

Leviticus, Week 14 “This Thing is Going Somewhere” 利未記第十四週：這故事有方向

十架的愛

謙卑的君王 榮耀的君王 祢甘心卑微順服 捨命在十架上
謙卑的君王 榮耀的君王 我得醫治 因祢鞭傷 無盡恩典 我心感恩

十架的愛 何等奇妙 超乎我所求所想 洗淨我罪 脫離污穢
穿上公義潔白衣裳

十架的愛 何等奇妙 我生命從此不再一樣 帶我重回天父懷
抱 在永恆裡我不停歌唱

十架的愛

得勝冠冕

你總是為我們爭戰 天使四面圍繞我 我心歡喜因我相信 得
勝冠冕屬於你

我的幫助我的盾牌 我的救主和良友 你恩典賜我生命 來敬
拜你

主你聖名何等偉大 因你同在不懼怕 俯伏敬畏在你面前 得
勝冠冕屬於你

願你榮耀充滿聖殿 願你能力來掌權 你恩典賜我生命 來敬
拜你

哈利路亞 你勝過一切 你勝過一切 哈利路亞 耶穌你已勝過
這世界

一切高牆將倒塌 一切營壘都要破碎 得勝冠冕屬你 你已得
勝 你已得勝

路加福音 22:14–20 14 時候到了，耶穌坐席，使徒也和他同坐。15 耶穌對他們說：我很願意在受害以先和你們吃這逾越節的筵席。16 我告訴你們，我不再吃這筵席，直到成就在神的國裡。17 耶穌接過杯來，祝謝了，說：你們拿這個，大家分著喝。18 我告訴你們，從今以後，我不再喝這葡萄汁，直等神的國來到。19 又拿起餅來，祝謝了，就擘開，遞給他們，說：這是我的身體，為你們捨的，你們也應當如此行，為的是記念我。20 飯後也照樣拿起杯來，說：這杯是用我血所立的新約，是為你們流出來的。

惟靠主耶穌的寶血

我罪怎能得洗淨？惟靠主耶穌的寶血；我心怎能得完全？惟靠主耶穌的寶血。

我的刑罰怎得除？惟靠主耶穌的寶血；得救是否靠得住？惟靠主耶穌的寶血。

我無功勞補罪過，惟靠主耶穌的寶血；一生言語都有錯，惟靠主耶穌的寶血。

靠主寶血享平安，惟靠主耶穌的寶血；洗去困苦並愁煩，惟靠主耶穌的寶血。

主寶血當頌揚，洗我罪免死亡；此活泉世無雙，惟靠主耶穌的寶血。

So, we are studying the book of Leviticus. 所以，我們正在研讀利未記。

- The book of Leviticus, a handbook for a sacrificial system that went out of business around 2000 years ago. 《利未記》(Leviticus)，這是一本關於獻祭程序的手冊，大約在2000年前就停擺了。
- And yet, somehow, it has been revealing volumes about a God who is searching for us, as much as we are searching for, him. 然而，無論如何，它一直在揭示關於一位正在找尋我們的神，以及我們正在尋找的神。
- Now, if you've been here for any portion of this series, and I think a bunch of you have, then you know that this book is broken into sections. 現在，如果您聽過本系列的任何部分，並且我認為其中的很多人都在這裡，那麼您就會知道這本書被分為幾個部分。
- There are portions that run together. 有些部分一起運行。
- For example, the first five books, outline five 'offerings' that the people made, to draw near to God. 例如，前五本書概述了百姓為親近神而做出的五項“獻祭”。
- The idea, was that if the people wanted to draw near to God, and have God draw near to them, they would engage in these rituals – which we learned, were loaded with ALL KINDS of symbolism. 這想法是，如果人們想要親近上神，並讓神靠近他們，他們將參與這些儀式–我們了解到，這些儀式充滿了各種各樣的象徵意義。

- Each offering, each sacrifice, was pointing to something, in the future. 每一次的奉獻，每一次的犧牲，都在指向未來的某件事情。

- And once we sorted it all out, it was incredibly apparent that they were pointing to Jesus. 一旦我們將其全部整理出來，就非常明顯地看出他們是在指著耶穌。

- Now, LAST WEEK, we started a new 'section' in Leviticus, by beginning to look at Chapter 23. 現在，上週，我們開始看第23章，在利未記開始了一個新的“章節”。

- As I said last week, Chapter 23 is dedicated to feasts. 正如我上週說過的，第23章專門討論節期。

- And the point, as we discovered last week, of these feasts, is to help the people of Israel

Synchronize their life, with the life of God. 正如我們上週發現的那樣，這些節期的重點是幫助以色列人民，使他們的生命與上帝的生命同步。

- They are establishing rhythms. 他們在建立節奏。

- They are synchronizing with God. 他們在與上帝同步。

- They are becoming people, who are not like other people. 他們正在成為與其他人民不同的民族。

- This, this is NEW. 這是新的。

- This, is FRESH. 這是全新的。

- Especially when we see what these feasts mean for you, and for me. 特別是當我們看到這些節期對您和我意味著什麼時。

- So, today I want unpack this chapter a bit further, and you might want to take notes, because there's a lot that's about to come your way. 因此，今天，我想進一步解釋本章，您可能要記筆記，因為您將要得到很多信息。

- First, it's important to know that all of these these feasts all revolve around, or are associated with the harvest season. 首先，重要的是要知道所有這些節期都是圍繞著收穫季節展開的，或者與收穫季節有關。

- And, The feasts are divided into two sections. 並且，節期分為兩個部分。

- Those that happen at the Spring Harvest. 那些發生在春季收穫時的。

- And, those that happen in the Fall Harvest. 還有，那些發生在秋季豐收時的。

- If you open your bible to Leviticus 23, you'll see that the first section starts in verse 4, and introduces... 如果您打開聖經利未記第23章，您會看到第一部分從第4節開始，並介紹...

