

## 第 31 周 Week 31 (8/1 - 8/7)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>星期一<br/><b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 哈巴谷书 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habakkuk 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 哈巴谷书 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habakkuk 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 哈巴谷书 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habakkuk 3</p> | <p>哈巴谷书记录了先知和神之间的一段对话：</p> <p>-哈巴谷问，“为什么神允许邪恶的犹大昌盛？”（1:2-4）</p> <p>神回答，“我会差迦勒底人（巴比伦人）去审判犹大。”（1:5-11）</p> <p>-哈巴谷问，“神怎么能用这样一个邪恶的国家来审判犹大？”（1:12-2:1）</p> <p>神回答，“我最终必审判迦勒底人的罪行。”（2:2-20）</p> <p>-哈巴谷以一首对神奇妙作为的赞美诗作结束。（3:1-19）</p> <p>The book of Habakkuk records a conversation between the prophet and God:</p> <p>-Habakkuk asks, “Why does God allow wicked Judah to prosper?” (1:2-4)</p> <p>God responds, “I will send the Chaldeans (Babylonians) to judge Judah.” (1:5-11)</p> <p>-Habakkuk asks, “How can God use such a wicked nation to judge Judah?” (1:12-2:1)</p> <p>God responds, “I will eventually judge the Chaldeans for their sin.” (2:2-20)</p> <p>-Habakkuk concludes with a hymn of praise for God’s mighty works. (3:1-19)</p> <p>在哈巴谷书 2:4，神给了这个应许：即使是在审判的时候，“<b>义人因信得生</b>”。我们甚至是在和哈巴谷及耶利米所面对同样的困难时期，也必须信靠神，因信而得生命。</p> <p>In Habakkuk 2:4, God makes this promise: even in times of judgment, “<b>the righteous shall live by their faith.</b>” Even in difficult times such as Habakkuk and Jeremiah faced, we must trust God and live by faith.</p> |
| <p>星期二<br/><b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约珥书 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Joel 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约珥书 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Joel 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约珥书 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Joel 3</p>               | <p>注意约珥书第 2 章中的两个了不得的应许。</p> <p>约珥 2:12-13 是<b>怜悯的应许</b>。神邀请以色列“<b>一心归向我</b>”。他们不仅带着外在悲哀的标记（撕裂衣服），还必须要有从心里发出的真诚悔改。如果以色列真实的悔改，神是“<b>有恩典，有怜悯，不轻易发怒，有丰盛的慈爱，并且后悔不降所说的灾。</b>”神喜爱向那些来到祂面前悔改的人施怜悯。</p> <p>约珥书 2:28-29 应许神要将祂的灵浇灌祂的百姓。这个应许将于使徒行传第 2 章，彼得五旬节讲道时成就。</p> <p>Notice two great promises in Joel 2.</p> <p>Joel 2:12-13 is a <b>promise of mercy</b>. God invites Israel to “<i>return to me with all your heart.</i>” They must bring not just outward signs of mourning (torn clothing), but genuine repentance from the heart. If Israel truly repents, God “<i>is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and abounding in steadfast love; and he relents over disaster.</i>” God loves to show mercy on those who come to him in repentance.</p> <p>Joel 2:28-29 <b>promises that God will pour out His Spirit on His people</b>. In Acts 2, Peter will preach that this promise is fulfilled at Pentecost.</p>   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>星期三<br/><b>Wednesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 1<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 2<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 3<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 4<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 4</p> | <p><b>圣经故事：耶路撒冷的衰落</b></p> <p>以后三周，我们要读耶利米在巴比伦大军围城之时于耶路撒冷传讲的信息。一百年前，以赛亚曾经大声疾呼犹大悔改。然而，她（犹大）仍执迷不改的拜偶像。</p> <p>主前 605 年，尼布甲尼撒的军队一点点攻陷了犹大。从主前 605 年到 587 年，犹大屡败屡战。最终在主前 586 年，巴比伦军队征服了耶路撒冷，毁掉圣殿，并且把除了最穷之外的所有人掳到巴比伦为奴。耶利米就是这场苦难的目击证人。</p> <p><b>The Biblical Story: The Fall of Jerusalem</b></p> <p>During the next three weeks, we will read the messages of Jeremiah who preached in Jerusalem while Babylon’s army surrounded the city. One hundred years earlier, Isaiah had called Judah to repentance. Instead, she continued to worship idols.</p> <p>In 605 B.C., Nebuchadnezzar’s armies began conquering Judah bit by bit. From 605 to 587 B.C., Judah suffered a series of defeats but continued to fight back. Finally in 586 B.C., the Babylonian army conquered Jerusalem, destroyed the Temple, and carried everyone but the poorest people to Babylon as slaves. Jeremiah was an eyewitness to this suffering.