



Isaiah Studies

以賽亞書
研習系列

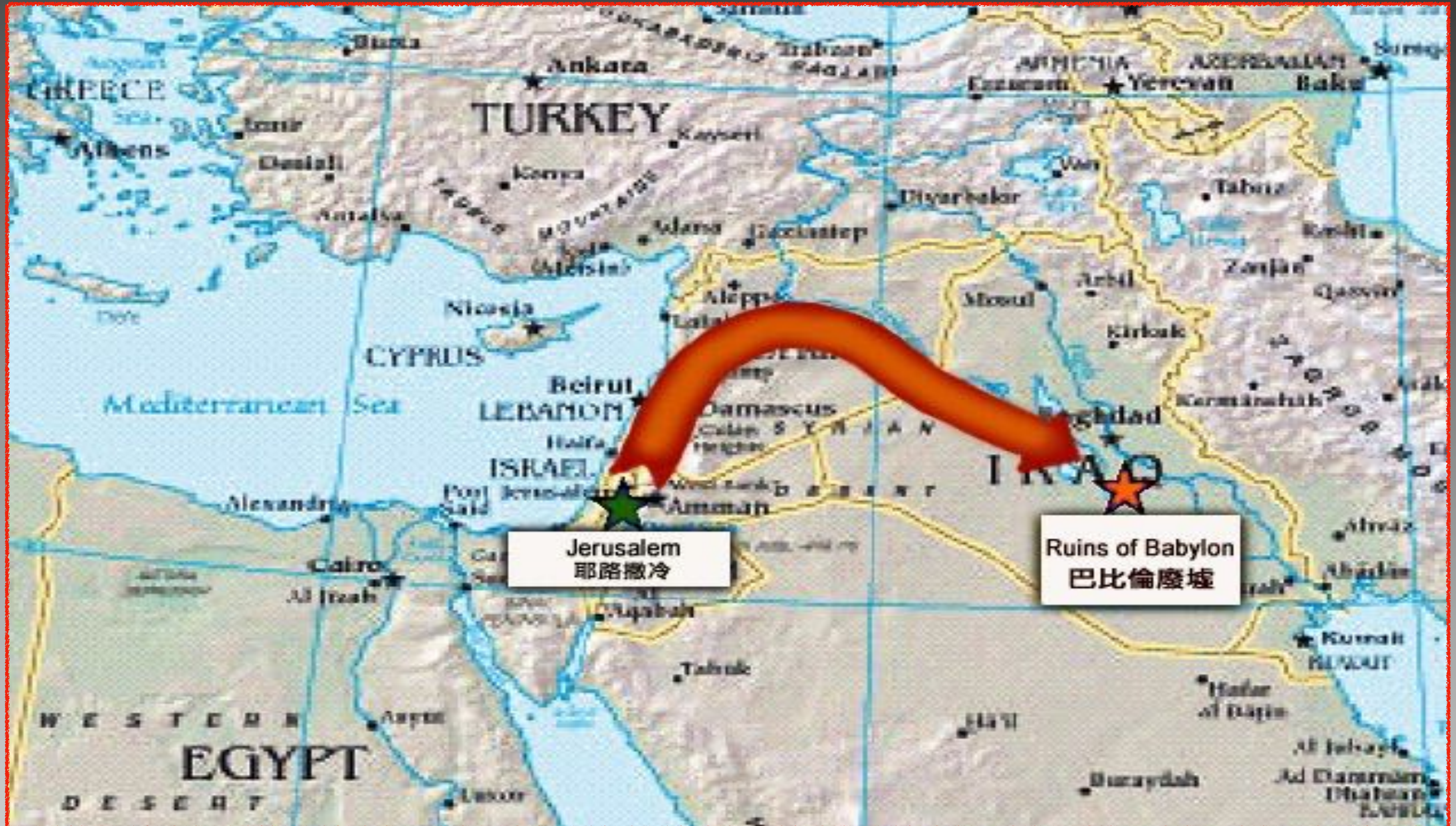


Ancient history