



# Isaiah Studies

以賽亞書  
研習系列



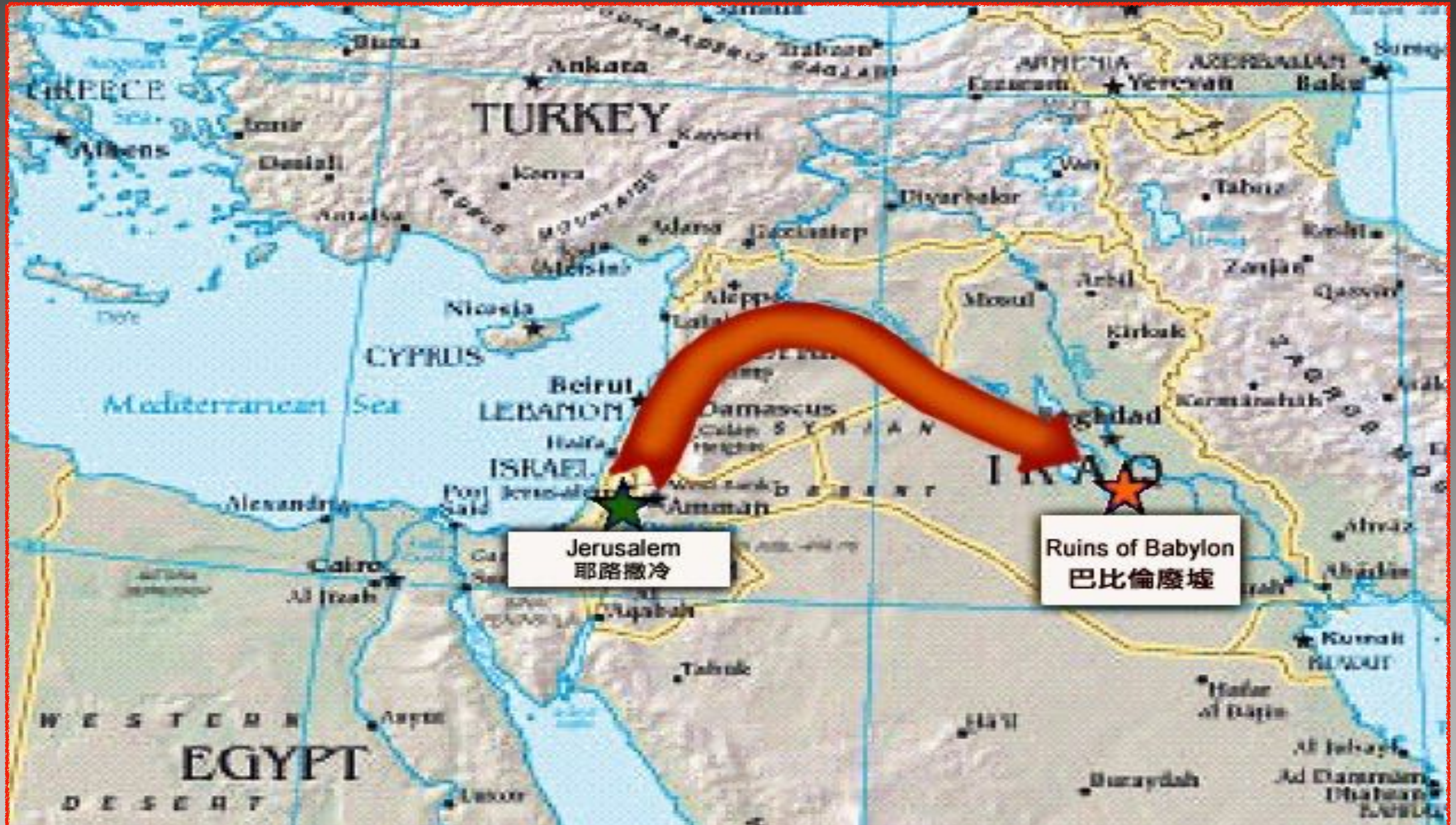
# Ancient history background for Isaiah

以賽亞書裡的古代歷史背景



# History's always been a tale of 2 cities

## 歷史中時常會出現雙城記



...there was a king  
named Nimrod  
有一位王名叫寧錄

He had a  
great idea  
他有個極大的構想

*Nimrod deified:  
Ancient Nineveh Artifact*



*Circa 2000 B.C.*

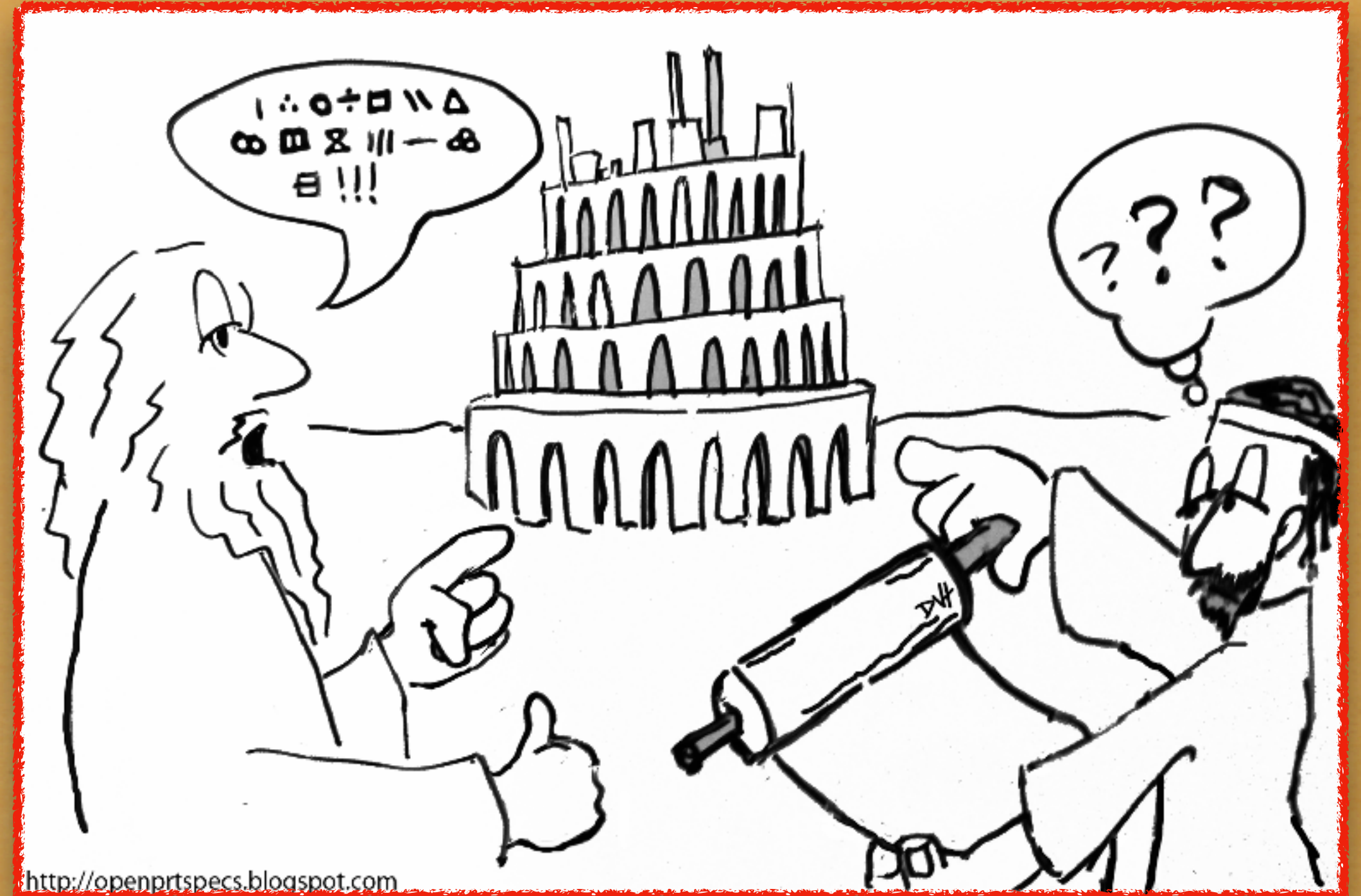
古尼尼微文物－寧錄被神化

# Tower of Babel 巴別塔



# God sent confusion of language 神變亂了語言

1. The Lord hates religion based upon man's pride  
神憎惡以人的驕傲為本的宗教
2. Confusion is the the curse of God placed upon all of Satan's works  
混亂就是神給所有撒旦工作的咒詛
3. Nimrod took his lust for conquering through war and tribal dominance to Ninevah  
寧錄將他征服的慾望藉著戰爭來統治  
尼尼微的部落



- So Babel (Babylon) built,  
destroyed and rebuilt  
through history

因此巴別（巴比倫）在歷史上  
被建立、拆毀，又被重新被建

- Always testified of man's  
religion while dominated  
by kingdoms of this world  
以人為本的宗教總是可證明是由  
世界所掌權的國



# Jerusalem and Zion

## 耶路撒冷及錫安

- Jerusalem's purpose as the "city of God" has been part of ancient history  
耶路撒冷的目的是作為「神的城」，這一直是古老歷史的一部分
- Abraham touched 'Salem' through Melchizedek  
亞伯拉罕藉著麥基洗德而接觸到了「撒冷」
- Abraham brought Isaac for sacrifice to Mt Moriah  
亞伯拉罕帶著以撒到摩利亞山獻祭
- David conquered it and called it 'Zion, the city of Jehovah'  
大衛征服了它，並稱它為「耶和華的城－錫安」



