

耶稣来的意义（4）

The Meaning of Jesus' Coming

1/22/2017

今天主要经文

Primary Verses

马太福音/Matthew

1: 1-23

耶稣来的意义

The Meaning of Jesus' Coming

- “因她所怀的孕是从圣灵来的。她将要生一个儿子，你要给他起名叫耶稣，因他要将自己的百姓从罪恶里救出来。”这一切的事成就，是要应验主借先知所说的话说，‘必有童女怀孕生子，人要称他的名为以马内利。’（以马内利翻出来就是‘神与我们同在’。）”（马太/Matt. 1:21-23）
- ““She will bear a son, and you shall call his name Jesus, for he will save his people from their sins.’ Now all this took place to fulfill what was spoken by the Lord through the prophet, ‘behold, the virgin shall be with child and shall bear a son, and they shall call his name Immanuel,’ which translated means, ‘God with us.’”

耶稣来的意义

The Meaning of Jesus' Coming

- 将他的百姓从罪恶里救出来

“He will save his people from their sins.”

- 应验先知所说的话

“To fulfill what was spoken by the Lord through the prophet.”

耶稣家谱的巧妙

The Ingenuity of Jesus' Genealogy

- “这样，从亚伯拉罕到大卫，共有十四代。从大卫到迁至巴比伦的时候，也有十四代。从迁至巴比伦的时候到基督，又有十四代。”（马太/Matthew 1:17）
- “So all the generations from Abraham to David are fourteen generations; from David to the deportation to Babylon, fourteen generations; and from the deportation to Babylon to the Messiah, fourteen generations.”

耶稣家谱的巧妙

The Ingenuity of Jesus' Genealogy

- 亚伯拉罕 =》 大卫 = 14
Abraham to David = 14
- 所罗门 =》 耶哥尼雅 = 14
Solomon to Jeconiah = 14
- 撒拉铁 =》 耶稣 = 13 (?)
Shealtiel to Jesus = 13 (?)

耶稣家谱的巧妙

The Ingenuity of Jesus' Genealogy

- 提示/Hint

- 13 于 14 的关联

- The transition from 13 to 14

- 春季节期 =》 间隙期 =》 秋季节期

- Spring Festivals => Period of Time => Fall Festivals

- $14 = 7 \times 2$

耶稣家谱的巧妙

The Ingenuity of Jesus' Genealogy

- 13的意义—旧造

The meaning of 13 – The old creation

- $13 = 6 + 7$

- 6 = 受造服在劳苦、虚空之下

6 = men are accursed and subject to labor in vain

- “**六日**要劳碌作你一切的工，”（出埃及/Exodus 20:9）

“Six days you shall labor and do all your work.”

- 7 = 神所赐的安息

“7 = Rest given by God”

- “但**第七日**是向耶和华你神当守的安息日。”（出埃及/Exodus 20:10a）

“But the seventh day is a Sabbath of the LORD your God...”

耶稣家谱的巧妙

The Ingenuity of Jesus' Genealogy

- 13的意义—旧造的过去

The meaning of 13 – The passing of the old

- “夏甲给亚伯兰生以实玛利的时候，亚伯兰年八十六岁。亚伯兰年九十九岁的时候，耶和华向他显现，对他说，我是全能的神，你当在我面前作完全人。我就与你立约，使你的后裔极其繁多。亚伯兰俯伏在地，神又对他说，我与你立约，你要作多国的父。从此以后，你的名不再叫亚伯兰，要叫亚伯拉罕，因为我已立你作多国的父。”（创世纪/Gen. 16:16-17:5）
- “Abram was eighty-six years old when Hagar bore Ishmael to him. Now when Abram was ninety-nine years old, the LORD appeared to Abram and said to him, ‘I am God Almighty. Walk before Me, and be blameless. I will establish My covenant between Me and you, and I will multiply you exceedingly.’ Abram fell on his face, and God talked with him, saying, ‘As for Me, behold, My covenant is with you, and you will be the father of a multitude of nations. No longer shall your name be called Abram, but your name shall be Abraham. For I have made you the father of a multitude of nations.’”

