

Extraordinary Power 非凡的能力

Exodus出埃及记7-10 John Lau, 09 May 2021

<p>On Boxing Day 1944, a Japanese Imperial Army intelligence officer, Hiroo Onoda, was dropped off at Lubang Island of the Philippines during World War II.</p> <p>He and three other soldiers were ordered to do all he could to hamper enemy attacks on the island, including destroying the airstrip and the pier at the harbour.</p> <p>His orders also stated that under no circumstances was he to surrender or take his own life.</p>	<p>第二次世界大战期间，1944年的节礼日，日本帝国陆军情报官小野田 寛郎(Hiroo Onoda) 被派往菲律宾的卢邦岛。</p> <p>他和其他三名士兵被命令尽一切可能阻止盟军，包括摧毁机场跑道和海港码头。</p> <p>命令表明在任何情况下他都不能投降或自杀。</p>
<p>And he took that order to heart, so he spent 29 years hiding out in the Philippines after the war ended in August 1945 until his former commander travelled from Japan to formally relieve him from duty by Emperor's order in 1974. (photo 1)</p>	<p>他坚守了这命令，因此在1945年8月战争结束后，他在菲律宾躲藏了29年直到1974年，他的前司令官由日本来到菲律宾，以根据天皇的命令正式赦免他的职务。</p>
<p>During his stay, Onoda and his companions carried out guerrilla activities and engaged in several shootouts with the local police. They had many pieces of evidence that the war has ended.</p> <p>The first time was in October 1945 when he saw a leaflet announcing that Japan had surrendered. But they distrusted the leaflets and decided to stay hiding.</p>	<p>在菲律宾逗留期间，小野田和他的同队进行了游击活动，并与当地警察进行了多次枪战。他们有许多证据表明战争已经结束。</p> <p>第一个是在1945年10月空降的一张宣告日本投降的传单。但是他们的心没有被打动，决定继续躲藏起来。</p>
<p>One of his companions surrendered in 1950, and another one was killed in 1954. Onoda finally lost his last companion in 1972 after another shoot out.</p> <p>In February 1974, a young Japanese university drop out, Norio Suzuki, came to the island to look for him wanting to listen to Lieutenant Onoda.</p>	<p>他的其中一位同伍在1950年投降，另一位同伍在1954年被杀。小野田在另一场枪战之后终于在1972年失去了他的最后一位同伍。</p> <p>1974年2月，一位来自日本大学的年轻辍学生，铃木纪夫 (Norio Suzuki) ，来岛找他，想听听中尉的故事。</p>

<p>When asked by Suzuki why he would not come out from the jungles, Onoda said that he was waiting for his superior officer to relieve him of his order.</p> <p>So both governments organised for his former commander to travel back to the island to order him to surrender formally. (photo 2)</p>	<p>当铃木问他为什么不从丛林中出来时，小野田说他正在等待上级司令官解除他的命令。</p> <p>因此，两国政府安排了他的前司令官回岛，并命令他正式投降。</p>
<p>The stubborn refusal of Hiroo Onoda to surrender for 29 years caused constant disturbance and trouble for the locals on the Philippines island. They stole their crops, killed their livestock and some farmers.</p>	<p>小野田 寛郎 顽强拒绝投降达29年之久，其间给菲律宾岛上的当地人带来了持续的困扰和麻烦。他们偷了农作物，杀死了禽畜和一些农民。</p>
<p>In today's chapters, we will also witness a nation being assailed by a series of disasters and a leader who, despite these disasters, exacerbates the suffering of his people by repeatedly refusing to choose what is good and right.</p> <p>We will learn about Pharaoh and the plagues, but most of all, we will learn about the power and mercy of God and what would it take for you to surrender all of your life to God?</p>	<p>在今天的经文，我们也目睹一个国家遭受一系列灾难的袭击，以及一个领导人，尽管遭受了这些灾难，一再拒绝选择公义，由此加深了人民的痛苦。</p> <p>我们将认识法老和十灾，但最重要的是，我们将认识上帝的能力和怜悯和若你要一生都向上帝降服是怎么样子的。</p>
<p><u>The Stubborn Pharaoh</u></p> <p>Last week in chapter 3 & 4, we saw how God called and equipped Moses for the task he is about to do by promising to be with him always. After a couple of chapters of going back and forth, we finally see Moses go up to Pharaoh in chapter 5 to deliver God's demand.</p>	<p><u>顽固的法老</u></p> <p>上周在第3和4章中，我们看到了上帝以应许永远与他同在来呼召并装备了摩西去完成他将要为上帝做的任务。经过几章的反复讨论，我们终于看到摩西在第5章中给法老传达上帝的要求。</p>
<p>He approaches Pharaoh with his brother Aaron and proclaims to him,</p> <p><i>“This is what the LORD, the God of Israel, says: ‘Let my people go, so that they may hold a festival to me in the wilderness.’”</i></p>	<p>他一齐与哥哥亚伦见法老，对他说</p> <p>「耶和華—以色列的上帝这样说：『放我的百姓走，好让他们在旷野向我守节。』」。</p>