</p> <p>耶利米书中很少有鼓励的话语！你读这本又长又难的书时，留心听先知对那些顽固地触犯神律法之人的警告。</p> <p>耶利米 1:9-10 显出了<b>神话语的大能</b>。对每个教导圣经的人（牧师们，长老们，小组长们，主日学老师们，教导孩子的家长们），这些章节鼓励我们，神的话语是大有能力的。不要仰赖自己的口才，我们可以信靠圣经来成就神的旨意。</p> <p><b>There are few encouraging words in Jeremiah! As you read this long and difficult book, listen to the prophet’s warnings on those who stubbornly break God’s law.</b></p> <p><b>Jeremiah 1:9-10 shows the power of God’s Word.</b> To every person who teaches the Bible (pastors, elders, small group leaders, Sunday School teachers, parents teaching their children), these verses give us the encouragement that God’s Word is powerful. We do not rely on our own eloquence; we can trust Scripture to accomplish God’s purposes.</p> |
| <p>星期四<br/><b>Thursday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 5<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 6<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 7<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 8<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 8</p>  | <p>耶利米 5:18 应许以<b>慈爱对待忠心的余民</b>。藉着先知们，神鼓励了那些尽管全国都犯罪而仍旧对祂持守忠心的一小群人。他们被称为“剩余的人”。神应许说即使在审判之时，“<i>我也不将你们毁灭净尽。</i>”即使是在犹大败坏时，神还会保留一群忠心的余民。</p> <p><b>Jeremiah 5:18 promises mercy on a faithful remnant.</b> Through the prophets, God encouraged a small group who remained faithful to Him despite the nation’s sin. They are called the “remnant.” God promised that even in a time of judgment, “<i>I will not make a full end of you.</i>” Even during the fall of Judah, God would preserve a faithful remnant.</p>  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>星期五</b><br/><b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 12</p>     | <p>读耶利米 9:23-24 时，问问自己，“我以什么夸口？”你以自己的智慧，权力，或是财物夸口吗？神喜悦那以认识神来“夸口”的人，对那人，神应许了<b>慈爱、公平和公义</b>。</p> <p>As you read Jeremiah 9:23-24, ask, “What do I boast in?” Do you boast in your wisdom, your power, or your wealth? God delights in the person who “boasts” in knowing God. To that person, <b>God promises love, justice, and righteousness.</b></p>   |
| <p><b>星期六</b><br/><b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 16</p> | <p>你是教会或是家庭的属灵领袖吗？有时会觉得人们反对你的信息吗？听听<b>神对一个忠心使者的应许</b>：“他们必攻击你，却不能胜你；因我与你同在”（耶利米书 15:20）。</p> <p>Are you a spiritual leader in the church or for your family? Do you sometimes feel that people oppose your message? Listen to God’s <b>promise to a faithful messenger</b>: “<i>they will fight against you, but they shall not prevail over you, for I am with you</i>” (Jeremiah 15:20).</p> |
| <p><b>每周回应</b><br/><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 32 周 Week 32 (8/8 - 8/14)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>星期一<br/>Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 17<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 18<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 19<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 20<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 20</p>    | <p>你读到耶利米书 17:7-8 可能会惊讶：在一本审判之书的中间，居然会有这些字句！这祝福的应许听起来很像诗篇第 1 篇。</p> <p>“倚靠耶和华、以耶和华为可靠的，那人有福了！<br/>他必像树栽于水旁，在河边扎根……”</p> <p>You may be surprised by the words of Jeremiah 17:7-8 in the middle of a book of judgment. This <b>promise of blessing</b> sounds much like Psalm 1.</p> <p><i>“Blessed is the man who trusts in the LORD, whose trust is the LORD. He is like a tree planted by water, that sends out its roots by the stream....”</i></p> <p>即使在困境中，神仍然祝福那些信靠祂的人。这个应许对诗篇的作者是真实的，对耶利米是真实的，对今天的我们也是真实的。</p> <p>Even in difficult situations, God blesses the person who puts his trust in God. This promise was true for the psalmist, it was true for Jeremiah, and it is true for us today.</p>   |