耶稣家谱的巧妙

The Ingenuity of Jesus' Genealogy

- 14 的意义—引进新造

The meaning of 14 – Start a new creation

- $14 = 7 \times 2$

– 7 = 完全 =》 七天，七个节气

7 = complete => 7-day cycle; 7 festivals

– 2 = 神命定必成的事

2 = double designation – things must come to pass

– “至于法老两回作梦，是因神命定这事，而且必速速成就。”（创世纪/Gen. 41:32）

“Now as for the repeating of the dream to Pharaoh twice, it means that the matter is determined by God, and God will quickly bring it about.”

耶稣家谱的巧妙

The Ingenuity of Jesus' Genealogy

- 13 =》 耶稣的死结束旧造
13 => The death of Jesus ended the old
 - “在亚当里众人都死了。”（林前/I Cor. 15:22a）
“For as in Adam all die.”
- 14 => 耶稣复活（被立为基督）引进新造
14 => The resurrection of Jesus brought about the new
 - “照样，在基督里众人也都要复活。”（林前/I Cor. 15:22b）
“So also in Christ all will be made alive.”

耶稣家谱的巧妙

The Ingenuity of Jesus' Genealogy

- 亚伯拉罕 =》 大卫 = 14
Abraham to David = 14
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Solomon to Jeconiah = 14
- 撒拉铁 =》 耶稣 = 13 (?)
Shealtiel to Jesus = 13 (?)
- 撒拉铁 => 耶稣 = 13 => 基督 = 14
Shealtiel => Jesus = 13 => Christ = 14

耶稣家谱的巧妙

The Ingenuity of Jesus' Genealogy

- 春季的节期—已应验的节期
Spring Festivals, fulfilled
– 13 =》 耶稣 (13 => Jesus)
- 间隙期 =》 外邦人的日期（现在）
Gap of Time = Days of the Gentiles – Present Time
- 秋季的节期—待应验的节期
Fall Festivals, to be fulfilled
– 14 => 基督 (14 => Christ)

耶稣家谱的巧妙

The Ingenuity of Jesus' Genealogy

- 所以基督耶稣必须来两次

Therefore Christ Jesus must come twice

- “像这样，基督既然一次被献，担当了多人的罪，将来要向那等候他的人第二次显现，并与罪无关，乃是为拯救他们。”
(希伯来/Heb. 9:28)

“So Christ also, having been offered once to bear the sins of many, will appear a second time for salvation without reference to sin, to those who eagerly await Him.”

- 所以使徒们的信息极力证明耶稣是基督

Therefore the messages from the Apostles focused on proving that Jesus is Christ

- “故此以色列全家党确实的知道，你们钉在十字架上的这位耶稣，神已经立他为主为基督了。”（行传 2:36）

“Therefore let all the house of Israel know for certain that God has made Him both Lord and Christ-this Jesus whom you crucified.”

外邦人的日子

Days of the Gentiles

- 这是外邦人践踏 圣城的日子

They are days that the Jerusalem trampled by the gentiles.

- “我必将这殿交付外邦人为掠物，交付地上的恶人为掳物。他们也必褻渎这殿。”（以西结/Ezk. 7:21）

“I will give it into the hands of the foreigners as plunder and to the wicked of the earth as spoil, and they will profane it.”

- “耶路撒冷要被外邦人践踏，直到外邦人的日期满了。”（路加/Luke 21:24b）

“...and Jerusalem will be trampled under foot by the gentiles until the times of the gentiles are fulfilled.”

外邦人的日子

Days of the Gentiles

- 也是外邦人得救的日子

But they are also days that gentiles could be saved.

- “弟兄们，我不愿意你们不知道这奥秘，就是以色列人有几分是硬心的，等到外邦人的数目添满了。”（罗马书/Romans 11:25）

“For I do not want you, brethren, to be uninformed of this mystery...that a partial hardening has happened to Israel until the fullness of the gentiles has come in.

- “这奥秘就是外邦人在基督耶稣里，借着福音，得以同为后嗣、同为一体、同蒙应许。”（以弗所/Eph. 3:6）

“To be specific, that the gentiles are fellow heirs and fellow members of the body, and fellow partakers of the promise in Christ Jesus through the gospel.”

- “看哪，现在正是悦纳的时候，现在正是拯救的日子。”（林后/II Cor. 6:2b）

“...Behold, now is ‘The Acceptable Time,’ behold, now is ‘The Day of Salvation.’”