<p>They did an incredibly bold act. Moses and Aaron were risking their very lives to make such a demand upon Pharaoh, but they did it without compromise. And there was no mention of Moses in these words.</p> <p>They were speaking for God. Moses finally realised that God’s liberation of his people would be fulfilled through God’s power, not his own.</p>	<p>这时一个非常大胆的举动，冒着生命危险对法老提出这样的要求，但他们却毫不妥协地做到了。这里没有提及摩西。</p> <p>他们是为着上帝说话。摩西终于意识到，上帝对自己子民的解放将通过上帝的能力而不是他自己的能力来实现。</p>
<p>Moses was full of fear and self-centeredness before meeting the living God, but God helped him to repent of his pride. He is now confident and focused on God’s power and began to die to himself.</p>	<p>摩西在遇见永生的上帝之前充满了恐惧和以自我为中心，但上帝帮助他对自己的骄傲而悔改。他现在充满信心，专注于上帝的大能，并献身舍己。</p>
<p>In the New Testament, we see the disciples of Jesus experienced the same kind of changes before and after the resurrection.</p> <p>They were changed because they have met with the living Christ and were filled with the Holy Spirit.</p>	<p>在新约中，我们看到门徒在耶稣复活前后经历了同样的变化。</p> <p>他们之所以改变，是因为他们遇见了活着的基督，并充满了圣灵。</p>
<p>Disciples of Jesus Christ will transform because they have met the great I AM.</p> <p>If you are a Christian, are you living a TRANSFORMED and TRANSFORMING life? Are you growing?</p> <p>How have you been surrendering your whole life to live a life that centre on glorifies and honour God?</p>	<p>耶稣基督的门徒将会改变，因为他们已经遇见了自有永有的神。</p> <p>如果你是基督徒，您是否正在经历着转变和过着转变的生活？你在成长吗？</p> <p>你是如何过舍身以荣耀和尊贵上帝为中心的生命？</p>
<p>When Moses approached Pharaoh, he did not come to negotiate. . He came with a simple command based on the authority of the living God. He delivered to Pharaoh God’s demand,</p> <p><i>“Let my people go so that they may worship me.”</i></p>	<p>当摩西接见法老时，他没有来参与谈判。他带着一个简单，基于活神的权威的命令。他向法老提出神的要求，</p> <p>“放我的百姓走，好让他们去敬拜我。”</p>
<p>Now it was Pharaoh’s turn to encounter the power of the living God. How would he respond? Would he be transformed like</p>	<p>现在轮到法老王遇到永生神的能力了。他将如何回应？他会像摩西一样转变吗？他会改变心，服从上帝的要求吗？</p>

