

4. 撒迦利亞書的大綱 - 重整生命事奉的工程

1:1-6 重整的起點-轉向神

1:7-8:23 重整的層面- 重新經歷神的同在8個異象與神諭

9:1-11:17 末世:耶路撒冷與列國 (接受、倚靠及親近神)

12:1-14:21 末世:耶路撒冷的榮耀(相信及期待神)

1:7-8:23 重整的層面- 重新經歷神的同在8個異象與神諭

神會施恩眷顧 (1:7-2:13)

神會進行潔淨 (3:1-10)

神會給予幫助 (4:1-14)

神會對付罪惡 (5:1-6:8)

神會作王管治 (6:9-15)

神要求真誠 (7:1-8:23)

3:1-10 神會進行潔淨 - 撒迦利亞書的第四個異象

3:1天使(註:原文作"他")又指給我看,大祭司約書亞站在耶和華的使者面前,撒但也站在約書亞的右邊,與他作對。

NLT 3:1 THEN THE ANGEL SHOWED ME JESHUA THE HIGH PRIEST STANDING BEFORE THE ANGEL OF THE LORD. THE ACCUSER, SATAN, WAS THERE AT THE ANGEL'S RIGHT HAND, MAKING ACCUSATIONS AGAINST JESHUA.

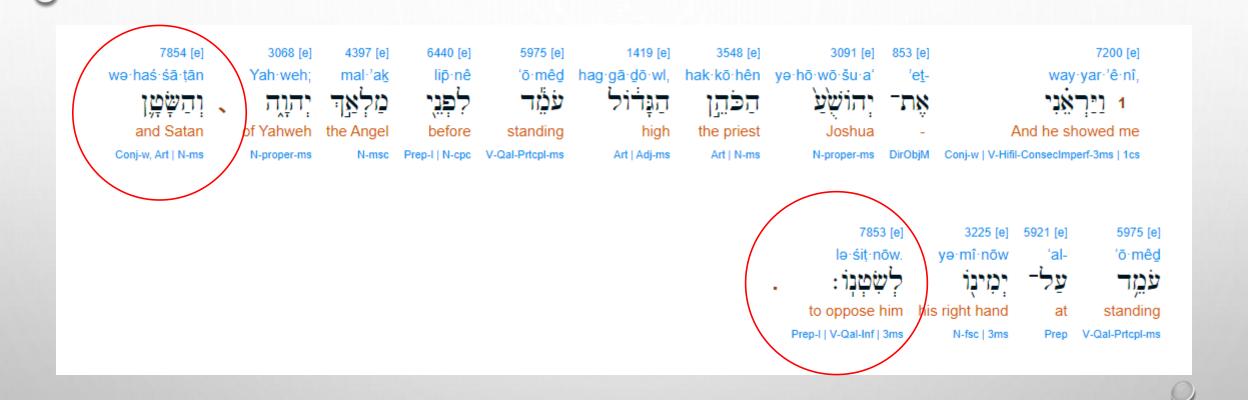
現代中文譯本:在另一個異象中,上主讓我看見大祭司約書亞站在上主的天使面前,撒但站在約書亞右邊,要<mark>控告</mark>他。

大祭司約書亞:是約薩達的兒子,西萊雅的孫子。西元前586年耶路撒冷被毀時,西萊雅是當時的大祭司,被巴比倫王尼布甲尼撒在哈馬地的利比拉處死,約薩達則被擄到巴比倫。約書亞以大祭司的身份與所羅巴伯一起歸回耶路撒冷。在以斯拉與尼希米記中,這人被稱為'耶書亞'。'約書亞'、'耶書亞'與希臘文的'耶穌',意思都是'耶和華拯救'之意。

耶和華的使者: 參 John L. Mackay page114:At the centre of the vision — is the Agel of the Lord. He represents the Lord; indeed He is the Lord. His presence sanctifies (Exod. 3:5; Josh 5:15); he speaks as God (Gen 22:12) and is identified with God (Judg. 13:22); he accepts divine worship (Josh. 5:13-15; Judg. 6:20-22; 13:19-21)

