New Testament tells us that “<i>If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness</i>” (1 John 1:9).</p>
<p>星期二 Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 10:1-17 <input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 10:1-17</p>	<p>我加了一段新约圣经，来提醒你一次性永远的赎罪祭的应许。以色列人每次去圣殿都会带着祭物，但希伯来书告诉我们，耶稣是作为“一次献上的永远赎罪祭”而来。我们不用每周献一次祭。耶稣的死，让我们能够因着信，在祂的牺牲中得洁净。你读这些章节的时候，欢呼吧，因神差祂的儿子为我们死，所以神“不再記念（我们的）罪愆和（我们的）过犯”（希伯来书 10:17）。</p> <p>I have added a reading from the New Testament to remind you of the promise of a sacrifice for all sin. The people of Israel brought a sacrifice each time they came to the Temple. But Hebrews tells us that Jesus came as a “once for all time” sacrifice. We do not bring a sacrifice each week. Instead, Jesus died so that we could be cleansed through faith in His sacrificial death. As you read these chapters, rejoice that God sent His Son to die so that God “<i>will remember (our) sins and (our) lawless deeds no more</i>” (Hebrews 10:17).</p>

<p>星期三</p> <p>Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 10</p>	<p>划出利未记 10:3, 这是神会向子民显现祂自己的应许。神应许祂在众民面前要得荣耀。</p> <p>Highlight Leviticus 10:3, a promise that God will reveal Himself. God promised to glorify Himself in the eyes of the people.</p> <p>当你读到拿答和亚比户的死时, 也许会想: “多么严厉的惩罚啊!” 是的, 是很严厉, 然而也是必须的。只有当神的子民认识到神同在的大能时, 一位圣洁的神才能够住在他们中间。在以赛亚书第 6 章和启示录 4-5 章中, 我们还会看到神同在的大能。今天读经时, 想想看, 宇宙的创造者屈身俯就, 向你和我显现祂自己, 这是多么奇妙!</p> <p>When you read about the death of Nadab and Abihu, you might think, “What a harsh punishment!” Yes, it was severe; but it was necessary. Only if God’s people realized the power of God’s presence could a holy God live among them. In Isaiah 6 and Revelation 4-5, we will see again the power of God’s presence. As you read today, consider the wonder that the Creator of the Universe has stooped to reveal Himself to you and me.</p>
<p>星期四</p> <p>Thursday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 14</p>	<p>你是否曾想过: “我不可能圣洁, 我太软弱了”? 如果是, 划出利未记 11:44, 这是成为圣洁的应许。我们成为圣洁, 不是因着我们自己的能力, 而是因为神是圣洁的。我们的圣洁来自于祂, 成为圣洁, 仅仅是因为我们每天生活在与一位圣洁的神的关系中。不要试图靠着自己的能力“成为圣洁”, 而是寻求与神更亲近, 信靠祂来转化你成为祂的形象。</p> <p>Do you ever think, “I can never be holy; I am too weak”? If so, highlight Leviticus 11:44. This is a promise of holiness. We are holy not through our own power but because God is holy. Our holiness comes from Him. We are holy <u>only</u> because we live in a daily relationship with a holy God. Don’t try to “be holy” in your own power. Instead, seek to draw close to God and trust Him to transform you into His image.</p>
<p>星期五</p> <p>Friday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 18</p>	<p><i>Yom Kippur</i>, 赎罪日, 是犹太日历上的最圣洁的日子, 在这一天, 一只山羊会为了众民的罪而被献祭, 利未记第 16 章写出了这个重要献祭的步骤。划出利未记 16:30, 这是洁净的应许。</p> <p><i>Yom Kippur</i>, the Day of Atonement, was the holiest day on the Jewish calendar. On this day, a goat was sacrificed for the sins of the people. Leviticus 16 gives instructions for this important sacrifice. Highlight Leviticus 16:30. This is a promise of cleansing.</p> <p>在十字架上, 耶稣作为我们的赎罪祭而死。因为耶稣为我们献上为祭, 我们的罪得赎。因着祂完全的牺牲, 你和我可以从罪恶感、耻辱感, 和罪的权势的辖制中得释放而自由</p> <p>On the cross, Jesus died as the sacrifice for our sin. We have atonement because Jesus died as our sacrifice. Through His perfect sacrifice, you and I can be free from the guilt, shame, and controlling power of sin.</p>

<p>星期六 Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 20</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 22 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 22</p>	<p>划出利未记 20:26。你曾经做过某位高官或是大人物的贵宾吗？你父亲曾经骄傲地说“这是我的女儿吗？”如果是，你会理解利未记 20:26 节的奇妙信息。</p> <p>Highlight Leviticus 20:26. Have you ever been the special guest of a high official or VIP? Did your father ever say proudly, “This is my daughter”? If so, you will understand the wonderful message of Leviticus 20:26.</p> <p>如果你不曾有过这样的荣誉，我很高兴地告诉你，这一节圣经给了我们归属的应许。如果你是祂的孩子，神已经把你分别出来，成为祂特别的产业，你属于这位宇宙之王。读了这节之后，你永远不该觉得“我什么也不是。”你可以欢呼：“我被分别开来，我属于神！”</p> <p>If you have <u>not</u> felt such an honor, I am happy to tell you that this verse gives you the promise of belonging. If you are His child, God has set you apart as His special possession. You belong to the King of the Universe. After you read this verse, you should never feel, “I am nobody.” You can rejoice, “I have been set apart. I belong to God!”</p>
<p>每周回应 Weekly Response</p>	<p>这周里你运用了圣经中的哪个应许？这个应许怎么样引导了你的行为和态度？</p> <p>What biblical promise did you apply in your life this week? How did it guide your actions and attitude?</p>