

第 36 周 Week 36 (9/5-9/11)

<p>星期一 Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 41</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 41</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 42</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 42</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 43</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 43</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 44</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 44</p>	<p>以西结书 8-11 章里，以西结看到神的荣耀离开耶路撒冷圣殿，这殿已被以色列人的罪恶败坏了。在以西结书 40-48 章中，先知看到一座满有神荣耀的新殿宇。这个被恢复的殿宇的异象就是神应许将再次住在祂的百姓当中。</p> <p>In Ezekiel 8-11, Ezekiel watched God's glory leave the Jerusalem Temple that had been corrupted by Israel's sin. In Ezekiel 40-48, he sees a new Temple filled with the glory of God. This vision of a restored Temple is a promise that God will once again live in the presence of His people.</p> <p>今天这个应许通过圣灵已经在教会中部分实现了。有一天，这个应许将于我们活在神同在的永生里完全实现。</p> <p>Through the Holy Spirit, this promise is fulfilled partially in the church today. Someday, the promise will be fulfilled completely when we live in God's presence for eternity.</p>
<p>星期二 Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 45</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 45</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 46</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 46</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 47</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 47</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以西结书 48</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 48</p>	<p>以西结书的最后一节是另一个神永远同在的应许。“从此以后，这城的名字必称为：耶和华的所在”。启示录 22:3 表明我们有一天将住在新耶路撒冷，与神永远的同在中。这对于每一个基督徒都是极大的盼望。</p> <p>The last verse of Ezekiel is another promise of God's eternal presence. “<i>And the name of the city from that time on shall be, The Lord Is There.</i>” Revelation 22:3 shows we will someday live in the New Jerusalem in the eternal presence of God. This is the great hope for every Christian.</p>

<p>星期三</p> <p>Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 3</p>	<p>但以理书讲述了但以理流亡巴比伦期间对神忠诚的故事。他和一批年轻人，于主前 605 年，巴比伦第一次征服南国犹大时被掳。但以理被带到巴比伦的时候可能只是一个青少年，他在这个异邦城市里度过了一生。本书显明了神的信实，且以此对待但以理和他的三个同伴。因为他们对神忠诚，神就看顾他们。</p> <p>The book of Daniel tells the story of Daniel's faithfulness to God while living in exile in Babylon. Daniel was one of the young men taken captive during Babylon's first victory over Judah in 605 B.C. He was probably a teenager when he was taken to Babylon, and he spent his entire life in that foreign city. This book shows God's faithfulness to Daniel and his three friends. Because they were faithful to God, God watched over them.</p>
<p>星期四</p> <p>Thursday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 6</p>	<p>在这三章中持续讲述神对但以理的保护。虽然我们可能遭受敌对，神对祂的百姓却是信实的。虽然神不总是救我们脱离苦难，却一直在困境中与我们同在。</p> <p>God's protection of Daniel continues in these chapters. Although we may suffer opposition, God is faithful to His people. Although God does not always deliver us from trouble, He is with us in times of trouble.</p>

<p>星期五</p> <p>Friday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 9</p>	<p>在但以理书的前半部，神从危险中拯救但以理，显示出祂的关怀。后半部中，神向但以理启示未来，显明出祂的主权。借着提供但以理世界的历史纵览，神证明祂掌管了人类的历史。</p> <p>In the first half of Daniel, God showed His care by delivering Daniel from danger. In the second half, God shows His sovereignty by revealing the future to Daniel. By giving Daniel an overview of world history, God demonstrated that He is in charge of human history.</p>
<p>星期六</p> <p>Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 12</p>	<p>但以理书第 7-12 章鼓励处于逼迫中的犹太人。这些异象显明神必以信实对待处在一切环境中的百姓。掌权的神应许必带领祂的百姓得胜。</p> <p>Daniel 7-12 encouraged the Jewish people during a time of persecution. These visions show that God will be faithful to His people in all situations. A sovereign God promises to bring His people to victory.</p> <p>天使长米迦勒和“波斯的魔君”争战显明了属灵世界是真实的（10:12-14）。关于属灵世界有两个常见的错误。一个错误是相信魔鬼的势力是一个谜思；但以理书第十章则显明魔鬼的势力是真实的。第二个错误是夸大撒旦的能力；但以理书第十章则表明神比撒旦更强大，神必得胜，我们不需要活在恐惧中。</p> <p>The battle between the angel Michael and the “prince of the kingdom of Persia” shows that the spiritual world is real (10:12-14). There are two common errors regarding the spiritual world. One error is to believe that demonic power is a myth; Daniel 10 shows that demonic power is real. The second error is to exaggerate Satan’s power; Daniel 10 shows that God is more powerful than Satan. God will be victorious; we do not need to live in fear.</p>
<p>每周回应</p> <p>Weekly Response</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 37 周 Week 37(9/12-9/18)