撒但: 原文是: 戊炔 ; Transliteration: śātān ; 簡意是: 敵人, 對抗者 (MECD: accuser, one who opposes, slanderer; (as a proper name) Satan, the spirit being who is an opponent of God and slanderer of his creation) ⇒原意是'敵人'、'對抗者'、'控告者' 詩 109:6 ,後來特指與上帝對抗的天使長。在舊約裡他的工作是在地上走來走去察看 (伯 1:6-12 》, 控告者 (伯 1:6-12 》 2:1-4)。在新約裡被稱為控告者 (啟 12:10),墮落的天使 (路 10:18),說謊之父 (約 8:44)。

作對:與撒旦同屬一字,之前是名詞,現在是動詞 **參原文翻譯:**



先知撒迦利亞看見第四個異象的場景,是在天上的法庭裡面。

- 這個時候坐在審判席上的是耶和華上帝
- *被告是大祭司約書亞;他站在被告席上受審
- 控告者是撒但⇒另外我們從約伯記當中也可以看見撒但的工作是什麼呢?就是在上帝面前不斷的控告這些信靠上帝的百姓
- 在這個異象裡面並沒有提到撒但控告約書亞什麼樣的事情。但是我們知道大祭司約書亞代表的是所有的以色列人,他是以色列人在上帝面前的代表⇒大祭司是上帝所設立在人跟神中間的一個中保,代表以色列人在神的面前認罪、然後贖罪。大祭司的身上有一塊胸牌這個胸牌上有十二個寶石就代表以色列的十二個支派;所以大祭司就是以色列人的代表。
- 撒但這個時候,雖然指控的是約書亞;但是真正的意思是要表示牠指 控的是整個的以色列百姓。很可能指控的是他們過去所犯的罪;因為 在3:3-4這樣說。

再參 The IVP Bible Background Commentary - Old Testament:

The scene that includes an accuser and one standing in the dock evokes the imagery of a heavenly court. Such a concept had a long-standing tradition in both Israel and the ancient Near East. In the ancient Near East the major decisions were all made in the divine council. There the gods would consult with one another and share their information and opinions. The familiar picture of a heavenly throne surrounded by the heavenly council is well known from the Ugaritic texts (most notably the Epic of Keret), though this Canaanite council is made up of the gods of the pantheon. Examples occur also in the tenth-century building inscription of Yehimilk from Byblos and the Karatepe stele of Azitawadda. In the Akkadian Enuma Elish it is the assembly of the gods that appoints Marduk as their head. Fifty gods made up this assembly, with seven in the inner council. In Israelite belief the gods were replaced by angels or spirits—the sons of God or the heavenly host.

A meeting of gods on the Tablet of Shamash, British Library room 55. Found in Sippar (Tell Abu Habbah), in Ancient Babylonia; it dates from the 9th century BC and shows the sun god Shamash on the throne, in front of the Babylonian king Nabu-apla-iddina (888-855 BC) between two interceding deities. The text tells how the king made a new cultic statue for the god and gave privileges to his temple.



3:2 耶和華向撒但說:"撒但哪,耶和華責備你,就是揀選耶路撒冷的耶和華責備你,這不是從火中抽出來的一根柴嗎?"

NLT 3:2 And the LORD said to Satan, "I, the LORD, reject your accusations, Satan. Yes, the LORD, who has chosen Jerusalem, rebukes you. This man is like a burning stick that has been snatched from the fire."

現代中文譯本 3:2 上主的天使對撒但說:「撒但,但願上主斥責你!願喜愛耶路撒冷的上主斥責你!這個人像是從火中抽出來的一根柴。」NIV: The LORD said to Satan, "The LORD rebuke you, Satan! The LORD, who has chosen Jerusalem, rebuke you! Is not this man a burning stick snatched from the fire?"

責備: 原文是: 「対策 ;Transliteration: gāʿar ; 簡意是: 斥責, 責備 (CDW: A verb meaning to rebuke. This word depicts the sharp criticism of one person to another)

這不是從火中抽出來的一根柴嗎:也出現在摩 4:11 (我傾覆你們中間的城邑、如同我從前傾覆所多瑪蛾摩拉一樣、使你們好像從火中抽出來的一根柴。你們仍不歸向我·這是耶和華說的。)。這是一個諺語,表示"被上帝管教後蒙恩得救"。指約書亞及這群歸回的百姓劫後歸來,是神保留的"餘種"。

再參Old Testament and New Testament Library Series — Haggai and Zechariah 1-8: This metaphor of the burned and partially consumed piece of wood is a complex literary image, one that affords various perspectives on the individual so visualized. (1) A piece of wood plucked out of the fire is something that has survived a conflagration. Though the conflagration may have destroyed some materials, the piece of wood was not destroyed. The Amos usage would suggest that the survival may be construed as intentional. Fire can be a modest punishment, a punishment that does not entail total destruction.