<p>Moses? Would he have a change of heart and obey the demand of God?</p>	
<p>Moses' faith has increased through his interaction with God as God transform his heart and his willingness to trust and serve him.</p> <p>When it comes to Pharaoh's story, we witness the exact opposite dynamic. Pharaoh's heart begins like Moses' heart, hardened by self-love and pride, but unlike Moses, Pharaoh's heart proceeds on a path of further hardening.</p>	<p>摩西与上帝之接触增加了他的信心，这是因为上帝改变了他的心以及信任和侍奉上帝的意愿。</p> <p>当看到法老的故事时，我们看到了完全相反的结果。法老的心开始时是与摩西一样，因自爱和自尊而刚硬，但与摩西不同，法老的心进一步刚硬。</p>
<p>Pharaoh's heart never softens; instead, it becomes increasingly resistant to God's love and will. He stubbornly refuses to yield his heart towards God.</p>	<p>法老的心从没有软化；相反，它变得越来越抗拒上帝的爱和意志。他顽固地拒绝向上帝屈服。</p>
<p>During his first encounter with Moses and Aaron, in Pharaoh's response to God's demand to free his people and allow them to go into the wilderness to worship him, we can see the starting condition of his heart. Pharaoh responded with contempt in Exodus 5:2, saying,</p>	<p>在法老与摩西和亚伦的第一次相遇中，法老对上帝要求释放他的百姓，让他们进入旷野敬拜他的响应中，我们可以看到他内心的开始状态。法老在出埃及记 5: 2 中轻蔑地回应说：</p>
<p><i>"Who is the LORD, that I should obey him and let Israel go? I do not know the LORD, and I will not let Israel go."</i></p>	<p><i>「耶和华是谁，要我听他的话，让以色列人去？我不认识耶和华，也不放以色列人走！」</i></p>
<p>Pharaoh's reply seems blatant disrespect to God's message. How dare him speaking like this to the almighty God, but the statement of <i>"I do not know the LORD"</i> is a true statement of where he is at.</p> <p>Before his encounter with God, he considers himself a son of gods, and no one tells him what to do.</p>	<p>法老的回答似乎公然不尊重上帝的启示。他竟敢这样对全能的上帝说话，但是「我不认识耶和华」是他置身处地的真实陈述。</p> <p>在与上帝相遇之前，他认为自己是众神的儿子，没有人会吩咐他该怎么做。</p>
<p>Pharaoh had not previously encountered God or his message. In many ways, he was just like the rest of us in this regard. When many of us first heard God's message through the Scriptures, some would have a similar reaction to its claims on our life.</p>	<p>法老从未遇到过上帝的信息。在许多方面，他与我们其他人都一样。当我们第一次通过圣经听到神的信息时，有些人对它给我们生命的要求有类似的反应。</p>

<p>Like Pharaoh, we said in our heart, “<i>Who is the LORD, that I should obey him?</i>” and “<i>I do not know the LORD.</i>”</p> <p>Every person who does not know God begins in the same position that Pharaoh occupied—inclined not to accept God’s truth. But God was not done with Pharaoh or any one of us. That was just the beginning.</p>	<p>像法老一样，我们的内心都会说：「<i>耶和华是谁，要我听他的话？</i>」和「<i>我不认识耶和华。</i>」</p> <p>每个不认识神的人开始时都是像法老王一样 -- 倾向于不接受神的真理。但上帝并未做完与法老或我们任何人的事。那仅仅是个开始。</p>
<p>God responded to Pharaoh’s confession of ignorance of him by unleashing a series of events that were meant to ensure that Pharaoh and Egypt would “know the Lord.”</p> <p>I will speak about these events of how God revealed His power to Pharaoh and his people in details later. Let us keep looking at Pharaoh’s heart now.</p>	<p>上帝响应法老对他的无知，发动了一系列的事件，旨在确保法老和埃及“认识主”。</p> <p>稍后我将详细谈论这些，神如何向法老和他的人民揭示他的力量的，事件。让我们继续看法老的心。</p>
<p>We saw in Exodus 5:2 that Pharaoh is like a lot of us. When we begin our respective journeys to find out more about God, we begin this journey with an ignorant and resistant heart.</p> <p>Now let’s see what happens to his heart as God reveals himself through the power of the plagues.</p>	<p>我们在出埃及记 5: 2 看到法老和我们很多人一样。当我们各自去开始了解更多关于上帝的旅程时，是以无知和抵抗的心来开始这个旅程。</p> <p>现在让我们看看，当上帝借着十灾的力量揭示了自己时，他的心会发生什么。</p>
<p>As each successive plague comes upon Egypt, Pharaoh’s heart has only one reaction—it becomes hardened to God. That is an oversimplification of what is transpiring in Pharaoh’s heart.</p> <p>In his commentary, J. A. Motyer points out that when it comes to Pharaoh’s heart and its progressive hardening, we encounter at least three ways to describe this process.</p>	<p>当每次十灾降临埃及时，法老王的心只有一种反应… 它对上帝变得更顽固。这样描述是过分简化。</p> <p>J. A. Motyer在他的释经中指出，关于法老的心态及其逐渐刚硬，我们至少可以用三种方式来描述这一过程。</p>
<p>First, Exodus 7:13 tells us that Pharaoh’s heart became hard. Verse 14, the Lord said Pharaoh’s heart is unyielding. Verse 23, Pharaoh did not take the first plague to heart. He did not allow his heart to be touched.</p>	<p>首先，出埃及记 7:13 告诉我们法老心里刚硬。第 14 节说，主耶和华说法老心硬。在 23 节，法老王并不把第一场灾祸放在心上没有把记在心上。他不允许自己的心受感动。</p>