| <p>星期二<br/>Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 21<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 22<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 22</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 23<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 23</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 24<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 24</p>   | <p>你曾相信过一个<b>虚假的应许</b>吗？西底家王差了一个使者去见耶利米，问他神是否会拯救耶路撒冷脱离巴比伦人的手，他甚至还宣告了神曾在过去拯救的应许，而要求“或者耶和华照他一切奇妙的作为待我们，使巴比伦王离开我们上去”（耶利米书 21:2）。</p> <p>Have you ever trusted in a <b>false promise</b>? King Zedekiah sent a messenger to Jeremiah asking if God would deliver Jerusalem from the Babylonians. He even claimed the promises of God’s deliverance in the past. <i>“Perhaps the LORD will deal with us according to all his wonderful deeds and will make him withdraw from us”</i> (Jeremiah 21:2).</p> <p>这听起来真像一个信心和倚靠神的奇妙声明，但这里有个问题：西底家王没有遵守神的诫命而生活。如果我们不顺服神的诫命，我们就不能认领神的应许。</p> <p>This sounds like a wonderful statement of faith and trust in God but there is a problem: Zedekiah was not living in obedience to God’s commands. We cannot claim God’s promises if we do not obey God’s commands.</p> |
| <p>星期三<br/>Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 25<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 25</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 26<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 26</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 27<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 27</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 28<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 28</p> | <p>划出耶利米书 27 章中的这些字眼“这是耶和华说的”。神这些审判的应许是确实的，因为“这是耶和华说的”。但是<b>我们可以信靠神重建的应许</b>，因为“这是耶和华说的”（耶利米书 27:22）。</p> <p>Highlight the words <i>“This is the Lord’s declaration”</i> in Jeremiah 27. God’s promises of judgment are certain because <i>“this is the Lord’s declaration.”</i> But <b>we can trust God’s promises</b> of restoration because <i>“this is the Lord’s declaration”</i> (Jeremiah 27:22).</p>  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>星期四</b><br/><b>Thursday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 29</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 29</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 30</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 30</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 31</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 31</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 32</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 32</p>   | <p>耶利米书 29:11 给了一个<b>被误解的应许</b>。很多人觉得耶利米书 29:11 应许说神要把他们生活中的一切都变成美好。然而，这个应许是跟在耶利米预言被掳至巴比伦 70 年之后说的。</p> <p>Jeremiah 29:11 gives a <b>misunderstood promise</b>. Many people think Jeremiah 29:11 promises that God will make everything good in their life. However, this promise follows Jeremiah's prophecy of seventy years of exile in Babylon.</p> <p>神对祂的子民的美好计划是什么？读读整个信息：耶利米 29:10-14。神计划让犹大被掳，<u>于是，苦难会让他们求告神</u>。神应许说当他们求告祂时，祂会听到。</p> <p>What is God's good plan for His people? Read the entire passage: Jeremiah 29:10-14. God plans to send Judah into exile <u>so that their suffering will cause them to call on God</u>. God promises that when they call on Him, He will hear.</p> <p>对今天的我们，这就是耶利米书 29:11 的应许。当我们求告神，祂会应允。这就是神对祂的子民的美好计划。</p> <p>This is the promise of Jeremiah 29:11 to us today. When we call on God, He will answer. This is God's good plan for His people.</p> |
| <p><b>星期五</b><br/><b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 33</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 33</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 34</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 34</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 36</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 36</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 37</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 37</p> | <p>划出耶利米 33:3。就像耶利米书 29:11 一样，这一节经文应许<b>当我们求告，神会应允</b>。你今天面对什么样的问题？求告神；你今天受到什么伤害？求告神；什么罪让你无法抵御？求告神！