(2) When something survives severe burning, the survivor may be understood as having passed a test, of enduring an ordeal. The survivor is, by dint of survival, viewed as innocent. Given the legal language and setting of the vision in Zech.

3, this nuance is appropriate to the surviving Joshua. He is, in some meaningful way, innocent. (3) Someone or something pulled out of a fire is dirty. Soot and smoke discolor; fire creates a powerful odor and char. Such an object yanked from a fire will appear much different from the way it did before it was put into the fire.

Which of these three nuances—or others—controls the metaphor is not clear. But at least one may assert that the metaphor is powerful and complex. It serves to explain the nature of the fire; it was intended by Yahweh. It also serves to suggest Joshua's innocence; and it serves to explain his disheveled appearance. 思想與反省:今天撒旦仍然在控訴著每個信徒,我們如何從這個異象所學習到的教導去面對?

3:3 約書亞穿著污穢的衣服,站在使者面前。

NLT 3:3 Jeshua's clothing was filthy as he stood there before the angel.

現代中文譯本 3:3 約書亞站在那裏,穿著骯髒的衣服。

污穢:原文是: 冷河 ;Transliteration: tsôw ; 簡意是: 污穢的; MECD: filthy, befouled (with excrement)

大祭司約書亞所穿的聖袍是汙穢的衣服,代表什麼意義呢?

我們要再一次回到撒迦利亞書的背景:

- > 當上帝激動波斯王古列的心的時候 他就下詔讓以色列百姓可以選擇 回到他們的故土
- ▶ 所以當時有接近五萬多名的猶太人, 他們跟隨省長所羅巴伯還有就是這位大祭司約書亞, 從巴比倫歸回到耶路撒冷; 之後很快就重建祭壇
- ➤ 隔年重新建造聖殿, 可是聖殿重建的工程不久之後 因著周圍以撒瑪利亞為主的 外族人的攔阻; 聖殿工程一停建就是十五、六年之久
- ➤ 在這個十多年漫長的時間,以色列人他們只顧著改善自己的生活;把自己所住的房屋建得很結實很美觀。但是他們卻置上帝的殿荒涼而不顧,如果是一般的以色列人他們不看重聖殿的重建工作就算了。
- ➤ 而約書亞身為祭司家族的一份子,又是當任的大祭司; 連他也甘心作一個沒有聖殿可以 獻祭敬拜上帝的大祭司,這是令人何等感到惋惜跟可悲的事情。
- > 所以說約書亞跟以色列的百姓 充滿了罪孽是無庸置疑的 撒但的控訴全然屬實

再參李振康博士所著-脫胎換骨,從哈該書和撒迦利亞書看事奉的更新 (Page 122-123):

大祭司穿污穢的衣服是嚴重的罪。 申 23:14 (因為耶和華你的 神常在你營中行走、要救護你、將仇敵交給你、所以你的營理當聖潔、免得他見你那裏有污穢、就離開你。),這裡是表示以色列人現在或過去陷在罪惡中的狀況。

一般而言,若證據確鑿,犯人自然會被定罪,然後接受刑罰,穿著污穢衣服的約書亞,其實也不應例外,但事實不是這樣。神不但沒有懲罰約書 亞,反而責備撒但,指他不應控訴約書亞,因為神已赦免了他。經文中的這不是從火中抽出來的一根柴嗎,表明神把他從罪惡中抽出來,雖然他有罪(在火中弄污自己),但已被神抽出來,意思是被神看中,被神揀選,已經得到赦免。約書亞得到赦罪之後,神繼而吩咐使者為他更衣,脫去污衣,換上華美的衣服(4節)。