尚未应验的节期

Festivals Yet to be Fulfilled

- 秋季的节期 – 尚未应验
 - Fall Festivals – Yet to be fulfilled
 - 吹角节 (The Feast of Trumpets)
 - 赎罪日 (The Day of Atonement)
 - 住棚节 (The Feast of Tabernacles)
- “你们应当祈求，叫你们逃走的时候，不遇见冬天，或是安息日” (马太/Matthew 24:20)
 - “But pray that your flight will not be in the winter, or on a Sabbath.”

吹角节

The Feast of Trumpets

- 吹角节 (The Feast of Trumpets)
 - “耶和华对摩西说，你晓谕以色列人说，七月初一，你们要守为圣安息日，要吹角作纪念，当有圣会。”
(利未记/Lev. 23:23-24)
“Again the LORD spoke to Moses, saying ‘Speak to the sons of Israel, saying, “In the seventh month on the first of the month you shall have a rest, a reminder by blowing of trumpets, a holy convocation.”’”
- 自公元二年起，圣殿被毁以后，犹太人开始把吹角节作为新年
Since 2 AD, after the Temple was destroyed, the Jews stated to celebrate the feast of the trumpets as the start of a new year.

吹角的意义

The Meanings of Blowing of Trumpets

- 打仗 (Go to war)

- “你们在自己的地与欺压你们的敌人打仗就要用号吹出大声，便在耶和华你们的神面前得蒙纪念，也蒙拯救脱离仇敌。”（民数记/Numbers 10:9）

When you go to war in your land against the adversary who attacks you, then you shall sound an alarm with the trumpets, that you may be remembered before the LORD your God, and be saved from your enemies.”

- 召聚圣会 (Convene the assembly)

- “但召聚会众的时候，你们要吹号，却不要吹出大声。”（民数记/Numbers 10:7）

“When convening the assembly, however, you shall blow without sounding an alarm.”

吹角节的应验

The Fulfillment of the Feast of Trumpets

- 吹角节的应验 (Fulfillment of the the Feast of Trumpets)
 - “因为主必亲自从天降临，有呼叫的声音，和天使长的声音，又有神的号吹响。那在基督里死了的人必先复活。以后我们这活着还存留的人，必和他们一同被提到云里，在空中与主相遇。这样，我们就要和主永远同在。”（帖前/1 Thes. 4:16-17）

“For the Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel and with the trumpet of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first. Then we who are alive and remain will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so we shall always be with the Lord.”

赎罪日

The Day of Atonement

- 赎罪日 (The Day of Atonement)
 - 耶和华晓谕摩西说，七月初十是赎罪日，你们要守为圣会，并要刻苦己心。也要将火祭献给耶和华。当这日，什么工都不可作，因为是赎罪日，要在耶和华你们的神面前赎罪。”（利未记/Lev. 23:26-28）

“The LORD spoke to Moses, saying, ‘On exactly the tenth day of this seventh month is the day of atonement. It shall be a holy convocation for you, and you shall humble your souls and present an offering by fire to the LORD. You shall not do any work on this same day, for it is a day of atonement, to make atonement on your behalf before the LORD your God.’”

赎罪日的应验

The Fulfillment of The Day of Atonement

- 赎罪日的应验 (The Fulfillment)

- “...以色列人有几分是硬心的，等到外邦人的数目添满了。于是以色列全家都要得救，如经上所记，必有一位救主，从锡安出来，要消除雅各家的一切罪恶。”（罗马书/Romans 11:25-26）

“...that a partial hardening has happened to Israel until the fullness of the gentiles has come in; and so **all Israel will be saved**; just as it is written, ‘**The deliverer will come from Zion. He will remove ungodliness from Jacob.**’”

- “那日，我必定意灭绝来攻击耶路撒冷各国的民。我必将那施恩叫人恳求的灵，浇灌大卫家河耶路撒冷的居民。他们必仰望我，就是他们所扎的。”（撒迦利亚/Zch. 12:9-10a）

“And in that day I will set about to destroy all the nations that come against Jerusalem. I will pour out on the house of David and on the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the Spirit of grace and of supplication, so that they will look on Me whom they have pierced”

住棚节

The Feast of Tabernacles

- 住棚节 (The Feast of Tabernacles)
 - “耶和华对摩西说，你要晓谕以色列人说，这七月十五日住棚节，要在耶和华面前守这节七日。”（利未记/Lev. 23:33-34）

“Again the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, ‘Speak to the sons of Israel, saying, “On the fifteenth of this seventh month is the Feast of Booths for seven days to the LORD.””
 - “第一日要拿美好树上的果子，和棕树上的枝子与茂密树的枝条，并河旁的柳枝，在耶和华你们的神面前欢乐七日。”（利未记/Lev. 23:40）

“Now on the first day you shall take for yourselves the foliage of beautiful trees, palm branches and boughs of leafy trees and willows of the brook, and **you shall rejoice before the LORD your God** for seven days.”
 - “你们要住在棚里七日。凡以色列家的人都要住在棚里。”（利未记/Lev. 23:42）

“You shall live in the booths for seven days; all the native-born in Israel shall live in booths.”