The Feast of Passover, v.4 逾越節，第4節

The Feast Unleavened Bread, v.6 除酵節，第6節

The Feast of First Fruits, v.9 初熟節，第9節

The Feast of Weeks / Pentecost, v.15 七七節/五旬節，第15節

That's... 那是...

The Spring Harvest. 春天的收穫。

- Then, in the Fall, you'd come back and celebrate the Fall feasts, that corresponded with the Fall harvest. 然後，在秋季，您會回來慶祝與秋季收穫相對應的秋季節期。

- And that section starts in verse 23. 那部分從第23節開始。

The Feast of Trumpets, v.23 吹角日, 第23節
The Day of Atonement, v.26 贖罪日, 第26節
The Feast of Tabernacles, v.33 住棚節, 第33節
The Fall Harvest 秋天的收穫

- Now, some scholars believe that chapter 23 is one of the most important chapters in the Bible because of what it seems to be telling us about God's plan for humanity. 現在。一些學者認為，第23章是聖經中最重要的一章，因為它似乎在告訴我們有關神對人類的計劃。
- We're going to see if there's symbolism. 我們要看看這裡是否有象徵意義。
- We're going to see if there's a theme. 我們將查看是否有主題。
- And, we're going to see if these are pointing to anything else that might be going on. 並且，我們將查看它們是否指向可能發生的其他情況。
- And I think, I think, when we're done today, your mind will be blown. 而且，我認為，當我們今天結束時，您的想法將會震撼。
- So, we have these feasts: 因此，我們有以下的節期：
 - Passover 逾越節
 - Unleavened Bread 無酵節
 - First Fruits 初熟節
 - The feast of weeks 七七節/五旬節
 - Trumpets 吹角日
 - Atonement 贖罪日
 - Tabernacle 住棚節
- If you were here last week, you learned that one of the words, for these festivals was the Hebrew word "Moed" 如果您上週在這裡，則了解到其中一個詞，因為這些節日是希伯來語“Moed”
- It literally means, 'an appointed time.' 字面意思是“約定的時間”。
- It's like, if you're going to meet someone, you put it on your calendar, and it's a Moed. 就像，如果您要與某人見面，您將其記在日曆上，它就是Moed。
- These feasts are Moeds. 這些節期是Moed。
- Then, there's another word that the Hebrews used to describe these, and THIS WORD, is incredibly interesting, and might reveal something about what we'll see today. 然後，希伯來人用另一個詞來形容這些詞，這個詞非常有趣，並且可能揭示了我們今天將要看到的內容。
- It's the word: (mick-RAH) 這個詞就是： (mick-RAH)

Mikra 米克拉

- Now, this word, Mick-RAH, is sprinkled throughout Leviticus 23. 現在，這個詞Mick-RAH分散在整個利未記23章中。
- And it's translated "Convocation" 並翻譯為“聖會”
- If you were here last week, when we read a bit from each of the feasts, you'll likely recall that word showing up...over and over again. 如果您上週在這裡，當我們從每個節期中讀到一些信息時，您可能會想起這個單詞.....一次又一次地出現。

- But here's what's interesting. 但是，這很有趣。
- If you were to look into that word a bit closer, you'd discover that another way that word was used by the ancient hebrews was the word Rehearsal. 如果您仔細研究該詞，您會發現古代希伯來人使用該詞的另一種方式是排練。

Mikra = Rehearsal. Mikra =彩排。

- So, the conclusion we could draw, because we see this repeated over and over again, is that God is giving us some sort of rehearsal, of something that is to come. 因此，我們可以得出的結論是，因為我們一遍又一遍地看到這一點，那就是神正在給我們某種預演，即將發生的事情。
- So these, 'appointed feasts' are some, sort, of rehearsal. 因此，這些“指定的節期”是某種形式的排練預演。
- Now, turn over to Exodus chapter 12. 現在，翻到出埃及記第12章。
- Exodus 12 has everything to do with the Passover, the first feast. 出埃及記12章與逾越節，第一節期有關。
- This is where the Passover comes from. 這是逾越節的由來。
- Notice verse 3. 請看第3節。

Exodus 12:3-6 Tell all the congregation of Israel that on the tenth day of this month every man shall take a lamb according to their fathers' houses, a lamb for a household. 4 And if the household is too small for a lamb, then he and his nearest neighbor shall take according to the number of persons; according to what each can eat you shall make your count for the lamb. 5 Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male a year old. You may take it from the sheep or from the goats, 6 and you shall keep it until the fourteenth day of this month, when the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill their lambs at twilight.

