

July 31, 2022

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Title: The Need for Lament in Troubled Times

亂世中哀傷的需要

Passages: Lamentations 1:1-3 / Jeremiah 29:4-7

經文: 耶利米哀歌 1:1-3/耶利米書 29:4-7

Worship 敬拜

房角石 Cornerstone

詞曲: Edward Mote, Eric Liljero, Jonas Myrin and Reuben Morgan

我的盼望 在基督裡
因祂寶血 我今稱義
我不依靠 世界虛言
全心仰望 耶穌聖名

基督是 房角石
祢愛裡 得剛強
風雨中 祂是主
祂是主

黑夜來臨 遮蔽榮面
安息在主 恩典不變
每次經歷 狂風暴雨
我避難所 在主裡面
我避難所 在主裡面

號角響起 主要再來
願被尋見 在祂裡面
我居住在 主的公義
能站立在 祂寶座前

Lord Send Revival/求主復興

詞曲: Matthew Crocker, Aodhan King & Ben Tan

翻譯: James Liew, Renee Deng, Kenelm Chan

VERSE 1:

平安如江河 來澆灌我
如深水的海洋 將我全浸沒
被擁抱醫治 被祢愛遮盖
平安如江河 來澆灌我

CHORUS:

當我敬拜祢 至高主
我敬拜祢的聖名
耶穌是我一切
我完全屬於你

VERSE 2:

親愛的聖靈 來澆灌我
讓眾天堂敞開 將一切浸透
祢同在降臨 我心涌出讚美
親愛的聖靈 主祢掌權

BRIDGE 1:

求祢來做開 天上的門
用憐憫充滿人心
讚美為寶座 祢同在降臨
我高呼聖潔聖潔

TAG 1:
噢 噢
我高呼圣洁圣洁
我高呼圣洁圣洁

天国降临
让祢的大能
遮盖全地
求祢再次彰显
祢的奇妙能力

BRIDGE 2:
让复兴来临
求主兴起
当祢圣灵运行

TAG 2:
天国降临
天国降临

Message 信息

Absence of Lament 哀傷的缺失

Psalms: 60 % PRAISE / 40% LAMENT 詩篇: 60%讚美/40%哀歌

- Liturgical Worship 儀式崇拜
- Skips over lament hymns and readings 跳過哀歌的詩歌和文字
- Baptist / Presbyterian Hymnals 浸信會/長老會讚美
- 80-85% Praise / 15-20% Lament 80-85%讚美/10-15%哀歌
- Contemporary Worship (CCLI) 現代敬拜 (CCLI)
- 90-95% Praise / 5-10% Lament 90-95%讚美/5-10%哀歌

Defining Lament 定義哀傷

- Appropriate Response 合適的回應
- Theological, liturgical, spiritual, ecclesial 神學、禮儀、屬靈、教會
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- Reality of Suffering, Pain, and Crisis 苦難、痛苦和危機的現實
- Social, cultural, historical reality 社會、文化、歷史現實

Lamentations 1:1

How deserted lies the city, once so full of people! How like a widow is she, who once was great among the nations! She who was queen among the provinces has now become a slave.

耶利米哀歌 1:1-12

1 先前滿有人民的城，現在何竟獨坐！先前在列國中為大的，現在竟如寡婦；先前在諸省中為王后的，現在成為進貢的。

Lamentations 1:2

Bitterly she weeps at night, tears are on her cheeks. Among all her lovers there is no one to comfort her. All her friends have betrayed her; they have become her enemies.

Lamentations 1:2

2 她夜間痛哭，淚流滿腮；在一切所親愛的中間沒有一個安慰她的。她的朋友都以詭詐待她，成為她的仇敵。

Lamentations 1:3

After affliction and harsh labor, Judah has gone into exile. She dwells among the nations; she finds no resting place. All who pursue her have overtaken her in the midst of her distress.

Lamentations 1:3

3 猶大因遭遇苦難，又因多服勞苦就遷到外邦。她住在列國中，尋不著安息；追逼她的都在狹窄之地將她追上。

Historical Context 歷史背景

- Potential Responses to the EXILE: 對於流放可能的回應
- Run Away and Hide (GIVE UP) 逃離和躲藏 (放棄)
- Adapt the ways of the Victors (GIVE IN) 適應得勝者的方式 (投降)

LAMENT (YHWH's sovereignty) 哀傷 (耶和華的主權)

Jeremiah 29:4

This is what the LORD Almighty, the God of Israel, says to all those I carried into exile from Jerusalem to Babylon...

耶利米書 29:4

4 信上說：萬軍之耶和華—以色列的神對一切被擄去的（就是我使他們從耶路撒冷被擄到巴比倫的人）如此說：

Jeremiah 29:5-6

“Build houses and settle down; plant gardens and eat what they produce. Marry and have sons and daughters; find wives for your sons and give your daughters in marriage, so that they too may have sons and daughters. Increase in number there; do not decrease.

耶利米書 29:5-6

5 你們要蓋造房屋，住在其中；栽種田園，吃其中所產的；

6 娶妻生兒女，為你們的兒子娶妻，使你們的女兒嫁人，生兒養女。在那生養眾多，不致減少。

Jeremiah 29:7

Also, seek the peace and prosperity of the city to which I have carried you into exile.

Pray to the LORD for it, because if it prospers, you too will prosper.

耶利米書 29:7

7 我所使你們被擄到的那城，你們要為那城求平安，為那城禱告耶和華；因為那城得平安，你們也隨著得平安。

Photo 1 (of the Ark) 照片一 (諾亞方舟)

Photo 2 (of the Ark) 照片二 (諾亞方舟)

Ark-itecture

Photo 3 (of the Ark) 照片三 (諾亞方舟)

Who wrote Lamentations? 誰寫了哀歌？

- EXILE – all the learned, intellectuals, prophets, and literate have been sent away 流放的——一些有學識的，知識份子，先知，和識字的被流放
- Jeremiah Authorship? 耶利米是作者嗎？
- Jeremiah as Editor / Curator 耶利米是編輯者/採集者
- Theology of Celebration and Suffering 關於慶祝和受苦的神學
- Peace (Shalom) by Walter Brueggemann 平安(沙龍)
- Difference between Shalom for the “HAVES” and the “HAVE NOTS” “有的”平安和“沒有”的平安的不同

Theology of Celebration and Suffering 關於慶祝和受苦的神學

- Management and Stewardship 管理和治理
- The world is generally GOOD 世界總的來說是好的
- Life is already healthy, complete, and whole 生命已經是健康，完全，和完整的
- God as a Nurturer / feminine figure 神是養育者/女性形象
- Maintain Status Quo 保持原狀
- Survival and Salvation 存活和救贖
- The world is generally EVIL 世界總的來說是邪惡的
- Life is precarious, needing a deliverer 生命充滿險境，需要一位救贖主
- God as a Warrior / masculine figure 神是戰士/男性形象
- Fight Injustice 對不公平抗爭