住棚节的应验

The Fulfillment of The Feast of Tabernacles

- 住棚节的应验 (The Fulfillment)

- “我的居所必在他们中间。我要作他们的神，他们要作我的子民。我的圣所在以色列人中间，知道永远，外邦人就必知道我是叫以色列成为圣的耶和华。”
(以西结/Ezk. 37:27-28)

“My dwelling place also will be with them; and I will be their God, and they will be My people. And the nations will know that I am the LORD who sanctifies Israel, when My sanctuary is in their midst forever.”

- “我听见有大声音从宝座出来说，看哪，神的帐幕在人间。他要与人同住，他们要作他的子民，神要亲自与他们同在，作他们的神。”（启示录/Rev. 21:3）

“And I heard a loud voice from the throne, saying, ‘Behold, the tabernacle of God is among men, and He will dwell among them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself will be among them.’”

基督再来的日子近了

The Second Coming of Christ is Near

- 那日子临近了 (The Day is Near)
 - “你们也当忍耐，坚固你们的心。因为主来的日子近了。”（雅各/James 5:8）

“You too be patient; strengthen your hearts, for the coming of the Lord is near.”
 - “念这书上预言的，和那些听见又遵守其中所记载的，都是有福的。因为日期近了。”（启示录/Rev. 1:3）

“Blessed is he who reads and those who hear the words of the prophecy, and heed the things which are written in it; for the time is near”

基督再来的日子近了

The Second Coming of Christ is Near

- 值得观察的事件 (Trends to Watch)
 - 人工智能的发展
The Development of the Artificial Intelligence
 - 川普总统的任内作为
Trump's Presidency
 - 美国经济是否再度繁荣
The prosperity of the US
 - 美国大使馆迁到耶路撒冷
Relocation of US Embassy to Jerusalem
 - 中东的反恐与和平
The fight against terrorists and the peace process of the Middle East
 - 一带一路的成功与否
The Success of China's "One Belt and One Road"

后记：关于耶稣降生的日期

Concerning the Date of Jesus' Birth

- 耶稣出生的年分 (The year Christ was born)
 - “当那些日子，该撒亚古士督有旨意下来，叫天下人民都报名上册。这是居里扭作叙利亚巡抚的时候，头一次行报名上册的事。众人各归各城，报名上册。”（路加/Luke 2:1-3）

“Now in those days a decree went out from Cesar Augustus, that a census be taken of all the inhabited earth. This was the first census taken while Quirinius was governor of Syria. And everyone was on his way to register for the census, **each to his own city.**”
 - 学者研究认为这是西元前三年仲夏或早秋发生的事
Scholarly research showe that such census happened late summer or early fall of 3 BC.

后记：关于耶稣降生的日期

Concerning the Date of Jesus' Birth

- 耶稣出生的月份 (The month Christ was born)
 - “当犹太王希律的时候，亚比雅班里有一个祭司，名叫撒迦利亚。”（路加/Luke 1:5a）

“In the days of Herod, king of Judea, there was a priest named Zacharias, of the division of Abijah.”
 - “撒迦利亚**按班次**，在神面前供祭司的职分。”（路加/Luke 1:8）

“Now it happened that while he was performing his priestly service before God **in the appointed order of his division.**”
 - 照历代志上二十四章记载，祭司共有二十四班，亚比雅是祭司的第八班

According to II Chronicles, chapter 24, there are 24 divisions of priests, and the Abijah is the 8th division.
 - 每一班祭司当差一星期，从安息日到安息日。每年轮差两次，其中间隔六个月

Every priestly division serves one week, from a Sabbath to the next. Each division takes its turn by order and serves twice a year. There are six months apart from each service.

