

第 45 周 Week 45 (11/6-11/12)

<p style="text-align: center;">周一 Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dan 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dan 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 119:1-48</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 119:1-48</p>	<p>但以理书 7-12 章鼓励受迫害时期的犹太人。这些异象表明神在任何情况下都对祂的子民是信实的。拥有至高统治权的神最终会带领祂的子民走向胜利。</p> <p>请注意但以理书 7:3-8 中的四个大兽和但以理书 7:9-10 中的“亘古常在者”之间的对比。这些野兽是不同动物和鸟类的混合物，是犹太人所憎恶的不洁之物。相比之下，“亘古常在者”是纯洁的，祂的“衣服洁白如雪，头发如纯净的羊毛。”</p> <p>当你这一周读诗篇 119 篇时，请把每一个与神的话语有关的词都标出来(例如，第 1 节的“耶和华的律法”)。默想神话语的大能与美妙。</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 will eventually bring His people to victory.</p> <p>Notice the contrast between the four beasts of Daniel 7:3-8 and the “Ancient of Days” in Daniel 7:9-10. The beasts are mixtures of different animals and birds, an impure abomination for the Jewish people. By contrast, the “Ancient of Days” is pure; his “clothing was white as snow, and the hair of his head like pure wool.”</p> <p>As you read Psalm 119 this week, highlight each term that refers to God’s Word (for instance, “law of the Lord” in verse 1). Meditate on the power and beauty of God’s Word.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">周二 Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dan 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dan 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 119:49-104</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 119:49-104</p>	<p>注意但以理书 9:3-19 中，但以理祷告时的谦卑态度。以色列的苦难是以色列犯罪的结果，所以但以理谦卑地承认以色列的罪，并恳求神的怜悯，“主啊，你是公义的，我们是脸上蒙羞的”(9:7)。</p> <p>天使米迦勒和“波斯国的魔君”之间的争战表明，灵界是真实存在的(10:12-14)。关于灵界有两个常见的错误。错误之一是相信恶魔的能力只是一个神话；但以理书 10 章表明魔鬼的能力是真实存在的。第二个错误是夸大撒旦的能力；但以理书 10 章表明神比撒旦更强大。神必得胜，我们不需要在恐惧中生活。</p> <p>请标出诗篇 119:49-104 中提及神的话语的每一个术语。默想神话语的大能与美妙。</p> <p>Notice the humility of Daniel’s prayer in Daniel 9:3-19. Israel’s suffering is the result of Israel’s sin, so Daniel humbly confesses her sin and pleads for God’s mercy. “To you, O Lord belongs righteousness, but to us open shame” (9:7).</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>Highlight each term in Ps 119:49-104 that refers to God’s Word. Meditate on the power and beauty of God’s Word.</p>

<p>周三 Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dan 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 但以理书 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dan 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 119: 105-152</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 119: 105-152</p>	<p>但以理书 12 章展望了末时的结局。神的子民无需害怕未来，因为神拥有最高的统治权。应以主的大能欢欣。</p> <p>请标出诗篇 119:105-152 中提及神的话语的每一个术语。默想神话语的大能与美妙。</p> <p>Daniel 12 looks to the end of time. God's people do not need to fear the future because God is sovereign. Rejoice in His power.</p> <p>Highlight each term in Ps 119:105-152 that refers to God's Word. Meditate on the power and beauty of God's Word.</p>
<p>周四 Thursday</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"/> 诗篇 119: 153-176</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 119: 153-176</p>	<p>以斯拉记分为两部分，跨度近 100 年。以斯拉记 1-6 章发生在公元前 537-515 年，远早于以斯拉本人的时代。以斯拉记 7-10 章开始于公元前 458 年，讲述了以斯拉回归耶路撒冷的事迹。</p> <p>请留意以斯拉记中彰显出神掌管历史的主权。神“激动波斯王古列（赛鲁士）的心”（一位异教的国王），允许犹太人返回他们的家乡(1:1)。“一切被神激动他心的人，都起来”要回耶路撒冷去(1:5)。那位曾将以色列民送入被掳之地，并在巴比伦保护他们的同一位神，如今将他们带回了家园。神始终对祂的子民有一个计划。</p> <p>当你读以斯拉记 2 章的族谱时，请问自己：“如果我的全家在巴比伦居住了五十年，我会为了返回荒凉的耶路撒冷而舍弃我的房子、事业和朋友吗？”这些人都是以色列人中最敬虔的，在读到他们后来的悖逆时，请记住这一点。</p> <p>请标出诗篇 119:153-176 中提及神的话语的每一个术语。默想神话语的大能与美妙。</p> <p>Ezra is divided into two sections, spanning nearly 100 years. Ezra 1-6 takes place from 537-515 B.C., long before Ezra's life. Ezra 7-10 begins in 458 B.C. with Ezra's travel to Jerusalem.</p> <p>Notice God's sovereignty in the book of Ezra. God “stirred up the spirit of Cyrus” (a pagan king) to allow the Jews to return to their homeland (1:1). “Everyone whose spirit God had stirred to go up” returned to Jerusalem (1:5). The same God who sent Israel into captivity and who protected them in Babylon now brought them home. God always has a plan for His people.</p> <p>As you read the list of names in Ezra 2, ask, “If my family had lived in Babylon for fifty years, would I leave my house, business, and friends to return to a desolate Jerusalem?” These are the most dedicated of the Israelites. Remember this fact as you read of their later failure to remain faithful.</p> <p>Highlight each term in Ps 119:153-176 that refers to God's Word. Meditate on the power and beauty of God's Word.</p>