# Babylon always tries to capture Zion

## 巴比倫總是企圖佔領錫安

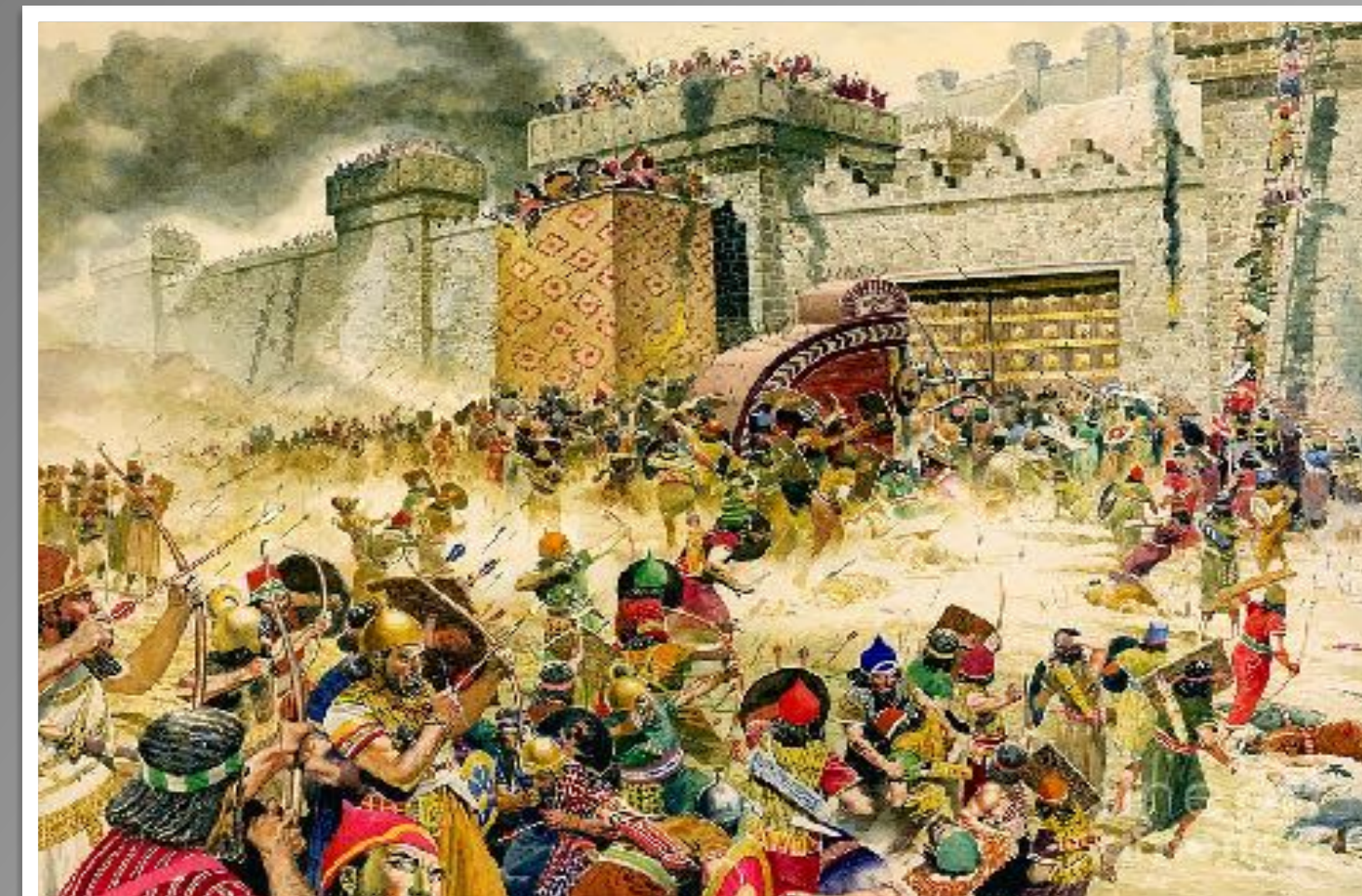
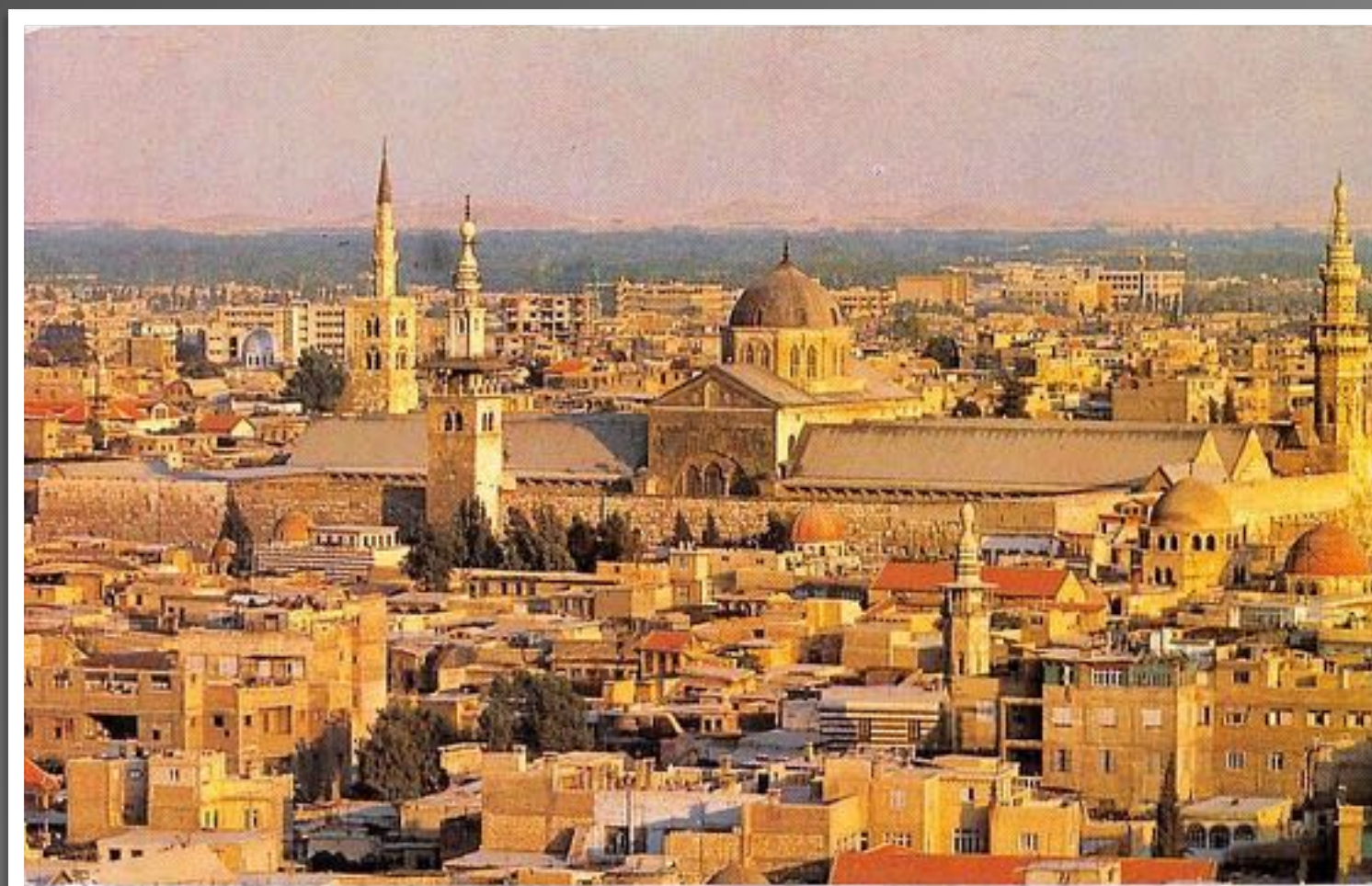


- 4 kings of Mesopotamia tried to bring Abraham and Lot back to Babylon  
四個美索不達米亞王試著把亞伯拉罕及羅得帶回巴比倫
- Assyrians try to capture in 8th C.B.C.  
亞述在主前八世紀試圖擄掠
- Babylon captured in 6th C. B.C. 巴比倫在主前6世紀來擄掠
- Rome captured in 1st C.A.D. 羅馬在主後一世紀來霸佔
- Muslims captured in 7th C.A.D. 穆斯林在主後七世紀來侵略





