

第 6 周 Week 6 (2/7 - 2/12)

<p>星期一</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 23 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 23</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 24 <input type="checkbox"/> Lev 24</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Lev 25</p>	<p>你曾想过吗？也许神会通过你来实现祂对另一个人的应许。划出利未记 23:22，神应许要看顾贫穷的和有需要的人，怎么做到的？通过我们！神不会从天上投下食物来喂养穷人，而是呼召我们慷慨乐捐来养活贫寒。</p> <p>Have you ever considered that you might be the means through which God fulfills His promise to someone else? Highlight Leviticus 23:22. God promises to care for the poor and needy. How? Through us! God does not feed the poor by dropping food from the sky. He feeds the poor by calling His people to be generous.</p> <p>在十六世纪，西班牙的亚维拉大德兰修女说：“除你以外，如今基督在世上并没有身体，祂只有你的手和脚。透过你的双脚，祂走动行善；透过你的双手，祂祝福全世界。”</p> <p>In the sixteenth century, Teresa of Avila said, “Christ has no body now but yours. No hands, no feet on earth but yours. Yours are the feet with which he walks to do good. Yours are the hands through which he blesses all the world.”</p> <p>在这周，求神显示给你一个机会，成为祂的双手去服事有需要的人。</p> <p>This week, ask God to show you an opportunity to be His hands serving the needy.</p>
<p>星期二</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Leviticus 26</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 利未记 27 <input type="checkbox"/> Lev 27</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 2</p>	<p>利未记 26 章包含着很多有条件的应许：</p> <p>Leviticus 26 includes many conditional promises:</p> <p>如果人顺服神的诫命，祂会祝福他们的土地（利未记 26:3）。 如果他们不顺服，神会在地上降下审判（利未记 26:14）。 即使在审判中，如果他们悔改，神会纪念祂的约而赦免他们（利未记 26:40）。</p> <p>If the people obey God’s commandments, He will bless their land (Lev 26:3). If they do not obey, He will send judgment on their land (Lev 26:14). Even in judgment, if they repent, God will remember His covenant and forgive them (Lev 26:40).</p> <p>因着顺服神，你在生命中看到了哪些祝福？然而不顺服所导致的后果，又让你受过什么样的苦楚？</p> <p>What blessings have you seen in your life because you obeyed God? What pain have you suffered as the result of disobedience?</p>
<p>星期三</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 5</p>	<p>圣经故事：不顺服的后果</p> <p>The Biblical Story: The Consequences of Disobedience</p> <p>如利未记一样，民数记也可能不易理解，不要陷入细节之中，而要放眼大局。民数记从犹太人准备进入迦南地开始，在第 1 章就作普查，数点了应该进入迦南的那一代人口。因着不信，百姓们拒绝进入迦南，这整整一代人就死在旷野里。民数记第 26 章的普查，数点了在旷野成长起来的年轻一代。民数记显示了不顺服的后果。</p> <p>Like Leviticus, Numbers can be difficult. Instead of becoming bogged down in details, try to see the big picture of the book. Numbers begins as Israel was preparing to enter Canaan. The census in Numbers 1 counted the generation that should have entered Canaan. Because of unbelief, the people refused to enter Canaan, and an entire</p>

	<p>generation died in the wilderness. The census in Numbers 26 counted the young generation that grew up in the wilderness. Numbers shows the consequences of disobeying God.</p> <p>关于恢复关系的律法，民数记第 5 章中给出了重建关系的应许。你曾经冤枉一个人，因而躲避他，羞于再跟他见面吗？恢复关系的目的是重建你和你曾错待的那个人的关系。即使是“行淫的测验”（民数记 5:11-31），也是为了对被诬告行淫的妇人重建信任。</p> <p>The laws of restitution in Numbers 5 give the promise of restored relationships. Have you ever avoided a person because you knew that you had wronged the person and were ashamed to see them again? The purpose of restitution was to restore a relationship with the person who had been wronged. Even the “test for adultery” (Num 5:11-31) was intended to restore trust if a woman was falsely accused of adultery.</p> <p>在登山宝训中，耶稣重申了重建破裂关系的重要性（马太 5:23-24）。此刻，你是否有些损伤遗憾的关系，只要一个道歉就能修复的吗？如果有，你可以直面过往，承认错误，从而重建这个破裂的关系。</p> <p>In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus reaffirmed the importance of restoring broken relationships (Matt 5:23-24). Are there broken relationships that you could restore through an apology? If so, you can confront the past, admit your error, and restore the broken relationship.</p>