<p>周五 Friday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 哈该书 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Haggai 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 哈该书 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Haggai 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 6</p>	<p>当新殿的根基立定时，许多人欢欣鼓舞。但记得旧殿的老年人却大声哭号（3:12-13）。从根基的规模，他们知道新殿将不如五十年前被毁的那座圣殿那般宏伟壮丽。</p> <p>犹太人开始重建圣殿后不久（公元前 536 年），他们的敌人写信给亚达薛西王，要求停止重建。他们的抗议导致工程停顿长达 16 年。两位被称为“圣殿先知”的哈该和撒迦利亚，鼓励人们恢复了建筑工程。</p> <p>哈该传达了四条预言信息。神说：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -如果你们不先顾及我的殿，你们的繁荣将毫无意义（1:2-11）。 -你们不要惧怕，因为“我与你们同在”（1:12-15）。 -不要灰心丧志，因为我的荣耀将充满这座殿（2:1-9）。 -如果你们不过圣洁的生活，你们的罪将玷污这座圣殿（2:10-23）。 <p>When the foundation of the new temple was laid, many people rejoiced. But those who remembered the first temple wept (3:12-13). From the size of the foundation, they knew that the new temple would not be as large and glorious as the temple destroyed fifty years previously.</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 stopped the building process for sixteen years. Two “Temple Prophets,” Haggai and Zechariah, inspired the people to resume the building process.</p> <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). -Do not be discouraged. 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>周六 Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Zech 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Zech 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Zech 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Zech 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Zech 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 120</p>	<p>公元前 538 年，撒迦利亚与所罗巴伯一同从巴比伦出发。撒迦利亚紧接哈该之后，于公元前 520 年开始了他的先知事奉。耶路撒冷的人们感到他们生活在一个“这日的事为小”的年代（4:10）。他们没有国王或圣殿，四周都是敌人，而且是一群贫穷又软弱的人。撒迦利亚应许神会在适当的时候为祂的子民行事。</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）。撒迦利亚的每一个异象都带来了救赎的信息。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 异象 1（1:7-17）- 神的马兵正在地上巡逻，并将恢复耶路撒冷。 异象 2（1:18-21）- 压迫以色列的仇敌必被“摧毁”。 异象 3（2:1-13）- 耶路撒冷正在被测量（译注：为了施工），因为人们将再次入住这座城市。 异象 4（3:1-10）- 大祭司将以圣洁治理神的殿。 异象 5（4:1-14）- 所罗巴伯和约书亚将依靠神的大能，重建圣殿。 异象 6（5:1-4）- 违背盟约的人，必承受盟约的诅咒。 异象 7（5:5-11）- 罪恶必从耶路撒冷移到巴比伦。 异象 8（6:1-8）- 神继续在遍地巡视不止。

<input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 120 <input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 121 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 121	<p>Zechariah traveled with Zerubbabel from Babylon in 538 B.C. Zechariah began prophesying in 520 B.C., just after Haggai. The people in Jerusalem felt that they lived in a “day of small things” (4:10). They had no king or temple. They were surrounded by enemies. They were a poor and weak people. Zechariah promised that God would act on behalf of His people at just the right time.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Vision 1 (1:7-17) - God’s horsemen are patrolling the earth and will restore Jerusalem. -Vision 2 (1:18-21) - Those who oppress Israel will be “cast down.” -Vision 3 (2:1-13) - Jerusalem is being measured because people will again inhabit the city. -Vision 4 (3:1-10) - The high priest will rule God’s house with purity. -Vision 5 (4:1-14) – With God’s power, Zerubbabel and Joshua will rebuild the temple. -Vision 6 (5:1-4) - The covenant curses will come on those who break the covenant. -Vision 7 (5:5-11) - Wickedness will be removed from Jerusalem to Babylon. - Vision 8 (6:1-8) - God continues to patrol the earth.
<p>每周回应 Weekly Summary</p>	<p>这一周从神的话语里，圣灵教导了你什么？ What did the Holy Spirit teach you from God’s Word this week?</p> <p>有没有一个罪是你应该躲避的？ Is there a SIN you should avoid? 有没有一个应许是你应该支取的？ Is there a PROMISE you should claim? 有没有一个行动是你应该采取的？ Is there an ACTION you should take? 有没有一个命令是你应该遵守的？ Is there a COMMAND you should obey? 有没有一个典范是你应该追随的？ Is there an EXAMPLE you should follow?</p>

第 46 周 Week 46 (11/13-11/19)