<p>星期一</p> <p>Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 4</p>	<p>圣经故事：从被掳中归回</p> <p>主前 539 年，巴比伦帝国被塞鲁士大帝统治下的波斯人打败。一年以后，塞鲁士允许被掳的以色列人归回耶路撒冷。以斯拉记，尼希米记和以斯帖记都讲述了这以后一百年间的故事。总结如下：</p> <p>以斯拉记 1-4 章记述主前 538 年一批被掳者，由犹太省长所罗巴伯带领归回。以斯帖记记述这期间在波斯国首都发生的大事。</p> <p>以斯拉记 5-6 章讲述主前 516 年圣殿重建的故事。由于第四章中所记的撒玛利亚人的干扰，重建被推延了 20 年。</p> <p>以斯拉记 7-10 章记载以斯拉在主前 457 年归回耶路撒冷。</p> <p>尼希米记记载主前 444 年耶路撒冷城墙的重建。</p> <p>The Biblical Story: The Return from Exile</p> <p>In 539 B.C., the Babylonian Empire was defeated by the Persians under the rule of Cyrus The Great. A year later, Cyrus allowed the Israelite captives to return to Jerusalem. The books of Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther tell the story of the next hundred years. To summarize:</p> <p>Ezra 1-4 records the return of a group of exiles in 538 B.C. They were led by Zerubbabel, the governor.</p> <p>Esther records events in the Persian capital during this period of time.</p> <p>Ezra 5-6 tells the story of the rebuilding of the Temple in 516 B.C. This took place after a twenty year delay caused by the opposition of Samaritans recorded in Ezra 4.</p> <p>Ezra 7-10 records Ezra's return to Jerusalem in 457 B.C.</p> <p>Nehemiah records the rebuilding of the city walls in 444 B.C.</p> <p>以斯拉记 1:1 记载了神应许的实现。近两个世纪以前，神已经告诉以赛亚，塞鲁士将成为神把以色列人从束缚中带回故土的工具，现在这个应许实现了。以斯拉指出这是神的主权，而非人力成就的：“<i>神就激动波斯王塞鲁士的心。</i>”神使用了一个外邦国王来成就祂神圣的旨意。</p> <p>Ezra 1:1 shows the fulfillment of God's promise. Nearly two centuries earlier, God had told Isaiah that Cyrus would be His instrument to bring the people of Israel home from bondage. Now this promise is fulfilled. Ezra shows that it is God's sovereignty, not human power, that accomplished this; "<i>the LORD stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia.</i>" God used a pagan king to accomplish His divine purpose.</p>
---	--