<p>星期四</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 9</p>	<p>划出民数记 6:24-27。这是个祭司的祝福，一个求主施恩惠的祷告。因为神给了指示，所以这个祷告也是个应许。如果以色列人对神忠心，祂必垂听应允所祈求的。祂会祝福祂的百姓，会看顾保守他们；祂的脸会如阳光般照耀子民，而且会给他们平安。这应该是我们的祷告。</p> <p>Highlight Numbers 6:24-27. This was the priestly blessing, a prayer for God’s favor. Because God gave the instructions for this prayer, it is also a promise. If Israel is faithful to God, He will hear and answer this prayer. He will bless His people; He will guard and protect them; His face will shine on them like sunshine; and He will give them peace. This should be our prayer.</p> <p>亚伦的祝福“<i>他们要如此奉我的名为以色列人祝福</i>”（民数记 6:27）。神的“名”代表祂的权柄、荣耀和神圣的品格。这意味着以色列人生活在神的权柄之下。今天，我们被呼召“<i>无论做什么……都要奉主耶稣的名</i>”（歌罗西书 3:17）。正如以色列人一样，我们在神的主权下生活，这样做时，就可以请求主的祝福和恩惠进入我们的生命中。</p> <p>Aaron’s blessing “<i>put God’s name upon the people of Israel</i>” (Num 6:27). God’s “name” represents His authority, His glory, and His holy character. This meant that Israel lived under God’s authority. Today, we are called to “<i>do everything in the name of the Lord Jesus</i>” (Col 3:17). Like the Israelites, we live under God’s authority. As we do that, we can ask for His blessing and favor in our life.</p>

<p>星期五</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Num 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Num 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Num 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 90 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalms 90</p>	<p>诗篇 90 篇被认为是摩西写作的唯一诗篇。回顾自己漫长的一生（120 年）里，他看到了以色列人犯罪时神的审判，也曾祷告恳求神在审判时施以怜悯。即使是在惩罚的时候，神仍然是有怜悯的神。</p> <p>Psalm 90 is the only psalm attributed to Moses. As he looked back at his long life (120 years), he saw God’s judgment when Israel sinned. But he also prayed for God’s mercy in times of judgment. Even in times of judgment, God is a God of mercy.</p>
<p>星期六</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Num 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Num 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 95 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalms 95</p>	<p>民数记 15 章是审判时怜悯的应许。你也许看到的是：“这哪里是怜悯？完全是另一张律法单子嘛！”划出民数记 15:2:“<i>你们到了我所赐给你们居住的地.....</i>”。</p> <p>Numbers 15 is a promise of mercy in judgment. You may saw, “How is this mercy? It is just another list of laws!” Highlight these words in Numbers 15:2, “<i>When you come into the land you are to inhabit, which I am giving you....</i>,”</p> <p>在民数记第 14 章，神惩罚了以色列的成年人，让他们死在旷野。但紧接着，在 15 章开始就是：“<i>你们到了我所赐给你们居住的地.....</i>”。甚至在审判中，神仍旧更新延长了祂的应许 — 以色列人有一天会继承迦南地。15 章中的律法显示，神没有忘记祂对以色列人的承诺。</p> <p>In Numbers 14, God condemned the adult generation of Israel to die in the desert. Immediately after this, Numbers 15 begins, “<i>When you come into the land....</i>” Even in judgment, God renewed His promise that Israel would someday inherit the land of Canaan. The laws of Numbers 15 show that God has not forgotten His promises to Israel.</p> <p>你曾因着罪经历神的审判吗？你也曾因着罪的后果受苦吗？如果是，读民数记 15 章，记得：“即使是在审判中，神仍旧是满有怜悯的。我可以向这位满有慈爱与恩典的神求告。”</p> <p>Have you sometimes experienced God’s judgment for your sins? Have you suffered painful consequences for sin? If so, read Numbers 15 and remember, “Even in judgment, God is merciful. I can call on our God of mercy and grace.”</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 7 周 Week 7 (2/14 – 2/19)