出埃及記 12:3-6

**3 你們吩咐以色列全會眾說：本月初十日，各人要按著父家取羊羔，一家一隻。
4 若是一家的人太少，吃不了一隻羊羔，本人就要和他隔壁的鄰舍共取一隻。你們預備羊羔，要按著人數和飯量計算。
5 要無殘疾、一歲的公羊羔，你們或從綿羊裡取，或從山羊裡取，都可以。
6 要留到本月十四日，在黃昏的時候，以色列全會眾把羊羔宰了。**

- So, what I want you to notice is this, write this down if you're taking notes. 因此，我想讓您注意到的是，如果要記筆記，請寫下來。
- The passover happens on the 14th day of the first month. 逾越節發生在第一個月的第14天。
- But notice in the text that the lamb came into the household, (verse 6), on the TENTH day of the month, and is sacrificed on the 14th day, which means it was in the house for how many days? 但是請注意，在經文中，羔羊在每月的第十天進入家中（第6節），並在第14天被宰殺，這意味著羔羊在屋中呆了幾天？
- Fourteen minus ten is...4. Great! 14減去10是...4。非常好!
- Then we learn that the lamb was sacrificed at TWILIGHT. 然後我們得知羔羊是在黃昏被犧牲的。
- Twilight is a Hebrew phrase that means 'between the evenings'. “黃昏”是希伯來語短語，意思是“傍晚之間”。
- The day was divided into quarters. 一天被分成幾個時段。
- 6am – 9am. 上午6點–上午9點。
- 9am – Noon. 上午9點–中午。
- Noon – 3pm. 中午–下午3點。
- 3pm – 6pm. 下午3點–下午6點。

- Between the evenings, would have been at 3pm. 傍晚之間，應該是下午3點。

- So what we see is that, 因此我們看到的是，

The lamb spends four days in the home, and is sacrificed at 3:00pm. 羔羊在家里呆了四天，並在下午3:00宰殺。

- Are you staying with me? 你們有跟上我嗎？

- Now, look at verse 31 of Exodus 12. 現在，來看出埃及記12章的第21節。

- The people are to wipe blood on the doorposts of their house. 「你們要為家人取羔羊，把逾越的羔羊宰了。」

- And they do that. 他們這樣做了。

- And now the passover event happens. 這樣發生了逾越節事件。

- God brings judgement on the people who had rejected him. 神對那些拒絕祂的人帶來審判。

- And then, Verse 31. Pharaoh comes to Moses and Aaron, and he says this. 然後，第31節。法老來找摩西和亞倫，他這樣說。

Exodus 12:31 Then he summoned Moses and Aaron by night and said, “Up, go out from among my people, both you and the people of Israel; and go, serve the Lord, as you have said.

出埃及記 12:31

31 夜間，法老召了摩西、亞倫來，說：起來！連你們帶以色列人，從我民中出去，依你們所說的，去事奉耶和華罷！

- Now the Jewish day begins at nightfall. 現在猶太人的節日從黃昏開始。

- So, Exodus 12:31, is when the Israelites leave Egypt. 因此，出埃及記12章31節是以色列人離開埃及的時候。

- And it's the 15th day. 那天是第15天。

Israel leaves Egypt on the 15th day. 以色列民在第15天離開埃及。

- This, it turns out, corresponds with the feast of the unleavened bread.

事實證明，這與除酵節相對應。

- So, we have 因此，我們有

- Passover 14th day. 逾越節第十四天

- Unleavened bread 15th day. 無酵餅第十五天

- The people leave Egypt. 以色列民離開埃及。

- And now, 到現在，

They journey 3 days to the Red Sea. 他們走了三天來到紅海邊。

- That brings us to Exodus 14, verse 29. 正如出埃及記14章29節告訴我們的。

- One of the most iconic stories in the Bible. 這個聖經中最出名的故事之一，

- The parting of Red Sea. 紅海被分開

Exodus 14:29–30 29 But the people of Israel walked on dry ground through the sea, the waters being a wall to them on their right hand and on their left. 30 Thus the Lord saved Israel that day from the hand of the Egyptians, and Israel saw the Egyptians dead on the seashore.

出埃及記 14:29–30

29 以色列人卻在海中走乾地；水在他們的左右作了牆垣。

30 當日，耶和華這樣拯救以色列人脫離埃及人的手，以色列人看見埃及人的死屍都在海邊了。

- THIS, is where the people become truly free from their slavery. 從這開始，以色列人真正脫離奴役獲得自由。
- When the people left Egypt, they weren't free. 當他們離開埃及時，還不是自由的。
- As long as Pharaoh and the Egyptians were alive, they were still owned by them. 只要法老和埃及人還活著，以色列人還是他們的奴僕。

They are released from slavery on the 18th day. 第十八天以色列人才真正脫離奴役。

- Roughly three days after the 15th day. 大約第十五天的三天後。
- So we've had: 所以我們看到，
 - 14th day. 第十四天
 - 15th day. 第十五天
 - 18th day. 第十八天
- Now, move to Exodus 19. 現在我們翻到出埃及記第19章。
- Exodus 19 begins with a little detail, that, even if you've seen it before, by itself, it wouldn't seem like a big deal. 第19章一開始就有詳細描述，如以前讀過的，這些細節，有些無關緊要。
- And you might ask, “why does God give all of these needless facts?” 你會問，‘神為什麼要羅列這些無意義的事情？’
- I promise you, this is going somewhere. 我可以保證，這些細節很有意義。
- Notice how chapter 19 starts: 注意一下19章的開始：

Exodus 19:1 On the third new moon after the people of Israel had gone out of the land of Egypt, on that day they came into the wilderness of Sinai. 以色列人出埃及地後，滿了三個新月的那一天，就來到西奈的曠野。

- The third moon, is the the third month. 第三個新月就是三個月過去了。
- This by the way, corresponds with the Feast of Weeks. 這正好就是七七節。
- So we have, 這就有了，

The 1st day of the 3rd month, is the Feast of Weeks. 第三個月的第一天，七七節開始。

- And if you look at Exodus 19–20, you'll see it's where God gives the ten commandments. 而在出埃及記19–20章，你會知道在這裡神賜下十大誡命。
- A symbol of his grace and mercy. 是他恩典和憐憫的象徵。
- It's where God says, “I rescued you. You didn't do anything to deserve it, (mercy), you didn't do anything to earn it, (grace), and now I'm going to show you how I want you to live. 神說，‘我解救了你們。不是因為你們做了什麼而應得的，（憐憫），不是因你們所做的而賜下的，（恩典），現在我要告訴你們怎樣生活。

