

## 第 27 周 Week 27 (7/4 - 7/10)

<p>星期一 <b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 4</p>	<p><b>圣经故事：以赛亚</b></p> <p>以赛亚是“大先知”中的一位，他于主前大约 740-680 年间在犹大服事。主前 722 年当北国沦陷于亚述之时，他正在犹大传道。</p> <p>以赛亚书分为两个大部分。在 1-35 章，先知警告亚述的攻击即将到来，这部分的经文大多是审判的信息。</p> <p>在 40-66 章，以赛亚展望未来。他预言了犹大被掳至巴比伦；保证神会带自己的子民回归家园，他也盼望弥赛亚的来临。</p> <p><b>The Biblical Story: Isaiah</b></p> <p>Isaiah was one of the “Major Prophets.” He ministered in Judah from approximately 740-680 B.C. He was preaching in 722 B.C. when the Northern Kingdom fell to Assyria.</p> <p>The book of Isaiah is divided into two large sections. In Isaiah 1-35, the prophet warns of Assyria’s coming attacks. This section of the book is largely a message of judgment.</p> <p>In Isaiah 40-66, Isaiah looks to the future. He foretells Judah’s exile in Babylon; he promises that God will bring His people home; and he looks forward to the coming of the Messiah.</p> <p>甚至在一本审判之书里，神对那些信靠祂的人也有应许。尽管众人都拒绝神，对那些呼求祂的人，神应许了赦免。如果你对自己的罪从未痛悔过，读读以赛亚书 1:18-19，并回应神赦免的应许。</p> <p>Even in a book of judgment, God makes promises to those who trust Him. Although many people will reject Him, God promises forgiveness to those who call on Him. If you have never repented of your sins, read Isaiah 1:18-19 and respond to God’s <b>promise of forgiveness.</b></p>
<p>星期二 <b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 8</p>	<p>以赛亚书 6-8 章应许<b>神掌权</b>。在以赛亚书 6 章中坐在宝座上的那位神就是 7-8 章中掌管所发生一切的神。因为祂有主权，我们可以顺服以赛亚书 8:12 的嘱咐：“<i>他们所怕的，你们不要怕。</i>”不要怕，因为我们的神在世界掌权。这是一个多么奇妙的应许！</p> <p>Isaiah 6-8 promises that <b>God is sovereign</b>. The God who sits on the throne in Isaiah 6 is in charge of the events of Isaiah 7-8. Because He is sovereign, we can obey the command of Isaiah 8:12; “<i>Do not fear what they fear.</i>” Do not fear because our God is sovereign over the world. What a wonderful promise!</p>

<p><b>星期三</b> <b>Wednesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 12</p>	<p>想象你生活在以赛亚的时代，以色列国在列强环伺之下，即使处境这么艰难，以赛亚带来了<b>弥赛亚的应许</b>。这位即将来临的弥赛亚会是“<i>奇妙策士，全能的神，永在的父，和平的君</i>”（以赛亚书 9:6），祂将给世界带来全新的希望。</p> <p>Imagine that you live in Isaiah’s day. The nation of Israel is surrounded by powerful enemies. Even in that difficult time, Isaiah brought the <b>promise of a Messiah</b>. This coming Messiah will be the “<i>Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace</i>” (Isaiah 9:6). He will bring new hope to our world.</p> <p>在 2022 年这个应许对我们说些什么呢？超过 2500 年之后以赛亚给了这个信息，我们仍旧生活在一个困扰不安的世界里。但耶稣不改变，仍然是我们的“<i>奇妙策士，全能的神，永在的父，和平的君</i>”。在 2022 年的混乱动荡之中，我们可以信靠祂的看顾。</p> <p>What does this promise say to us in 2022? More than 2500 years after Isaiah gave this message, we still live in a troubled world. But Jesus is still our “<i>Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.</i>” In the turmoil of 2022, we can trust in His care.</p>
<p><b>星期四</b> <b>Thursday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 弥迦书 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Micah 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 弥迦书 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Micah 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 弥迦书 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Micah 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 弥迦书 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Micah 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 弥迦书 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Micah 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 弥迦书 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Micah 6</p>	<p>划出弥迦书 5:2-4。这本书和以赛亚书写于同时代。弥迦也给出了有一位<b>弥赛亚即将到来的应许</b>，这位弥赛亚将是看顾祂百姓的牧人。</p> <p>Highlight Micah 5:2-4. Writing in the same years as Isaiah, Micah also gave the <b>promise of a coming Messiah</b>. The Messiah will be a shepherd who cares for his people.</p> <p>弥迦书写出以色列的失败，也显示了神对子民的怜悯。甚至当以色列民犯了罪，神仍是充满怜悯的神。今天，神仍是一位好牧人，祂在我们犯罪时施以管教，但也爱我们，并在爱中吸引我们靠近祂。</p> <p>The book of Micah shows Israel’s failure, but it also shows God’s mercy on His people. Even when Israel sinned, God was a merciful God. Today, God is our good shepherd who disciplines us in our sin, but who also loves us and draws us to Himself in love.</p>