<p>星期一</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>民数记 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>Numbers 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>民数记 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>Numbers 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>民数记 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>Numbers 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>民数记 20</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>Numbers 20</p>	<p>读这些律法时你也许会问：“应许在哪儿？这不就是些规则的单子嘛！”我承认，刚开始读利未记和民数记时也是这么想的。渐渐地，我开始理解了关于这些诫命的一个奇妙真理。这些律法不是给摩押人，迦南人，或是亚扪人的，而是给以色列人这些神的选民的。</p> <p>As you read these laws you might ask, “Where is the promise? This is just a list of rules!” I confess that when I first read Leviticus and Numbers, I thought the same. But gradually I came to understand a wonderful truth about these commands. These laws are not for Moabites, Canaanites, or Ammonites. They are laws for Israel, God’s chosen people.</p> <p>我家孩子小的时候，我们制定了一些作为家庭成员他们必须遵守的家规，比如，如果和朋友出去，必须告诉我们去哪儿以及什么时候回来。这些规矩只是为自己孩子设立的，对于别人的孩子，我并没有宵禁规则。我关心黛西和奥斯丁，所以为了他们的安全定下这些规则。并不是遵守这些规则让他们成为我的孩子，而是正因为<u>他们已经是我的孩子</u>，他们要遵守这些规则。</p> <p>When my children were young, we had certain rules that they followed as members of our family. For instance, if they went away with friends, they had to let us know where they were going and when they would return. I did not have a curfew for other people’s children; these rules applied only to my own children. I cared for Stacey and Austin, so I set guidelines to keep them safe. Keeping these rules did not make them my children; instead, they kept these rules <u>because they were already my children.</u></p> <p>通过这些给以色列人的律法，神在说：“你们是我的百姓！你们属于我。我希望我的子民这么生活。”这些律法是归属的应许。守律法不会让他们成为神的儿女，而是正因为他们属于神，就被呼召遵守这些律法。旧约的律法中彰显出神对以色列人的慈爱和怜悯。</p> <p>By giving these laws to Israel, God says, “You are my people! You belong to me and this is how I want my people to live.” The laws are a promise of belonging. Keeping the laws did not make Israel the children of God; instead, because they belonged to God, they were called to keep these laws. The Old Testament laws demonstrate God’s love and mercy on Israel.</p> <p>当读到新约时，我们会看到适用于基督徒的律法，把它们当作归属的应许来读。神是如此的爱你，祂说：“这些诫命能够在这个罪恶的世界里保护你的安全。”为此欢呼吧！</p> <p>When we come to the New Testament, we will read laws that apply to us as Christians. Read them as promises of belonging. Rejoice that God loves you so much that He says, “These are the commands that will keep you safe in our sinful world.”</p>
<p>星期二</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>民数记 21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>Numbers 21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>民数记 22</p>	<p>划出民数记 23:19。尽管巴兰是个有缺点的使者，但是他知道真理。在一个外邦统治者面前，他见证以色列神的本性，说道：“<i>神非人，必不至说谎，也非人子，必不至后悔。</i>”</p> <p>Highlight Numbers 23:19. Although Balaam was a flawed messenger, he knew the truth. Speaking to a pagan ruler, Balaam testified about the nature of Israel’s God. “<i>God is not</i></p>