<p>Second, Exodus 8:15 & 32 declares that Pharaoh hardened his own heart. Verse 19 states that Pharaoh's heart was hard just as the Lord had said.</p>	<p>其次，出埃及记8:15和32节宣告法老硬着心。19节说他心里正如耶和华所说的刚硬。</p>
<p>Finally, Exodus Exodus 9:7 says, Pharaoh investigated the truth of God's word, yet his heart was unyielding.</p> <p>So there is a statement in verse 12 that the Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart. In 9:27 & 10:16, Pharaoh even admitted and confessed that he has sinned. But, all aspects of Pharaoh's heart come to a culmination in Exodus 9:34-10:1:</p>	<p>最后，出埃及记9:7说，法老王派人去查看了上帝所说的是否有对现，可是法老硬着心。</p> <p>因此，在第12节中这样陈述，耶和华任凭法老的心刚硬。虽然9:27和10:16中，法老王甚至承认并宣称自己犯了罪。但是，法老的内心深处在出埃及记9:34-10:1中，表达得最淋漓尽致：</p>
<p><i>When Pharaoh saw that the rain and hail and thunder had stopped, he sinned again: He and his officials hardened their hearts. So Pharaoh's heart was hard, and he would not let the Israelites go, just as the LORD had said through Moses.</i></p> <p><i>Then the LORD said to Moses, "Go to Pharaoh, for I have hardened his heart and the hearts of his officials so that I may perform these signs of mine among them."</i></p>	<p>法老见雨、雹、雷止住，又再犯罪；他和他的臣仆都硬着心。法老的心刚硬，不放以色列人走，正如耶和华借着摩西所说的。</p> <p>耶和华对摩西说：「你要到法老那里，因我使他硬着心，也使他臣仆硬着心，为要在他们中间显出我的这些神迹来，</p>
<p>When it comes to the hardening of Pharaoh's heart, there are two perspectives, Pharaoh's and God's.</p> <p>By his moral choices, Pharaoh let his heart become increasingly 'set in its ways,' getting more stubborn and committed more and more irreversibly to a course of cultural genocide regarding the Israelite.</p>	<p>谈到法老的内心时，分别有两个方向，一是法老的而另一个是上帝的。</p> <p>通过他的道德选择，法老王的内心变得越来越“固步自封”，变得更加固执，并越来越不能自拔致力地要种族灭绝以色列人。</p>
<p>Pharaoh is responsible for the hardening of his own heart through his actions and choices.</p> <p>God had revealed himself to Pharaoh, and Pharaoh chooses to respond with rebellion.</p> <p>With each rebellion, Pharaoh's heart becomes more stubborn in his wickedness.</p>	<p>通过自己的行为 and 决择，法老需对自己刚硬的内心负上责任。</p> <p>上帝向法老展现了自己，法老选择不听从上帝。</p>

<p>His heart becomes more brutal and rigid with each sinful choice he makes.</p>	<p>每次反叛，法老邪恶的心就变得更加顽固。他每次作出的罪恶选择，都会使他的内心变得更加残酷和僵化。</p>
<p>From God's perspective as moral ruler of his world, the hardening of Pharaoh's heart is nothing more than a statement that the point of no return had been reached.</p> <p>Pharaoh's own choices had made his heart so hard that the only JUSTLY DUE CONSEQUENCE is to judge that his heart is hardened.</p> <p>And God took the full responsibility as Creator of everything in the world to say <i>I have hardened his heart.</i></p>	<p>作为世界的道德统治者，以上帝的角度来看，法老的内心刚硬程度已到了无可救药的地步。</p> <p>法老每一个抉择令他的心变得更刚硬，以至可以判断唯一的正当后果就是他的心已经变硬了。</p> <p>上帝，作为世界上一切事物的创造者，承担了全部责任，说<i>我使他硬着心。</i></p>
<p>The story of the hardening of Pharaoh's heart reveals to us that there is a point at which God will no longer endure or bear our rebellion towards him but rightfully judge us for what we are.</p> <p>After repeated rebellions whereby Pharaoh hardened himself against the revelation of God, God judged him for his disobedience and sealed his heart of stone.</p>	<p>这个关于法老硬着心的故事向我们揭示了，到了某个程度，上帝将不再容受我们对他的背叛，而是要准确地判断我们的真实情况。</p> <p>经过法老不断反抗上帝的启示之后，上帝判断了他的不服从，并封印了他顽固刚硬的心。</p>
<p>Don Carson's book, "For the Love of God", which I was using for my devotion, says,</p> <p><i>"God has not hardened a morally neutral man; he has pronounced judgment on a wicked man. Hell itself is a place where repentance is no longer possible. God's hardening has the effect of imposing that sentence a little earlier than usual."</i></p>	<p>一本我用来灵修的书《为上帝的爱》中，作者Don Carson说，</p> <p><i>"上帝并没有使一个道德中立的人心变得刚硬；他对一个邪恶的人宣布了审判。地狱是一个不会再有机会悔改的地方。上帝使人硬着心只是比平时更早使这人得到审判。"</i></p>
<p>God's hardening and Pharaoh's hardening of his own heart are mutually complementary.</p>	<p>上帝使他硬着心与法老自己硬着心是相辅相成的。</p>
<p>The dynamics at work in Pharaoh's heart are not unique to him but revealing general</p>	<p>使法老王的心变硬的原动力并非他独有的，而是揭示了上帝对人心的主权的普遍真理。</p>