<p><b>星期五</b> <b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 弥迦书 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Micah 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 列王纪下 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Kings 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 历代志下 28 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Chron 28</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 列王纪下 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Kings 17</p>	<p>在申命记中，神应许说若是以色列转向别神，会被审判。在列王纪下 17 章，我们读到了<b>这应许的实现</b>。亚述击败了以色列，不是因为以色列的神软弱无力，而是神因着以色列的罪在审判她。今天，这些章节提醒了我们罪的严重性。</p> <p>In Deuteronomy, God promised judgment if Israel turned to other gods. In 2 Kings 17, we read the <b>fulfillment of the promise</b>. Assyria defeated Israel not because Israel's God was weak but because God judged Israel for her sin. Today, these chapters remind us of the seriousness of sin.</p>
<p><b>星期六</b> <b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 17</p>	<p>划出以赛亚 14:1。以赛亚书第一部分带来了审判的信息，但甚至在这一部分，<b>神应许了归回</b>。就如同慈爱的父母必要管教叛逆的孩子，尽管犹大有罪，神仍然爱她。神应许，在被掳流亡的管教期结束后，神会修复自己的子民，让他们再回到应许之地。</p> <p>Highlight Isaiah 14:1. The first part of Isaiah brings a message of judgment. But even in this section of the book, <b>God promised restoration</b>. Like a loving parent who must discipline a rebellious child, God loved Judah despite her sin. He promised to restore His people to the Promised Land after the discipline of the Exile had ended.</p>
<p><b>每周回应</b> <b>Weekly Response</b></p>	<p>这一周里你在生活中应用了什么圣经的应许？这些应许怎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 28 周 Week 28 (7/11 - 7/17)

<p><b>星期一</b> <b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 20</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 22 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 22</p>	<p>上周，我们读到神应许在犹大因罪被审判之后会赎回她。但以赛亚书 19:21 有个更让人惊奇的应许，一个<b>赎回外邦人的应许</b>。我们可以理解为什么神要赎回自己的子民，但祂也应许要赎回普世中别的国家。</p> <p>Last week, we read God’s promise to redeem Judah after she had been judged for her sin. But Isaiah 19:21 has an even more surprising promise, <b>a promise to redeem the Gentiles</b>. We can understand why God will redeem His own people, but He also promised to redeem other nations.</p> <p>今天，你和我是这个应许的受益人。神让我们认识祂；藉着耶稣，我们和神的选民犹大百姓一样地被神疼爱。</p> <p>Today, you and I are the beneficiaries of this promise. God has made Himself known to us. Through Jesus, we are loved by God as much as Judah, God’s chosen people.</p>
<p><b>星期二</b> <b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 23 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 23</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 24 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 24</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 25</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 26</p>	<p>你发现自己因忧虑而彻夜难眠吗？你一直在重重压力下生活吗？请背诵以赛亚书 26:3，神应许那些坚心倚赖祂的，祂必保守他们<b>十分平安</b>。在 2022 年这是个多么奇妙的应许！</p> <p>Do you find your nights filled with worry? Are you living with the pressure of constant stress? Memorize Isaiah 26:3. God promises <b>perfect peace</b> to those who keep their mind focused on Him. What a wonderful promise for 2022!</p> <p>这个应许的关键词是“<b>坚心倚赖你的</b>”。这意味着有个“安息于”或是“倚赖”神的心。如果我想要有百分百的平安，我必须让我的心安息在神里面。</p> <p>The key to this promise is the phrase, “<i>whose mind is stayed on you.</i>” That means to have a mind that is “resting” or “leaning” on God. If I want to have perfect peace, I must rest my mind on God.</p>