<input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 22 <input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 23 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 24 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 24	<p><i>man, that he should lie, or a son of man, that he should change his mind.”</i></p> <p>有的人许下了自己无法持守的诺言，之后说：“我改变主意了。”但是神永远不会推拒祂当持守的诺言，你可以信任神的应许，因为祂是值得信赖的。</p> <p>There are people who make promises that they do not keep. They say, “I changed my mind.” God will never refuse to keep His promises. You can trust God’s promises because He is trustworthy.</p>
<p>星期三</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 25 <input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 27 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 27 <input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 28 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 28	<p>划出民数记 27:16-18。摩西作了以色列民的领袖四十年，年纪已大，百姓也许在想：“谁会带领我们呢？”神给了以色列民一位牧者的应许。</p> <p>Highlight Numbers 27:16-18. As Moses grew old, the people of Israel may have wondered, “Who will lead us?” Moses had been their leader for forty years. God gave Israel the promise of a shepherd.</p> <p>正如神给了以色列民一位信实的牧者，今天祂也会给祂的子民一位牧者。通过牧师们，小组长和别的属灵领袖们，神供给了牧者们来引导信主的人走在神美好的道路上。</p> <p>Just as God provided a faithful leader for Israel, He will provide a shepherd for His people today. Through pastors, small group leaders and other spiritual guides, God provides shepherds to lead believers in His good path.</p>
<p>星期四</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 29 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 31 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 32	<p>民数记 29 章和前面的章节一样，满了看似对今天的我们没有什么意义的律法。划出本章中出现的“圣会”一词。这些特别的节期提醒以色列民：“我们属于神。”这是另一个归属的应许。</p> <p>Numbers 29 is like the earlier parts of Numbers; it is full of laws that seem to have little meaning for us today. Highlight the words “<i>holy convocation</i>” each time they appear in this chapter. These special festivals reminded the people of Israel, “We belong to God.” They are another promise of belonging.</p> <p>我们今天聚会敬拜，不是一个空洞的仪式，也不仅是出于义务，我们在“圣会”中敬拜，显示出我们属于神。正如以色列民，我们有归属的应许。</p> <p>When we gather for worship today, it is not an empty ritual. It is not just an obligation. We worship in a “holy convocation” that shows we belong to God. Like the people of Israel, we have the promise of belonging.</p>

<p>星期五</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 33 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 33</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 34 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 34</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 35 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 民数记 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers 36</p>	<p>划出民数记 33 章中的“（他们）从.....起行”。这提醒我们神指引的应许。以色列民不是凭着自己的力量在旷野中跋涉，而是神带领他们在旷野中的每一步，直到他们进入应许之地。</p> <p>Highlight the words, “<i>And they set out</i>” in Numbers 33. This reminds us of God’s promise of guidance. Israel did not travel through the wilderness in her own power. God led each step through the desert to the Promised Land.</p> <p>正如以色列民，你也可以信靠神的引领。如果你跟从祂，祂会指引你一步步安全地行进。</p> <p>Like the Israelites, you can trust God to guide you. If you follow Him, He will lead you safely step by step.</p>