<p>周一 Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zechariah 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zech 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zech 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zech 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 122</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 122</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 123</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 123</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 124</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 124</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 125</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 125</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 126</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 126</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 127</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 127</p>	<p>撒迦利亚书 9 章表明神是一位为祂的子民而战的神圣战士。这对你理解神及祂在我们生命中的角色有何帮助？</p> <p>撒迦利亚把以色列那些以牺牲羊为代价来喂养自己的牧人，与未来有一位眷顾羊群的牧人做了对比（10:1-11:17）。这个应许在耶稣牧养时应验了。于撒迦利亚书 9-13 章中寻找即将降临的弥赛亚的形象，这一部分包含许多有关耶稣的预言。</p> <p>诗篇 120-134 篇称为“上行之诗”，这些诗篇是朝圣者前往耶路撒冷途中吟唱的歌。请感受百姓前往神家时的喜乐欢愉。</p> <p>诗篇 126 篇描绘了两幅复兴的画面。神有时会复兴我们，就像“南地的河水”突然冲过干涸的河床（126:4）。神有时像播种的人，在眼泪和失望中撒种（126:6），种子可能需要数月甚至数年才能带来丰收。你曾见过神以戏剧性和突如其来的方式动工吗？你是否见过神长期以来缓慢而循序渐进地做工？你愿意耐心等待神以祂的方式和时机行事吗？</p> <p>Zechariah 9 shows that God is a Divine Warrior who will fight on behalf of His people. What does this add to your understanding of God and His role in our life?</p> <p>Zechariah contrasted Israel's shepherds who fed themselves at the expense of the sheep with a future shepherd who would care for the sheep (10:1-11:17). This promise was fulfilled in the ministry of Jesus. Look for images of the coming Messiah in Zechariah 9-13. This section contains many prophecies of Jesus.</p> <p>Psalms 120-134 are called the "Songs of Ascents." These psalms were sung by pilgrims traveling to Jerusalem. Sense the joy of the people as they traveled to God's house.</p> <p>Psalm 126 gives two pictures of restoration. God sometimes restores us "like streams in the Negeb," the sudden rushing of water through a dry riverbed (126:4). God sometimes works like a sower who sows seeds during tears and disappointment (126:6). It may take months or years for the seed to bring a harvest. Have you seen God in dramatic and sudden ways? Have you seen Him work slowly and gradually over time? Will you be patient as He works in His way and His time?</p>
<p>周二 Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zech 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zech 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zech 13</p>	<p>撒迦利亚预言了神子民的困境时刻。羊群会受苦，但神最终会拯救祂的子民。神再次被描绘成一位为祂的子民而战的神圣战士。（11-14 章）。</p> <p>请留意撒迦利亚书 12 章中带有希望的信息。请标出“那日”这一反复出现的短语。</p> <p>以斯帖记在圣经中独具特色。这本书解释了犹太人的 <i>普珥节</i>（9:28）。<i>普珥</i>（抽签）这个词指的是哈曼抽签来决定他执行灭绝犹太人的计划的日子。</p> <p>以斯帖记没有提及神，但神是本书的中心人物。请留意那些为完成神的旨意而出现的“巧合”。虽然书中没有提及神的名字，祂却在保护自己的子民。其中一个合天意的事件是末底改无意中听到了一个要谋杀亚哈随鲁王的阴谋（2:22）。</p>

<input type="checkbox"/> 撒迦利亚书 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Zech 14 <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"/> 诗篇 128 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 128	<p>Zechariah foresaw a time of trouble for God's people. The sheep would suffer, but God would ultimately redeem His people. God is again portrayed as the Divine Warrior who fights to defend His people (Zech 11-14).</p> <p>Notice the message of hope in Zechariah 12. Highlight the repeated phrase "in that day."</p> <p>The book of Esther is unique in Scripture. This book explains the Jewish Feast of <i>Purim</i> (9:28). The word <i>Purim</i> (lot) refers to Haman's casting of lots to determine the day that he would carry out his plan to exterminate the Jews.</p> <p>Esther does not mention God, but He is the central character in the book. Notice the "coincidences" that come together to accomplish God's purpose. Although God's name is not mentioned, He is accomplishing His purpose of protecting His people. One of these providential events is Mordecai's overhearing of a plot to kill King Ahasuerus (2:22).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">周三 Wednesday</p> <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 <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"/> 诗篇 129 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 129 <input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 130 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 130	<p>阅读以斯帖记 3 章中哈曼的愤怒时，请留意他的愤怒带来的可怕影响。他不满足于只报复末底改，而试图“灭绝所有的犹太人”。愤怒是否曾经导致你做出愚蠢的决定？</p> <p>想象一下，在没有受邀的情况下觐见国王需要多大的勇气。以斯帖说：“我若死就死吧”（4:16）。</p> <p>请留意以斯帖记 6:1-2 中神的安排。在恰到好处的时机，国王无法入睡。在所有可供选择的皇家记录中，一个仆人却读到了末底改为拯救国王性命的故事。神，这位书中未被提及的中心人物，再次实现了祂拯救自己子民的目的。</p> <p>As you read of Haman's anger in Esther 3, notice the terrible impact of his anger. He isn't satisfied to take revenge on Mordecai; he tries to "destroy all the Jews." Has anger ever caused you to make a foolish decision?</p> <p>Imagine the courage required to enter the king's presence without invitation. Esther says, "If I perish, I perish" (4:16).</p> <p>Notice God's providence in Esther 6:1-2. At just the right time, the king is unable to sleep. Of all the royal records that could have been chosen, a servant read the story of Mordecai's actions to save the king's life. God, the unnamed central character in the book, is again accomplishing His purpose to save His people.</p>