<p><b>星期三</b> <b>Wednesday</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 历代志下 29</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Chron 29</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 历代志下 30</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Chron 30</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 历代志下 31</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Chron 31</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 48</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 48</li> </ul>	<p>诗篇 48 篇提醒我们，要把神的应许告诉孩子和孙辈。在敬拜中，我们<b>庆祝神的应许</b>。在敬拜中，我们见证神“<i>必永远作我们引路的</i>”（诗篇 48:14）。敬拜是个与下一代分享神所有美善故事的机会。</p> <p>Psalm 48 reminds us to tell our children and grandchildren about God’s promises. In our worship, we <b>celebrate God’s promises</b>. In our worship, we testify that God “<i>will guide us forever</i>” (Psalm 48:14). Worship is an opportunity to share the stories of God’s goodness with the next generation.</p>
<p><b>星期四</b> <b>Thursday</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 27</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 27</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 28</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 28</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 29</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 29</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 30</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 30</li> </ul>	<p>以赛亚书 28:16 给了神的百姓<b>稳固根基的应许</b>。耶稣是以赛亚所预言的“<i>宝贵的房角石</i>”。藉着对基督的信，在面对生活挑战的时候，我们有安全感和信心。</p> <p>Isaiah 28:16 gives the <b>promise of a sure foundation</b> for the people of God. Jesus is the “<i>precious cornerstone</i>” promised by Isaiah. Through faith in Christ, we have security and confidence as we face the challenges of life.</p>

<p><b>星期五</b> <b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 31</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 31</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 32</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 32</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 33</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 33</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 34</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 34</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 35</p>	<p>以赛亚书 33:14 问：“我们中间谁能与圣洁神的烈火同住？” 答案在 15-17 节，就是一个活出顺服神诫命的人。</p> <p>Isaiah 33:14 asks, “Who can dwell in the consuming fire of a holy God?” The answer is in verses 15-17. A person who lives in obedience to God.</p> <p>在马太福音 5:8，耶稣应许“<i>清心的人必得见神。</i>”你想要永远活在圣洁之神的同在里吗？以赛亚给了这个应许：如果你顺服神，你会有<b>神同在的应许</b>。</p> <p>In Matthew 5:8, Jesus promised that the “<i>pure in heart shall see God.</i>” Do you want to live forever in the presence of a holy God? Isaiah gives this promise: if you obey God, you have the <b>promise of God’s presence</b>.</p>
<p><b>星期六</b> <b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 36</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 36</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 37</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 37</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>列王纪下 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Kings 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>列王纪下 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Kings 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>历代志下 32</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Chron 32</p>	<p>今天的经节把同一个故事讲了三遍。神保守看顾的故事教导了犹大，神的能力强大，保护自己的子民绰绰有余。读以赛亚 37:15-20 中希西家的祷告，神对犹太的解救显示出神统治天下万国的能力。这也教导我们：<b>有效的祷告是建立在神的属性之上</b>。</p> <p>Today’s readings tell the same story three times. This story of God’s protection taught Judah that God was strong enough to protect His people. Read Hezekiah’s prayer in Isaiah 37:15-20. God’s deliverance of Judah would demonstrate His power over the world. This teaches us that <b>effective prayer is based on God’s character</b>.</p>
<p><b>每周回应</b> <b>Weekly Response</b></p>	<p>这一周里你在生活中应用了什么圣经的应许？这些应许怎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 29 周 Week 29 (7/18 - 7/24)