<p>星期二 Tuesday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯帖记 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯帖记 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯帖记 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯帖记 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯帖记 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 5 	<p>神没有忘记仍然生活在波斯王统治下的犹太人，在以斯拉记 1-3 章中，神让约 5 万流亡者归回，于完成之际，以斯帖记中讲述了哈曼设计杀害犹太人的故事。</p> <p>While God was accomplishing the return of about 50,000 exiles in Ezra 1-3, He had not forgotten the Jews who still lived under Persian rule. The book of Esther tells the story of Haman's plot to kill the Jews.</p> <p>划出以斯帖记 4:14 中，皇后以斯帖的堂兄和监护人末底改听到灭绝犹太人的阴谋，他让以斯帖向王求助。当以斯帖犹豫时，他问：“焉知你得了王后的位分，不是为现今的机会吗？”这提醒我们神使用人来实现祂的应许。永远不要小看神在你生命中的呼召的重要性。神可能使用你实现祂的旨意，来祝福其他人。</p> <p>Highlight Esther 4:14. Mordecai, Queen Esther's cousin and guardian, hears of the plot to destroy the Jews and asks Esther to appeal to the king. When she hesitates, he asks, "<i>who knows whether you have not come to the kingdom for such a time as this.</i>" This reminds us that God uses people to fulfill His promises. Never minimize the importance of God's call in your life. He may use you to accomplish His purpose to bless another person.</p>
<p>星期三 Wednesday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯帖记 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯帖记 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯帖记 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯帖记 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯帖记 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 110 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 110 	<p>尽管以斯帖记没有提到“神”的名字，神仍然是掌管这本书所有事件的主宰。是祂使以斯帖坐上皇后的位子；让末底改救了王的性命，以及拯救犹太人。</p> <p>Although the Book of Esther does not use the name "God," He is the one in charge of the events of the book. God brings Esther to her position; He allows Mordecai to save the king's life; He saves the Jews.</p> <p>诗篇 110 篇称颂神的主权。神应许保护祂的百姓，我们可以相信神会持守祂的应许。“<i>耶和华起了誓，决不后悔</i>”（诗篇 110:4）。</p> <p>Psalms 110 celebrates God's sovereignty. God has promised to protect His people. We can trust Him to keep His promises. "<i>The LORD has sworn and will not change his mind</i>" (Psalm 110:4).</p>

<p>星期四</p> <p>Thursday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 哈该书 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Haggai 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 哈该书 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Haggai 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 6</p>	<p>圣经故事：重建圣殿</p> <p>犹太人开始重建圣殿（主前 536 年）以后，他们的敌人很快地就写信给亚达薛西王，禁止重建。敌人的反对使得重建停止了 16 年。然后于主前 520 年，哈该和撒迦利亚鼓励百姓恢复重建进程。因着他们强调重建圣殿，被称为“圣殿先知”。</p> <p>The Biblical Story: Rebuilding the Temple</p> <p>Soon after the Jewish people began rebuilding the temple (in 536 B.C.), their enemies wrote King Artaxerxes to stop the rebuilding. Their objections halted the building process for sixteen years. Then in 520 B.C., Haggai and Zechariah, inspired the people to resume the building process. They are called the “Temple Prophets” because of their emphasis on rebuilding the Temple.</p> <p>哈该书带来四个预言。神说：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 如果你们不把我的殿放在首位，你们的繁荣昌盛都将成为没有价值的 (1:2-11)。 ▪ 你们不要惧怕，因为“我与你们同在” (1:12-15)。 ▪ 我将使这殿满了荣耀 (2:1-9)。 ▪ 如果你们不过圣洁的生活，圣殿会被你们的罪玷污 (2:10-23)。 <p>Haggai brought four prophetic messages. God said:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If you do not put my house first, your prosperity will be meaningless (1:2-11). ▪ You do not need to be afraid because “I am with you” (1:12-15). ▪ My glory will fill this temple (2:1-9). ▪ If you do not live holy lives, your sin will defile the temple (2:10-23). <p>划出哈该书第 2 章中的“我必”。圣殿是神的工作。在哈该书第二章中，先知五次说：“我必……”神应许恢复圣殿，而且是赐下力量使人完工的那一位。</p> <p>Highlight the words “<i>I will</i>” in Haggai 2. The Temple was God’s work. Five times in Haggai 2, the prophet said, “I will” God promised to restore the Temple and He was the one who empowered the people to accomplish the work.</p> <p>撒迦利亚带来了神的应许：“你们要转向我，我就转向你们” (1:3)。撒迦利亚看到的每一个异象都带来了一个救赎的信息。</p> <p>Zechariah brought God’s promise, “Return to me and I will return to you” (1:3). Each of Zechariah’s visions brought a message of redemption.</p>
---	---