<p>周四 Thursday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Esther 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 131 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 131</p>	<p>在你的生命里，你看到神的旨意和眷顾吗？我们常常把他的保护归因于“偶然”或“巧合”。求神帮助你认识祂在你生命中的作为。</p> <p>以斯拉记 7:1 开始于以斯拉记 6 章结束后的 57 年。书的最后一部分记录了以斯拉在耶路撒冷传讲神的话语的事工。</p> <p>从巴比伦到耶路撒冷大约有 900 英里。巴比伦是一座美丽而现代的城市；而耶路撒冷却是一片废墟。你会加入以斯拉记 8 章中被掳者回归的行列吗？经历了漫长而危险的旅程，他们的执着和委身是值得肯定的。</p> <p>Have you seen God's providence in your life? We often attribute His protection to "chance" or "coincidence." Ask God to help you recognize His work in your life.</p> <p>Ezra 7:1 begins 57 years after Ezra 6 ends. The last part of the book records Ezra's ministry as he taught the Word of God to the people of Jerusalem.</p> <p>It was approximately 900 miles from Babylon to Jerusalem. Babylon was a beautiful and modern city; Jerusalem was in ruins. Would you have joined the returning exiles in Ezra 8? Recognize the dedication of those who made this long and dangerous journey.</p>
<p>周五 Friday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 以斯拉记 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Ezra 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neh 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 132 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 132</p>	<p>神不允许犹太人与其他种族通婚的理由是出于宗教原因，而非种族原因。当犹太人与外邦人通婚后，很快就开始崇拜异教国家的假神。神禁止他们与那些“行这些可憎之事”的人结婚（9:14）。</p> <p>请注意，在以斯拉记 9 章中，以斯拉认罪忏悔时使用的祷告言辞。你会听到他因以色列人的罪而感到羞愧，这是真正悔改的一个证据。若你背叛圣洁的神，你会感到羞耻吗？以斯拉记展示了悔改和宽恕的力量。</p> <p>像以斯拉记 7-10 章一样，尼希米记中记载的事件发生在以色列人回到耶路撒冷很久之后。这座城市已经成为废墟一百多年了，难怪人们感到如此绝望。</p> <p>标出尼希米记中的每一个祷告。记录你从这些祷告中学到的教训。例如：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -尼希米记 1:5 表明我们可以满怀信心地祈求神。 -尼希米记 1:6-7 表明祷告必须包括认罪。 <p>The reason God did not allow the Jewish people to marry those of other races was religious, not racial. When Jews married Gentiles, they soon began worshiping the false gods of the pagan nations. God forbade them from marrying people "who practice these abominations" (9:14). Notice the language of Ezra's prayer of confession in Ezra 9. Hear his shame at Israel's sin. This is one evidence of true repentance. Have you felt the shame of your rebellion against a holy God? Ezra shows the power of repentance and forgiveness.</p> <p>Like Ezra 7-10, the events recorded in Nehemiah occur long after Israel's return to Jerusalem. The city has been in ruins for more than 100 years. It is no wonder that the people feel such hopelessness.</p> <p>Mark each of the prayers in Nehemiah. Record lessons you learn from these prayers. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nehemiah 1:5 shows that we can pray with confidence in God. -Nehemiah 1:6-7 shows that prayer must include confession of sin.

<p>周六 Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Neh 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Neh 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Neh 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Neh 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 133 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 133 <input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 134 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 134</p>	<p>耶路撒冷附近的提哥亚村的居民帮助修造，但是村子里的领袖们拒绝参与（3:5）。他们不愿意顺从尼希米这个外人的权柄。侍奉神通常要求我们顺从其他有权柄的人士。为了侍奉神，是否也有某些权柄人士你必须得服从？</p> <p>尼希米对抵抗的回应是祷告（4:4-5）。你在面对困难的时候会如何反应？你是以祷告来回应，还是用愤怒和沮丧来回应？</p> <p>当敌人威胁修造的人时，尼希米做了两件事：他信靠神的保护（4:20），并为修造的人提供了武装护卫（4:21）。信靠神并不妨碍我们准备争战（箴言 21:31）。</p> <p>当你读完上行之诗时，请记得这些诗篇是朝圣者在前往耶路撒冷的旅途中敬拜神时唱的。你在敬拜时有这种喜乐吗？你欢喜快乐地盼望神的殿吗？</p> <p>The people of Tekoa, a village near Jerusalem, helped with the work, but the leaders of the village refused to participate (3:5). They were unwilling to submit to the authority of Nehemiah, an outsider. Serving God often requires us to submit to other authority. Is there some human authority to whom you must submit in order to serve God?</p> <p>Nehemiah's response to opposition was prayer (4:4-5). What is your response to trouble? Do you respond with prayer, or do you respond with anger and frustration?</p> <p>When an enemy threatened the builders, Nehemiah did two things: he trusted in God's protection (4:20), and he provided an armed guard for the builders (4:21). Trusting God does not prevent us from preparing for battle (Prov 21:31).</p> <p>As you finish the Psalms of Ascents, remember that these were sung as pilgrims traveled to Jerusalem for worship. Do you have this joy in worship? Do you joyfully anticipate God's house?</p>
<p>每周回应 Weekly Summary</p>	<p>这一周从神的话语里，圣灵教导了你什么？ What did the Holy Spirit teach you from God's Word this week?</p> <p>有没有一个罪是你应该躲避的？ Is there a SIN you should avoid? 有没有一个应许是你应该支取的？ Is there a PROMISE you should claim? 有没有一个行动是你应该采取的？ Is there an ACTION you should take? 有没有一个命令是你应该遵守的？ Is there a COMMAND you should obey? 有没有一个典范是你应该追随的？ Is there an EXAMPLE you should follow?</p>