3:4 使者吩咐站在面前的說、你們要脫去他污穢的衣服。又對約書亞說、我使你脫離罪孽、要給你穿上華美的衣服。

NLT3:4 So the angel said to the others standing there, "Take off his filthy clothes." And turning to Jeshua he said, "See, I have taken away your sins, and now I am giving you these fine new clothes." 華美的衣服: 原文是: מַחֵלְצׁוֹת ; Transliteration: mahalāsôt; 簡意是:

華麗的袍 (MECD: fine robes, fine, white, festival garments); 新譯本: 華美的禮服; 原文是複數, 意思是: '節期用的衣服'。這是大祭司在大節期時專用的禮袍。

注意這個過程:先是脫去那污穢的,然後才穿上那華美的⇒這要指出,我們若不潔淨(帶著罪孽),怎可以事奉神呢?我們必須要先對付我們的過犯;求主的赦免後,我們才能有效的事奉主。

3:5 我說、要將潔淨的冠冕戴在他頭上·他們就把潔淨的冠冕戴在他頭上、給他穿上華美的衣服、耶和華的使者在旁邊站立。

NLT 3:5 Then I said, "They should also place a clean turban on his head." So they put a clean priestly turban on his head and dressed him in new clothes while the angel of the LORD stood by.

現中:<mark>他命</mark>令侍從們把一頂乾淨的禮冠戴在約書亞頭上。他們照著做了,然後又給他穿上新衣服;那時,上主的天使站在旁邊。

Young's Literal Translation 3:5 He also said, 'Let them set a pure diadem on his head. And they set the pure diadem on his head, and clothe him with garments. And the messenger of Jehovah is standing,

參信望愛專卷註釋:「我說」:先知自己說,可能先知也參與其中。也有可能是抄本的問題,應該作「他說」。

רָאָשִׁימוּ צְגִיךְ טָהוֹר עַל־ רֹאִשֵּוֹ . וַיְשִׁימוּ הַבְּגִיךְ הַטְּהוֹר עַל־ רֹאשׁוֹי . וַיְשִׁימוּ בּבְיר הַעָּהוֹר נעל־ רֹאשׁוֹי . וַיְשִׁימוּ So they put his head on clean a turban let them put

לְאֹבֵּיִר <mark>5</mark> And I said 冠是: 原文是: עָנִיף; Transliteration: ṣānîp; 簡意是: 頭巾; (MECD: turban (of woman), an ornamental head wrap); 原文與大祭司的冠冕(出 28:4), 與賽 62:3 一樣,但既然衣服是穿禮服,冠冕當然也可以合理的認定是大祭司的冠冕。

耶和華的使者在旁邊站立: 參李保羅博士所著的舊約神學註釋本, 電子版 ⇒耶和華的使者在約書亞旁邊站立=約書亞被神認可。

3:4-5 思想與反省:

得到神赦罪的人有四個特徵,分別是: ●不會再被定罪、❷完全得到神的接納、❸罪咎除去,❹並且可重新的事奉神。 這是神徹底潔淨人的第一步,是要子民體會罪已得赦,他們大可忘掉過去,展望將來,重建與神的關係。 3:6 耶和華的使者誥誡約書亞說、

NLT 3:6 Then the angel of the LORD spoke very solemnly to Jeshua and said, 現中 3:6 天使警告約書亞,

誥誠: 原文是: つり; Transliteration: 'ûd; 簡意是: 再發生, 重複, 四處走動, 一再地做 (MECD: to admonish, warn, charge, declare; to testify)

3:7 萬軍之耶和華如此說、你若<mark>遵行</mark>我的<u>道、</u>謹守我的<u>命令</u>、你就可以<mark>管理</mark>我的<u>家、看守</u>我的<u>院宇</u>·我也要使你在<u>這些站立的人中間來往</u>。

NLT 3:7 "This is what the LORD of Heaven's Armies says: If you follow my ways and carefully serve me, then you will be given authority over my Temple and its courtyards. I will let you walk among these others standing here.