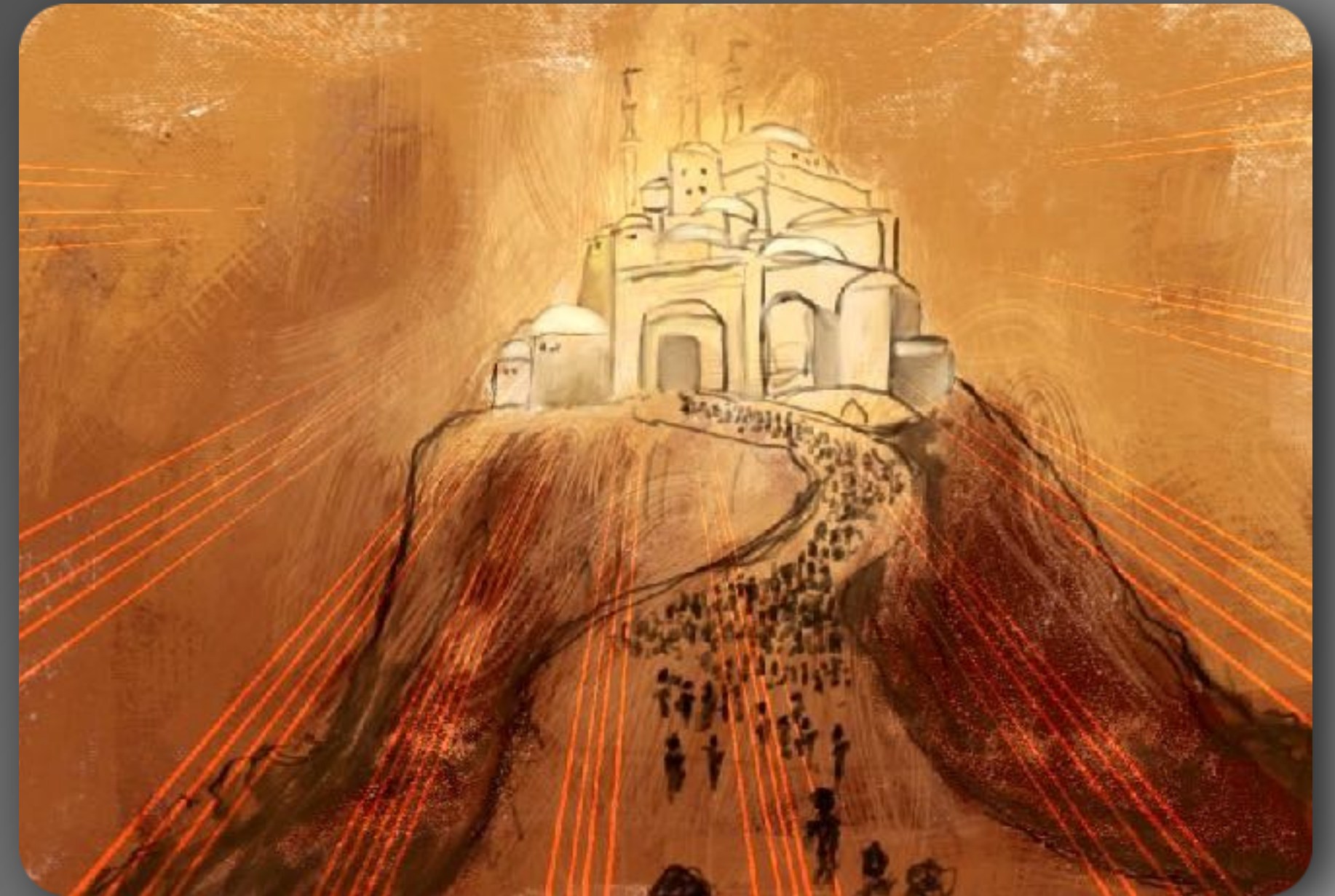
# cities 城市



# Ancient history is about cities

## 古代的歷史是關於城市的

- They were usually places that offered protection  
通常這些地方都有防禦的功能



# Ancient history is about cities

## 古代的歷史是關於城市的

- They also usually were places with water  
這些通常也是有水的



In ancient history empire building was all about  
conquering cities

在古代歷史中，帝國的建立是關於於所佔領的城市



# Kings ruled over city-states

## 君王統治城邦



# Emperors collected cities

## 皇帝收集城市



Isaiah's history really is focused between two rivers  
以賽亞書裡的歷史焦點實際上在二條河之間



Throughout ancient history these two rivers produced the two most powerful kingdoms in the middle east