<p>星期六</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Deuteronomy 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 3</p>	<p>回想申命记 1:2-3。从何烈山(西奈山)到加低斯·巴尼亚只不过是“<i>十一天的路程</i>”。可悲的是，以色列民花了四十年走这十一天的路程，为什么？因为以色列民不相信神的应许（申命记 1:32）。</p> <p>Reflect on the words of Deuteronomy 1:2-3. It is only an “<i>eleven days’ journey</i>” from Horeb (Mt. Sinai) to Kadesh-Barnea. Sadly, it took Israel forty years to complete this eleven-day journey. Why? Because Israel did not believe God’s promises (Deuteronomy 1:32).</p> <p>因着不完全地信靠神，你错过了哪些应许？对我们的生命来说，神的路总是最美好的路，我们可以信任祂的应许和祂的引领。</p> <p>What promises are you missing because you do not fully trust God? God’s path for our life is always the best path. We can trust His promises and His leadership.</p>
<p>每周回应</p> <p>Weekly Response</p>	<p>即使是在以色列民怀疑神的应许的时候，我们读到的历史是神仍然对以色列信实。今天，回想一下你的生命历程，纪念那些神对你信实的时刻，为神的祝福感谢祂，也再次委身在神的掌管之下。</p> <p>We have read the history of God’s faithfulness to Israel even in times when she doubted His promises. Today, think back across your life. Remember the times when God has been faithful to you. Thank God for His blessings and re-commit your life to His control.</p>

第 8 周 Week 8 (2/21 – 2/26)

<p>星期一</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Deuteronomy 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 7</p>	<p>圣经故事：重申约定</p> <p>The Biblical Story: Renewing the Covenant</p> <p>申命记里有三个以色列民预备过约旦河进入迦南时的演说。第一个演说（申命记 1-4 章）回顾了以色列民在旷野中的历史。</p> <p>在第二个演说（申命记 5-26 章）中，摩西大量地重申了出埃及记中的律法和诫命。（“申命”的意思就是“第二律法”，或是“律法二读”）他指出了当以色列民在迦南安顿下来后该怎样应用实行这些律法。</p> <p>在第三个演说（申命记 27-33 章）中，摩西展望未来。他应许说，如果以色列民忠心，神会祝福他们，但如果转向别神，神会审判他们。</p> <p>Deuteronomy consists of three speeches as Israel was preparing to cross the Jordan into Canaan. The first speech (Deuteronomy 1-4) reviews Israel's history in the wilderness. In the second speech (Deuteronomy 5-26), Moses repeats much of the law of Exodus. (The name "Deuteronomy" means "Second Law.") He shows how these laws will be applied when Israel settles in Canaan. Then in his third speech (Deuteronomy 27-33), Moses looks to the future. He promises that God will bless Israel if she is faithful, but that God will judge Israel if she turns to other gods.</p> <p>划出申命记 6:6-9，这些经文告诉我们当如何回应神的应许。应当存在心中，也应当教给我们的孩子。我们应当常常记得：“这些是神给祂的百姓的应许。”</p> <p>Highlight Deuteronomy 6:6-9. These verses show how we should respond to God's promises. We should keep them in our hearts. We should teach them to our children. We should constantly remember, "These are God's promises to His people."</p>
<p>星期二</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 11</p>	<p>划出申命记 10:12-13。又一次，摩西提醒我们，神的律法就是神慈爱的应许。读这些神的要求：敬畏神、遵行神的道、爱祂、尽心尽性侍奉祂，以及遵守祂的诫命律例。为什么神要求这些？答案在 15 节 — 因为神爱祂的百姓，就把律例给祂所爱的子民。今天，为这个应许欢喜吧！神爱你，拣选了你为祂的孩子。</p> <p>Highlight Deuteronomy 10:12-13. Once again, Moses reminds us that God's law is a promise of God's love. Read this list of God's demands. Respect God, walk with God, love God, serve God with your whole heart, and keep His commands. Why does God require these things? The answer is verse 15 – because God loves His people. God gave His law to the people He loves. Today, rejoice in the promise that God loves you and has chosen you as His child.</p>
<p>星期三</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 15</p>	<p>划出申命记 14:2。这是个对以色列民的应许，但在新约里，这是对每个基督徒的应许，这是归属的应许。神拣选了你为祂宝贵的产业，就像一个骄傲的父亲说：“这是我的孩子”，神看着我们说：“看看那位坐在棕榈滩华人教会第 8 排的女士，她是我的孩子。我以她為榮！”这是多么奇妙！你和我有归属于神的应许。</p> <p>Highlight Deuteronomy 14:2. This is a promise to Israel, but in the New Testament it is a promise to every Christian. It is a promise of belonging. God has chosen you as His treasured possession. Just as a proud father says, "This is my child," God looks at us and says, "See that lady on the 8th row of PBCCC. She is my child. I'm proud of her!" Isn't that a mazing! You and I have the promise that we belong to God.</p>

