# 先贤安息日学课 PIONEER SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS

# 旧约历史 OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY

## 第3课 1888年1月21日 人类的堕落

参阅:《预言之灵》卷一,第3章。

- 1. 所有受造物在出自上帝之手时是处于什么状态? 创 1:31。
- 2. 这也包括人吗? 传 7: 29, 前半部分。
- 3. 人是否有保持正直? 罗 5: 12。
- 4. 上帝对伊甸园里的两人施加了什么禁令? 创 2: 17。
- 5. 谁先吃了这禁果? 创 3: 6。
- 6. 亚当有否在该行为的后果上被欺骗? 提前 2: 14。
- 7. 夏娃是如何受诱惑的? 林后 11:3。
- 8. 那蛇是谁? 启 20: 2。
- 9. 他如何开始他的工作? 创 3: 1。
- 当夏娃重述那禁令时,那蛇如何回应她?第4节。
- 11. 他说吃树上的果子对他们有什么影响?第 5 节。
- 12. 他这样说,是将什么归咎于上帝?
- 13. 撒旦在告诉他们吃了禁果就可以像上帝一样时,撒旦在他们的思想中灌输了什么?答案:骄傲。
- 14. 撒但堕落的原因是什么? 赛 14: 12-14。

### **LESSON 3**

January 21, 1888

#### THE FALL OF MAN

SIDE LIGHTS.-" Great Controversy," [The Spirit of Prophecy] Vol. 1, Chap. 3.

- 1. In what condition was the whole creation when it came from the hand of God? Gen. 1:31.
- 2. Did this include man also? Eccl. 7 : 29, first part.
- 3. Did man retain his uprightness? Rom. 5 : 12.
- 4. What prohibition had God laid upon the pair in the garden of Eden? Gen. 2:17.
- 5. Who first partook of this forbidden fruit? Gen. 3 : 6.
- 6. Was Adam deceived as to the consequences of the act? 1 Tim. 2:14.
- 7. How was Eve deceived? 2 Cor. 11:3.
- 8. Who was the serpent? Rev. 20: 2.
- 9. How did he begin his work? Gen. 3:1.
- 10. When Eve repeated the prohibition, what did the serpent reply? Verse 4.
- 11. What did he say that eating from the tree would do for them? Verse 5.
- 12. In so saying, what imputation did he cast upon God?
- 13. In telling them that by eating the forbidden fruit they should be like God, what was Satan instilling into their minds? Ans.-Pride.
- 14. What was the cause of Satan's fall? Isa. 14: 12-14.

- 15. 骄傲总是在什么以先? 箴 11: 2; 16: 18。
- 16. 是什么使异教国家陷入悲惨的境地? 罗 1: 22, 23。
- 17. 亚当犯罪的结果是什么? 创 3: 17-19。
- 18. 他可以继续留在伊甸园里吗? 第 23, 24 节。
- 19. 他堕落的后果有多广泛? 罗 5: 12。
- 20. 死亡是否因亚当犯罪而临到所有人,不论他们的品格如何? 参阅罗5:12的最后一句。
- 21. 所有人都继承了什么样的性质? 可 7: 21-23。
- 22. 我们怎样才能摆脱这种邪恶的性质,拥有更好的性质? 被后 1: 4; 约一 5: 4。

注:蛇对夏娃说的第一句话是为了使她反思上帝的公义,并让她感到上帝没有给予她应得的待遇。 "他对女人说:是啊,上帝曾说,不许你们吃园中各样树上所出的吗?"[钦定本] 翻译为"是啊"一词的希伯来文本身就是一道问题,其含义是:"是这样吗,上帝已经这样说了吗,"等等,这是不对上帝会做这样的事情感到惊讶。 这是一种最巧妙、最含沙射影地引起不满的方式。

Prov. 11: 2; 16: 18.

- 16. What was it that brought the heathen nations into their deplorable condition? Rom. 1:22, 23.
- 17. What was the result of Adam's transgression? Gen. 3: 17-19.
- 18. Was he allowed to remain in the garden? Verses 23,24.
- 19. How extensive were the consequences of his fall? Rom. 5:12.
- 20. Did death pass upon all men regardless of their character, just because Adam sinned? See last clause of Rom. 5: 12.
- 21. What kind of nature do all men inherit? Mark 7 : 21-23.
- 22. By what means may we get rid of this evil nature, and have a better one? 2 Peter 1: 4; 1 John 5: 4.

NOTES.-The first words of the serpent to Eve were calculated to reflect upon God's justice, and to arouse in her the feeling that she had not been treated by the Lord with the consideration due to her. "And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?"The Hebrew of the word translated "Yea," is itself a question, and the idea is, "Is it so, that God hath said," etc., indicating surprise that God should do such a thing. This was a most artful, insinuating way of arousing discontent.

IN verses 4 and 5 the serpent becomes more bold, and openly contradicts what God had said, and as openly charges him with injustice, in keeping Adam and Eve in an inferior position. Said he, "Ye shall not surely die; for God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." This is a literal translation. The idea is that they might be equal to God as well as not, but that God had arbitrarily placed that prohibition upon them, so that he might lord it over them. Thus Satan fanned into open rebellion the pride and discontent which he first aroused. He caused our first parents to fall in the same manner that he fell. Compare Satan's words to Eve with the teachings of modern Spiritualism—that what the Bible calls evil is a necessity, and the only means by which men can reach the highest development.

"罪是从一人入了世界,死又是从罪来的;于是死就临到众人,因为众人都犯了罪。"罗 5:12。 上帝让死亡临到全人类,并不是因亚当的过犯而惩罚他们,而是因为"世人都犯了罪"。 亚当因犯罪而失去了他被造时所具有与上帝相似的道德形象,因此他将一种扭曲的、有犯罪倾向的性质传给了他的后代。亚当所犯的罪,世人也犯了。

"BY one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." Rom. 5: 12. God did not allow death to come upon all mankind to punish them for Adam's transgression, but because "all have sinned." By his transgression Adam lost the moral likeness to God with which he was created, and so he transmitted to his descendants a perverted, sinful nature. Where Adam sinned they sinned.