background for Isaiah

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



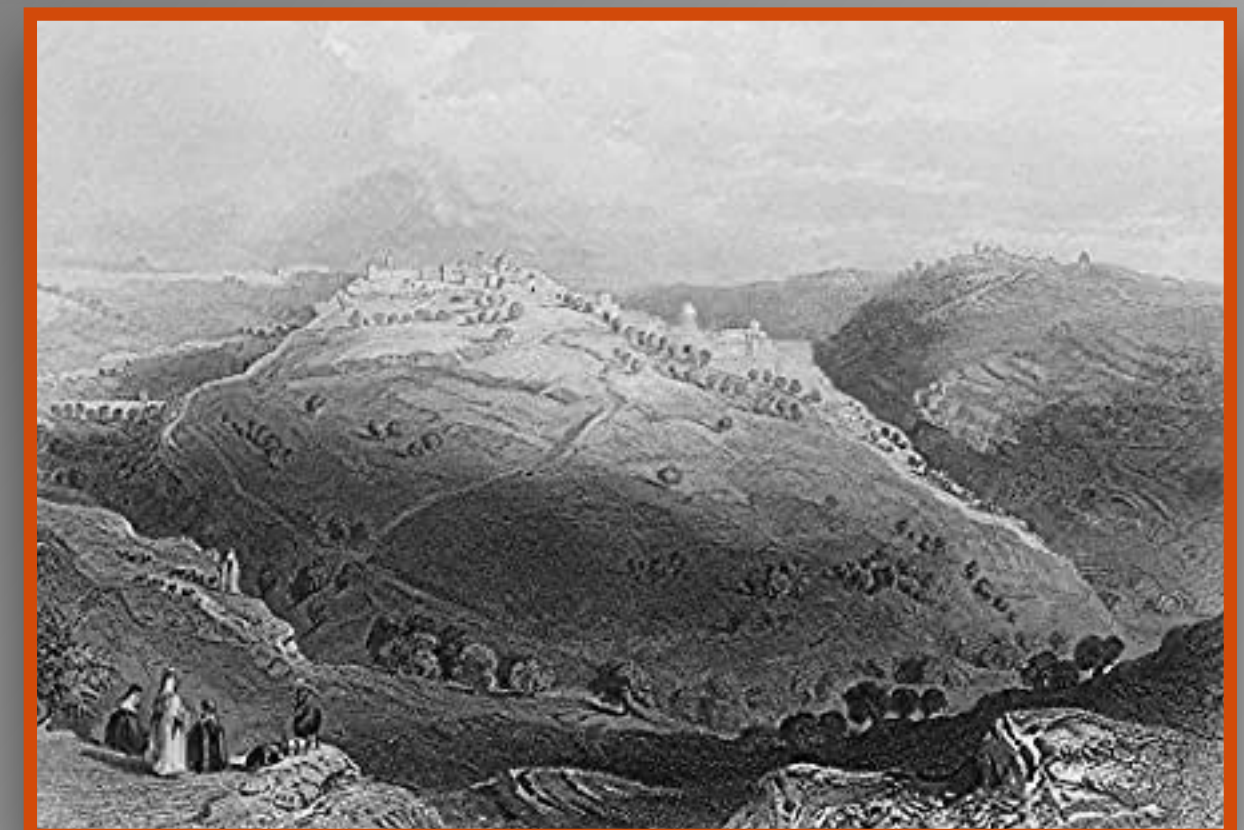
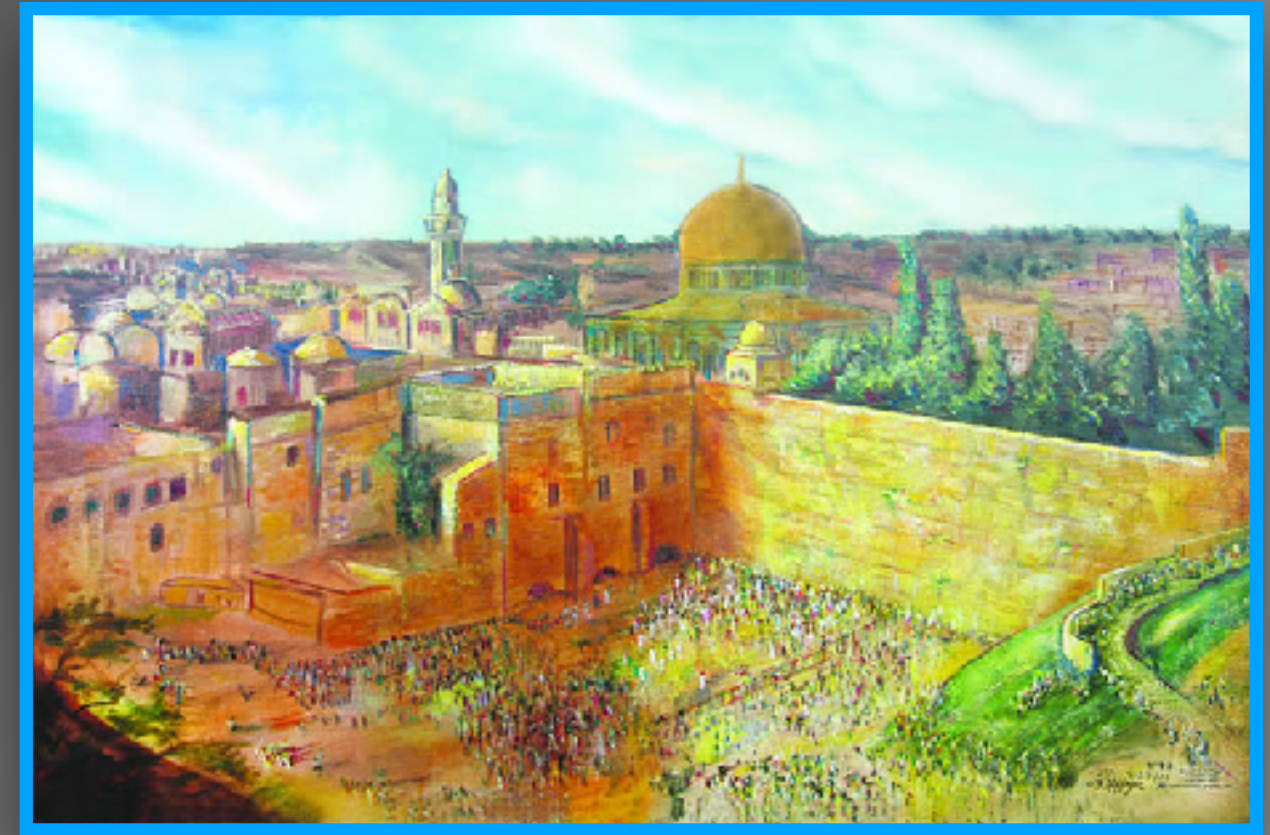
Mesopotamia 美索不達米亞