第 47 周 Week 47 (11/20-11/26)

<p style="text-align: center;">周一 Monday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Neh 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 135 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 135 	<p>尼希米记 8 章把这本书与以斯拉记联系起来。尼希米在耶路撒冷周围重建了一座实体城墙，而以斯拉则重建了顺服神律法的“属灵城墙”。这两座墙对保护以色列都很必要。</p> <p>住棚节（8:13-18）是犹太日历中最喜乐的节日。这个节日是为了庆祝以色列人离开埃及，在穿越沙漠时神对他们的保护。在尼希米记中，人们庆祝住棚节，以感谢神一路保护他们从被掳的巴比伦穿越沙漠返回家乡。</p> <p>诗篇 135 篇赞美神拣选了以色列（135:4）并颂赞神的伟大（135:5）。你今天应该向神献上什么赞美呢？</p> <p>Nehemiah 8 connects this book with the book of Ezra. Nehemiah rebuilt a physical wall around Jerusalem; Ezra rebuilt a “spiritual wall” of obedience to God’s law. Both were necessary to preserve Israel.</p> <p>The Feast of Booths (8:13-18) was the most joyous feast in the Jewish calendar. This festival celebrated God’s care for Israel as they traveled through the desert after leaving Egypt. In the book of Nehemiah, the people celebrated the Feast of Booths to thank God for His protection as they traveled through the desert to return from exile in Babylon.</p> <p>Psalm 135 praises God for choosing Israel (135:4) and for His greatness (135:5). What praise should you offer God today?</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">周二 Tuesday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Neh 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Neh 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 136 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 136 	<p>读一读尼希米记 9 章的认罪祷告。道歉和真正的悔改之间有很大的区别。请留意人们会对自己的罪感到懊悔。神总是会回应悔改。你对自己的罪真心悔改了吗？你是否透过神的眼睛看到自己的罪？</p> <p>重建耶路撒冷的实体城墙是不够的。保护以色列，人们需要忠实于神的律法。在尼希米记 10 章，以色列人发誓要忠于盟约。神的子民必须遵守神的律法。</p> <p>诗篇 136 篇是一首伟大的赞美诗，可以交互颂唱。领唱的人可以唱每节的第一句，会众可以齐声回应：“因他的慈爱永远长存。”在你的家庭敬拜中，也不妨以回应的方式颂读这篇诗篇。</p> <p>Read the confession of sin in Nehemiah 9. There is a big difference between an apology and true repentance. Notice the people’s sorrow for their sin. God always responds to repentance. Have you truly repented of your sins? Do you see your sin through God’s eyes?</p> <p>It was not enough to rebuild Jerusalem’s physical walls. Israel’s protection required faithfulness to God’s law. In Nehemiah 10, the people of Israel swore to be faithful to the covenant. God’s people must honor God’s law.</p> <p>Psalm 136 is a great hymn of praise to be sung responsively. A leader would sing the first phrase of each verse and the congregation would respond in unison, “for his steadfast love endures forever.” Read this psalm responsively in your family worship.</p>

<p>周三 Wednesday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Neh 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Neh 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 137 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 137 <input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 138 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 138 	<p>以斯拉记和尼希米记中的名字对我们来说可能没有多大意义，但是对那些回归的被掳者来说却很重要。这些名单确认了他们是神的子民。这些名单意味着：“我们仍然属于神，祂知道我们的名字。”</p> <p>当你阅读诗篇 137 篇时，想象一下犹太人被掳到巴比伦时的悲哀。然后再想象一下他们从巴比伦返回耶路撒冷时的喜悦。</p> <p>The names in Ezra and Nehemiah may have little meaning to us, but these names were important to the returning exiles. The lists recognized their identity as the people of God. The lists meant, “We still belong to God. He knows our name.”</p> <p>As you read Psalm 137, imagine the sorrow of the Jews as they lived in exile in Babylon. Then imagine their joy as they returned from Babylon to Jerusalem.</p>
<p>周四 Thursday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 尼希米记 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Neh 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 玛拉基书 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Malachi 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 玛拉基书 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Mal 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 玛拉基书 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Mal 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 玛拉基书 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Mal 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 139 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 139 	<p>尼希米记 13 章和玛拉基书都显示了犹大需要持续复兴的必要性。在被掳后，犹大很快又回到罪之中，招致神的审判。尼希米和玛拉基都警告犹大，她必须忠实于神的律法。</p> <p>请列举出你从阅读尼希米记中学到的关于祷告的三个功课。</p> <p>玛拉基可能是在以斯拉和尼希米同时代传道的。他们传达了同样的信息：神的子民必须忠于神的律法。玛拉基指责犹大羞辱神，因为她不甘心情愿地奉献，而且不顺服神的律法，并违背道德。</p> <p>你用诗篇 139:23-24 祷告时，求神显明在你生命中令祂忧伤的事情，求神引导你“走永生的道路”。</p> <p>Both Nehemiah 13 and Malachi show Judah’s need for continuing revival. After the Exile, Judah soon returned to the sins that brought God’s judgment. Both Nehemiah and Malachi warn Judah that she must be faithful to God’s law.</p> <p>List three lessons about prayer that you learned from reading the book of Nehemiah.</p> <p>Malachi probably preached during the time of Ezra and Nehemiah. They shared the same message: God’s people must be faithful to God’s law. Malachi charged Judah with dishonoring God with begrudging offerings, disobedience to God’s laws, and moral offenses.</p> <p>As you pray Psalm 139:23-24, ask God to reveal anything in your life that grieves Him. Ask Him to lead you “in the way everlasting.”</p>