记得神的应许，“<i>你求告我，我就应允你。</i>”</p> <p>Highlight Jeremiah 33:3. Like Jeremiah 29:11, this verse promises that <b>God will answer when we call on Him</b>. What problem do you face today? Call on God. What hurt have you suffered? Call on God. What sin overpowers you? Call on God. Remember God's promise, "<i>Call to me and I will answer you.</i>"</p>  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>星期六</b><br/><b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 39</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 39</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 40</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 40</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 74</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 74</p> | <p>当耶利米目睹耶路撒冷陷落，神对一个忠心的人做了一个应许。神应许耶利米，“我必拯救你”。为什么？“因你倚靠我”（耶利米书 39:17-18）。</p> <p>As Jeremiah watched Jerusalem’s fall, God made a <b>promise to a faithful man</b>. God promised Jeremiah, “<i>I will deliver you.</i>” Why? “<i>Because you have put your trust in me</i>” (Jeremiah 39:17-18).</p> <p>我们永远不要忘记这个应许。倚靠神，在困境中，祂是唯一可靠的盼望。</p> <p>We must never forget this promise. Put your trust in God; He is the only secure hope in troubled times.</p> |
| <p><b>每周回应</b><br/><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 33 周 Week 33 (8/15 - 8/21)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>星期一<br/><b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 列王记下 24</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Kings 24</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 列王记下 25</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Kings 25</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 历代记下 36</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Chron 36</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 52</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 52</p>     | <p><b>圣经故事：被掳</b></p> <p>在耶利米书的末尾，我们读到了被掳的故事。在主前 586 年，巴比伦击败了犹大军队，圣殿被毁，人民被掳至巴比伦。耶利米书的末尾，以及耶利米哀歌、以西结书，和但以理书一样，都来自这个时代。</p> <p><b>The Biblical Story: The Exile</b></p> <p>As we reach the end of Jeremiah, we come to the story of the exile. In 586 B.C., Babylon defeats the armies of Judah, the Temple is destroyed, and the people are carried away to Babylon. The ending of Jeremiah, as well as the books of Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel come from this era.</p> <p>读这些悲剧性章节时，要记得：犹大的苦难，是<b>神实现对拜偶像审判的应许</b>。因为犹大转向偶像，神允许她的敌人征服君王、毁掉圣殿，并把她的百姓掳至异邦。这些章节提醒我们，罪的后果多么可怕。</p> <p>As you read these tragic chapters, remember that Judah's suffering was the <b>fulfillment of God's promise of judgment on idolatry</b>. Because she turned to idols, God allowed Judah's enemies to conquer her king, destroy her Temple, and carry the people from their land. These chapters remind us of the horrible results of sin.</p> |
| <p>星期二<br/><b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 41</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 41</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 42</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 42</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 43</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 43</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 44</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 44</p> | <p>看到神对耶路撒冷的审判，人们让耶利米祷告求神赐下话语。他们想要逃往埃及，耶利米带来了神的信息：“不要去埃及”。然而，他们又一次拒绝听从神，逃到了埃及，而且带着耶利米作人质。</p> <p>After seeing God's judgment on Jerusalem, the people asked Jeremiah to pray for a word from God. They wanted to flee to Egypt. Jeremiah brought God's message, "Do not go to Egypt." However, they once again refused to obey God. They fled to Egypt, taking Jeremiah as a hostage.</p> <p>神又藉着耶利米给了一个信息，这是个<b>审判的应许</b>。神说，你们逃不了我的审判，我要差遣尼布甲尼撒来攻击埃及（耶利米书 43:8-13）。</p> <p>God then sent a message through Jeremiah. It was a <b>promise of judgment</b>. God said, You have not escaped my judgment. I am sending Nebuchadnezzar to attack Egypt (Jeremiah 43:8-13).