<p>truths about God and his sovereignty over the human heart.</p> <p>God is NEVER complicit in instigating or causing sin, but HE IS NOT REQUIRED TO STOP US FROM HAVING WHAT WE DESIRE, even if it is sinful.</p>	<p>上帝从不煽动或同谋罪恶，他也不需要阻止我们去满足所有渴望的事；即使想行的事是罪恶的。</p>
<p>The cycle of hardening that we see of Pharaoh's heart is not limited to those who do not believe in God. Christian can also become entangled in a self-hardening cycle whereby the heart becomes stubborn toward God.</p>	<p>我们可以看到的法老的心硬化过程不仅发生于在那些不相信上帝的人身上。基督徒的心也可能会自我刚硬，对上帝的态度变得固执。</p>
<p>We build up a tolerance to a particular sin in our lives. We try to limit our obedience. Instead of throwing ourselves into God's service, we try to limit what we do. "What is the least I can get away with?" "How far do I have to go?" "Why should I deny my feelings?"</p>	<p>我们对生命中个别的罪会变得宽容。我们试图限制我们的服从。我们没有全心全意侍奉上帝。“最低的要求是什么？”“我必须要走的是多远？”“我为什么要否认自己的情感？”</p>
<p>Rather than suffering for doing the right thing and obeying God, we all want comfort and self-glorification, and we get entangled in the temporary, momentary release that sin provides.</p>	<p>我们都想安逸和自我尊崇，而不是因为做正确的事和服从上帝而受苦，于是纠缠于罪所提供的暂时的、短暂的释放中。</p>
<p>When it comes to obedience, the writer of Hebrew told us in 5:8-9 that although Jesus was the Son of God,</p> <p><i>“he learned obedience from what he suffered and, once made perfect, he became the source of eternal salvation for all who obey him.”</i></p>	<p>说到服从，希伯来书的作者在5：8-9告诉我们，虽然耶稣是神的儿子，</p> <p>还是因所受的苦难学了顺从。既然他得以完全，就为凡顺从他的人成了永远得救的根源，</p>
<p>Jesus obeyed God even to the point of death on the Cross.</p> <p>God convicts us of our sins by Jesus's death and softens our hearts by sacrificing his only Son to bear the judgement of our rebellions.</p> <p>Jesus becomes the source of eternal salvation for all who commit their whole of life to obey him.</p>	<p>耶稣服从上帝，甚至到死在十字架上。上帝以耶稣的死来是我们承认自己的罪，牺牲他唯一的儿子来承担我们叛乱的审判，软化了我们的心。</p> <p>耶稣成为所有承诺一生服从他的人永恒的救恩之根源。</p>