<p>周五</p> <p>Friday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 6</p>	<p>希伯来书是写给犹太基督徒，鼓励他们的神忠心。这本书既包含警告（不要放弃信仰），也包含鼓励（新约比旧约更好）。在阅读时，请标出“更美”这个词。它在这本书中出现了十次。作为基督徒，我们不能浪费我们的特权。</p> <p>希伯来书 1 章表明，我们有更美的启示。我们不依赖天使；我们已经亲眼见过神的儿子。</p> <p>第一段警告出现在希伯来书 2 章。我们绝不可“忽略神所预备的这么大的救恩”。</p> <p>希伯来书 3 章表明，因为耶稣比摩西更好，所以我们有极大的信心和盼望。请列举出耶稣的应许比旧约的应许更好的三个方面。</p> <p>第二个警告出现在希伯来书 3:12。我们必须谨慎，免得一颗不信的心使我们“离弃永生的神”。</p> <p>第三个警告出现在希伯来书 6:4-6。我们必须谨慎，免得我们偏离了福音。这个警告涉及叛教。叛教不仅仅是陷入罪恶，而是拒绝福音的真理。这样做，我们其实“又把神的儿子重钉十字架。”并使我们与救恩分道扬镳。</p> <p>Hebrews was written to encourage Jewish Christians to faithfulness. It contains both warning (do not abandon the faith) and encouragement (the new covenant is better than the old covenant). Highlight the word “better” as you read. It appears ten times in this book. As Christians, we must not waste our privileges.</p> <p>Hebrews 1 shows that we have a better revelation. We do not rely on angels; we have seen the Son of God himself.</p> <p>The first warning passage is in Hebrews 2. We must not “neglect such a great salvation” that God has provided.</p> <p>Hebrews 3 shows that because Jesus was better than Moses, we have great confidence and hope. List three ways in which the promises of Jesus are better than the promises of the Old Testament.</p> <p>The second warning is in Hebrews 3:12. We must be careful that an unbelieving heart does not cause us “to fall away from the living God.”</p> <p>The third warning is in Hebrews 6:4-6. We must be careful that we do not fall away from the gospel. This warning addresses apostasy. Apostasy is more than falling into sin; it is rejecting the truth of the gospel. By doing this, we “crucify again the Son of God” and separate ourselves from the means of salvation.</p>
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<p>周六 Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 10</p>	<p>希伯来书 8-10 章表明，我们有一个更好的盟约。基督是永远之约的大祭司，而不是暂时的祭物。神的律法也不再刻在石头上，而是写在我们的心版上。</p> <p>希伯来书 10:26-27 给出了这本书中最庄严的警告。有人可能会想：“既然我们有一个更好的盟约，那我就可以继续过故意犯罪的生活了。”希伯来书警告说：“若故意犯罪，赎罪的祭就再没有了，惟有战惧等候审判。”如果你在信主之后，禁不住诱惑继续活在罪中的话，请默想希伯来书 10:26-27 的警告。</p> <p>Hebrews 8-10 shows that we have a better covenant. Instead of temporary sacrifices, Christ is the high priest of an eternal covenant. Instead of laws written on stone, God's law is written on our hearts.</p> <p>Hebrews 10:26-27 gives the most solemn warning of the book. Someone might think, "Since we have a better covenant, I can continue in a life of willful sin." Hebrews warns, "if we go on sinning deliberately..., there no longer remains a sacrifice for sins, but a fearful expectation of judgment." If you are tempted to continue in willful sin after your conversion, meditate on the warning of Heb 10:26-27.</p>
<p>每周回应 Weekly Summary</p>	<p>这一周从神的话语里，圣灵教导了你什么？ What did the Holy Spirit teach you from God's Word this week?</p> <p>有没有一个罪是你应该躲避的？ Is there a SIN you should avoid? 有没有一个应许是你应该支取的？ Is there a PROMISE you should claim? 有没有一个行动是你应该采取的？ Is there an ACTION you should take? 有没有一个命令是你应该遵守的？ Is there a COMMAND you should obey? 有没有一个典范是你应该追随的？ Is there an EXAMPLE you should follow?</p>

第 48 周 Week 48 (11/27-12/3)