<p>星期四</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 19</p>	<p>划出申命记 18:15。神给了以色列一位忠心的先知的应许。要理解这对我们意味着什么，你必须了解，在旧约中先知是把神的信息带给子民的人。他们称之为先知，我们称之为牧师。</p> <p>Highlight Deuteronomy 18:15. God gave Israel the promise of a faithful prophet. To understand what this means for us, you must understand that a prophet in the Old Testament was a person who brought God’s message to the people. What they called a prophet, we call a pastor.</p> <p>神应许以色列，祂会差遣一位忠心的先知，来指引他们走正路。在以弗所书 4:12，神应许教会，祂会差遣忠心的牧师“<i>成全圣徒，各尽其职</i>”。神给了我们主任牧师作为向导，来预备每个人做神呼召我们所要做的工，这是神应许给棕榈滩华人基督教会的祝福的一部分。</p> <p>God promised Israel that He would send them a faithful prophet to guide them in the right path. Then in Ephesians 4:12, God promised the church that He would send faithful pastors to “<i>equip the saints for the work of ministry.</i>” God sent our senior pastor as a guide to prepare each of us for the work God calls us to do. That is part of God’s promised blessing to PBCCC.</p>
<p>星期五</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 20</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 20</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 22</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 22</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 23</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 23</p>	<p>划出申命记 20:4。这是给以色列国的应许：“神为子民争战。”然而这也是今天指引我们的一个原则。当有人不公平地批评我们时，我们不必为自己辩护，神保护祂的子民。我们不必与政治上或是属灵的仇敌争战，神会为祂的子民争战。我们可以信任神会去做对的事。</p> <p>Highlight Deuteronomy 20:4. This is a national promise to Israel; “God fights for His people.” But it is also a principle that guides us today. We do not have to defend ourselves when someone unfairly criticizes us; God defends His people. We do not have to fight against our political or spiritual enemies; God fights for His people. We can trust God to do what is right.</p>
<p>星期六</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 24</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 24</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 25</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 25</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 26</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 26</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 27</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deut 27</p>	<p>划出申命记 24:19，一个祝福的应许。这是个有条件的应许：<u>如果我们照顾穷人，孤儿和寡妇</u>，神应许会祝福我们。箴言 19:17 说“怜悯贫穷的，就是借给耶和华；他的善行，耶和华必偿还。”这和申命记 24:19 中的原则是一致的。要慷慨对待那些需要帮助的人，当你接济穷人，就是借贷给神，神必然偿还！</p> <p>Highlight Deuteronomy 24:19, a promise of blessing. This is a conditional blessing: God promises to bless us <u>if we care for the poor, the orphans, and the widows</u>. Proverbs 19:17 says that a person who “<i>is generous to the poor lends to the Lord and he (God) will repay him for his deed.</i>” This is the same principle that is taught in Deuteronomy 24:19. Be generous to those who need help. When you give to the poor, you are making a loan to God. And God always repays His debts!</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 9 周 Week 9 (2/28 – 3/5)