<p>星期五 Friday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 12</p>	<p>撒迦利亚书首先的信息是寫给身边的听众，神将赐力量给百姓重建圣殿。然后撒迦利亚讲到神未来弥赛亚的应许。在诸如撒迦利亚书 12:10 的经文中，先知指望弥赛亚受难而帶给祂子民救赎的那一天。</p> <p>Zechariah's first message was addressed to his immediate audience. God would empower the people to rebuild the Temple. Then Zechariah spoke of God's future promise of a Messiah. In verses such as Zechariah 12:10, the prophet looked to a day when the Messiah would suffer to bring redemption to His people.</p>
<p>星期六 Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 6</p>	<p>划出以斯拉记 6:22 中喜乐的应许。当神成就祂的应许时，使得祂的百姓欢喜快乐。神在你的生命里成就了那些应许？神给了你什么样的欢喜快乐？</p> <p>Highlight the promise of joy in Ezra 6:22. When God fulfills His promises, He makes His people joyful. What promises has God fulfilled in your life? What joy has He given you?</p>
<p>每周回应 Weekly Response</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 38 周 Week 38(9/19-9/25)

<p>星期一 Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 10</p>	<p>以斯拉记的第二部分（7-10 章）发生在主前 458 年，也就是开头四章所发生的事件的 80 年之后。经过 60 年圣殿的重建，以斯拉，这位在巴比伦出生的先知返回耶路撒冷，领导了一场敬拜的复兴。这几章讲述了这次复兴的故事。</p> <p>The second part of Ezra (chapters 7-10) takes place in 458 B.C., eighty years after the events of the first four chapters. Sixty years after the rebuilding of the Temple, Ezra, a priest born in Babylon, returns to Jerusalem and leads a revival of worship. These chapters tell the story of this revival.</p> <p>以斯拉知道重建圣殿的功劳是归于神的。在以斯拉记 7:27 中，他指出了神的主权的应许。尽管是波斯国的统治者允许以斯拉带领一批被掳者返回耶路撒冷，但这是“<i>耶和华，我们列祖的神，因他使王起这心意。</i>”神在人类统治者的心中做工，来达成祂神圣的旨意。当想到神甚至对世俗的统治者都掌权，我们应该深受鼓舞。</p> <p>Ezra knew that credit for the rebuilding of the Temple belonged to God. In Ezra 7:27, he points to the promise of God's sovereignty. Although the Persian ruler allowed Ezra to lead a group of exiles back to Jerusalem, it was “<i>the LORD, the God of our fathers, who put such a thing as this into the heart of the king.</i>” God works through human rulers to accomplish His divine purposes. We should be encouraged when we remember that God is in charge even of secular rulers.</p>
<p>星期二 Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 4</p>	<p>主前 444 年，尼希米返回耶路撒冷，所见到的却是一座城市废墟。距离主前 538 年第一批被掳者回归已经 100 年过去了，当他们看到这片废墟，感觉是如此的绝望，甚至没有心情去重建城墙。这使得耶路撒冷城处于无防备状态。</p> <p>In 444 B.C., Nehemiah returned to Jerusalem and found a city in ruins. It had been nearly 100 years since the first exiles returned in 538 B.C. They felt such despair when they saw the ruined city that they had no heart to even rebuild the walls. This left the city unprotected.</p> <p>尼希米听到了神重建城墙的呼召。他带领百姓全力以赴，仅仅用了 52 天就修好城墙，完成了这项重大的任务。撒玛利亚人反对这项工作，但是尼希米鼓励百姓记住神应许捍卫他们。“<i>当記念主是大而可畏的</i>”（尼希米记 4: 14）。</p> <p>Nehemiah heard God's call to rebuild the walls. He led the people to accomplish this great task and it was accomplished in just fifty-two days of dedicated work. The Samaritans opposed the work, but Nehemiah encouraged the people to remember that God had promised to defend them. “<i>Remember the Lord, who is great and awesome</i>” (Nehemiah 4:14).</p>