<p><u>The Powerful and Merciful God</u></p> <p>What happened in the hearts of Pharaoh teaches us about the power and sovereignty of God's will. It reminds us that the significant difference between the believer and unbeliever is not the absence of sin but rather the presence of God's grace in softening, convicting, and renewing the believer's heart.</p>	<p><u>全能及仁慈的上帝</u></p> <p>发生在法老内心的一切使我们认识到上帝的能力和主权。它提醒了我们，信徒与未信者的重大区别并不是没有罪，而是有没有神在软化，定罪和更新信徒的心的恩典。</p>
<p>Pharaoh's continuous rebellions and disregards towards God's call to turn to him lead to severe consequences. A series of disasters befall Egypt in ten different plagues. Exodus 7-10 covers the first nine, and next week we will talk about the last plague. So, what do these plagues teach us about God?</p>	<p>法老不断反叛，无视上帝给他的呼召，导致了严重的后果。一连串十个不同的灾降临埃及。出埃及记7-10节涵盖了九场灾，下周我们将讨论最后的一场灾祸。那么，这些十灾对我们有什么启示呢？</p>
<p>The plagues served many purposes. God refers to the plagues in 7:3 as "signs and wonders." The Bible tells us that "signs and wonders" also often performed by God for a very explicit and two-fold purpose.</p>	<p>十灾有许多目的。上帝在7:3的把他们称为「神迹奇事」。圣经告诉我们，上帝经常行「神迹奇事」为了一个非常明确和双重的目的。</p>
<p>First, they were a tool of judgment upon Pharaoh and Egypt for rebellion against God and abuse of God's people.</p> <p>Second, they often serve to validate and authenticate the message of God's messenger.</p> <p>The plagues conveyed to Pharaoh that Moses was a representative of the Lord working with his authority. In the New Testament, Jesus also used signs and wonders to authenticate his role as the saviour and confirm his divinity.</p>	<p>首先，他们是对法老和埃及反抗上帝和虐待上帝的百姓的审判工具。</p> <p>其次，它们经常用来验证和确实神的使者的信息。</p> <p>十灾向法老传达，摩西是主的代表借着他的权威去工作。在新约中，耶稣还用神迹奇事来验证他作为救世主的角色，并确认他的神性。</p>
<p>Third, they pointed beyond themselves to a more significant truth. The plagues immediately revealed God's power. They answered Pharaoh's declaration back in Exodus 5:2 that he did not "know" the God of Israel.</p>	<p>第三，他们超越自己指出了了一个更重大的事实。十灾立刻显示了神的力量。他们回答了法老在出埃及记5:2中，他「不认识」以色列的神的声明。</p>

<p>Between Exodus 5 and 11, God declares numerous times that the purpose of his actions are so that Pharaoh and Egypt will “know the Lord.” Those references are Exodus 7:5 & 17; 8:10 & 22; 9:14, 16 & 29; 10:2. In all these chapters, in each of the plagues, God constantly repeats, “<i>you will know that I am the LORD.</i>”</p>	<p>在出埃及记5和11章之间，上帝无数次宣称他行动的目的是让法老和埃及「知道我是耶和华」。这些的参考是出埃及记7: 5 和 17;8:10 & 22;9:14, 16 & 29; 10:2。在所有这些章节中，在每一个灾中，上帝不断重复，「你就知道我是耶和华」。</p>
<p>They also pointed beyond these immediate events to a greater truth about God’s patience and not wanting anyone to perish but to come to repentance.</p> <p>God is powerful, and he is the God of mercy and salvation.</p> <p>All these chapters are God revealing himself. The purpose of the plagues was to convey the knowledge of God, not simply to Egypt or Israel, but the world.</p>	<p>他们还指出，除了这些眼前的事件之外，还有一个关于上帝的宽容更大的真理，是不愿一人沉沦，而是人人都来悔改。</p> <p>上帝是大有能力的，他是慈悲和救恩的神。</p> <p>所有这些章节都是上帝揭示自己。十灾的目的是使人认识上帝，而不仅仅是向埃及或以色列，而是向世界传递。</p>
<p>Later in chapter 34, it refers to God as compassionate and merciful, slow to anger, lavish unfailing love to a thousand generations, and forgiving wickedness, rebellion, and sin. Yet, he does not leave the guilty unpunished.</p>	<p>在之后的第34章中，上帝被称为有怜悯，有恩惠的，不轻易发怒，且有丰盛的慈爱和信实，为千代的人存留慈爱，赦免罪孽、过犯和罪恶，万不以有罪的为无罪。</p>
<p>God is patient in his application of judgment.</p> <p>His compassion and mercy are demonstrated because he did not send down the full force of his plagues until the seventh plague, which he says in 9:15, will wipe Pharaoh and Egypt off the earth. Before he does so, he says in verse 19,</p>	<p>上帝在审判时是满有宽容忍耐。</p> <p>他的怜悯和恩惠在第七灾砧看到，因他在9: 15说，我若伸手用瘟疫攻击你和你的百姓，你就会从地上除灭了。他一直没有这样做。在他将要做之前，他在第19节说，</p>
<p><i>“Give an order now to bring your livestock and everything you have in the field to a place of shelter because the hail will fall on every person and animal that has not been brought in and is still out in the field, and they will die.”</i></p>	<p>“现在，你要派人把你的牲畜和你田间一切所有的带去躲避；任何在田间，无论是人是牲畜没有回到屋内的，冰雹必降在他们身上，他们就必死。”</p>