- I'm going to give you the ten commandments. 我會給你們訂下十大誡命。

50 days after passover is the giving of the Ten Commandments. 逾越節後的第50天，神訂下了十誡。

- I know you're wondering, "has he finally lost it?" 也許你會說，'牧師是不是瘋了？'
- That's a good question. 問得好。
- Better question is this: What does all of this mean? 其實應該問的是，這些都說明了什麼？
- Turn to the book of Hosea, chapter 6. 我們翻到何西阿書第六章。
- There's an obscure prophecy, found in the book of Hosea that talks about the coming Messiah. 何西阿書裡有一個隱晦的預言，說的就是彌賽亞的到來。
- See the whole OT is about Jesus. 如此看整個舊約是關於耶穌的。
- And the whole NT is about Jesus. 整個新約是關於耶穌的。
- It's all about Jesus. 全聖經都是說耶穌的。
- And in Hosea chapter 6, Hosea is looking forward to the coming savior, or messiah. 而在何西阿書第六章，何西阿期盼救主或彌賽亞的到來。
- And he makes this fascinating prophecy about what it's going to be like when Jesus comes. 他奇妙的預言說到耶穌到來的時候是怎樣的。
- When this was written, Jesus had not come yet. 寫這書時，耶穌還沒有出生。
- But look at this. 可我們看書中說，

Hosea 6:3 (NKJV) 何西阿書6:3 (英王欽定本) 3 Let us know, Let us pursue the knowledge of the Lord. His going forth is established as the morning; He will come to us like the rain, Like the latter and former rain to the earth. 我們務要認識耶和華，竭力追求認識他。他出現確如晨光；他必臨到我們像甘雨，像滋潤田地的春雨。

- What is this talking about? 這裡說的是什麼呢？
- Well, he's talking about the coming Messiah, and, he's talking about how he will come like the Former, and Latter rains. 這裡說的就是將來臨的彌賽亞，說的是彌賽亞來時如滋潤田地的春雨。
- What are the former and latter rains? 什麼是滋潤田地的春雨？
- Well you have to have rain, in order to have a harvest. 是這樣，要收穫必須要有雨水。
- And you have to have a harvest in order to have a feast. 而要慶祝節日必先要有收穫。
- The former rains are the rains that precede the Spring harvest. 前一季雨就是春收前的雨水。
- And the latter rains, are the rains that preceded the Fall harvest. 後一季雨就是秋收前的雨水。
- So, Hosea says, "When the savior comes he's going to come like the former rains, And THEN, he's going to come like the latter rains." 所以，何西阿說，'救主來臨就如第一季春雨來臨，然後，他又如後一季秋雨來臨。'
- So, according to Hosea, how many times would the Messiah come? 所以按照何西阿說的，彌賽亞會降臨幾次？
- Former, and Latter. 前一季，後一季。
- That's twice, isn't it. 這就是兩次，是不是。
- Interesting, right? 有點意思，對不對？
- The plot thickens. 而故事又有發展了。

- If Hosea says that Jesus' coming aligns with the rains, and the harvests, and the Feasts correspond to the harvests, then the feasts are probably showing us something about Jesus. 如果何西阿說耶穌來臨就像甘雨，然後有收穫，然後有收穫後的慶祝，那麼這慶祝有可能就和耶穌有關係。

- Turn over to John 12. 我們翻到約翰福音12章。

- John 12, gives all sorts of details, that, if you're a church person, you've probably read these details a time or two, and never really thought much about them. 約翰書12章有很詳細的描述，如果你是基督徒，有可能讀過一兩遍，但卻沒有真正細細琢磨過。

- It says this: 他寫到：

John 12:1 約翰福音12: 1 Six days before the Passover, Jesus therefore came to Bethany, where Lazarus was, whom Jesus had raised from the dead. 逾越節前六日，耶穌來到伯大尼，就是他叫拉撒路從死里復活之處。

- Why does John tell us it's six days before Passover? 為什麼約翰提到逾越節前六天？

- Or how about this. 或者我們再看看，

John 12:12 約翰福音12: 12 The next day the large crowd that had come to the feast heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem. 第二天，有許多上來過節的人聽見耶穌將到耶路撒冷。

- How many days before Passover does this happen? 這是逾越節前第幾天？

- Five. 第五天。

- And then, 然後，

- Jesus comes to Jerusalem. 耶穌來到耶路撒冷。

- Which, by the way, is one of the most well-documented events in history. 這也是歷史上最完整描述的事件之一。

- And, How many days did Jesus stay in the city? 那，耶穌在城中待了幾天？

- Jesus spends four days in the city. 耶穌留住了四天。

- And during this four days, what is happening to him? 那這四天裡都發生了什麼？

- He's questioned. 他被質問。

- He questioned by the religious leaders. 被宗教領袖質問。

- He's questioned before the Sanhedrin 在猶太最高公會前。

- He's brought before Pilate 被帶到羅馬總督彼拉多面前。

- He's inspected by the people, the romans, and the jewish religious leaders. 他被以色列民，羅馬人和猶太宗教領袖審查。

- So Jesus spends four days in Jerusalem, and then, if you look at Mark 15, verse 25, the dots start connecting. 耶穌在耶路撒冷待了四天。如果你看到馬可福音15章，25節，這一個個點漸漸就連成線了。

- It tells us when exactly he was crucified. 我們知道耶穌受難的準確時間。

Mark 15:25 馬可福音15:25 And it was the third hour when they crucified him. 釘他在十字架上是在巳初的時候。

- That would be 3pm. 就是下午三點鐘。

- When was the lamb supposed to be sacrificed in Exodus 12? 在出埃及記12章裡什麼時間要獻羔羊為祭？

- Do you sense a trend? 你看出關聯了嗎?