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

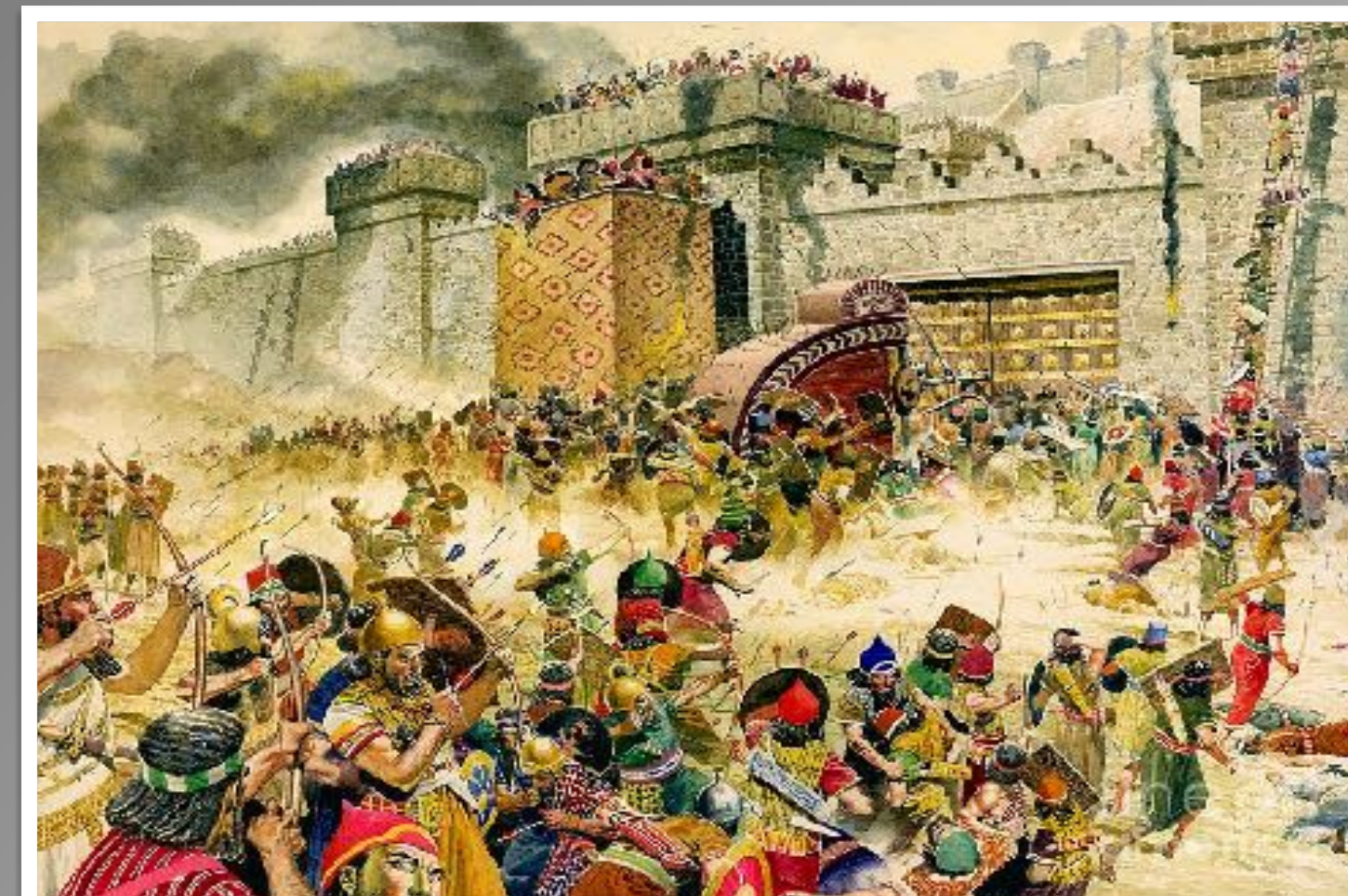
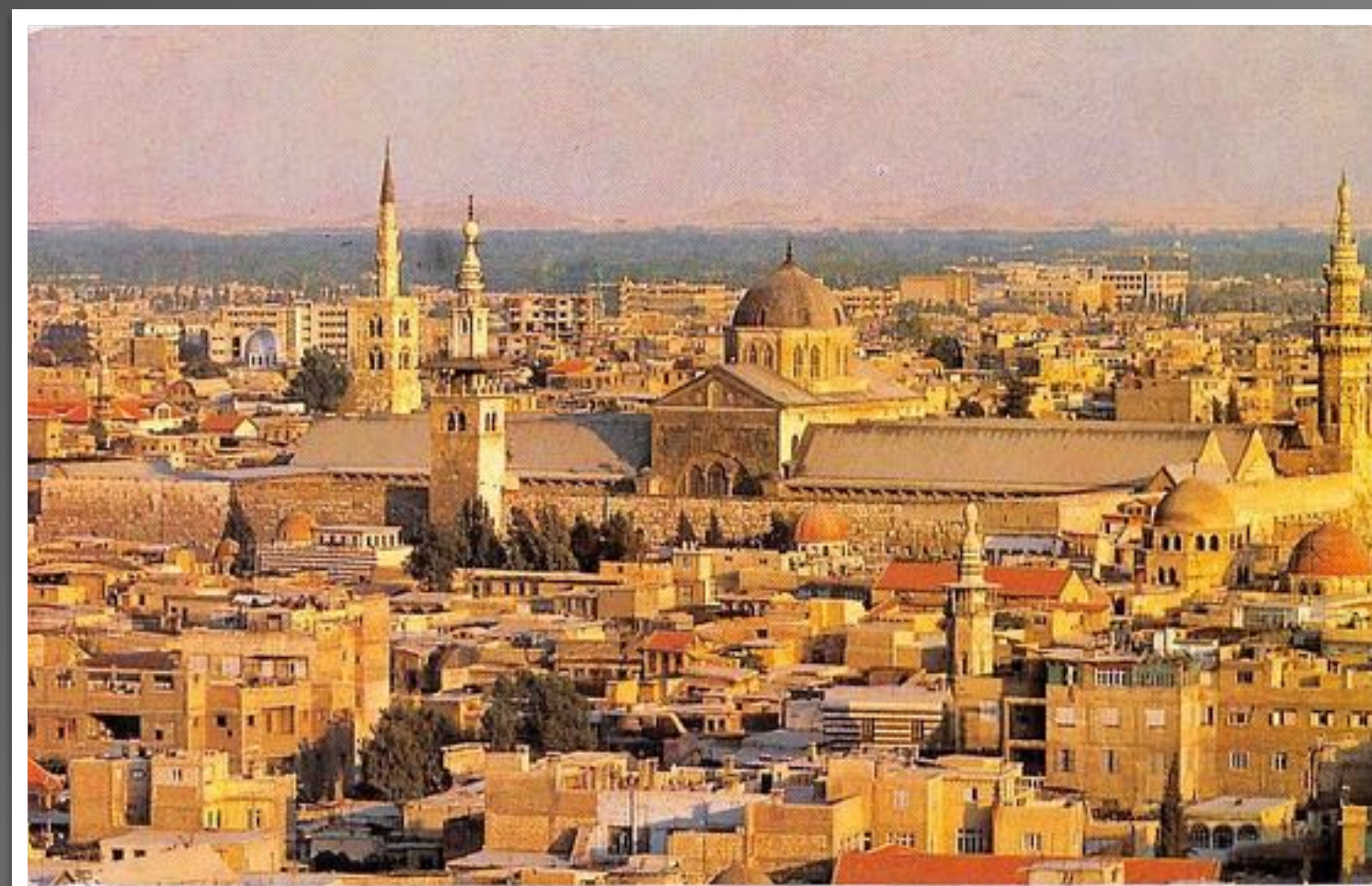