</p>   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>星期三</b><br/><b>Wednesday</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 俄巴底亚书</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Obadiah</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 79</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 79</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 82</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 82</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 83</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 83</li> </ul>                     | <p>耶路撒冷陷落以后，以东人抓住逃跑的以色列人，把他们交给了巴比伦人。俄巴底亚带来了一个审判以东的预言。即使犹大因着她的罪被神审判，神<b>应许</b>那些对祂持守忠心的<b>余民必得拯救</b>（俄巴底亚书 1:17）。</p> <p>After the fall of Jerusalem, the Edomites captured Israelites who were fleeing and turned them over to the Babylonians. Obadiah brought a prophecy of judgment on Edom. Even though Judah was being judged for her sin, God <b>promised deliverance for the remnant</b> that remained faithful to Him (Obadiah 1:17).</p>  |
| <p><b>星期四</b><br/><b>Thursday</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 45</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 45</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 46</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 46</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 47</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 47</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 48</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 48</li> </ul> | <p>这些章节叙述了耶路撒冷的陷落。在耶利米书 46:27-28，神<b>应许了管教但不是完全毁灭</b>。神说，“<i>不要惧怕。</i>”为什么？因为神不会毁灭这个国家。神“<i>要从宽惩治你，</i>”且“<i>不将你灭绝净尽。</i>”</p> <p>These chapters narrate the fall of Jerusalem. In Jeremiah 46:27-28, God <b>promised discipline but not absolute destruction</b>. God said, “<i>Fear not.</i>” Why? Because God will not destroy the nation. God “<i>will discipline you in just measure,</i>” but “<i>of you I will not make a full end.</i>”</p> <p>这个应许对今天的我们意味着什么？这个应许说，即使是在被管教惩治的时候，我们仍旧是神的子民。祂会管教我们，但是对祂的百姓也怀有怜悯。</p> <p>What is the promise to us today? It is a promise that even in times of discipline, we are still God’s people. He will discipline us but He will also have mercy on His people.</p> |
| <p><b>星期五</b><br/><b>Friday</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 49</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 49</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 50</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 50</li> </ul>   | <p>在这些章节里，神<b>应许审判以色列的敌人</b>。神对以色列的怜悯可以从祂对以色列敌人的审判中看出来。</p> <p>In these chapters, God <b>promised judgment on Israel’s enemies</b>. God’s mercy on Israel is seen in His judgment on her enemies.</p>  |



|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>星期六</b><br/><b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米书 51</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 51</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 137</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 137</p> | <p>耶利米书最后一章再一次显示了神对祂百姓的怜悯。耶利米书 51:5 显示了<b>神审判的界限尺度</b>。尽管犹大百姓会为自己的罪受审判，他们“<i>没有被他们的神丢弃。</i>”</p> <p>The last chapter of Jeremiah once again shows God’s mercy on His people. Jeremiah 51:5 shows <b>the limits of God’s judgment</b>. Although the people of Judah would be judged for their sin, they “<i>have not been forsaken by their God.</i>”</p> |