現中 3:7 上主一萬軍的統帥這樣說:「如果你<mark>遵守</mark>我的法律,<mark>執行</mark>我給你的任務,你就可以繼續管理我的聖殿和院宇。我會垂聽你的禱告,像垂聽在我面前的天使的禱告一樣。

遵行:原文是: 『江江 ;Transliteration: hālak; 簡意是: 去, 行走, 來

(MECD: to walk, go, travel)

道: 原文是: 河河河 ;Transliteration: derek ; 簡意是: 路, 道路, 路程, 旅程, 做事的方式

謹守: 原文是: 『たば ;Transliteration: shāmar ; 簡意是: 保守, 看守, 遵守, 注意 (MECD: to keep, watch, observe, guard)

命令: 原文是: בְּיִי יִיִּי ; Transliteration: mishmeret; 簡意是: 守衛, 掌管, 功能, 看守 (CWD: meaning guard, charge, duty)

管理: 原文是: [アリオ ;Transliteration: dîn ; 簡意是: 判斷, 主張, 抗辯 (MECD: to judge, punish; to plead, defend, vindicate, contend for; to argue) 家: 原文是: アスカ ; Transliteration: bayit 簡意是: 房屋、地方 {CWD: A noun meaning house, dwelling, family, temple, palace. It is used basically to denote a building in which a family lives (Deut. 20:5) but can also refer to

the family or household itself (Gen. 15:2; Josh. 7:14; 24:15).

看守: 原文是: プログ; Transliteration: shāmar; 簡意是: 保守, 看守, 遵守, 注意 (MECD: to keep, watch, observe, guard)

院宇: 原文是: 『光月 :Transliteration: hāsēr ; 簡意是: 院子, 圈地, 定居的住所, 村莊, 城鎮 (MECD: courtyard, court of a house, enclosed areas; village, a permanent settlement but without walls)

你若遵守我的道: 積極的意思就是指完全委身於上帝所啟示的這個真理。 消極方面就是我們要拒絕任何會帶來妥協的事物。

謹守我的命令: 就是要時核省察(通過觀察、努力遵行及自我反省)自己有沒有行在神的吩咐當中

For John L Maclay page 120 Here, however, the focus is on the religious life of the community, and 'house' is a synonym for the Temple, and specifically the central sanctuary, which was in process of being rebuilt (see Hag 2:15). The courts were the around it. We don't have much detail of how these were organised at this time, but the courts were the areas where worshippers assembled and sacrifices were offered. The promise related not only to what was going on at that time in the ruins of the Temple, but also to what would occur when the structure was finished.

我也要使你在這些站立的人中間來往: 這些站立的 - 到底是指甚麼人? **梦 John L Maclay page 120-121**: Literally, it is 'I will give you goings (or walkings) among (or between) these standing. It might be taken in two way.

- The 'walkings' could refer to Joshua's life (see Mal 2:6). Those who were standing around were angels who were in the heavenly court, and it may be that Joshua was being assured of their protection as guardian angels (Gen 32:2, Ps 34:7; 9:11; Heb 1:13). That would have been a factor in the uncertain times when opposition was having to be faced.
- On the other hand the specific thrust in this vision is Joshua's role as priest, and so it is more plausible that Joshua is being assured that if he maintains his integrity then he will be given permission to enter into the heavenly court, into the very presence of God, and there to fulfil his priestly role by interceding on behalf of people.

參李振康博士所著-脫胎換骨,從哈該書和撒迦利亞書看事奉的更新 (page 126):

...在這些站立的人中間來往,是指他們可以隨時親近神,經歷神的同在 ,這些站立的人是那些伺候神的人。當人按神的心意專心行道,按祂心 意行事為人,人就可以隨時經歷神的同在。 整段經文的核心,就是在忘記所犯的罪之後,就要努力面前,專心行 道。

- 我們這些領受上帝恩典的人,對上帝對我們自己對別 人都有責任。
- 我們要持續活在上帝的道裡面,然後我們要潔身自愛。
- 唯有如此, 上帝才能夠委任我們做祂家裡面忠心的管家。

思想與反省:

- 我們是用甚麼心態去事奉神呢?
- 您是如何事奉上主的?
- 3:7的信息給了我們甚麼提醒?
- 弗4:20-24 與本章的3:6-7給您有甚麼提醒?

3:8"大祭司約書亞啊,你和坐在你面前的同伴都當聽(他們是作預兆的)。我必使我僕人大衛的苗裔發出。

NLT 3:8 "Listen to me, O Jeshua the high priest, and all you other priests. You are symbols of things to come. Soon I am going to bring my servant, the Branch.