<p>星期三 Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 8</p>	<p>划出尼希米记 6:16。当我们完成神的旨意时，就让神得到荣耀，因为不信的人看到了神应许的力量。神正在呼召你做什么任务，使他得尊荣和荣耀呢？</p> <p>Highlight Nehemiah 6:16. When we accomplish God's purposes, it brings honor to God because unbelievers see the power of God's promises. What task is God calling you to do to bring honor and glory to Him?</p>
<p>星期四 Thursday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 11</p>	<p>以斯拉知道百姓会受引诱跌回拜偶像的旧习惯中，而想提醒他们神的良善美好。在尼希米记第 9 章中，以斯拉回顾了神过去的信实，对将来所应许的也必会如此。然后他呼召百姓签下盟约，宣誓对耶和华忠诚。</p> <p>Ezra knew that the people would be tempted to fall back into their old habits of idolatry. He wanted to remind them of God's goodness. In Nehemiah 9, Ezra reviewed God's faithfulness in the past as a promise for the future. Then he called them to sign a covenant pledging their faithfulness to Yahweh.</p>

<p>星期五</p> <p>Friday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 126 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 126</p>	<p>诗篇 126:5 对任何人怀着痛悔来到神前的应许，是何等美妙。如果我们为自己的罪悲哀“流泪撒种”，就“必欢呼收割”！这对从巴比伦归回的人是真实的，对今天的我们也是真实的。</p> <p>Psalm 126:5 is a wonderful promise to anyone who comes to God in repentance. If we “sow” tears of sorrow for our sin, we will “reap shouts of joy!” This was true for the exiles returning from Babylon. It is true for us today.</p>
<p>星期六</p> <p>Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 玛拉基书 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Malachi 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 玛拉基书 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Malachi 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 玛拉基书 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Malachi 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 玛拉基书 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Malachi 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 50</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 106 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 106</p>	<p>今天的经文，是旧约圣经故事的总结。我们以诗篇 106 篇，对以色列历史的概括论述来结束。它的主题是第二节：“谁能传说耶和華的大能？谁能表明祂一切的美德？”没有人能完全表明神为祂的百姓所施行的神迹奇事。</p> <p>Today’s reading wraps up the Old Testament story. We finish our reading with Psalm 106, a survey of Israel’s history. The theme of the Psalm is verse 2; “Who can utter the mighty deeds of the LORD, or declare all his praise?” No one can adequately declare the wonders of what God did for His people.</p> <p>当我们准备进入新约圣经时，让我们思想神对以色列的伟大应许；思想祂对自己百姓的奇妙看顾；然后准备去看这个故事的下一部分，就是神实现差派弥赛亚的应许。</p> <p>As we prepare to move into the New Testament, think of the great promises God gave to Israel; think of His wonderful care for His people; then prepare to see the next part of the story as He fulfills His promise to send the Messiah.</p>
<p>每周回应</p> <p>Weekly Response</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 39 周 Week 39(9/26-10/2)