<p>星期一 <b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 76 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 76</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 39 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 39</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 列王纪下 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Kings 20</p>	<p><b>圣经故事：犹大的衰落</b></p> <p>以赛亚书的第二部分显明了神救赎祂百姓的计划。以赛亚书中关于盼望的应许包含两个方面，第一、神会把犹大从巴比伦的奴役中拯救出来，但不仅止于此，第二、以赛亚书应许弥赛亚会给天下万国带来拯救。</p> <p><b>The Biblical Story: The Fall of Judah</b></p> <p>The second part of Isaiah shows God’s plan to redeem His people. Isaiah’s promise of hope includes two aspects. First, God will rescue Judah from bondage to Babylon. But this is not the end of Isaiah’s message. Second, Isaiah promises that the Messiah will bring deliverance to all nations.</p> <p>在以赛亚书 40 章中有一个关于双重信息的例子。第 3 和第 4 节中，以赛亚看到那日神要在沙漠地开出一条大道，犹大将踏上这条大道从巴比伦重返耶路撒冷。在第 5 节，以赛亚显示这预言不仅犹大被拯救，那日将到，“<u>耶和华的荣耀必然显现；凡有血气的必一同看见。</u>”在马太福音第 3 章，施洗约翰宣讲说弥赛亚是以赛亚书的应许的实现。犹大立刻得拯救和将来弥赛亚的到来都是以赛亚书信息的一部分。</p> <p>An example of this double message is in Isaiah 40. In verses 3 and 4, Isaiah looks to the day when God will make a highway through the desert. Judah will travel this highway from Babylon back to Jerusalem. Then in verse 5, Isaiah shows that the prophecy extends beyond Judah’s deliverance. The day will come when the “<i>glory of the Lord will be revealed to <u>all flesh.</u></i>” In Matthew 3, John the Baptist preached that the Messiah was the fulfillment of Isaiah’s promise. Both Judah’s immediate deliverance and the future coming of Messiah are part of the message of Isaiah.</p> <p>诗篇的作者写道，即使人的忿怒也会成全神的荣美（诗篇 76:9-10）。神对恶人的审判成就了祂看顾谦卑的人的应许。甚至罪人的忿怒也显出神的能力。一切受造之物都因神公义的统一而欢欣。</p> <p>The psalmist wrote that even man’s wrath brings praise to God (Psalm 76:9-10). God’s judgement on the wicked fulfills His <b>promise to care for the humble</b>. Even the anger of sinful people shows God’s power. All creation rejoices that God rules with justice.</p>
<p>星期二 <b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 40</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 41 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 41</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 42 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 42</p>	<p>划出以赛亚 40:30-31 是一个<b>力量的应许</b>。当你觉得软弱时，“等候耶和華”，祂会给你新的力量。</p> <p>Highlight Isaiah 40:30-31, a <b>promise of strength</b>. When you are weak, “<i>wait for the Lord.</i>” He will give you new strength.</p> <p>作为基督徒，我们也会遭受困难，但我们不是独自面对，因为<b>神应许与我们同在</b>，我们不必害怕（以赛亚书 41:10），在各种情况下神都会与我们在一起。</p> <p>As Christians, we will face difficulties, but we do not face them alone. Because <b>God promises to be with us</b>, we do not need to be afraid (Isaiah 41:10). God will be with us in every situation.</p>