在整個古代歷史中，這二條河  
在中東的兩河流域之間產了兩個強勝的帝國

# Mesopotamia 美索不達米亞



# Mesopotamia 美索不達米亞



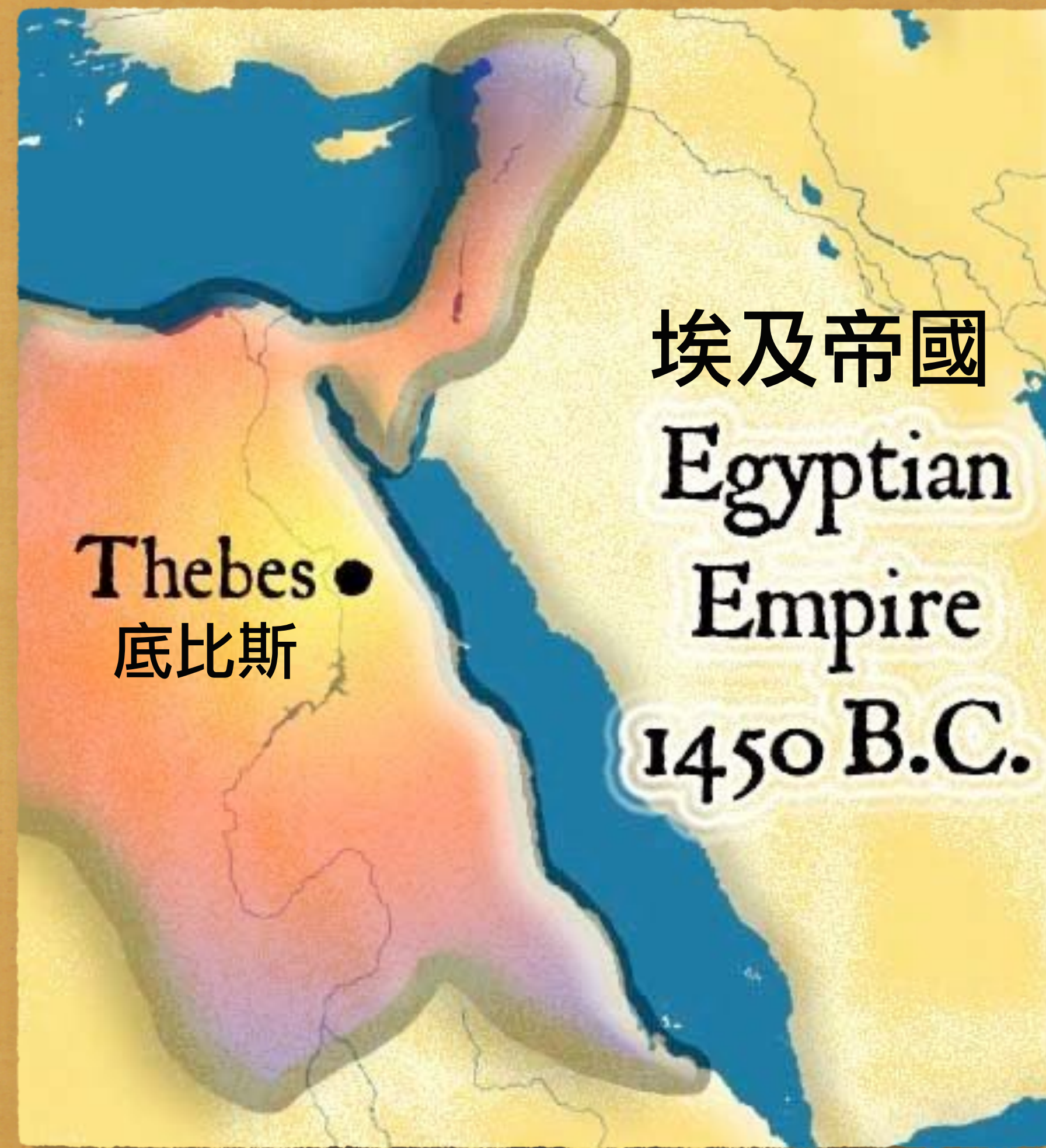
# Modern day Mesopotamia 今天的美索馬鈴薯



# The Nile 尼羅河



# And Egypt 還有埃及

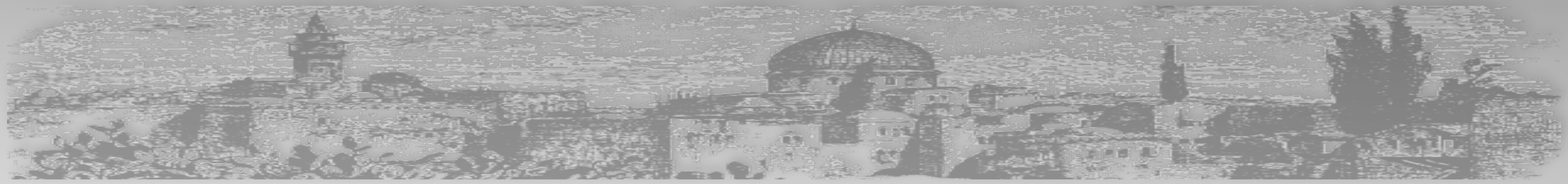


And Israel was sandwiched between these great empires  
而以色列被夾在這些大帝國之間



# The Times of Isaiah

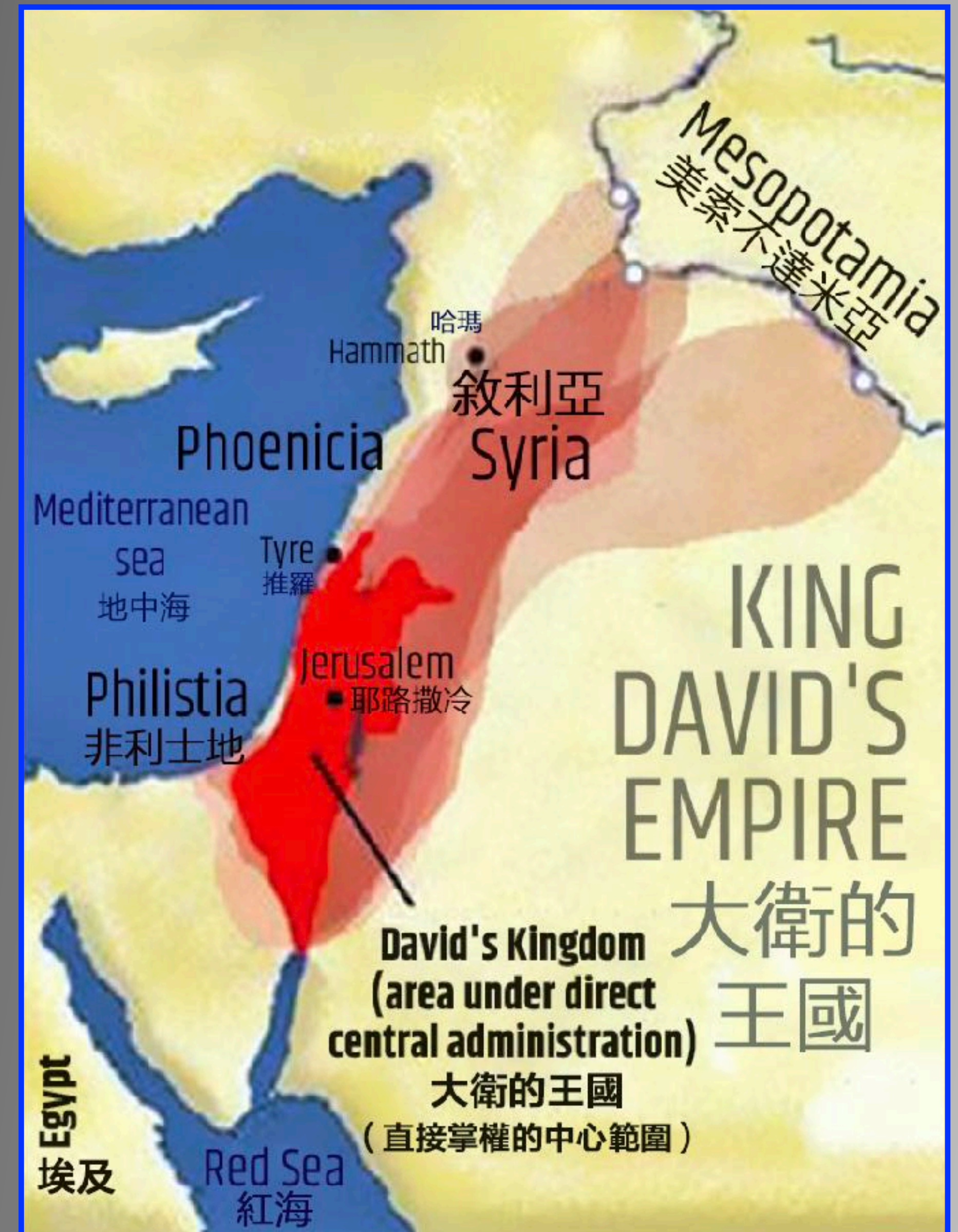