- 4 kings of Mesopotamia tried to bring Abraham and Lot back to Babylon
四個美索不達米亞王試著把亞伯拉罕及羅得帶回巴比倫
- Assyrians try to capture in 8th C.B.C.
亞述在主前八世紀試圖擄掠
- Babylon captured in 6th C. B.C. 巴比倫在主前6世紀來擄掠
- Rome captured in 1st C.A.D. 羅馬在主後一世紀來霸佔
- Muslims captured in 7th C.A.D. 穆斯林在主後七世紀來侵略





cities 城市



The Times of Isaiah

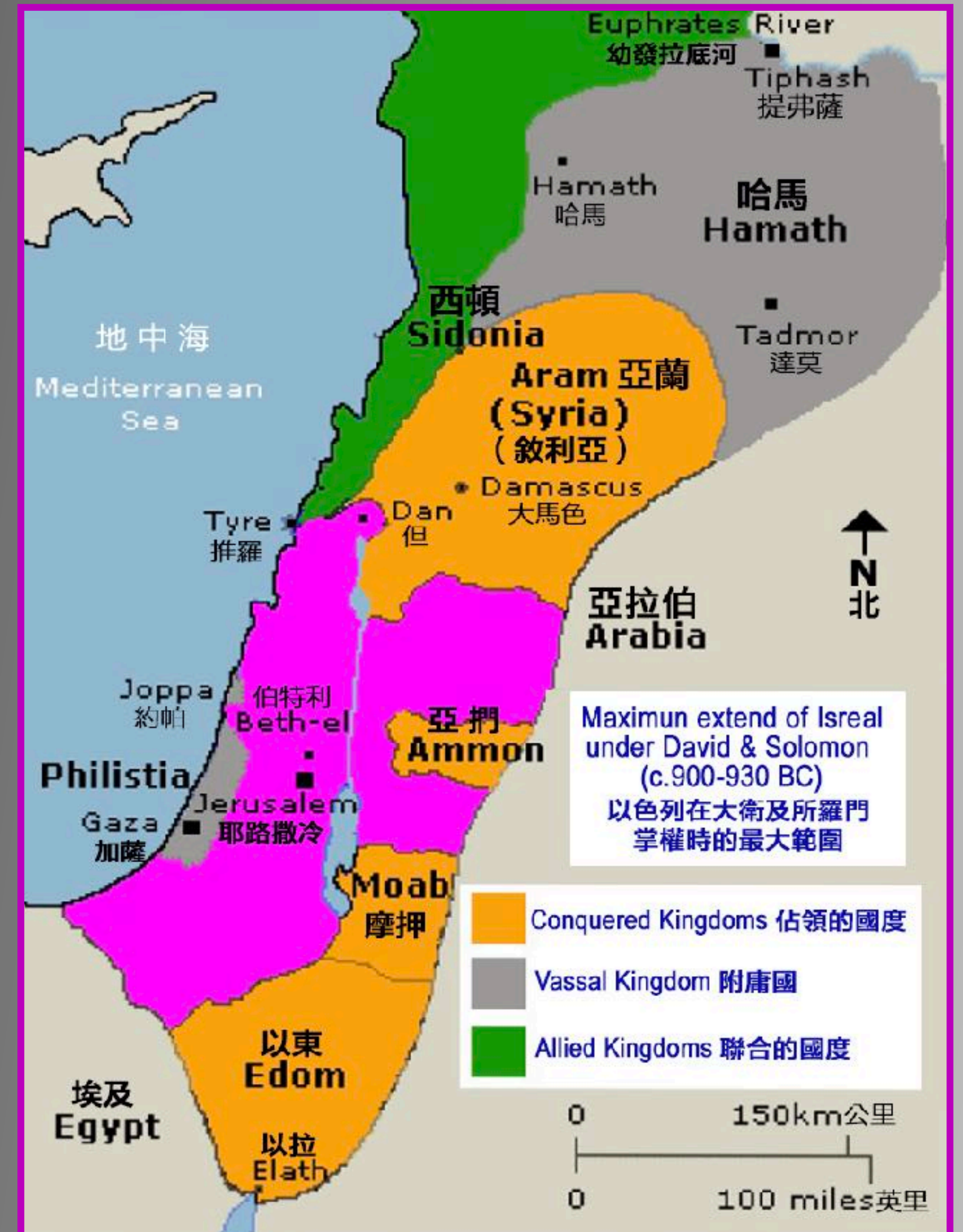
以賽亞的時代



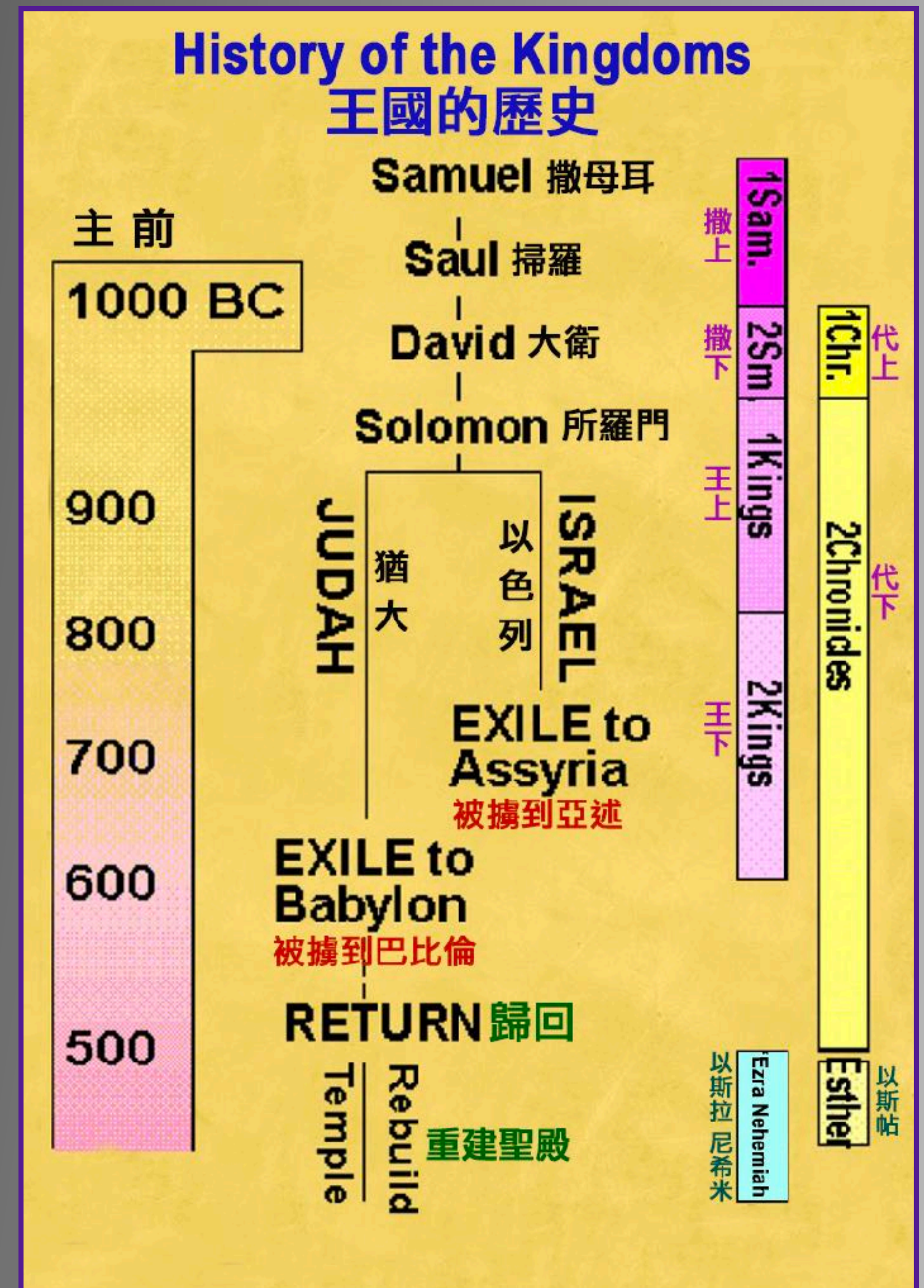
Under David and Solomon
Israel and Jerusalem had
become strong