<p>星期三 <b>Wednesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 43</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 43</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 44</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 44</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 45</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 45</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 80</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 80</p>	<p>旧约中最让人惊奇的应许之一就是以赛亚书 45:1。神应许要用一位名叫居鲁士的统治者来把犹太百姓从被掳之地带回来。让人惊奇之处在于，以赛亚传讲这个信息竟然是在居鲁士掌权的一个世纪之前！远在居鲁士出生之先，神就把这位统治者的名字告诉了先知，而且他将允许犹太人在主前 538 年返回耶路撒冷。</p> <p>One of the most surprising promises in the Old Testament is Isaiah 45:1. God promised to use a ruler named Cyrus to <b>bring the people of Judah home from exile</b>. The reason this is so surprising is that Isaiah preached this message more than a century before Cyrus came to power! Long before Cyrus was born, God told the prophet the name of the ruler who would allow Judah to return to Jerusalem in 538 B.C.</p> <p>通过这个预言，神显明了令人惊叹的真理：“我是耶和华，在我以外并没有别神，除我以外再没有神”（以赛亚 45:5）。做出如此应许的神有着掌管一切历史的主权，甚至居鲁士大帝也是神手中的一个器皿。</p> <p>Through this prophecy, God demonstrated this amazing truth: <i>“I am the LORD, and there is no other, besides me there is no God”</i> (Isaiah 45:5). The God who could make this promise was sovereign over all of history. Even Cyrus the Great was an instrument in God’s hands.</p>
<p>星期四 <b>Thursday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 46</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 46</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 47</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 47</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 48</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 48</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 49</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 49</p>	<p>想象在一个宗教游行中，有一辆马车载着巴比伦的两个主神：彼勒和尼波（以赛亚 46:1），这些偶像必须要抬着，是个重驮。</p> <p>Imagine a religious procession with a cart carrying Babylon’s two chief gods: Bel and Nebo (Isaiah 46:1). The idols are a burden that must be carried.</p> <p>不同于这些假神，耶和华应许祂的百姓，“我要怀搆你们”（以赛亚 46:4）。别的神是重驮，而真神承担起敬拜祂的人的重担。今天，把你灵里或是情绪里最沉重的担子交给神，让祂怀抱你。</p> <p>Unlike these false gods, Yahweh promised His people, <b>“I will carry you”</b> (Isaiah 46:4). Other gods are a burden; God carries the burdens of His worshipers. Today, give your heaviest spiritual or emotional burden to God. Let Him carry you today.</p>

<p><b>星期五</b> <b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 50 <input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 51 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 51 <input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 52 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 52 <input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 53 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 53</p>	<p>今天读经的时候，默想以赛亚书 53 章，这一章是一位受难的弥赛亚的应许。读 53 章时，记得耶稣是为你和我受难，祂为了我们的罪受刑罚。</p> <p>In your reading today, meditate on Isaiah 53. This chapter is a <b>promise of a suffering Messiah</b>. As you read Isaiah 53, remember that Jesus suffered all this for you and me. He took the penalty for our sin.</p>
<p><b>星期六</b> <b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 54 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 54 <input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 55 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 55 <input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 56 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 56 <input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 57 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 57 <input type="checkbox"/>以赛亚书 58 <input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 58</p>	<p>你有著无法填满的灵里的饥渴吗？你试图寻找罪恶的活动来满足吗？以赛亚 55:1 指出了解决我们灵里干渴的唯一答案：<b>神能让我们灵裡饱足。</b></p> <p>Do you have a spiritual hunger that you cannot fill? Do you try to find fulfillment in sinful activities? Isaiah 55:1 points to the only solution to our spiritual thirst: <b>God will satisfy our spiritual hunger.</b></p> <p>我们无法用金钱买到这救恩，而是必须祈求和相信，祂会给出一个白白的救恩礼物。祂是饥渴心灵的唯一答案，向神感谢，祂满足了你生命中的空虚。</p> <p>We can't buy this salvation with money. Instead, we must ask and believe that He will give salvation as a free gift. He is the only answer to a hungry heart. Thank God for satisfying the emptiness in your life.</p>
<p><b>每周回应</b> <b>Weekly Response</b></p>	<p>这一周里你在生活中应用了什么圣经的应许？这些应许怎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 30 周 **Week 30 (7/25 - 7/31)**