## 以賽亞的時代



Under David and Solomon  
Israel and Jerusalem had  
become strong

在大衛及所羅門統治期間  
以色列及耶路撒冷變得強盛

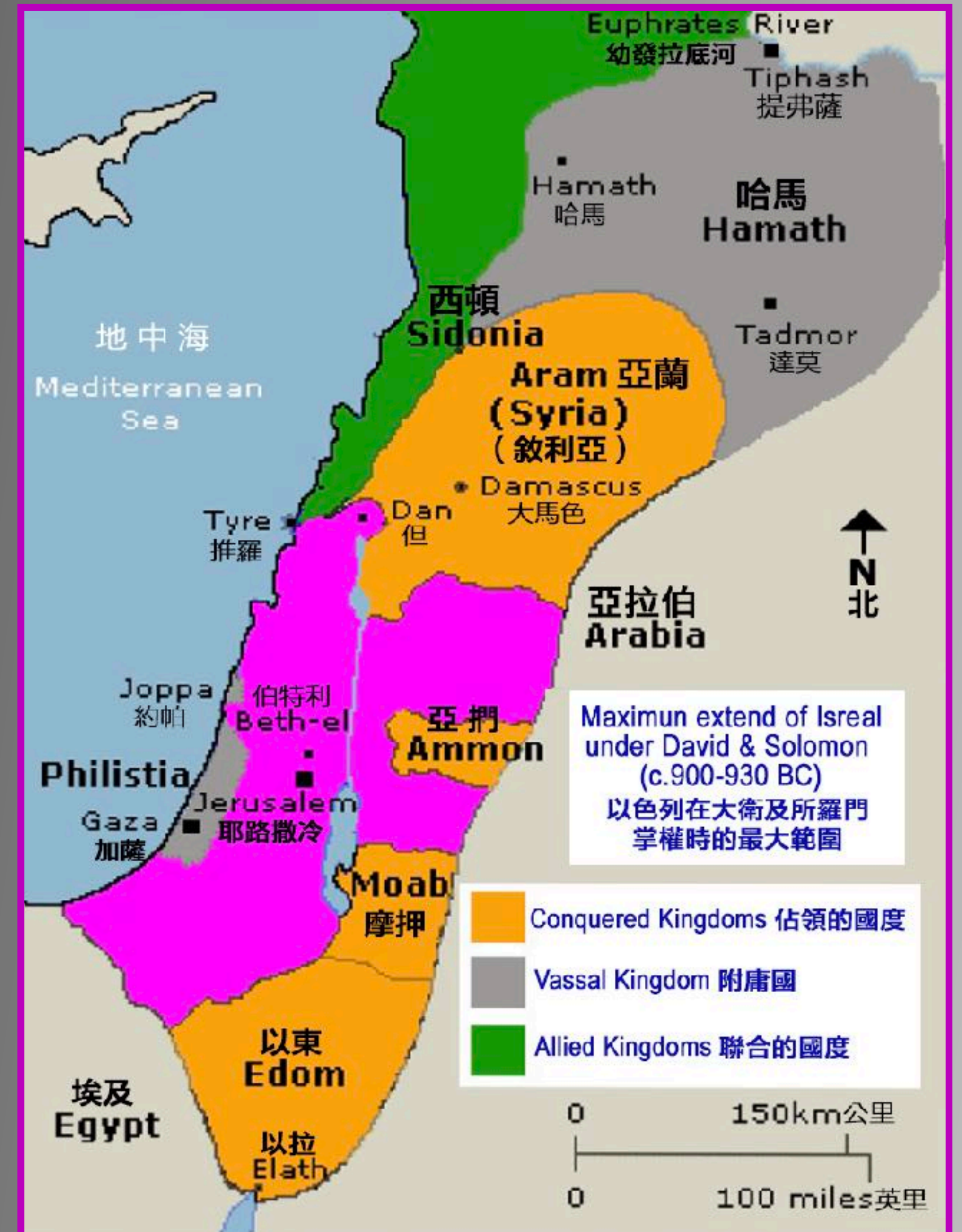
- David's kingdom and dominion  
大衛的國度及統治範圍
- Solomon conquered even more cities  
and made alliances through marriage  
and diplomacy  
所羅門征服了更多的城市，並藉著  
聯姻和外交結盟