- Way back in Exodus 12, the people had the lamb, in their home, inspecting it, for four days. • And at the end of that four days, at 3pm, sacrifice it. 回到出埃及記12章，人們預備了一隻羊羔，放在他們的家中查看四天。

- Now, notice Mark 15:46 現在再讀馬可福音12:46

Mark 15:46 馬可福音12:46 46 And Joseph bought a linen shroud, and taking him down, wrapped him in the linen shroud and laid him in a tomb that had been cut out of the rock. And he rolled a stone against the entrance of the tomb. 約瑟買了細麻布，把耶穌取下來，用細麻布裹好，安放在磐石中鑿出來的墳墓裡，又滾過一塊石頭來擋住墓門。

- So Jesus is buried. 耶穌被埋葬了。

- And how many days was Jesus buried? 那耶穌被埋葬了幾天?

Mark 16:1 馬可福音16:1 When the Sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome bought spices, so that they might go and anoint him. 過了安息日，抹大拉的馬利亞和雅各的母親馬利亞並撒羅米，買了香膏要去膏耶穌的身體。

Mark 16:5–6 馬可福音16:5–6 And entering the tomb, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, dressed in a white robe, and they were alarmed. 6 And he said to them, “Do not be alarmed. You seek Jesus of Nazareth, who was crucified. He has risen; he is not here. 她們進了墳墓，看見了一個少年人坐在右邊，穿著白袍，就甚驚恐。那少年人對她們說：‘不要驚恐！你們尋找那釘十字架的拿撒勒人耶穌，他已經復活了，不在這裡，請看安放他的地方。’

- So, we discover that... 所以我們發現。。。。

Jesus was buried for 3 days. 耶穌被埋葬了三天。

- So, Jesus spends 4 days in the temple area, or the ‘house’ we might call it. 這麼說，耶穌在殿宇，或者我們可以說他的家，待了四天。

- He’s crucified at 3 pm. 他在下午三點被釘十字架而死。

- He’s buried for 3 days, and then rises from the dead. 他被埋葬三天後，從死裡復活。

- And EVERY BIT OF IT follows the feast calendar. 而這一切都是按照節日慶典的日期發生的。

- THAT is why the details are in the New Testament. 這就是新約裡詳細描述的原因。

- He’s doing it all according to, or in alignment with, the feasts. 耶穌所行的一切都是符合節期的。

- Because Hosea says that when he comes he’s going to be like the Spring rains. 因為何西阿預言說救主來時如春季的甘雨。

- Now, notice Acts 2. 現在再看是徒行傳第2章。

- Remember that when God gave the Ten Commandments, some things happened. 還記得神賜下十誡時，有異象發生。

- There was fire. 有聖火出現。

- Everything shook. 大地震動。

- And there was a roaring wind. 還有呼嘯的狂風。

- And God made himself known by giving his commands. 之後神為讓子民認識他賜下誡命。
- Now, back the feasts. 我們再回到節日慶宴。
- On the 50th day AFTER Passover, we have the Feast of weeks, otherwise known as the feast of Pentecost. 逾越節後第五十天，就是七七節，又稱五旬節。
- Acts 2 happens, in alignment with the feast of weeks. 使徒行傳第2章裡發生的，正好是五旬節期間。
- Check this out. 我們來看看這章節。

Acts 2:1–4 使徒行傳2:1–4 2 When the day of Pentecost arrived, they were all together in one place. 2 And suddenly there came from heaven a sound like a mighty rushing wind, and it filled the entire house where they were sitting. 3 And divided tongues as of fire appeared to them and rested on each one of them. 4 And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance. 五旬節到了，門徒都聚集在一處。忽然，從天上有响聲下來，好像一陣大風吹過，充滿了他們所坐的屋子，又有舌頭如火焰顯現出來，分開落在他們各人頭上。他們就都被聖靈充滿，按著聖靈所賜的口才說起別國的話來。

- Does God seem to be following the feasts? 神是在按照節期行事嗎？
- Is he staying on schedule? 他是在按步就班嗎？
- But here's a question. 這裡還有一個問題。
- Where is Jesus when this happens? 當這些事發生的時候耶穌在哪？
- He's ascended into heaven. 他已經被提升回天堂。
- He gone. 他離開了。
- So, if all of the Spring feasts deal with Jesus' first coming, then, what does that seem to say about the Fall feasts? 所以，如果所有春季的節期都預示了耶穌的第一次降臨，那麼，秋季的節日慶典又說明什麼呢？
- They must deal with his second coming. 他們必定與耶穌的第二次來臨有關。
- Turn over to 1 Corinthians 15. 翻到哥林多前書15章。

1 Corinthians 15:50–52 50 I tell you this, brothers: flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God, nor does the perishable inherit the imperishable. 51 Behold! I tell you a mystery. We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, 52 in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. For the trumpet will sound, and the dead will be raised imperishable, and we shall be changed.