<p><b>星期一</b></p> <p><b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 59</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 59</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 60</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 60</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 61</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 61</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 62</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 62</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 63</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 63</p>	<p>在古代世界里，一个人的名字常常代表他的品格。当神把一个不诚实的操纵者变为一国的族长时，就把他的名字从雅各（“抓住脚跟者”或是“骗子”）改为以色列（“与神联合的王子”）。</p> <p>In the ancient world, a person's name often represented their character. When God transformed a dishonest manipulator into a patriarch of the nation, He changed his name from Jacob (“Heal-grasper” or “Cheater”) to Israel (“A Prince with God.”)</p> <p>划出以赛亚书 62:12。早先，以赛亚给儿子们取的名字代表着神将对以色列进行的审判（以赛亚书 7:3 和 8:4）。现在神应许以色列有一天会有一个新名字。审判转为怜悯的一天，以色列不再叫“被撇弃的”，而被称为“圣民”、“耶和华的赎民”，和“被眷顾的”。神要赐给祂的百姓一个<b>应许的名字</b>。</p> <p>Highlight Isaiah 62:12. Earlier, Isaiah had given his sons names that represented God's coming judgment on Israel (Isaiah 7:3 and 8:4). Now God promises that Israel will someday have a new name. Judgment will be turned to mercy. Instead of “Forsaken,” Israel will someday be called “The Holy People,” “The Redeemed of the Lord,” and the “Sought Out Ones.” God will give His people a <b>name of promise</b>.</p>
<p><b>星期二</b></p> <p><b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 64</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 64</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 65</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 65</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以赛亚书 66</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaiah 66</p>	<p>以赛亚书 66:18-19 是一个奇妙的<b>使命的应许</b>。即使以色列失败了，神的旨意并不会落空。有一天祂会让以色列成为对外邦人的见证，“<i>他们必将我的荣耀传扬在列国中。</i>”</p> <p>Isaiah 66:18-19 is a wonderful <b>promise of mission</b>. Despite Israel's failure, God's purpose will not be defeated. He will someday use Israel as a testimony to the Gentiles. <i>“And they shall declare my glory among the nations.”</i></p> <p>这对今天的我们说了些什么呢？以赛亚书最后几章应许说，神永远不会放弃祂为我们设定的旨意。我们也许会失败；神永不失败。也许你觉得走在基督徒的路不能达标；也许你觉得自己永远不能为神完成任何事。以赛亚书说，“神仍对你有个目的。你也许失败了，但神能从你的失败中带出美善来。无论过去如何，你仍能对别人‘宣告神的荣耀’”。</p> <p>What does this say to us today? The last chapters of Isaiah promise that God will never abandon His purpose for us. We may fail; God never fails. Perhaps you feel like you have failed in your Christian walk; perhaps you feel that you can never accomplish anything for God. Isaiah says, “God still has a purpose for you. You may have failed, but God can bring good from your failure. Regardless of your past, you can ‘declare His glory’ to others.”</p>