| <p><b>每周回应</b><br/><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 34 周 **Week 34 (8/22 - 8/28)**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>星期一</b><br/><b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米哀歌 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lamentations 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米哀歌 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lam 2</p>   | <p>按照犹太传统，耶利米是哀歌的作者。哀歌里有五首关于耶路撒冷沦陷的诗歌。这些诗歌教导：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 耶路撒冷沦陷是因为百姓的罪</li> <li>• 神是信实的，有永不止息的慈爱</li> <li>• 藉着认罪和悔改，以色列百姓可以回转归向神。</li> </ul> <p>According to Jewish tradition, Jeremiah was the author of Lamentations, a collection of five poems about the fall of Jerusalem. These poems teach that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jerusalem fell because of the people's sin</li> <li>• God is a faithful God of never-ending mercy</li> <li>• Through confession and repentance, the people of Israel could return to God.</li> </ul> <p>尽管耶利米为耶路撒冷被毁灭而悲哀，他认识到神审判的公平。耶路撒冷的陷落是<b>神应许的应验</b>。“<i>耶和华成就了祂所定的，应验了祂古时所命定的</i>”（哀歌 2:17）。</p> <p>Although Jeremiah mourned the destruction of Jerusalem, he recognized the justice of God's judgment. The fall of Judah was <b>the fulfillment of God's promises</b>. <i>"The Lord has done what he purposed; he has carried out his word, which he commanded long ago"</i> (Lam 2:17).</p> |
| <p><b>星期二</b><br/><b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米哀歌 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lam 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米哀歌 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lam 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 耶利米哀歌 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lam 5</p>   | <p>哀歌 3:22-26 是个美好的<b>应许</b>：神在审判的时候仍有慈爱。“<i>凡等候耶和华的，耶和华必施恩给他</i>”（哀歌 3:25）。</p> <p>Lamentations 3:22-26 is a beautiful <b>promise of God's mercy in times of judgment</b>. <i>"The Lord is good to those who wait for him"</i> (Lam 3:25).</p> <p>如果你正在承受过去的罪的后果，就支取哀歌 3:31-33 的应许吧！尽管神带来忧愁，祂对那些悔改的人有怜悯。祂并不愿让我们受苦，而是希望带我们来悔改。</p> <p>If you are suffering the result of your own past sin, claim the promise of Lamentations 3:31-33. Though God causes grief, He will have compassion on those who repent. He does not desire to afflict us, but to bring us to repentance.</p>   |
| <p><b>星期三</b><br/><b>Wednesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 4</p> | <p>耶利米书和哀歌都是在耶路撒冷写的。以西结书和但以理书中记录的事件是在同一时期发生在巴比伦的。以西结和但以理被掳去了巴比伦，这些书是他们的信息记录。</p> <p>The books of Jeremiah and Lamentations were written from Jerusalem. The events in the books of Ezekiel and Daniel take place in Babylon during the same period. Ezekiel and Daniel had been carried away to Babylon and these books record their messages.</p> <p>以西结是一个祭司家族的成员，但因为他在巴比伦，所以无法行使祭司之职。然而，他仍旧有<b>神的荣耀的应许</b>。在以西结书 1:26-28，先知在异象中看到神的荣耀，这让他有勇气面对那些恨恶他宣讲审判信息的人的反对。</p> <p>Ezekiel was part of a priestly family, but since he was in Babylon he could not serve as a priest. However, he still had a <b>promise of God's glory</b>. In Ezekiel 1:26-28, the prophet's vision of God's glory gave him courage in the face of opposition from the people who hated his message of judgment.</p>   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>星期四</b><br/><b>Thursday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 5<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 6<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 7<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 8<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 8</p>         | <p>以西结 5:3 是另一个<b>对忠心余民的应许</b>。正如我们在前面的书里看到的，神应许要看顾余民。尽管你也许觉得我们的世界反对教会，要记住神看顾那些忠心的人，而为此受到激励。</p> <p>Ezekiel 5:3 is another <b>promise to a faithful remnant</b>. As we have seen in previous books, God promised to care for the remnant. Although you may feel that our world is opposed to the church, be encouraged to remember that God cares for those who are faithful.</p>  |
| <p><b>星期五</b><br/><b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 9<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 10<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 11<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 12<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 12</p>     | <p>为什么神会降下审判？这样以色列人“<i>就知道我是耶和华</i>”（以西结书 12:20）。甚至审判也是一个<b>神在显明祂自己的应许</b>。</p> <p>Why did God send judgment? So that the people of Israel “<i>shall know that I am the Lord</i>” (Ezekiel 12:20). Even judgment was a <b>promise that God will reveal Himself</b>.</p> <p>我们对生命中神管教反应应当是甘心的顺服。我们应该感谢神：祂如此爱我们，才会愿意管教我们，把我们引回到祂那里。</p> <p>Our response to God’s discipline in our life should be willing submission. We should thank God that He loves us enough to discipline us and to draw us back to Himself.</p> |