歌林多前書 15:50–52

50弟兄們，我告訴你們說，血肉之體不能承受神的國，必朽壞的不能承受不朽壞的。
51我如今把一件奧秘的事告訴你們：我們不是都要睡覺，乃是都要改變，
52就在一霎時，眨眼之間，號筒末次吹響的時候。因號筒要響，死人要復活成為不朽壞的，我們也要改變。

- What's the point? 這是在說什麼呢？
- Jesus will return and his return will be inaugurated of the blowing of what instrument? A trumpet, right? 耶穌會再來，而且祂的再來會由哪一種樂器的奏響開始。號筒，是嗎？
- And back in Leviticus 23, what is the first Fall feast? 在利未記23章中，秋收的第一個節期是什麼？
- The Feast of TRUMPETS. 吹角節

- And what follows the Feast of Trumpets? 在吹角節之後的節期是什麼呢?
- The Day of Atonement. 贖罪日。
- The Day of Atonement is what we looked at on Easter. 我們在復活節的時候講了贖罪日這個節期。
- If you were here, you know about the goat, that was brought in. 如果你有聽，你就知道一隻羊要被帶來。
- And all of our sins, are placed on the goat. 我們所有的罪都放在羊的身上。
- And then the scapegoat is sent into the wilderness bearing the sins. 然後，替罪羊被送到曠野。
- And John 19 says Jesus is the ultimate scapegoat who carries our sins. 約翰福音19章說耶穌是那背負我們罪的最終的替罪羊。
- Notice what Matthew 25 says about Jesus' return. 注意到馬太福音25章怎樣說到耶穌的再來。

Matthew 25:31–32 31 “When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, then he will sit on his glorious throne. 32 Before him will be gathered all the nations, and he will separate people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats.

馬太福音 25:31–32

31 當人子在他榮耀裡、同著眾天使降臨的時候，要坐在他榮耀的寶座上。
32 萬民都要聚集在他面前。他要把他們分別出來，好像牧羊的分別綿羊山羊一般，

- We have the sheep, and we have goats. 有綿羊，有山羊。
- The sheep are those who have called on the name of Jesus. 綿羊是那些呼求耶穌的名的。
- The goats are those who refused him, right? 山羊是拒絕耶穌的，是嗎?
- And what will happen to them? 什麼會發生在山羊身上呢?
- They will be separated. 他們會被分別開來。
- Sheep, with Jesus. 綿羊跟著耶穌。
- Goats, sent away. 山羊被送走。
- And then we have one final feast in Leviticus 23: 然後我們在利未記第23節中有最後一個節期。
- The Feast of Tabernacles, 也就是住棚節。
- or, the feast of TENTS.
- Because Tabernacle actually means tent. 帳幕也就是帳篷。
- The Feast of the Tabernacles, the last of the Fall feasts, was like a huge party. 住棚節，這秋季節期中最後的一個，想一個極大的慶祝會。
- The people would set up, and live in tents. 人們會支起帳篷且住在裡面
- They'd go camping, basically. 就好像去野營一樣。
- As a reminder of their time in the wilderness, and God's presence with them. 以此來紀念他們在曠野里時，神的同在與他們一起。
- And there would be loud music, and lots and lots of food. 會有音樂及豐盛的食物。
- Now, Notice the language of Revelation 21: 讓我們注意啓示錄第21章中的語言：

Revelation 21:3 3 And I heard a loud voice from the throne saying, “Behold, the dwelling place of God is with man. He will dwell with them, and they will be his people, and God himself will be with them as their God.

啟示錄 21:3 3 我聽見有大聲音從寶座出來說：看哪，神的帳幕在人間。他要與人同住，他們要作他的子民。神要親自與他們同在，作他們的神。

- The language is strikingly similar to that of the Feast of Tabernacles. 這語言和住棚節非常類似。

- Now, some questions: 這裡有幾個問題：
- Have the Spring feasts happened yet? Yes. 春季的節期已經發生了嗎？已經發生了。
- Have the Fall feasts happened yet? No. 秋季的節期已經發生了嗎？還沒有。
- So that means we are in what Season? 那這意味著我們在哪一個季節呢？
- Biblically speaking, we are in the SUMMER. 從聖經來說，我們處在夏季。
- And what happens in the Summer? 夏季發生什麼呢？

The Summer Harvest 夏收

- In Matthew 9 Jesus is preaching. 在馬太福音第九章中，耶穌在傳講
- He's going from town to town. 他從一個鎮到另一個鎮
- He heals a paralytic. 他醫治癱瘓的病人。
- He calls Matthew to follow him. 他叫馬太跟隨他。
- He's questioned about fasting. 他質疑禁食。
- He heals the blind and mute. 他醫治瞎眼的和啞巴。
- Then, we get to verse 35: 然後我們到第35節：

Matthew 9:35–36 35 And Jesus went throughout all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues and proclaiming the gospel of the kingdom and healing every disease and every affliction. 36 When he saw the crowds, he had compassion for them, because they were harassed and helpless, like sheep without a shepherd.

馬太福音 9:35–36 – 35 耶穌走遍各城各鄉，在會堂裡教訓人，宣講天國的福音，又醫治各樣的病症。36 他看見許多的人，就憐憫他們；因為他們困苦流離，如同羊沒有牧人一般。

- Jesus sees this crowd. 耶穌看見許多人來。
- And they are like sheep without shepherd. 他們好像羊沒有牧人一般。
- They are desperate for healing, and truth, desperate for some answer to life's problems. 他們非常需要醫治，真理，和生命問題的答案。
- And you and I know that the only hope they have is Jesus himself. 你和我都知道唯一的希望在耶穌身上。
- But then, Jesus mixes metaphors. 但是耶穌在這裡混合了不同的比喻。
- Doesn't stick with the shepherd theme. 他離開牧人的這個主題。
- Instead he says, 而是這樣說，

Matthew 9:37–38 “The harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few; 38 therefore pray earnestly to the Lord of the harvest to send out laborers into his harvest.”