<p>Pharaoh had shown no regards for the suffering of his people for six plagues, repeatedly rebelling against God. This plague will take human life, and the correct response means life and death.</p> <p>And what was the response of the people, verse 20-21,</p>	<p>法老对人民遭受的六次瘟疫毫无感觉，一再反抗上帝。这个灾将夺去人的生命，正确的反应意味着生与死。</p> <p>当时的人的反应是什么，第20-21节，</p>
<p><i>20 Those officials of Pharaoh who feared the word of the Lord hurried to bring their slaves and their livestock inside. 21 But those who ignored the word of the Lord left their slaves and livestock in the field.</i></p>	<p>法老的臣仆中，惧怕耶和华这话的，就让他的奴仆和牲畜逃进屋里。21 但那不把耶和华这话放在心上的，就把他的奴仆和牲畜留在田里。</p>
<p>God provided Pharaoh and the Egyptian with ten plagues to spark repentance in them.</p> <p>Those that God had chosen to shown mercy responded accordingly and were saved. Those that refused to heed the repeated warning ended up dead.</p>	<p>上帝给法老和埃及人降了十灾，以激起他们的悔改。</p> <p>那些上帝选择了去怜悯的，也做出了相应的反应，的人都得救了。那些拒绝听从重复的警告的人，最终死了。</p>
<p>God's patient and mercy are sharply contrasted and revealed by the stubbornness and cruelty of Pharaoh and his officials.</p> <p>The plagues reveal that God is patiently merciful, but they also reveal a point of no return.</p> <p>These plagues are comforting assurance for those who trust in God and horrific certainty of judgment for those who do not.</p>	<p>上帝的耐心和怜悯被法老及其官员的固执和残酷所强烈地对比和揭示出来。</p> <p>十灾表明上帝是耐心仁慈的，但也揭示了一个不可再回头的一点。</p> <p>这些灾是那些相信上帝的人的安慰保证，也是那些不信任上帝的人可怕而确定的判断。</p>
<p>In the Gospels and the rest of the New Testament, the signs and wonders performed by Jesus and the gospel's very proclamation serve a similar ultimate purpose as the plagues.</p> <p>The gospel, like the plagues, serves simultaneously to assure those who "<i>feared the word of the Lord</i>" trust God of his saving power and took the right action to respond will have life.</p>	<p>在福音书和《新约》的其余部分中，耶稣所表现的神迹奇事以及福音的宣言与十灾有着类似的最终目的。</p> <p>福音和十灾一样，同时用来保证那些"<i>惧怕耶和华的话</i>"相信上帝的拯救力量，并采取正确的行动来响应他的人，他们将会得到生命。</p>

<p>And remind “<i>those who ignored the word of the Lord</i>” that, while he is patient, God will ultimately bring judgment upon those who reject Jesus Christ and fail to acknowledge what God is doing for and in their life, at that time, only death remains.</p>	<p>并提醒「不把耶和華的話放在心上的」雖然上帝有寬容，但他最終將對那些拒絕耶穌基督，不承認上帝在他們在生命中為他們所做的一切的人，做出判斷，哪時只有死亡。</p>
<p><u>The Powerful Proclamation</u></p> <p>God says in 9:16 & 10:2 that one other purpose for these signs is so</p> <p><i>“that I might show you my power and that my name might be proclaimed in all the earth” and “that you may tell your children and grandchildren how I dealt harshly with the Egyptians and how I performed My signs among them, and that you may know that I am the Lord.”</i></p>	<p><u>強而有力的宣布</u></p> <p>上帝在 9: 16 和 10: 2 中说，这些神迹的另一个目的是</p> <p>“为了要使你看见我的大能，并要使我的名传遍全地。”和</p> <p>“要叫你将我严厉对付埃及的事，和在他們中間所行的神迹，传于儿子和孙子的耳中，好叫你们知道我是耶和華。”</p>
<p>What happened to Pharaoh and those Egyptians who ignored God’s word was designed for future proclamation that the God we learn from the Bible is the only true God, the world’s Creator.</p> <p>Like many cultures of today, Pharaoh and the Egyptians believe in many gods: sun gods, river gods, harvest gods.</p> <p>Pharaoh was seen as a son of the gods. So, his issue was, “<i>Why should I listen to your God when I have got gods of my own?</i>” He was saying, “<i>Don’t impose your beliefs on me.</i>”</p>	<p>法老和那些無視神的話的埃及人所遭遇的，是為了將來宣布我們從聖經中學到的上帝是唯一真正的上帝，世界的造物主。</p> <p>和今天的許多文化一樣，法老和埃及人相信許多神：太陽神、河神、收穫神。</p> <p>法老被視為神的兒子。所以，他的問題是，“我有我自己的神，為什麼我要聽從你的上帝？”他說，“不要把你的信仰強加於我。”</p>
<p>People are not offended if you tell them you are a Christian, choosing Christianity as your religion or spirituality, as long as you do not proclaim that Jesus is the only way to God and the only true and relevant God.</p>	<p>如果你告訴他們你是基督徒，選擇基督教作為你的宗教或靈性，只要你不宣稱耶穌是到達上帝的唯一途徑，唯一真正的和相關的神，人們就不会生氣。</p>
<p>The plagues are God’s way of distinguishing himself as the only true God and the only relevant God and declaring that he is the only God worth obeying.</p>	<p>十災是神將自己區分為唯一真正的神和唯一相關的神，並宣稱他是唯一值得服從的神的方式。</p>