<p style="text-align: center;">周一</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 希伯来书 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hebrews 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 140</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 140</p>	<p>鉴于希伯来书 1-10 章的严厉警告，你可能会问：“如何才能达到神的要求呢？”希伯来书 11 章给出了答案：信心的生命。希伯来书 11 章列出了旧约中“因着信”而蒙神喜悦的圣徒们。在阅读希伯来书 11 章时，选择一个你心目中的英雄。思考他/她的生活如何能成为你的楷模。</p> <p>希伯来书 12 章以“既然”（现代中文译本）开头。“既然”指向前一章。我们可以这样改述：“因为希伯来书 11 章中表明了我们有这许多信心的见证人，就当放下各样的重担，脱去容易缠累我们的罪，存心忍耐，奔跑那摆在我们前面的基督徒赛程。”</p> <p>希伯来书最后的警告在提醒我们，如果旧约时代的人忽视了摩西的律法，他们会受到审判。那么，如果我们忽视了耶稣基督带来的新约，我们会受到多大的审判？（12:25-29）。</p> <p>在艰难时刻祷告的关键是信靠神。注意诗篇 140 篇的结尾：“我知道耶和华必为困苦人伸冤……”（140:12）。</p> <p>In light of the severe warnings of Hebrews 1-10, you might ask, “How is it possible to live up to God’s demands?” Hebrews 11 gives the answer: a life of faith. Hebrews 11 gives a list of Old Testament saints who pleased God “by faith.” As you read Hebrews 11, choose one person who stands as a hero to you. Think of how his or her life can be a model for you.</p> <p>Hebrews 12 begins with the word “therefore.” “Therefore” points back to the preceding chapter. We could paraphrase this way: “Because of the faithfulness demonstrated by the men in Hebrews 11, we must lay aside any weights and sins which threaten us. We must run the Christian race with endurance.”</p> <p>The final warning of Hebrews is a reminder that those of the old covenant were judged if they ignored the law of Moses. How much more will we be judged if we ignore the new covenant brought through Jesus Christ (12:25-29)?</p> <p>A key to prayer during difficult times is trust in God. Notice the ending of Psalm 140, “I know that the Lord will maintain the cause of the afflicted...” (140:12).</p>
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<p>周二 Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 彼得前书 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Peter 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 彼得前书 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Peter 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 彼得前书 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Peter 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 彼得前书 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Peter 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 彼得前书 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Peter 5</p>	<p>彼得写他的第一封书信是为了鼓励那些受迫害的基督徒能坚持他们的信仰。我们可能在这个世界上受苦，但我们将享受永恒的生命。</p> <p>在阅读彼得前书时，可以用以下章节来审视你的基督徒生活：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -阅读彼得前书 1:3-5。在耶稣基督里，你有生机勃勃的盼望吗？你期待天上的基业吗？ -阅读彼得前书 1:13-16。你的盼望是基于耶稣基督的恩典吗？你是否过着圣洁的生活？ -阅读彼得前书 1:22。你是否遵守真理？你爱其他的信徒吗？ -阅读彼得前书 2:13-3:6。你是否遵守合理的权威？ -丈夫们，阅读彼得前书 3:7。你对你的妻子表示理解和尊重吗？ <p>彼得以这样的结尾鼓励我们：“是的，等你们暂受苦难之后，得享祂永远的荣耀。天堂将值得我们在这个世界上受的一切苦难！”</p> <p>Peter wrote his first epistle to encourage persecuted Christians to persevere in the faith. We may suffer in this world, but we will enjoy eternal life.</p> <p>As you read 1 Peter, use these chapters to evaluate your Christian walk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Read 1 Peter 1:3-5. Do you have a living hope through Jesus Christ? Are you waiting for an inheritance in heaven? -Read 1 Peter 1:13-16. Is your hope set on the grace of Jesus Christ? Are you living a holy life? -Read 1 Peter 1:22. Are you obeying the truth? Do you love other believers? -Read 1 Peter 2:13-3:6. Are you obeying proper authorities? -Husbands, read 1 Peter 3:7. Do you show understanding and honor to your wife? <p>Peter ends with this encouragement. “Yes, you may suffer in this world, but you will enjoy eternal glory in Christ. Heaven will be worth the difficulties of this world!”</p>
<p>周三 Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 彼得后书 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Peter 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 彼得后书 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Peter 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 彼得后书 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Peter 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 141 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 141</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 142 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 142</p>	<p>在彼得前书中，基督徒面临着来自教会外部的迫害，而在彼得后书中，基督徒则面临着来自教会内部的错误教导。哪种危险更大？</p> <p>请阅读彼得后书 1:5-7 中列出的一系列性情。彼得说：“要分外地殷勤”去培养这些性情。你需要培养其中的哪些性情？</p> <p>注意彼得后书 2 章中假先知的警示信号。假先知们：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -否认主。 -放纵情欲和贪婪。 -离弃正路。 -是腐败的奴隶。 <p>以诗篇 141:3-4 祷告，求神“把守”你的嘴，引导你说话。求神不叫你的心“偏向邪恶。”</p> <p>In 1 Peter, Christians faced persecution from outside the church. In 2 Peter, Christians face false teaching from inside the church. Which is the greater danger?</p> <p>Read the list of qualities in 2 Peter 1:5-7. Peter says, “Make every effort” to develop these qualities. Which of these qualities do you need to develop?</p> <p>Notice the warning signs of a false teacher in 2 Peter 2. False teachers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Deny the Master. -Are sensual and greedy. -Forsake the right way. -Are slaves of corruption. <p>Pray Psalm 141:3-4. Ask God to “set a guard” over your mouth to guide your talk. Ask Him to keep your heart from “inclining to any evil.”</p>