馬太福音 9:37–38

37 於是對門徒說：要收的莊稼多，作工的人少。
38 所以，你們當求莊稼的主打發工人出去收他的莊稼。

- The dominant metaphor of the passage is Sheep and shepherd. 這篇經節的最主要的比喻是羊和牧人。
- But Jesus doesn't keep with that. 但是耶穌這裡有了一個轉折。
- He sees this crowd and he's says to his disciples, "Don't you see, THE HARVEST?" 他看到人群，對他的門徒們說，“你們沒有看到豐收的莊稼嗎？”
- What is he referring to? 耶穌在這裡是在說什麼呢？
- The Summer Harvest. 是在說夏收。
- All my life I've heard preachers preach about these words, and I've so often wondered, 我每次聽到牧師講到這些經節的時候，都在想
 - 'What is Jesus talking about? 耶穌在這裡是在說什麼呢？
 - Why does he use harvest?" 為什麼他說到豐收？
 - It's because Jesus uses the language of the feasts. 那是因為耶穌在使用節期的語言。
 - Don't you see? 你看到了嗎？
 - All those people you work with who are hurting, and have questions about where to find meaning in life; 所有在傷痛中對在哪裏可以找到生命的意義有疑問的你的同事們。
 - All of those family members who are grasping for something to hold onto in this life; 所有那些在試圖在生命中抓住一些東西的你的家人
 - All those classmates that you know are struggling to get by, 所有那些度日困難的你的同學
 - He says, "THE HARVEST is Ready." 耶穌說：“莊稼已經成熟了。”
 - Don't you see all these people? 你看見所有這些人了嗎？
 - The people you work with, do life alongside of, the people you go to school with, the people that live in your neighborhoods – they were created to KNOW GOD. • He created them to know them. 所有這些你的同事，家人，同學，鄰居—他們被造都是要來認識神的。
 - And you have the answer in Jesus. 你在耶穌裡有答案。
 - And Jesus says, "The Harvest is ready." 而耶穌說，“莊稼已經成熟了。”
 - And according to this, you and I have role to play in the Summer harvest. 據此，你和我在夏收中都是有使命的。
 - We've been entrusted with the gospel. 我們被信任受福音的託付。
 - We've been given truth that changes the texture of a human heart, and transforms the stories of real people. 我們被賜給這個真理是能改變人心和轉化生命故事的。
 - As a disciple of Jesus, God says, "I can use you." 做為耶穌的一個門徒，神說，“我可以使用你。”
 - I could use some people who are interested in being some light in this dark world. 我可以使用一些希望在黑暗的世界做光的人。
 - I could use some workers for the harvest. 我可以使用一些工人來收割莊稼。
 - God gives us a role to play. 神給我們在這豐收中有一個角色。
 - There's a purpose to all of this. 這一切都是有目的的。

- You and I sit in the Now. 你和我在處在現在這個時刻。
- One final idea. 最後一個想法。
- A woman's reproductive cycle lasts roughly 280 days. 一個女人的生育大概是280天。
- But if you were to measure it from her last cycle, you would discover that a woman produces an egg on the 14th day. 如果你從她上一個月經週期開始計算，你會發現女人在第14天會產生一個卵子。
- It's called ovulation. 這叫做排卵。
- That egg is just an egg, unless it is fertilized in the next 24 hours. 卵子只是一個卵子，除非它在接下來的24小時中被受精。
- Which means it has to be fertilized by the end of the 15th day. 也就是說卵子受精需要發生在第15天結束之前。
- If it has been fertilized, in a normal cycle, it will travel and implant itself in the woman's uterus. 如果受精發生了，在正常的情況下，受精卵會來到子宮並鑽進子宮內膜。
- And only then will new life spring forth. 只有到這時新的生命才發生。
- And this happens sometime between the 2nd and 6th day. 而這發生在第二天和第六天之間。
- But now, you don't know what you have. 但這時，你並不知道你有什麼。
- You don't see a fully formed fetus until, check this out: 你不會看見一個完全形成的胚胎，直到
- The first day of the third month. 第三個月的第一天。
- And that fetus is going to grow and mature, but there aren't any drastic changes until the first day of the seventh month. 胚胎會繼續成長和成熟，但是直到第七個月的第一天才會有大的改變發生。
- Which happens to be align with the first of the Fall feasts – the feast of trumpets. 這很巧與秋季的第一個節期相和一吹角節。
- What happens on that day? 在那天發生什麼呢？
- The fetus gains the ability to hear. 胎兒開始能夠聽聲音。
- Now that fetus, growing in its mother still uses its mothers oxygen supply. 這時在母腹中的胎兒還是需要從母親得到氧氣的供應。
- So, the fetus has to be able to process its mothers oxygen, in its own blood system, and that happens, it reaches its fulfillment on the 10th day of the 7th month. 所以，胎兒需要能夠在自己的血管系統中處理獲得從母親來的氧氣；這在胎兒第7個月的第10天得以實現。
- And THAT aligns with the day of atonement. 而這與秋季的第二個節期—贖罪日—相和。
- When the blood of the sacrifice gives you new life. 這時獻上的血祭給你新的生命。
- One more thing must occur, before it can live on its own. 胎兒要能夠自己存活，還有一件事情需要發生。
- If you study a chart of how a fetus develops, it's between the 18th and 23rd day of the seventh month that it develops lungs and can breath on its own. 如果你研究胎兒的發育就會發現，在第7個月的第18天和第23天之間胎兒會形成肺並開始可以自己呼吸。
- And THAT aligns with the feast of Tabernacles and God dwelling with us.而這與住棚節和神與我們同住相和。