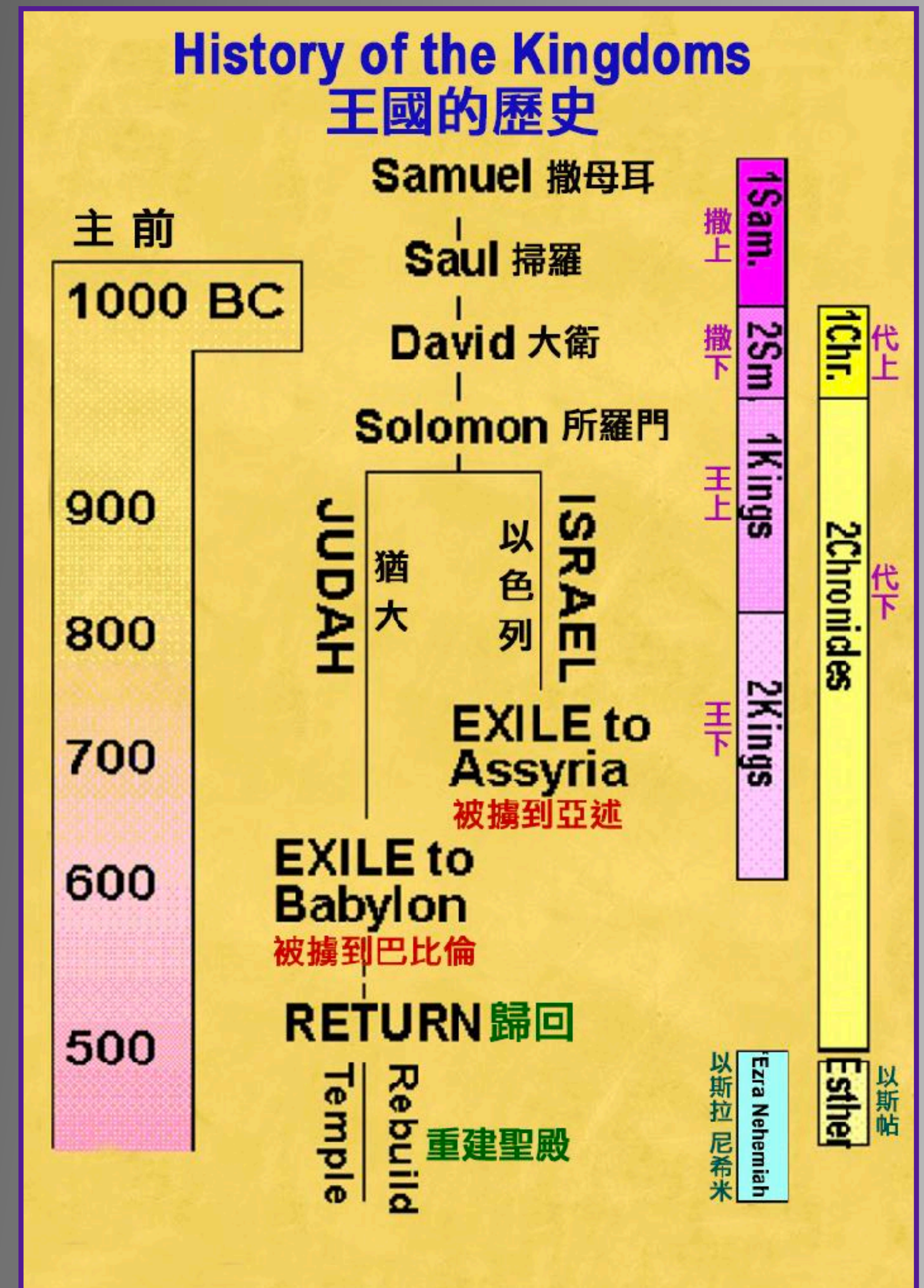
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- **After Solomon the kingdoms split into Northern Israel**  
(Isaiah called it Israel or Samaria or Ephraim or Ten Tribes)  
在所羅門之後，王國分裂成以色列的北國  
(以賽亞稱之為撒瑪利亞或是以法蓮或是十個支派)
- **And Judah 以及猶大國**  
(= Judah plus Benjamin plus Jerusalem+ ? )  
(= 猶大加上便雅憫加上耶路撒冷加上…)