<p>God defeated the gods of Egypt and the gods of our culture that believe all religions are valid and everyone has the right to live how they like.</p>	<p>上帝打败了埃及的神和我们文化中，相信所有的宗教都是有效的，每个人都有权过自己喜欢的生活的神。</p>
<p>Many people proclaim by their life choices that they are their own God. They determine who they are and how they would live their life.</p>	<p>许多人通过自己的人生选择宣称自己是自己的神。他们决定自己是谁，以及他们将如何生活。</p>
<p>A lot of Christian also does the same. They choose when, where and how they worship God as if being a Christian is all about themselves.</p> <p>To them, the gathering of believers has nothing to do with the mutual encouragement of one and others.</p>	<p>很多基督徒也这样做。他们选择何时、何地 and 如何敬拜上帝，就好像做基督教的一切只是关于他们自己。</p> <p>对他们来说，信徒的聚会与彼此的相互鼓励无关。</p>
<p>Even being physically present among believers, they would “click in” and “click off” without making any effort to interact or engage with anyone.</p> <p>They may confess they have sinned when the sufferings and consequences of sin come but go on sinning after the sufferings are taken away.</p>	<p>即使身临信徒当中时，他们也会“点击进入”和“点击离开”，而不会努力与任何人互动或交流。</p> <p>他们可能会当罪的痛苦和后果到来时，会承认他们犯了罪，但在痛苦被带走之后，他们又再继续犯罪。</p>
<p>But deciding to become a Christian was only the beginning. It matters how you are living and growing in your obedience to God’s word. And more importantly, your motivation and attitude behind that obedience.</p>	<p>但决定成为一名基督徒仅仅是个开始。重要的是你如何在你服从上帝的话中生活和成长。更重要的是，你服从背后的动机和态度。</p>
<p>Jesus has become the source of eternal salvation for all who obey him because he learned obedience from what he suffered.</p> <p>He suffered the rejection of men, the Cross and ultimately the rejection of God on the Cross.</p> <p>By his death and resurrection, he bears the consequences and the punishment that our rebellious, stubborn heart deserves.</p>	<p>耶稣已成为凡顺从他的人永远得救的根源，因为他从他所遭受的苦难中学会了服从。</p> <p>他遭受了人的拒绝，遭受了十字架，并最终在十字架上遭受了上帝的拒绝。</p> <p>以他的死和复活，他承担了我们叛逆，顽固的心应得的后果和惩罚。</p>

<p>The resurrection of Jesus is the most excellent sign and wonder that God performed. It means to point us to the powerful and merciful God, to acknowledge his patience in dealing with us.</p> <p>Not all people who had seen God's signs and wonders will end up believing and fear God. Many will choose to stay stubborn like Lieutenant Onoda or Pharoah and his officials.</p>	<p>耶稣的复活是上帝所做的最优秀的神迹奇事。为了把我们指向这个强大而仁慈的上帝，承认他在对付我们时有耐心宽容。</p> <p>并不是所有见过神的神迹奇事的人最终都会相信和惧怕上帝。许多人会选择像小野田中尉或法老和他的官员那样固执。</p>
<p>But to you who are here in person or watching online today, because Jesus had fought for us and won, we no longer need to hide in the jungle of life.</p> <p>Today God's word has come to you to relieve you and to order you to surrender. It proclaims to us the name of God is Jesus Christ.</p>	<p>但是对于今天亲自来到这里或在网上观看的你来说，因为耶稣为我们而战并取得了胜利，我们不再需要躲在生命的丛林中。</p> <p>今天，上帝的话来向你宣称，解放你，并命令你去投降。它向我们宣告上帝的名字是耶稣基督。</p>
<p>Hurry, today is your time to surrender and come inside Jesus to be saved, don't stay out in the field and ignore God's word.</p>	<p>快快，今天是你投降的时候了，进入耶稣里面去得救，不要呆在田里，要把上帝的话放在心上。</p>