現中3:8 大祭司約書亞啊,你聽著!你的同事們,就是那些作為吉兆的祭 司們,也要聽。我要啟示我的僕人,就是那被稱為「枝子」的。 預兆: 原文是: גוֹם ; Transliteration: môpēt ; 簡意是: 奇事, 神蹟, 奇蹟, 預兆 (MECD: wonder, sign, miracle, portent; symbol) 苗裔:原文是: 「つい」;Transliteration: semah;簡意是:發芽, 生長 (MECD: growth (which sprouts); (as a messianic title) the Branch); 參撒下 23:5 我家在 神面前並非如此 神卻與我立永遠的約 這約凡事堅穩、關乎 我的一切救恩、和我一切所想望的、他豈不為我成就麼。當中'成就'一 字,就有長出,萌芽之意。這字是動詞,而上面的'苗裔'則是名詞。

苗裔:指甚麼?

參信望愛專卷註釋:

- 猶太拉比認為這是指是指大衛的後裔所羅巴伯,他不但是波斯帝國任命的首長,也是神所欽定的領袖。但祭司制度與所羅巴伯正好同時,所以祭司群不太能做所羅巴伯的「預兆」。
- 也有人認為可能指的是彌賽亞,因為猶太人的亞蘭文註釋在 6:12 有「彌賽亞」一詞。耶利米書也有類似的比喻,參考 耶 23:5-6 耶 33:15, 這個解釋比較可能。

branch. Most consider the word "branch" a technical term referring to a rightful heir of an established dynastic line—in Israel, a future Davidic king who would restore the monarchy. A similar usage has been found in a Phoenician votive inscription from Cyprus honoring Melqart that dates to the early third century B.C. There it refers to a legitimate "branch" of the Ptolemaic dynasty of Egypt. The Dead Sea Scrolls from Qumran do not use the term in a messianic sense, but the kingship sense does occur in Ugaritic and Assyrian texts. For instance, Tiglath-Pileser III is described as the shoot or scion of the city of Baltil (Ashur) who brings justice to his people.



苗裔



撒迦利亞時代-所羅巴伯



現今的時代-基督的救贖

猶大/以色列人彌賽亞的概念 - 1

3:9 看哪!我在約書亞面前所立的石頭,在一塊石頭上有七眼。萬軍之耶和華說:我要親自雕刻這石頭,並要在一日之間除掉這地的罪孽。

NLT 3:9 Now look at the jewel I have set before Jeshua, a single stone with seven facets. I will engrave an inscription on it, says the LORD of Heaven's Armies, and I will remove the sins of this land in a single day.

現中3:9 我要在約書亞面前放一塊<mark>石頭</mark>,這石頭有七面,我要雕刻這石頭。我要在一天之內把這地的罪惡除去。

石頭: 原文是: ¡□ֵגֵּיֵ ;Transliteration: 'eben ; 簡意是:

- 1) 石頭 (或大或小)
 - 1a) 石頭 (在自然狀態)
 - 1b) 石塊作為材料
 - 1c) 粗削的石頭, 基石, 房角石
 - 1c) 寶石
 - 1d) 含有金屬之石塊
 - 1e) 秤錘
 - 1f) 鉛墜 (破壞之石) 也是由金屬製造
 - 1g) 像石頭的東西, 例如冰雹, 硬的心, 冰

MECD: stone, rock, natural or shaped, sometimes of specific size for use in a balance scale; a "precious stone" is a gem or jewel; by extension: hailstone.