<p>星期三 <b>Wednesday</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 46</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 46</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 80</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 80</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 列王纪下 21</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Kings 21</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 历代志下 33</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 2Chronicles 33</li> </ul>	<p>你记得历代志下 7:14 的应许吗？“这称为我名下的子民，若是自卑、祷告，寻求我的面，转离他们的恶行，我必从天上垂听，赦免他们的罪，医治他们的地。”</p> <p>Do you remember the promise of 2 Chronicles 7:14? <i>“If my people who are called by my name humble themselves, and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and heal their land.”</i></p> <p>这怜悯的应许在历代志下 33:12-13 实现了。玛拿西是犹大历史上最邪恶的王，但是当他悔改后，“耶和华就允准他的恳求”。你的生命中有需要神的怜悯吗？谦卑自己，祷告寻求神的面，转离你的罪，神会听你的祈求，会赦免你，祂是拥有着无比怜悯的神。</p> <p>This <b>promise of mercy</b> is fulfilled in 2 Chronicles 33:12-13. Manasseh was the most wicked king in Judah’s history. But when Manasseh repented, <i>“God was moved by his entreaty.”</i> Do you need God’s mercy in your life? Humble yourself, pray and seek God’s face, and turn from your sin. God will hear your prayer; He will forgive you. He is a God of matchless mercy.</p>
<p>星期四 <b>Thursday</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 那鸿书 1</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nahum 1</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 那鸿书 2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nahum 2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 那鸿书 3</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nahum 3</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 135</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 135</li> </ul>	<p><b>圣经故事：亚述的审判</b></p> <p>约拿书讲了神怜悯亚述的故事。神让约拿去亚述帝国的首都尼尼微宣讲。那里的人以悔改回应，神就饶恕了那城。可悲的是，亚述人很快地又回到了罪恶的生活方式。在主前 722 年，亚述摧毁了北国以色列。</p> <p>一个世纪以后，那鸿给亚述带来了神毁灭的信息。因着她的罪，神要审判这罪恶的帝国。</p> <p><b>The Biblical Story: Judgment on Assyria</b></p> <p>The book of Jonah tells the story of God’s mercy on Assyria. God sent Jonah to preach to Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian Empire. In response, the people repented, and God spared the city. Sadly, the Assyrians soon returned to their sinful ways. In 722 B.C., Assyria destroyed the Northern Kingdom of Israel.</p> <p>A century later, Nahum brought God’s message of doom to Assyria. Because of her sin, God would judge this sinful empire.</p> <p>诗篇 135:14 是<b>神对百姓满有怜悯的应许</b>。尽管强敌如亚述，看来不可摧毁，神有一天会“为祂的百姓伸冤。”你可以相信神能够成就祂在你生命中的目的。</p> <p>Psalm 135:14 is a <b>promise of God’s compassion for His people</b>. Although enemies such as Assyria may appear to be indestructible, God will someday <i>“vindicate His people.”</i> You can trust God to accomplish His purposes in your life.</p>

<p><b>星期五</b></p> <p><b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 西番雅书 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zephaniah 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 西番雅书 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zephaniah 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 西番雅书 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zephaniah 3</p>	<p>西番雅书 3:14-15 是另一个<b>重建的应许</b>。以色列被仇敌击败，感觉被抛弃了。但有一天她会被称为“<i>锡安的女儿</i>。”神将住在她中间。</p> <p>Zephaniah 3:14-15 is another <b>promise of restoration</b>. Israel has been defeated by her enemies and feels that she is abandoned. But she will someday be called the “<i>daughter of Zion</i>.” God will dwell in her midst.</p> <p>当读到这些预言时，想到有多少次我让神失望。尽管我失败了，神仍以慈悲待我，在我不配修复的时候祂重建我，这就是我们慈悲的神。</p> <p>As I read these prophets, I think of the many times I failed God. Despite my failures, God was merciful to me. He restored me when I did not deserve restoration. This is our merciful God.</p>
<p><b>星期六</b></p> <p><b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 列王纪下 22</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Kings 22</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 列王纪下 23</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Kings 23</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 历代志下 34</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Chron 34</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 历代志下 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Chron 35</p>	<p>今天所读的经节讲了一位年轻君王的故事，约西亚王听到神的律法后，就带领全国悔改。因着他的谦卑，神就怜悯犹大国。在圣经时代以及现今的世界里，<b>神承诺对回转归向祂的人施以慈爱</b>。</p> <p>Today’s reading tells the story of a young king who heard God’s law and led the nation in repentance. Because of Josiah’s humility, God had mercy on the nation of Judah. Both in biblical times and in the modern world, <b>God promises mercy on those who turn to Him.</b></p>
<p><b>每周回应</b></p> <p><b>Weekly Response</b></p>	<p>这一周里你在生活中应用了什么圣经的应许？这些应许怎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>