# 分裂的王國

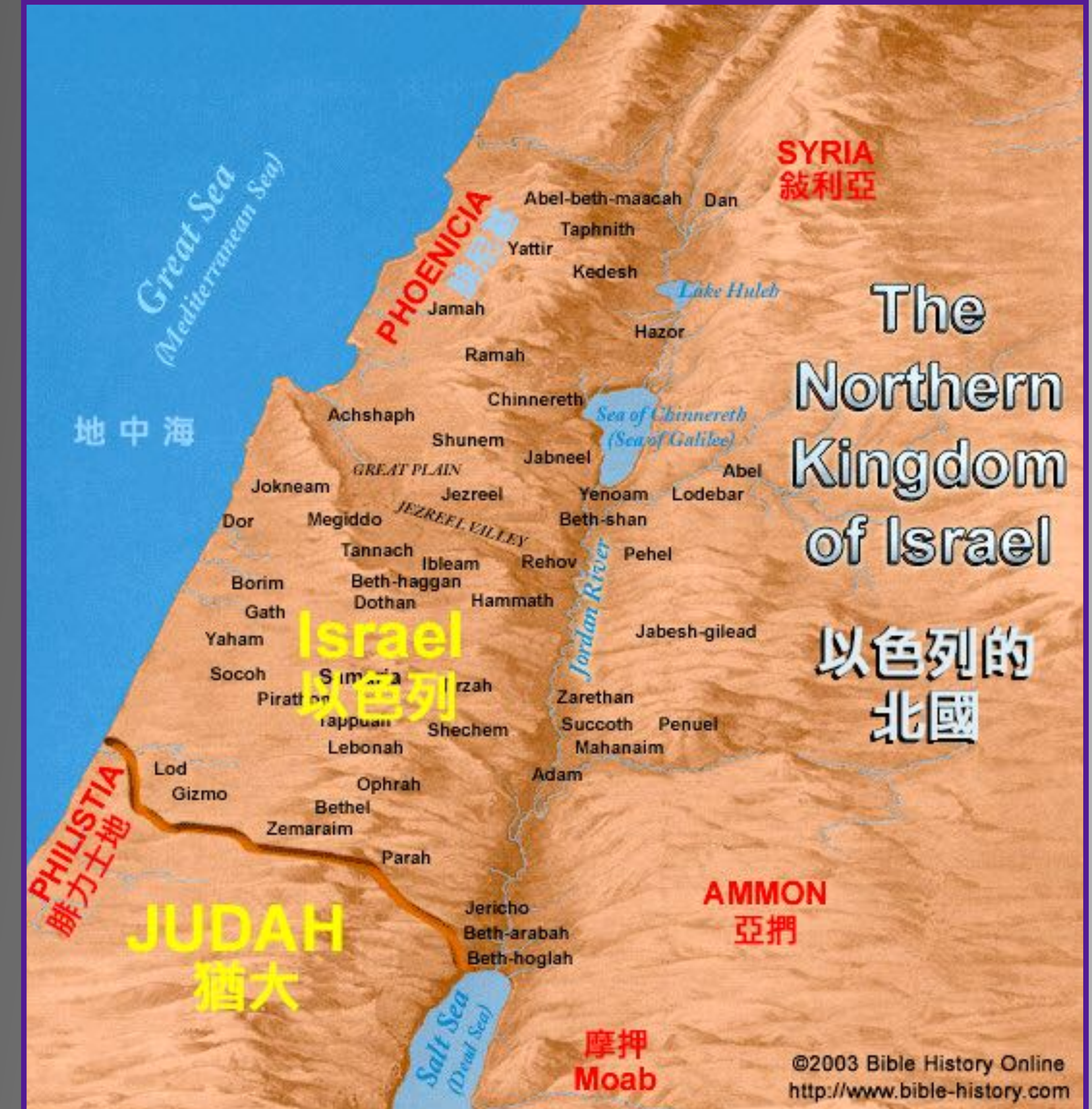
- Divided kingdoms weak  
分裂之後的國變弱了
- 250 year skirmishes between Israel and Judah  
在以色列與猶大之間有250年不斷的衝突
- Became 'pawns' for the big 'river' empires chess game  
成為大“河”流域帝國棋局裡的“小卒”



# The Northern Kingdom dissipated morally and spiritually 北國論理和靈魂的失喪

In 200 yrs. had 19 kings from 8  
families (none from the tribe of Judah)

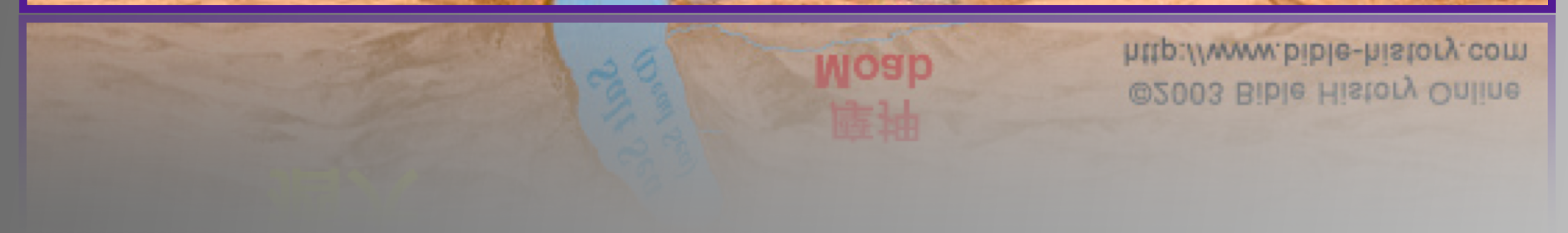
在200年裡經歷了19個王及8個家族  
(沒有一個源自於猶大的支派)