<p>星期一</p> <p>Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 4</p>	<p>圣经故事：耶稣的生命和传道</p> <p>在四福音书中，我们看到先知们所预言的应许实现了。这位将要救赎全人类的弥赛亚诞生于伯利恒，于拿撒勒长大成人，并且在 30 岁的时候开始祂的公开传道。祂将要传道三年，然后被捕，被钉十字架，三天后将会从死里复活。此后的五周里，我们将要读到关于祂生命的历程和传道的故事。</p> <p>The Biblical Story: The Life and Ministry of Jesus</p> <p>In the four gospels, we see the promises of the prophets fulfilled. The Messiah who would redeem all people was born in Bethlehem, grew up in Nazareth, and began his public ministry at the age of thirty. He would minister for three years before being arrested and crucified. Three days later he would be raised from the dead. Over the next five weeks, we will read the story of his life and ministry.</p> <p>当我们读新约时，将从另一个角度看神的应许。在福音书中，让我们问一个问题，“耶稣是谁？”</p> <p>As we read the New Testament, we will be looking at God’s promises from a different perspective. In the Gospels, we will ask, “Who is Jesus?”</p> <p>这个问题的答案对我们是一个应许，因为主耶稣对门徒们意味着什么，对你和我也意味着什么。祂是门徒的老师，也是我们的老师。祂是门徒的榜样，也是我们的榜样。祂是他们的救赎主，也是我们的救赎主。主耶稣应许他们什么，也同样应许我们什么。当你读福音书的时候，问一个问题：“耶稣是谁？”然后记住：“祂对于我也是一样的”。</p> <p>The answer to this question is a promise to us because everything that Jesus was to his disciples, he is to you and me. He was their teacher; he is our teacher. He was their example; he is our example. He was their redeemer; he is our redeemer. Jesus promises to be to us what he was to them. As you read the gospels, ask “Who is Jesus?” and then remember, “He is the same for me.”</p> <p>在马太福音第一章中，耶稣是谁？祂是应许所出的亚伯拉罕子孙。在创世记 12:3 中，神应许亚伯拉罕，全地的人都要因他得福。这个应许在马太福音第一章中实现了。</p> <p>Who is Jesus in Matthew 1? He is the promised son of Abraham. In Genesis 12:3, God promised to make Abraham a blessing to all people of the earth. This promise is fulfilled in Matthew 1.</p> <p>马太福音 2:6 中，耶稣是以色列的牧者。今天，每一位基督徒都是以色列民的一部分，是神拣选的子民。祂是牧者，关心我们、保护我们，并看顾我们。</p> <p>In Matthew 2:6, Jesus is the shepherd of Israel. Today, every Christian is part of Israel, God’s chosen people. He is the shepherd who cares for us, protects us, and watches over us.</p> <p>在马太福音 4:1-10 中，耶稣是我们胜过试探的榜样。正如耶稣因着神的话，祷告和圣灵的力量胜过了试探，你我也能每天胜过试探。</p> <p>In Matthew 4:1-10, Jesus is our model for victory over temptation. Just as Jesus conquered temptation through God’s Word, prayer and the power of the Holy Spirit, you and I can have daily victory over temptation.</p>
---	---

<p>星期二</p> <p>Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 7</p>	<p>在马太福音 5-7 章中，耶稣是制定律法者，要来建立天国。这些章节教导我们在这个充满罪的世界里要怎么活出神国公民的样式。</p> <p>In Matthew 5-7, Jesus is the Lawgiver who came to establish the Kingdom of Heaven. These chapters teach us how to live as citizens of God's kingdom in our sinful world.</p>
<p>星期三</p> <p>Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 10</p>	<p>在马太福音 9:1-8 中，耶稣是那位赦免罪的。耶稣是唯一的那位能赦免我们的罪，并且给我们永恒的生命。</p> <p>In Matthew 9:1-8, Jesus is the one who forgives sins. Jesus is the only one who can forgive our sins and give us eternal life.</p> <p>在马太福音第 10 章中，耶稣是老师，祂训练并差遣祂的门徒出去。注意这十二个门徒（马太福音 10:1）后来被称为使徒（马太福音 10:2）。门徒是“耶稣的追随者”。使徒是被“耶稣差派”的。这个顺序很重要。我们必须跟随耶稣并且学习顺服祂，然后才能被差派出去服事祂。</p> <p>In Matthew 10, Jesus is the Master who trained and sent out his disciples. Notice that the twelve were disciples (Matthew 10:1) before they were apostles (Matthew 10:2). A disciple is a “follower of Jesus.” An apostle is one who is “sent out by Jesus.” The order is important. We must follow Jesus and learn to obey him before we can be sent out to serve him.</p>