| <p><b>星期六</b><br/><b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 13<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 14<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 15<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 16<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 16</p> | <p>在以西结书 13 章，划出这些字“<i>主耶和华如此说</i>”。这一章里，这个经节出现了五次。这是<b>确定必审判的应许</b>。犹大的审判是确定的，<u>因为</u>“<i>主耶和华</i>”应许了这个审判。</p> <p>In Ezekiel 13, highlight the words “<i>Thus says the Lord God.</i>” This phrase recurs five times in this chapter. It is a <b>promise of sure judgment</b>. Judgment on Judah is sure <u>because</u> “<i>the Lord God</i>” has promised it.</p>   |
| <p><b>每周回应</b><br/><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 35 周 Week 35 (8/29 - 9/4)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>星期一</b><br/><b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 17<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 18<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 19<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 20<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 20</p>    | <p>在被掳至巴比伦期间，有人说，这不是我们的错！我们是因着父辈的罪在受苦，“父亲吃了酸葡萄，儿子的牙酸倒了”（以西结书 18:2）。神回答说，每个人都按照自己的罪被审判，“犯罪的，他必死亡”（以西结书 18:4）。</p> <p>During the Babylonian exile, some people said, It isn't our fault! We are suffering because of our parent's sin. <i>"The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge"</i> (Ezekiel 18:2). God responded, Each person is judged for his own sin. <i>"The soul who sins shall die"</i> (Ezekiel 18:4).</p> <p>然而，即使在审判的信息中，神也给了<b>赦免的应许</b>（以西结书 18:21-22）。如果一个人认罪悔改，神会带来赦免而不是审判。</p> <p>However, even in that message of judgement, God gave a <b>promise of forgiveness</b> (Ezekiel 18:21-22). If a person repents of his sin, God will bring forgiveness instead of judgment.</p> |
| <p><b>星期二</b><br/><b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 21<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 22<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 22</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 23<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 23</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 24<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 24</p>   | <p>以西结书 22-23 章是导致神对犹大审判的一系列罪行的单子。读这两章时，问一问，“我们这一代犯了哪些罪？”想想政治上的腐败；想想好莱坞推崇的罪恶生活方式；想想很多生意人不诚实守信。尽管我们可能不像犹大那样拜偶像，很多自称为基督徒的人为自己造了个神：娱乐、职业或是金钱。以西结书 23 章对那些转向别神的人<b>应许了审判</b>。</p> <p>Ezekiel 22-23 is a catalog of the sins that brought God's judgment on Judah. As you read this chapter, ask, "Which of these sins are committed by my generation?" Think of the corruption in politics; think of the sinful lifestyles celebrated in Hollywood; think of the dishonesty of many businessmen. Although we may not worship idols like Judah, many professed Christians have made a god of entertainment, career, or money. Ezekiel 23 <b>promises judgment</b> on those who turn to other gods.</p>                                    |
| <p><b>星期三</b><br/><b>Wednesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 25<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 25</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 26<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 26</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 27<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 27</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 28<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 28</p> | <p>昨天读了犹大所犯的罪，划出以西结书 28:24-26。尽管国家犯了罪，神<b>应许了重建</b>。以西结看到整个国家认罪悔改的那一天。在那天，神会带百姓回家，“就知道我是耶和华他们的神”（以西结书 28:26）。