

先贤安息日学课  
PIONEER SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS

旧约历史  
OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY

第 25 课

1888 年 6 月 23 日

上帝对以色列的要求

1. 谁在摩西去埃及的路上遇见了他？  
出 4: 27。
2. 摩西告诉了亚伦什么？ 第 28 节。
3. 当他们到达埃及时，他们做了什么？  
第 29, 30 节。
4. 人们如何看待该信息，并且他们做了什么？ 第 31 节。
5. 摩西和亚伦用哪些话问候法老？  
出 5: 1。
6. 法老怎么回答？ 第 2 节。
7. 摩西和亚伦还作了什么进一步的陈述来表明事情的迫切性？ 第 3 节。
8. 上帝有吩咐摩西提出这个请求吗？  
出 3: 18。
9. 你认为摩西预料法老会答应这个请求吗？ 第 19 节。
10. 那么，为什么他被指示去提出这个请求，并且当以色列民想要完全的拯救时，为什么他要求允许他们去献祭呢？ 看注释。
11. 法老指控摩西和亚伦做了什么？  
出 5: 4, 5。
12. 他说他们以色列人要去献祭的原因是什么？ 第 8, 17 节。
13. 结果他们的重担如何增加？  
第 6, 7, 17-19 节。

LESSON 25

June 23, 1888

GOD'S REQUIREMENT FOR ISRAEL

1. Who met Moses as he was on his way to Egypt ? Ex. 4 : 27.
2. What did Moses tell Aaron? Verse 28.
3. When they reached Egypt, what did they do ? Verses 29, 30.
4. How did the people receive the message, and what did they do ?  
Verse 31.
5. With what words did Moses and Aaron greet Pharaoh ?  
Ex. 5 : 1.
6. What reply did Pharaoh make ? Verse 2.
7. What further statement did Moses and Aaron make, showing the urgency of the case ?  
Verse 3.
8. Had God told Moses to make this request ?  
Ex. 3 : 18.
9. Do you think that Moses expected Pharaoh to grant this request?  
Verse 19.
10. Then why was he directed to make it, and why did he ask that the people might be allowed to go and sacrifice, when they wanted complete deliverance ? See note.
11. What did Pharaoh charge Moses and Aaron with doing ? Ex. 5 : 4, 5.
12. What did he say was the reason that the people wanted to go and sacrifice ?  
Verses 8, 17.
13. How were their burdens increased in consequence ? Verses 6, 7, 17-19.

14. 以色列人被拯救后，鉴于他们在埃及所受的苦难，他们被给予了什么劝告？

申 5: 14, 15。

15. 他们被告知要纪念什么，以免要求仆婢在安息日工作？第 15 节。

16. 上帝拯救他们脱离奴役的目的是什么？出 4: 23；诗 105: 43-45

17. 这说明什么？

答：他们在埃及无法好好地侍奉祂。

18. 我们可以从这一事实、法老说摩西和亚伦叫以色列人“歇下担子”的这一声明和申 5: 14, 15 中的劝告得出什么结论？

注：无论一个人多么邪恶都好，在没有警告他，也不给他悔改的机会的情况下惩罚他都是与上帝的计划不符的。因此，虽然祂知道法老如此粗暴顽固，不肯听理，但祂并没有一开始就向法老降下审判，迫使法老放走以色列人，而是发出了一个简单的请求。这样祂的公义就彰显出来了。在“容我的百姓去，在旷野向我守节”的要求中，法老被提供了一个机会承认以色列的上帝是真神。事实上，这是法老悔改的机会。如果法老答应了摩西向他提出从耶和华而来这个简单的请求，就表明他承认上帝的权柄；这样的话，他也会愿意满足耶和华可能提出的任何其他要求。

我们从出 4: 23 和诗 105: 43-45 得知以色列人不能在埃及侍奉耶和华。在申 5: 14, 15 中，我们发现第四条诫命要求仆婢遵守安息的部分得到了特别强调，以色列人也被告知要纪念他曾在埃及地做过奴仆；我们也在出 5: 5 得知摩西和亚伦使人民“歇下担子”。从这些事实我们可以得出结论，安息日是他们在埃及不能侍奉耶和华的其中一点。当摩西和亚伦带着上帝的信息而来时（出 4: 29-31），他们试图进行改革，但这只增加了他们的压迫。以色列人被拯救，以使他们可以遵守耶和华的律例，包括安息日，这也给了他们额外的义务去严格遵守安息日及所有诫命。与申 24: 17, 18 对照。

14. After the Israelites had been delivered, what exhortation was given to them, based on their hard usage in Egypt? Deut. 5 : 14, 15.

15. What were they told to remember, in order that they might not be led to require their servants to work on the Sabbath? Verse 15.

16. For what purpose did God deliver them from bondage? Ex. 4 : 23 ; Ps. 105 : 43-45

17. What does this indicate?

Ans.—That they could not properly serve him in Egypt.

18. What may we conclude from this fact, and Pharaoh's statement to Moses and Aaron that they made the people "rest from their burdens," and the exhortation in Deut. 5 : 14, 15?

NOTES.—It is not in accordance with God's plan to punish any man, no matter how wicked he may be, without warning him, and giving him a chance to repent. Therefore, although he knew that Pharaoh was so churlish and stubborn that he would not listen to reason, he did not begin to send judgments upon him, at first, to force him to let Israel go, but sent a simple request, instead. Thus his justice was manifested. In the demand, "Let my people go, that they may hold a feast unto me in the wilderness," an opportunity was offered to Pharaoh to recognize the God of Israel as the true God. It was, in fact, Pharaoh's chance for repentance. If Pharaoh had granted the simple request which Moses brought to him from the Lord, it would have indicated that he recognized the authority of God; and in that case he would have been willing to grant whatever else the Lord might demand.

FROM Ex. 4 : 23 and Ps. 105 : 43-45 we learn that the children of Israel could not serve the Lord in Egypt. In Deut. 5:14, 15 we find special emphasis given to that portion of the fourth commandment requiring the man-servant and the maid-servant to rest, and the Israelite was told to remember that he had been a servant in the land of Egypt; also in Ex. 5 : 5 we learn that Moses and Aaron made the people "rest from their burdens." From these facts we may conclude that the Sabbath was one of the things in which they could not serve the Lord in Egypt; and when Moses and Aaron came with the message of God (Ex. 4 : 29-31), they attempted a reform, which only increased their oppression. The Israelites were delivered, that they might observe the statutes of the Lord, including the Sabbath, and this placed upon them an additional obligation to keep the Sabbath strictly, as well as to keep all the commandments. Compare Deut. 24 : 17, 18.



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