<p>星期四</p> <p>Thursday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 13</p>	<p>在马太福音 11:28-30 中可以找到福音书里最伟大的应许之一。你疲惫不堪吗？你有重担吗？耶稣是那位给我们安息的。把你的重担拿来交给耶稣，祂会给你真正的平静和安息。</p> <p>One of the great promises of the gospels is found in Matthew 11:28-30. Are you weary? Do you have heavy burdens? Jesus is the one who gives rest. Bring your burden to him; he offers true peace and rest.</p> <p>在马太福音第 13 章中，耶稣是那位统管天国的。在这些比喻中，每一个都是耶稣教给我们在天国中关于生命的功课。</p> <p>关于土壤的比喻告诉我们必须接受神的话，并照着去行。</p> <p>关于稗子的比喻告诉我们在世界的末了将有审判。不是每一个自称是天国一分子的人是真正的天国成员。</p> <p>芥菜种的比喻和面酵的比喻表明天国会扩张到远远超过它原来的规模。</p> <p>藏在地里的宝贝比喻和重价的珍珠比喻表明天国值得付出任何的代价。</p> <p>撒网的比喻再次指出世界末了的审判。</p> <p>In Matthew 13, Jesus is the one who rules the Kingdom of Heaven. In each of these parables, Jesus taught lessons about life in his Kingdom:</p> <p>The Parable of the Soils shows that we must receive and act on God's Word.</p> <p>The Parable of the Weeds shows that there will be a judgment at the end of time. Not everyone who professes to be part of the Kingdom is a true member of the Kingdom.</p> <p>The Parable of the Mustard Seed and the Parable of the Leaven show the spread of the Kingdom far beyond its original size.</p> <p>The Parable of the Hidden Treasure and the Parable of the Pearl of Great Value show that the Kingdom of Heaven is worth any cost.</p> <p>The Parable of the Net again points to the judgment at the end of time.</p>
--	---

<p>星期五</p> <p>Friday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 17</p>	<p>在这些章节中，耶稣启示了祂是主。</p> <p>在马太福音 15:1-19 中，耶稣是超越传统的主。祂的命令具有权威，高过人制定的传统。</p> <p>在马太福音 16:17-19 中，耶稣是超越教会的主。祂是教会的根基。祂是我们正当的掌权者。</p> <p>在马太福音 17:1-9 中，耶稣是荣耀的主，并且显现给彼得、雅各和约翰。但是这位主并不像世上任何的统治者。</p> <p>在马太福音 17:22-23 节中，耶稣表明虽然他拥有所有的权柄，祂仍愿意为我们的罪受苦难。想像一下，一位受难的主，祂愿意为自己的子民而死！</p> <p>In these chapters, Jesus shows He is Lord.</p> <p>In Matthew 15:1-19, Jesus is Lord over tradition. His commands hold authority over manmade traditions.</p> <p>In Matthew 16:17-19, Jesus is Lord over the church. He is the foundation of the church. He is our rightful authority.</p> <p>In Matthew 17:1-9, Jesus is the Lord of glory revealed to Peter, James and John. However, this Lord is any unlike earthly ruler.</p> <p>In Matthew 17:22-23, Jesus showed that although he holds all authority, he would suffer for our sins. Imagine – a suffering Lord who willingly dies for his subjects!</p>
---	--

<p>星期六</p> <p>Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 马太福音 20</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Matthew 20</p>	<p>认识到耶稣是主以后，我们看到了祂的谦卑和慈爱。在马太福音 18 章中，耶稣是施怜悯的榜样。他寻找失丧的羊（马太福音 18:12），教导祂的跟随者向跌倒的弟兄姊妹显示怜悯（马太福音 18:15-20）。</p> <p>After seeing that Jesus is Lord, we see his humility and love. In Matthew 18, Jesus is the model of mercy. He seeks the lost sheep (Matthew 18:12), and teaches his followers to show mercy on a fallen brother or sister (Matthew 18:15-20).</p> <p>在马太福音 20:26-28 中，耶稣是领导者却服事人。祂没有要求尊荣，反而谦卑地服事跟随者。当你读到这里，请把以下这些应用到你的生活中：</p> <p>在你的家里如何表现出仆人式的领导？</p> <p>在你的职场如何表现出仆人式的领导？</p> <p>在你的教会如何表现出仆人式的领导？</p> <p>In Matthew 20:26-28, Jesus is the ruler who serves. Instead of demanding honor, he humbly served his followers. As you read this, apply it to your life:</p> <p>How will servant leadership look in your family?</p> <p>How will servant leadership look in your business?</p> <p>How will servant leadership look in your church?</p>
<p>每周回应</p> <p>Weekly Response</p>	<p>本周当你看到耶稣是谁时，耶稣的形像里那一个对你最重要？祂此刻正在怎样改变你的生命？</p> <p>As you have seen who Jesus is, which picture of Jesus is most important to you this week? How is he changing your life right now?</p>