</p> <p>After reading of Judah's sins in yesterday's reading, highlight Ezekiel 28:24-26. Despite the sin of the nation, God <b>promised restoration</b>. Ezekiel saw a day when the nation would repent of her sin. In that day, God would bring His people home. <i>"Then they will know that I am the Lord their God"</i> (Ezekiel 28:26).</p>   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>星期四</b><br/><b>Thursday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 29<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 29</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 30<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 30</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 31<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 31</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 32<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 32</p> | <p>要理解今天所读的应许，想想看，几个世纪以来，埃及都是以色列的敌人。这些章节应许了对以色列敌人的审判。神应许要重建以色列并审判她的敌人。</p> <p>To understand the promise of today's reading, remember that for centuries , Egypt had been an enemy of Israel. These chapters promise <b>judgment on Israel's enemies</b>. God promised to restore His people and judge their enemies.</p>   |
| <p><b>星期五</b><br/><b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 33<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 33</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 34<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 34</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 35<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 36<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 36</p>   | <p>今天所读的经节带来了两个美好的应许：</p> <p>Today's reading brings two beautiful promises:</p> <p>首先，以西结书 34:11-16，神应许要成为以色列的牧人。祭司们和假先知们没能保护国家不去崇拜偶像，但神应许祂要成为牧人来护卫百姓。</p> <p>First, in Ezekiel 34:11-16, God <b>promised to be a shepherd</b> for Israel. The priests and false prophets failed to protect the nation from idolatry. But God promised that He would become a shepherd to defend the people.</p> <p>之后，以西结书 36:24-27，神应许要赐给百姓“一个新心和一个新灵”。以色列一次次失败，是因为他们服从神的律法只是因为惧怕惩罚。神应许说祂会给他们渴望和能力去服从神的律法。现在他们会在顺服中找到喜乐。</p> <p>Then, in Ezekiel 36:24-27 God promised to give His people “<b>a new heart and a new spirit.</b>” Repeatedly, Israel had failed because they obeyed God's law only because of a fear of punishment. God promised that He would give them the desire and the power to obey God's law. Now they would find joy in obedience.</p> <p>在约翰福音 3 章，耶稣告诉尼哥底母，这个应许属于每个因信转向神的人。当我们重生了，我们就得到一个内在的渴望，想要顺服神。藉着圣灵，我们每天都有能力去顺服神的律法，过得胜的生活。</p> <p>In John 3, Jesus told Nicodemus that this promise belongs to everyone who turns to God in faith. When we are born again, we receive an inward desire to obey God. Through the Holy Spirit, we have daily power to obey God's law and live a life of victory.</p> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>星期六</b><br/><b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 37<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 37</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 38<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 39<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 39</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>以西结书 40<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 40</p> | <p>以西结书 37 的异象是 36 章中的应许的另一个图像：<b>一个新生命的应许</b>。“气息”（以西结书 37:5）和希伯来文的“灵”（以西结书 36:26）是同一个词。“谷中枯骨”的异象显出了神在我们灵里死亡时带来新生命的能力。每个信徒都有这个应许，神把祂的灵吹入我们，让我们从灵里的死亡中活过来。</p> <p>The vision in Ezekiel 37 is another picture of the promise of Ezekiel 36, <b>the promise of new life</b>. “<i>Breath</i>” (Ezekiel 37:5) is the same Hebrew word as “<i>spirit</i>” (Ezekiel 36:26). The vision of the “valley of dry bones” shows God’s power to bring new life when we are spiritually dead. Every believer has received this promise. God breathes His Spirit into us and brings us from spiritual death to life</p> |
| <p><b>每周回应</b><br/><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>   |