<p>周四 Thursday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约翰一书 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 John 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约翰一书 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 John 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约翰一书 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 John 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约翰一书 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 John 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约翰一书 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 John 5</p>	<p>约翰写了第一封书信，以表明我们如何知道自己是神的儿女。光说“我相信福音”是不够的。我们的行为必须表现出真正的信仰；我们必须认罪悔改，离开罪恶的生活。</p> <p>在阅读约翰一书时，凡出现“认识”一词的地方请在下划线。列出你知道自己是神的儿女的理由。（例如，从 2:3 – “我们若遵守他的诫命”，就晓得是认识神）。</p> <p>约翰被公认为“爱的使徒”。请注意他有关爱的教导：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 我若爱神，就不会喜爱这个世界上所谓有价值的东西（2:15） - 如果我爱他人，就会在我力所能及的时候满足他们的需求（3:16-18） - 如果我爱神，就会爱其他信徒（4:7-11） <p>John wrote his first epistle to show how we know we are God’s children. It is not enough to say, “I believe the gospel.” Our actions must show genuine belief; we must repent of our sins and leave our sinful life.</p> <p>As you read 1 John, underline each occurrence of the word “know.” List reasons you know you are God’s child. (For example, from 2:3 – we know God “if we keep his commandments.”)</p> <p>John was known as the “Apostle of Love.” Notice what he teaches about love:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -If I love God, I will not love the values of this world (2:15) -If I love other people, I will meet their needs when I have the power to do so (3:16-18) -If I love God, I will love other believers (4:7-11)
<p>周五 Friday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约翰二书 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 John</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 约翰三书 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 John</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 犹大书 <input type="checkbox"/> Jude</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 143 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 143</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 144 <input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 144</p>	<p>作为神的儿女，我们必须在真理和爱中前行（约翰二书 1:3）。如果我们爱神，我们就会顺服神（1:6）。如果我们认识神，我们就会坚守神的真理（1:9-10）。</p> <p>在阅读约翰三书时，请在“真理”一词下划线。约翰知道撒旦会试图用错误的教导把神的子民引入歧途。</p> <p>犹大跟约翰一样强调真理。当假教师试图误导我们时，我们必须坚持真理。在 1:20-21 可以找到坚持真理的关键。基督徒应该：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 在信仰真道上建造自己。 - 在圣灵里祷告。 - 保守自己常在神的爱中。 - 等候主耶稣基督再来。 <p>请注意诗篇 144 篇中的对比。神是“我慈爱的主，我的山寨，我的高台，我的救主”（144:2），而人只不过是“一口气，如同影儿快快过去”（144:4）。你将信靠何处？你会信靠神还是人？</p> <p>As God’s children, we must walk in truth and love (2 Jn 1:3). If we love God, we will obey him (1:6). If we know God, we will abide in his truth (1:9-10).</p> <p>As you read 3 John, underline the word “truth.” John knew that Satan would try to lead God’s people astray with false teaching.</p> <p>Jude shares John’s emphasis on truth. We must persevere in truth when false teachers try to mislead us. The key to persevering in truth is found in 1:20-21. Christians should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Build yourself in the faith. -Pray in the Holy Spirit. -Keep yourself in the love of God. -Wait for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. <p>Notice the contrast in Psalm 144. God is “steadfast love, a fortress, a stronghold, and my deliverer” (144:2) while man is merely “a breath and a passing shadow” (144:4). Where will you put your trust? Will you trust in God or in man?</p>

<p>周六 Saturday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 145</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 145</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 146</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 146</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 147</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 147</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 148</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 148</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 149</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 149</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 诗篇 150</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 150</p>	<p>诗篇在称颂赞美的大高潮中结束。最后几章都在赞美神的大能、大德和大恩。在诗篇 145 篇中，划出所有赞美的同义词。问自己：“我今天怎样赞美神呢？”</p> <p>大声朗读诗篇 150 篇。在一天当中，多次重复朗读诗篇 150 篇最后那句话：“凡有气息的都要赞美耶和华！哈利路亚！”</p> <p>The book of Psalms ends with a great crescendo of praise. Each of the final chapters praises God for His goodness. In Psalm 145, underline all the synonyms for praise. Ask, “How can I praise God today?”</p> <p>Read Psalm 150 aloud. Throughout the day, repeat the final words of Psalm 150, “Let everything that has breath praise the Lord! Hallelujah!”</p>
<p>每周回应 Weekly Summary</p>	<p>这一周从神的话语里，圣灵教导了你什么？ What did the Holy Spirit teach you from God’s Word this week?</p> <p>有没有一个罪是你应该躲避的？ Is there a SIN you should avoid? 有没有一个应许是你应该支取的？ Is there a PROMISE you should claim? 有没有一个行动是你应该采取的？ Is there an ACTION you should take? 有没有一个命令是你应该遵守的？ Is there a COMMAND you should obey? 有没有一个典范是你应该追随的？ Is there an EXAMPLE you should follow?</p>