后记：关于耶稣降生的日期

Concerning the Date of Jesus' Birth

- 耶稣出生的月份 (The month Christ was born)
 - “况且你的亲戚以利沙伯，在年老的时候，也怀了男胎。就是那素来称为不生育的，现在**有孕六个月了**。”
(路加/Luke 1:36)
“And behold, even your relative Elizabeth has also conceived a son in her old age; and she who was called barren is **now in her sixth month.**”
 - 如果造名上册发生在西元前三年仲夏或早秋，那以利沙伯怀施洗约翰是在西元前四年撒迦利亚晚春当班之后
If the census happened in late summer of 3 BC, then Elizabeth must have conceived in late spring of 4 BC, right after Zacharias served his first term of the year.

后记：关于耶稣降生的日期

Concerning the Date of Jesus' Birth

- 耶稣出生的月份 (The month Christ was born)
 - 西元前四年的尼散月开始于3/29，也是祭司当第一班的时候
The month of Nisan of 4 BC began on 3/29 where the first priestly division would have started the service.
 - 亚比雅是祭司的第八班，中间隔了当年的逾越节，所以撒迦利亚当班应是5/19到5/26
Abijah is the 8th division which would have served from 5/19 to 5/25, because there was a Passover week in between.
 - 假设以利沙伯受孕于5/26至6/1之间，且是足月生产，那施洗约翰应该出生于西元前三年的3/10左右
If Elizabeth had conceived between 5/26 and 6/1, then she would have given birth to John the Baptist around 3/10 of 3 BC.
 - 耶稣晚施洗约翰六个月出生，所以大约生于西元前三年的九月
Since Jesus was conceived 6 months after John the Baptist, therefore Jesus should have been born in September of 3 BC.

后记：关于耶稣降生的日期

Concerning the Date of Jesus' Birth

- 耶稣既然出生于九月，那么十二月二十五日就不可能是他的生日

If Jesus was born in Sep., then 12/15 could not have been his birthday.

- 十二月二十五日为圣诞节的由来

The origin of Christmas on 2/25

- 12/25是冬至，即一年中日照最短的一日。拜太阳神的信徒以此定为太阳神的生日

12/25 is the Solstice-the shortest day of sunlight of a year. The sun worshippers attributed the Solstice as the birthday of the sun god.

- 罗马帝王因玛拉基书4:2说主为公义的日头，故而借用太阳神的生日为基督耶稣的生日

The Roman Emperor, based on Malachi 4:2, which says the Lord is the sun of righteousness, borrowed the birthday of the sun god and attributed it to Jesus' birthday.

后记：关于耶稣降生的日期

Concerning the Date of Jesus' Birth

- 基督徒应不应该以十二月二十五为基督耶稣诞生的日子？
Should Christians celebrate 12/25 as the birthday of Christ Jesus?
 - “他又领我到耶和华殿的内院。谁知，在耶和华的殿门口，廊子和祭坛中间，约有二十五个人，背向耶和华的殿面向东方，**拜日头**。他对我说，人子阿你看见了么。犹大家在此行**这可憎的事**还算为小么。”（以西结/Ezk. 8:16-17a）
“Then He brought me into the inner court of the LORD' house. And behold, at the entrance to the temple of the LORD, between the porch and the altar, were about twenty-five men with their backs to the temple of the LORD and their faces toward the east; and they were **prostrating themselves eastward toward the sun**. He said to me, ‘Do you see this, son of man? Is it too light a thing for the house of Judah to **commit the abominations** which they have committed here...’”

后记：关于耶稣降生的日期

Concerning the Date of Jesus' Birth

- 基督徒应不应该以十二月二十五为基督耶稣诞生的日子？
Should Christians celebrate 12/25 as the birthday of Christ Jesus?
 - “神就转脸不顾，任凭他们事奉天上的日月星辰...”（行传/Acts 7:42a）
“But God turned away and delivered them up to serve the host of heaven...”
- 但愿我们有如此心志 (May we have such attitude as Joshua's)
 - “若是你们以事奉耶和華為不好，今日就可以选择所要事奉的，是你们列祖在大河那边所事奉的神呢，是你们所住这地的亚摩利人的神呢。至于我，和我家，我们必定事奉耶和華。”（约书亚/Josh. 24:15）
“If it is disagreeable in your sight to serve the LORD, choose for yourselves today whom you will serve: whether the gods which your fathers served which were beyond the River, or the gods of the Amorites in whose land you are living; but as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD.”