

先贤安息日学课
PIONEER SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS

旧约历史
OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY

第 15 课

1888 年 4 月 14 日

轻看长子的名分

参阅：《预言之灵》卷一，第 12 章的前部分。

1. 以撒几岁娶妻？ 创 25：20。
2. 他的两个儿子被生下时，他几岁？
第 26 节。
3. 他们叫什么名字？
4. 他们之间有什么区别？ 第 27 节。
5. 他们的父母如何看待他们？ 第 28 节。
6. 有一天，以扫打猎回来时，雅各预备了什么？ 第 29 节。
7. 以扫对雅各说了什么？ 第 30 节。
8. 雅各给出了什么回答？ 第 31 节。
9. 以扫如何讲论攸关他长子的名分？
第 32 节。
10. 两兄弟因此做了什么交易？
第 33, 34 节。
11. 什么是长子的名分？它对任何人来说有何重要性？
12. 以扫如何看待他长子的名分？
创 25：34，最后一句。
13. 他认为该名分的价值有多高？
答：他认为，为了满足当前的需求，它就只值一顿饭而已。
14. 关于这件事，经上是怎样形容以扫的？
来 12：16。

LESSON 15

April 14, 1888

DESPISING THE BIRTHRIGHT

SIDE LIGHTS.-" Great Controversy," [The Spirit of Prophecy] Vol. 1, first part of Chap. 12.

1. How old was Isaac when he was married ?
Gen. 25 : 20.
2. How old was he when his two sons were born? Verse 26.
3. What were their names ?
4. What difference was there between them?
Verse 27.
5. How did their parents regard them ?
Verse 28.
6. What did Jacob have as Esau came in one day from a hunting trip ? Verse 29.
7. What did Esau say to Jacob ? Verse 30.
8. What did Jacob reply ? Verse 31.
9. How did Esau reason concerning his birthright ? Verse 32.
10. What transaction was thus made by the two brothers ?
Verses 33, 34.
11. What was the birthright, and what was its importance to anyone?
12. How did Esau regard his birthright ?
Gen. 25 : 34, last clause.
13. How highly did he value it?
Ans.-He considered it worth no more than a meal of victuals, to satisfy present necessity.
14. What language is used concerning Esau for this proceeding ? Heb. 12 : 16.

15. 后来他对他长子名分的祝福有何感想？
第 17 节。

16. 简要叙述当时的情况。 创 27: 1-40。

17. 他能得回长子的名分吗？ 来 12: 17。

18. 为什么不能呢？ 答：因为他是故意卖掉的，而且无法反悔。

19. 在这件事上，我们得到什么劝勉？
来 12: 14-17。

20. 如果我们是亚伯拉罕的子孙，我们的长子名分(的特权)是什么？
罗 4: 13 ; 西 1: 12; 约一 3: 1, 2。

21. 我们藉着什么得以承受这产业？
西 1: 13, 14。

22. 圣灵透过保罗如何论到那些轻看自己属天的长子名分的人？ 来 10: 28, 29。

23. 我们如何做到这一点呢？
提后 4: 10。

24. 我们可以如何论到一个故意用基督宝血的益处和永生的盼望来换取眼前一点享乐的人的情形？
来 10: 29-31。

注：“长子的名分”一词表示属于长子的特权。其中包括，他应得双倍的产业，并且他应该承受他父亲所担任的任何职位。在犹太人中间，长子是被视为特别献身给上帝的。由于犹太人是上帝的选民，犹太民族又是当时的教会，因此可以合理地得出结论说，特殊的属灵祝福被视为长子名分的一部分。

15. How did he afterward feel concerning the blessings of his birthright? Verse 17.

16. Relate, in brief, the circumstances. Gen. 27 : 1-40.

17. Was he able to get back the birthright? Heb. 12 : 17.

18. Why not? Ans.-Because he had deliberately sold it, and could not alter the trade.

19. What is the exhortation given to us in this connection ? Heb. 12 : 14-17.

20. If we are children of Abraham, what is our birthright ? Rom. 4 : 13 ; Col. 1 : 12; 1 John 3 : 1, 2.

21. Through what are we made heirs of this inheritance ? Col. 1 : 13, 14.

22. What does the Spirit through Paul say of one who despises his heavenly birthright ? Heb. 10 : 28, 29.

23. How may we do this ? 2 Tim. 4 : 10.

24. What can you say of the condition of one who deliberately barter his interest in the blood of Christ, and his hope of eternal life, for a little present enjoyment ? Heb. 10 : 29-31.

NOTE.-The term "birthright" denotes the special privileges belonging to the first-born. Among these were, that he should have a double portion of the inheritance, and that he should succeed to whatever position was held by his father. Among the Jews the first-born was considered as especially devoted to God; and since the Jewish people were the chosen people of God, and the Jewish nation was the church of that time, it may justly be concluded that special spiritual blessings were considered as part of the birthright.