英文聖經大多譯作: Stone

参信望愛專卷註釋:有許多種可能的解釋,有說是'印記'、'大祭司佩戴的寶石',有說是'用來做聖殿地基的石頭',也有認為是'流出活水的磐石'。前兩者跟除罪沒有什麼關係,所以應該是後兩者與彌賽亞比較相關,比較可能。

眼: 原文是: נְצֵיֵן ; Transliteration: ʿayin ; 簡意是:

- 1)眼睛;
- 2) 1a) 眼目;
- 3) 1a1) 肉體的眼睛
 - 1a2) 顯示精神的品質
 - 1a3) 精神或屬靈的功能 (比喻用法)
- 2) 水泉,泉源

七眼:可以解釋成'七面'或'七個泉眼'或'象徵全知'。

參The IVP Bible Background Commentary - Old Testament:

seven eyes on the stone. It has generally been held that the seven "eyes" are seven facets. The problem is that gemstones were shaped but not faceted in the ancient world. Given the context, it is preferable to associate this stone with a new foundation stone for the temple. In Mesopotamia there are beads of precious stones given as gifts to the temple that are cut in the shape of eyes and engraved with the names of the donors. Assyrian and Babylonian kings included gemstones in the foundation deposits of temples. Nabopolassar reports spreading gold, silver and imported stones on foundations. Foundation stones were sometimes overlaid with precious metals and could therefore be encrusted with gems. If Zechariah reflects this practice, the seven "eyes" are being inlaid on the stone rather than engraved on it.

石頭

• 3:9在約書 亞面前所 立的石頭

猶大/以色列 人彌賽亞的概 念-Ⅱ

聖殿的房角 石 · 撒迦利亞 時代的意 義

基督是教會 的房角石

• 今天教會的意義

一日之間:表示在極短時間之內

這地: 在當時來說,是指猶大地;而廣義而言是指神的子民 (John L Mackay: it symbolises the people of God)

神要在一日之內除掉這地的罪孽。這預言已在十字架上得到應驗,主耶穌(彌賽亞)擔當世人的罪,使人可以脫離罪惡的刑罰和控制。現今魔鬼仍然苟延殘喘,盡力引誘人遠離神,但將有一天,罪惡將從這世界中完全除掉。罪惡被除後,接著而來就是平安寧靜。





3:10 當那日你們各人要請鄰舍坐在葡萄樹和無花果樹下這是萬軍之耶和華說的。NLT 3:10 "And on that day, says the LORD of Heaven's Armies, each of you will invite your neighbor to sit with you peacefully under your own grapevine and fig tree." 現中 3:10 那一天來到的時候,你們每個人要請他的鄰居來,在葡萄樹和無花果樹下享受安寧。」

這節描繪的景象是一種滿足與昇平的景象,而且人人有好的人際關係,不再孤單寂寞。除去 罪惡之後,繼之而來就是祝福和復興。以色列人長久被罪所困,在這異象中,神首先給予他們赦罪的應許,繼而是對付罪的告誡,最後就是期待罪惡最終被毀並帶來真正的平安與和諧。

值得我們注意的是:王上4:25 (所羅門在世的日子、從但到別是巴的猶大人和以色列人、都在自己的葡萄樹下、和無花果樹下、安然居住。)首次用葡萄樹下、和無花果樹下將和平同埋繁榮連結埋一齊。甚至到亞述嘅長官圍攻耶路撒冷嘅時候(賽36:16 不要聽希西家的話、因亞述王如此說、你們要與我和好、出來投降我、各人就可以喫自己葡萄樹和無花果樹的果子、喝自己井裏的水·)都用葡萄樹下、和無花果樹下將和平同埋繁榮連結埋一齊。



3:10

各人要請鄰舍坐 在葡萄樹和無花 果樹下**○和諧與** 平安

撒迦利亞時代的信息

人未犯罪前伊甸 園的景況⇒神與 人,人與各生物 及地關係和諧

今天的信息

主耶穌的再來, 建立新的國度⇒ 全然的和諧與平 安

思想與反省:

- 1) 得蒙神赦罪的人有哪些特徵?
- 2) 今天你仍糾纏在哪些罪之中?你會如何應付?
- 3) 文中提及「專心行道」, 你會如何回應這項要求?
- 4) 你是表裡一致的人嗎?你的行為如何反映與所 蒙的救恩相稱嗎?
- 5) 提摩太後書2:20-21: 在大戶人家、不但有金器銀器、也有木器瓦器,有作為貴重的、有作為卑賤的。人若自潔、脫離卑賤的事、就必作貴重的器皿、成為聖潔、合乎主用、豫備行各樣的善事。 您是如何這段經文及撒迦利亞書這一章的信息呢?
- 6) 你期待彌賽亞的來臨嗎?你對將來又有甚麼期待?