先贤安息日学课 PIONEER SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS

旧约历史 OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY

第1课

1888年1月7日 **创造**

参阅:《预言之灵》卷一,第2章和第8章; "History of the Sabbath and First Day

1. 上帝起初做了些什么? 创 1: 1。

of the Week",第1章。

- 2. 这是用什么方法成就的? 诗 33: 6, 9。
- 3. 从这句话中我们是否可以理解到在祂说话之前,地球的物质并不存在?来11:3。
- 4. 创造是藉着谁完成的? 来 1: 1, 2。
- 有什么不是上帝的儿子造的吗?
 1: 16, 17。
- 6. 既然父是藉着子创造了万物, 子理所当然的称号是什么?约 1:1,3。
- 7. 论到子, 父是怎么说的? 来 1: 8, 10。
- 8. 那么所有的生物该如何待祂?来 1:6。
- 9. 地球最初被造时是处于什么状态的? 创 1: 2。
- 10. 地球的物质被造后,上帝成就的第一件事是什么?第3节。
- 11. 接下来又如何呢?第4节。
- 12. 上帝如何称呼光和暗?第5节。
- 13. 一段黑暗的时期和一段光明的时期一起构成什么? 第5节。
- 14. 在一日的形成中,哪一个总是在先?是 黑暗。请解释原因。

LESSON 1

January 7, 1888

CREATION

SIDE LIGHTS.-" Great Controversy," [The Spirit of Prophecy] Vol. 1, Chaps. 2 and 8; " History of the Sabbath," Chap. 1.

- 1. What did God do in the beginning? Gen. 1: 1.
- 2. By what means was this accomplished? Ps. 33: 6, 9.
- 3. Are we to understand from these words that the matter of the earth was not in existence before he spake? Heb. 11: 3.
- 4. Who was the active agent in creation? Heb. 1: 1, 2.
- 5. Is there anything that the Son did not make? Col. 1: 16, 17.
- 6. Since it was by the Son that the Father created all things, what is his rightful title? John 1: 1, 3.
- 7. How has the Father addressed the Son? Heb. 1: 8. 10.
- 8. Then how should he be regarded by all creatures? Heb. 1: 6.
- 9. In what condition was the earth when it was first spoken into existence? Gen. 1: 2.
- 10. After the creation of the substance of the earth, what was the first thing done? Verse 3.
- 11. What next? Verse 4.
- 12. What did God call the light and the darkness? Verse 5.
- 13. What do a period of darkness and a period of light together constitute? See verse 5.
- 14. Which always comes first in the formation of a day? The darkness. Can you explain why?

- 15. 有什么创世之工在第二日完成? 创 1: 6-8。
- 16. 这一日的工作如何被约伯提及? 伯 26: 8。
- 17. 上帝在第三日做了什么? 创 1: 9-13。
- 18. 上帝在第四日造了什么?第 14 节。
- 19. 这些光体是用来管理什么的?第 16 节。
- 20. 那么在这之前创造时的日子到底是怎样的日子呢?
- 21. 太阳构成了一日, 还是仅仅管理日子?
- 22. 请讲述是什么构成了一日,以及在太阳 还未被造之前怎么会有日子?

- 15. What was done on the second day? Gen. 1: 6-8.
- 16. How is this day's work referred to by Job? Job 26: 8.
- 17. What was done on the third day? Gen. 1: 9-13.
- 18. What was made upon the fourth day? Verse 14.
- 19. What were these lights to govern? Verse 16.
- 20. Then what kind of days were these days of creation?
- 21. Does the sun make the day, or simply rule the day?
- 22. Tell what makes the day, and how there could be days before the sun was?

NOTES.-The day is made by the revolution of the earth on its axis. Each complete revolution makes one day, which for convenience is divided into twenty-four portions called "hours." If the sun were to become a body of darkness, the day would still be the same length that it now is. So there were days before the sun was made to rule the day. The earth began to revolve as soon as it was created, each revolution making one day; and during the fourth revolution the sun was made for a light-bearer. The sun does not make the day; it simply rules it. The Hebrew of Gen. 1: 18, literally translated, says that the great lights were set in the firmament "to rule in the day and in the night."

WHEN the earth was created, "darkness was upon the face of the deep." The phrase, " in the beginning," marks the beginning of the first day of time. Consequently the first day of time began in darkness. Before the earth had completed its first revolution, God said, " Let there be light, and there was light." God saw that the light was good, " and God divided the light from the darkness. And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. And the evening [the darkness] and the morning [the light] were the first day." The first revolution the earth was completed just at the dividing line between light and darkness; and as the first part of that day was in the darkness which up to that time had been unbroken, so the second day began with the darkness which had then been set off and placed within bounds. And because time began in darkness, the first portion of every day of time has been darkness. Men may adopt as many standards as they please, but every day of time has begun with evening, and so it will be as long as time lasts.