<p>星期一</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 28 <input type="checkbox"/> Deuteronomy 28 <input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 29 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 30 	<p>这几章给了公正的应许，导致了欢喜，<u>同时</u>也是一个警告。如果以色列忠诚地顺服神，这几章就解释了欢喜的理由，神必祝福顺服的百姓。但是，如果以色列不顺服神，这几章是个警告，神会审判悖逆的百姓。神要审判罪，即使这个审判会落在祂自己的子民身上（申命记 29:24-28）。我们在庆祝神的怜悯慈爱的同时，也必须不忘神的公正。</p> <p>These chapters give the promise of justice. This is both a cause to rejoice <u>and</u> a warning. If Israel is faithful to obey God, it is a reason to rejoice. God will bless His obedient people. But if Israel disobeys God, it is a warning. God will judge His people if they rebel. God always judges sin– even when this judgment falls on His own people (Deuteronomy 29:24-28). As we celebrate God’s mercy, we must not forget His justice.</p> <p>这几章里，还有一个奇妙的应许。划出申命记 30:14，神的诫命不是个沉重的负担。他的话语离我们很近，因着祂的恩典，我们可以喜乐地遵行神的诫命。</p> <p>There is another wonderful promise in these chapters. Highlight Deuteronomy 30:14. God’s commands are not a heavy burden. Instead, His Word is near to us and through His grace, we can keep His commands with joy.</p>
<p>星期二</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 31 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 32 <input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 33 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 33 <input type="checkbox"/> 申命记 34 <input type="checkbox"/> Deut 34 	<p>划出申命记 33:26-27，这是我在申命记中最喜爱的应许：神永久的膀臂的应许。困难的时候，知道神是我们的居所，祂的膀臂在我们以下，就可以得安息。背诵 33:27，当陷入困境时，引述这句经文，在最黑暗的日子，它会鼓舞你。</p> <p>Highlight Deuteronomy 33:26-27. This is my favorite promise in Deuteronomy: the promise of God’s everlasting arms. In difficult times, we can rest knowing that God is our dwelling place, and His arms are underneath us. Memorize Deuteronomy 33:27 and quote it in times of trouble. It will encourage you in the darkest days.</p>
<p>星期三</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 5 	<p>圣经故事：约伯，一个关于忠心的故事</p> <p>The Biblical Story: Job, A Story of Faithfulness</p> <p>尽管我们是按着时间顺序来读圣经，约伯记中却没有一处指出这本书的确切日期，很可能约伯生活在亚伯拉罕的时代。然而，因为日期不确定，我决定把约伯记放在摩西五经之后来读，这样不会打乱以色列的故事。</p> <p>Although we are reading through the Bible chronologically, there is nothing in Job to give a precise date for the book. It is likely that Job lived near the time of Abraham. However, because the date is so uncertain, I decided to read it after the five books of the Pentateuch to avoid disrupting the story of Israel.</p> <p>到目前为止，这本书和我们读过的其他书都不同。约伯记被称为“智慧书”，它没有告诉我们：“你应该这么做。”它告诉我们的是：“这里有个有待解决的问题。”</p> <p>This book is different than anything we have read to this point. Job is called a “Wisdom Book.” It does not tell us, “This is what you should do.” Instead, it tells us, “Here is a problem to be resolved.”</p>

	<p>约伯记里的这个问题是苦难。这本书逼着我们质疑：“我们为什么服事神？”服事神，是因为这样祂就会保护我们不受患难吗？那是约伯朋友们的答案。又或者，服事神仅仅是因为爱？这是约伯的答案。</p> <p>In the book of Job, the problem is suffering. This book forces us to ask this question, “Why do we serve God?” Do we serve Him so that He will protect us from trouble? That is the answer of Job’s friends. Or do we serve Him for love alone? That is Job’s answer.</p> <p>约伯记第 1-2 章给出了理解本书必要的背景。这两章显明了约伯正直的品格、神给撒旦设定的界限，和约伯对神的信靠。约伯记第 3 章讲的是在承受肉体上的痛苦，情绪上的折磨，以及妻子让人泄气的建议之时，约伯在怀疑中的挣扎。</p> <p>Job 1-2 gives essential background for understanding the rest of the book of Job. These chapters show Job’s righteous character, the limits that God placed on Satan, and Job’s trust in God. Job 3 shows Job’s struggle with doubt as he suffers physical agony, emotional torment, and the discouraging advice of his wife.</p> <p>我必须说实话。约伯记里没有多少让我们划出来的应许。实际上，书中大部分“乐观”的应许是来自约伯的朋友们，但在本书末，却证明他们是错的。在这本书里，我不会让你们划很多经节，而是一起思考这个问题来取而代之：当神的应许隐而未现时，要怎么样持守忠心？ 