- Did God, thousands of years ago, to a rag tag group of slaves, give them medically accurate chart outlining 神是在幾千年前給了一群為奴的人們在醫學上準確的圖表概述嗎？
- If you study the feasts to the moment, they are a picture of human life. 如果你研究以色列節期精確到時刻，你會發現它是衣服人的生命的圖畫。
- Which means, if you are here today, and you are living and breathing, then in the creation of you, you've already fulfilled the feasts, haven't you? 這意味著，如果你今天在這裡，或者呼吸著，那在你的被創造裡面，你已經完成了所有的節期，不是嗎？
- Is God involved with his creation? 神是不是關心祂的創造？
- Does he know what he's doing? 神是不是知道祂在做什麼？
- Are we a part of something larger that's going on? 我們是不是一個正在進行的更大的故事中的一部分？
- If the answer is yes, and this text sure seems to point that, then that has real life, right now implications. 如果答案是是，而且這些經文實在是是在指向這個方向，那麼這有有關真實生命且是有關此時此刻的指示。
- Some of you...white knuckling it...and it's time to trust what you say you believe. 我們中的一些人可能在握緊拳頭的努力之中。現在是時候來信靠你說你所信的那一位。
- Others of you...going alone, and Jesus is inviting you to make your life make sense, it's time to say yes to following Jesus. 我們中的另一些人，可能長久在獨自前行當中；耶穌邀請你來使你的生命有意義和方向，現在是時候來接受並跟隨耶穌。

Benediction 祝禱

- May the opening of your eyes to the intricacies of God's design, allow you to trust God's plan. 願你們的眼睛被開啟來看見神的極精細的設計，使得你相信神的計畫。
- May you see your place, in this beautiful tapestry that God has been weaving from the beginning of time until the future fall rains. Amen! 願你看見在這幅神從起初就一直在編織的美麗壁毯上你的位置，直到祂完成祂的工作到秋雨降臨。阿門！

GOD IN SEARCH OF US 上帝在尋找我們
 LEVITICUS 23, PART 2 “THIS THING IS GOING SOMEWHERE.”
 利未記第23章 第二部分“這故事有方向”
 THE RHYTHMS AND RHYMES OF THE FESTIVALS 節期的節奏和韻律

	“春”				“夏”	“秋”		
節期或是“莫德” (“Moed”) + 聖會或是彩排/“米克拉” (“Mikra”): 這些指定的節期是一種預演嗎?	逾越節	無酵節	初熟節	五旬節/七七節		吹角節	贖罪日	住棚節
時間	正月十四日	正月十五日		三月初一		七月初一	七月初十	七月十五日
活動/做法	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 逾越節的羔羊在第10天進入家中, 也就是在被宰殺的4天前。 羔羊被宰殺發生在下午3點 救贖的血被灑下, 塗在門框和門楣上 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 以色列民十五日離開埃及 他們走了三天到紅海邊 跨過紅海, 在下一日, 也就是第十八日, 最終脫離被奴役。 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 以色列民到達西奈曠野 神拯救了他們並且教導他們如何與神同住 他們並不是自己賺得(恩典)或是值得得到(憐憫)神的工作 有火和風 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 人們的罪放在替罪羊身上。 然後山羊被送到曠野, 使人們的罪和他們分開。耶穌把這些人稱為, “...綿羊...”。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 帳幕就是“帳篷”的意思 秋季的最後一個節期, 是一個盛大的慶祝 是對以色列民在曠野中的時候的一個提醒, 神在那時與他們同在
在何西阿書6:3中提到有關耶穌的預言 “他必臨到我們...”	“...像滋潤田地的春雨。”(前一季的雨, 春雨) (一切春季/春收的節期對應耶穌的第一次到來。)					“...像甘雨...”(後一季的雨, 秋雨) (一切秋季/秋收的節期對應耶穌的第二次到來。)		
耶穌和祂的事工	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 耶穌在還有四天到逾越節時進入耶路撒冷 在下午三點被釘十字架 救贖的血被灑下 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 耶穌在墓穴中三日 然後, 從死裡復活; 使我們從罪和死的奴役中被拯救出來 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 聖靈澆灌在初代教會(使徒行傳第二章), 在那之後“保羅師”會教導他們如何與神同住 有火和風 	<p><-春季的節期已經發生了 秋季的節期還沒到來-></p> <p>從聖經上來說, 我們處於夏季。夏季要發生什麼呢? 夏收。</p> <p>馬太福音 9:37-38 “要收的莊稼多, 作工的人少。所以, 你們當求莊稼的主打發工人出去收他的莊稼。”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 為什麼耶穌在這裡用“豐收”做比喻? 因為祂在用節期的語言。 因為“莊稼”已經成熟了, 我們做工人的有使命, 有工作要去做。 	<p>歌林多前書 15:52 “...因號筒要響, 死人要復活成為不朽壞的, 我們也要改變”</p> <p>耶穌要回來, 而祂的再來會從吹響號筒開始, 就像吹角節一樣。</p>	<p>馬太福音 25:31-32:31 “當人子在他榮耀裡... 他要把他們分別出來, 好像牧羊的分別綿羊山羊一般, ”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 綿羊是那些呼求耶穌的民的人 山羊是那些拒絕耶穌的人 他們會被分別開來 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 綿羊, 跟著耶穌。 - 山羊, 被送走。 	<p>啟示錄 21:3 “我聽見有大聲音從寶座出來說: 看哪, 神的帳幕在人間。他要與人同住, 他們要作他的子民。神要親自與他們同在, 作他們的神。”</p> <p>這裡的語言和住棚節驚人的相似。</p>