# God was faithful to warn his children of danger and judgment 神信實的警告祂以色列的 子民面臨審判的危險

God sent **Hosea** and **Amos** to warn  
Israel of judgment

神差遣何西阿及阿摩斯去警告以色列  
關於審判的事

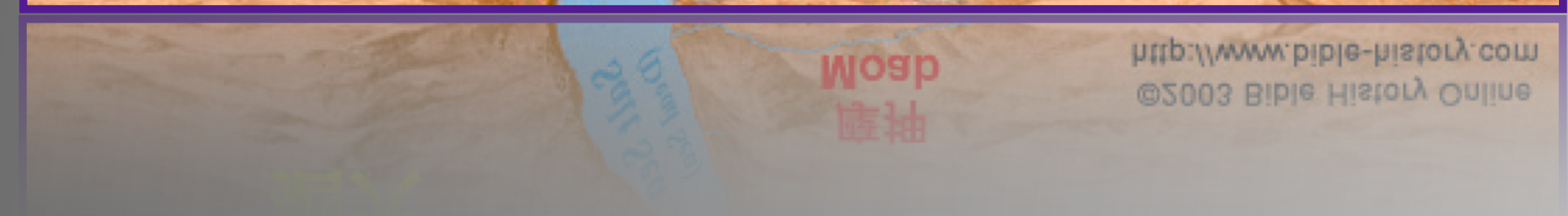


Judah was also morally  
and spiritually on a  
slippery slope

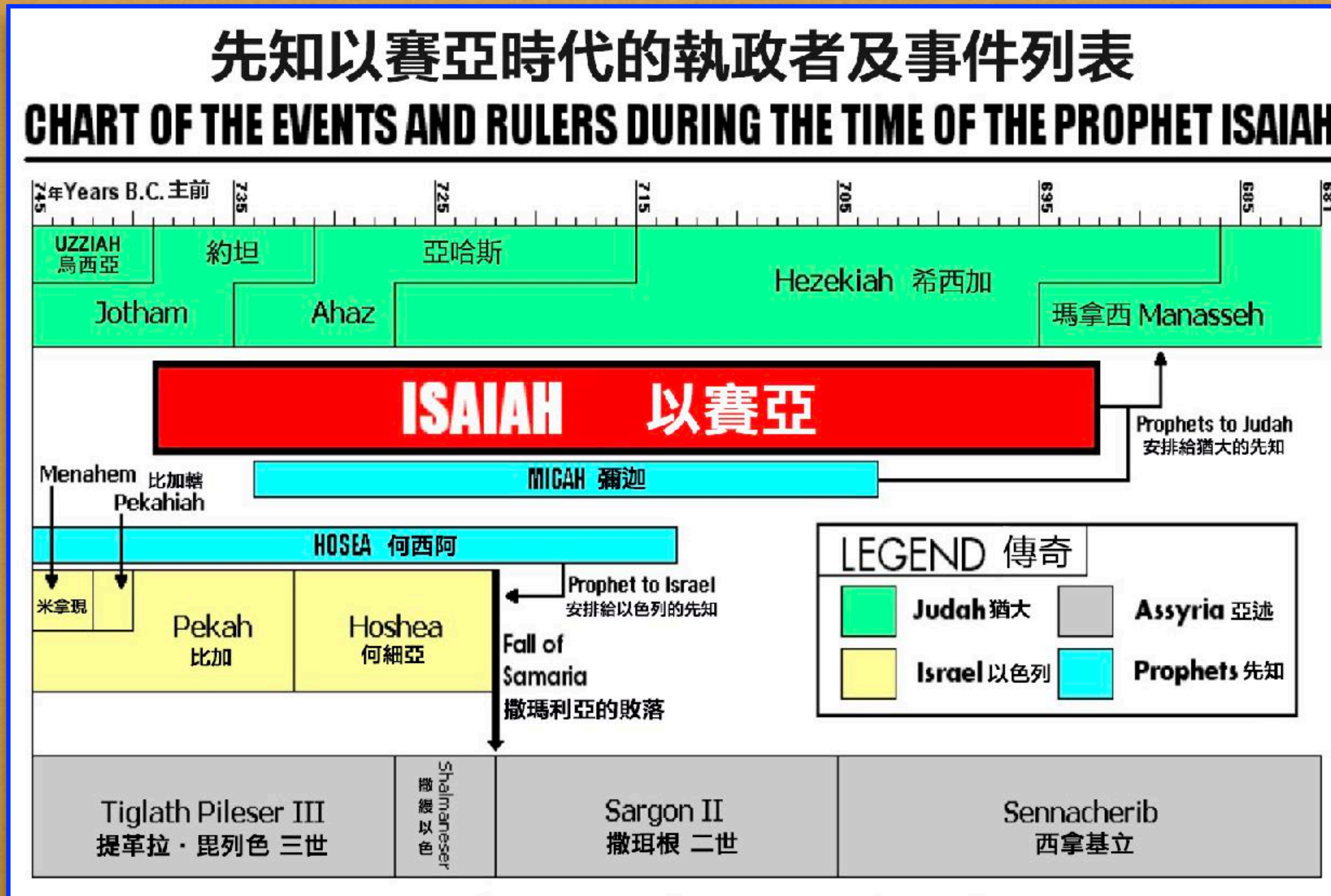
猶大在道德及屬靈上也在  
一個滑坡上

**Isaiah** was raised up to warn Judah of  
coming judgment

以賽亞被興起，去警告猶大即將臨到的  
審判



# Isaiah's times (8th c B.C.) were filled with important events 在以賽亞的時代（主前8世紀）充滿了重要的事件



**In secular history, the decade surrounding 750 BC was epoch changing around the globe**

**在世俗歷史中，公元前 750 年的十年左右  
在全球範圍內發生了劃時代的變化**

- The **Greek** city states emerged in strength and culture  
希臘城邦在實力和文化方面嶄露頭角
- **Rome** founded (753 BC)  
羅馬成立了（公元前753年）
- **India** embraced hinduism and caste system  
印度擁抱了印度教和種姓制度
- **China** ruled by Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770 BC)  
中國由東周王朝（公元前770年）統治
- The prosperous and peaceful days in **Israel** and **Judah** came to an end  
以色列和猶大繁榮和平的日子結束了

Isaiah's perspective of "His story"  
was a prophetic interpretation giving  
significance to all history

以賽亞對於“祂的故事”的觀點是個  
預言性的解釋，讓所有的歷史都有了意義