这将是我们的读约伯记的问题。</p> <p>I must be honest. There are not many promises to highlight in the book of Job. In fact, most of the “optimistic” promises in the book come from Job’s friends, who are proven wrong at the end of the book! I will have you highlight little in this book. Instead, we will think together about this question: How do we remain faithful when God’s promises are hidden? This will be our question for the book of Job.</p> <p>在开始学习时，问自己：“我能够做出约伯记 1:21 的祷告吗？我会为生命中神允许发生的一切来信靠神吗？”如果你的答案是“还不行”，这也没问题。你不需要如约伯的信心。但当我们读约伯记时，求神帮助你，在 <i>你的</i> 境况里信靠祂。</p> <p>To begin the study, ask, “Can I pray the prayer of Job 1:21? Will I trust God with what He allows in my life?” If your answer is “Not yet,” that’s ok. You don’t need the faith of Job! But as we read the book of Job, ask God to help you trust Him for <i>your</i> situation.</p>
<p>星期四</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Job 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Job 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Job 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Job 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Job 10</p>	<p>默想约伯记 6:10 中约伯的话。约伯说：“我因没有违弃那圣者的言语，就仍以此为安慰。在不止息的痛苦中还可踊跃。”又一次，我问你：“当神的应许被隐藏时，你还会忠心吗？”</p> <p>Meditate on Job’s words in Job 6:10. Job says, “I am comforted by this confidence: that even in my suffering, I have not denied God.” Again, I ask, Will you be faithful when God’s promises are hidden?</p>

<p>星期五</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 14</p>	<p>约伯记 11:13-19 听起来象是个伟大的应许！“如果你对神忠心，你在世的日子要比正午更明。你将无所惧怕。”这听起来太棒了！但要记得：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 这个应许来自琐法，而非来自神。在本书末尾，神不采用琐法的说法。 2) 这个应许与约伯自身的经验相悖，约伯对神忠心，可是也在苦中煎熬。在困境中持守忠心的一个秘诀，是要记住，我们必须不依赖虚假的应许。 <p>Job 11:13-19 sounds like a great promise! “If you are faithful to God, your life will be brighter than the noonday sun. You will have no fear.” That sounds great! But remember:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) This promise comes from Zophar, not God. At the end of the book, Zophar’s statements will be rejected by God. 2) This promise contradicts Job’s own experience. Job was faithful to God – and he is suffering. One secret to remaining faithful in difficult times is to remember that we must not rely on false promises.
<p>星期六</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约伯记 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Job 19</p>	<p>约伯记 15:20-35 甚至给出了更多虚假的应许！以利法应许说恶人总会受苦。但约伯知道不是这样。有时候是义人受苦而恶人发达。如果恶人比你更成功，你还会对神忠心吗？这是对我们对神的爱的考验。</p> <p>Job 15:20-35 gives even more false promises! Eliphaz promises that the wicked will <u>always</u> suffer. But Job knows that this is not true. Sometimes it is the righteous who suffer and the wicked who prosper. Will you remain faithful to God if wicked people have greater success than you? This is a test of our love for God.</p> <p>在约伯记 19 章，约伯哀叹他的处境：朋友们背弃他，亲人们无视他，而且身体几乎被病痛摧毁。但即使是在这样无望的处境里，约伯说：“我知道我的救赎主活着。我仍要持守对祂的盼望（约伯记 19:25-27）。神是你的盼望吗？即使在患难中，我们仍必信靠神，等待祂的应许。</p> <p>In Job 19, Job laments his situation: his friends have turned against him, his relatives ignore him, and his body is almost destroyed by sickness. But even in this hopeless condition, Job says, “I know that my redeemer lives. I will still maintain hope in Him” (Job 19:25-27). Is God your hope? Even in suffering, we must trust God and wait for His promises.</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>