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



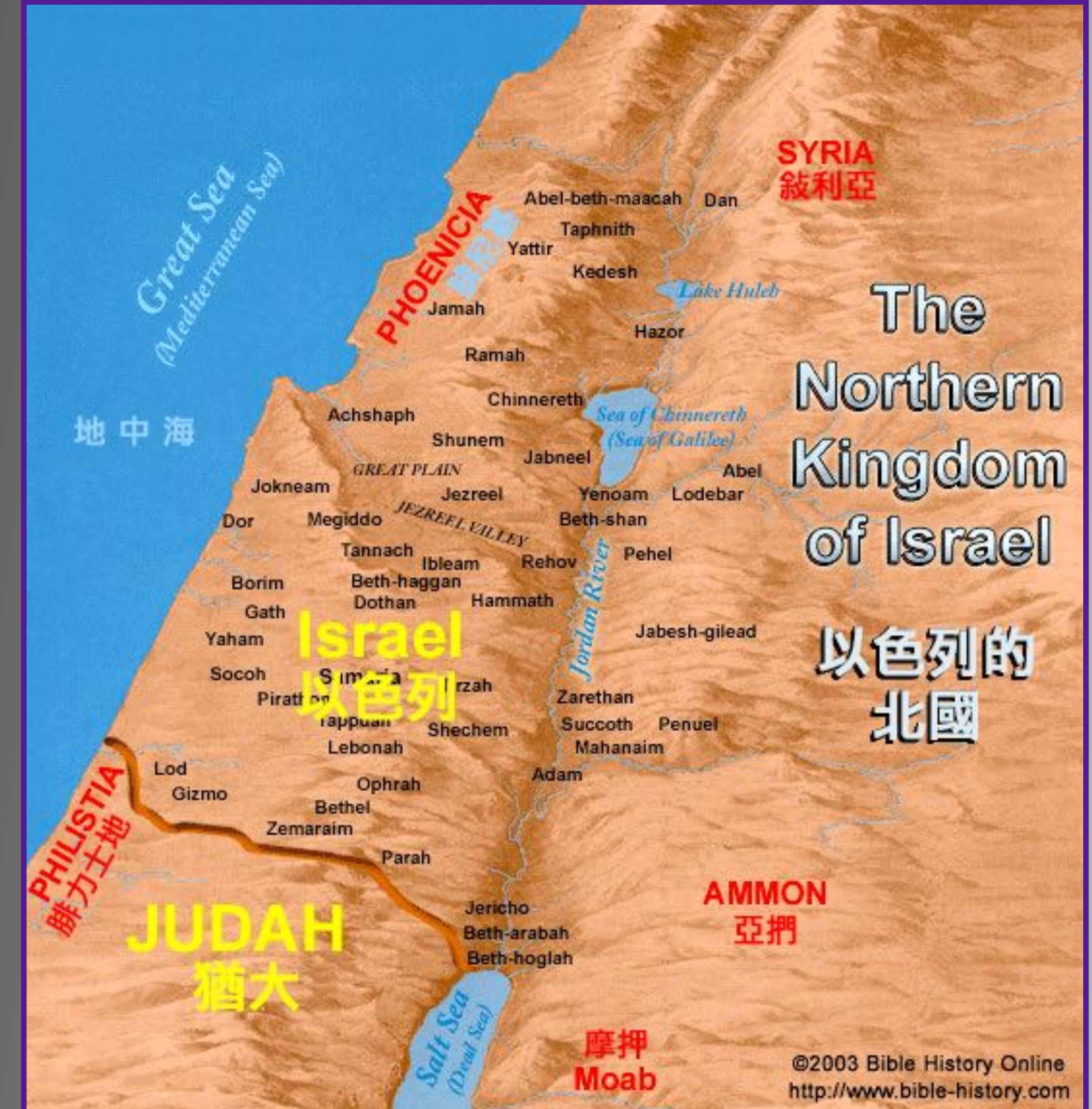
- **After Solomon the kingdoms split into Northern Israel**
(Isaiah called it Israel or Samaria or Ephraim or Ten Tribes)
在所羅門之後，王國分裂成以色列的北國
(以賽亞稱之為撒瑪利亞或是以法蓮或是十個支派)
- **And Judah 以及猶大國**
(= Judah plus Benjamin plus Jerusalem+ ?)
(= 猶大加上便雅憫加上耶路撒冷加上…)



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)

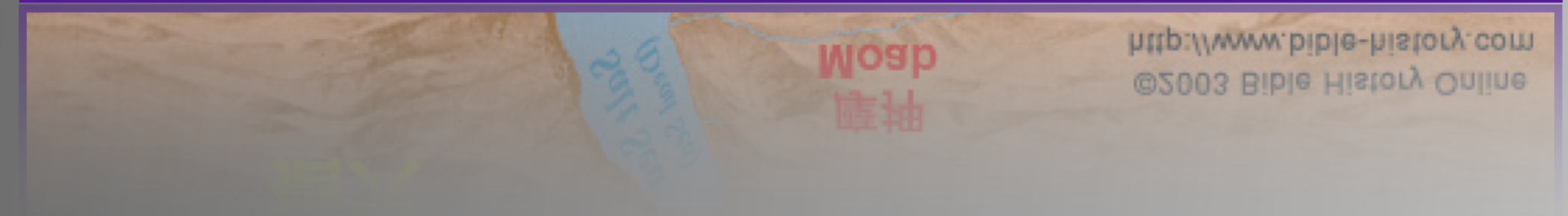
在200年裡經歷了19個王及8個家族
(沒有一個源自於猶大的支派)



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



ISRAEL'S KINGS AND PROPHETS 以色列的君王與先知



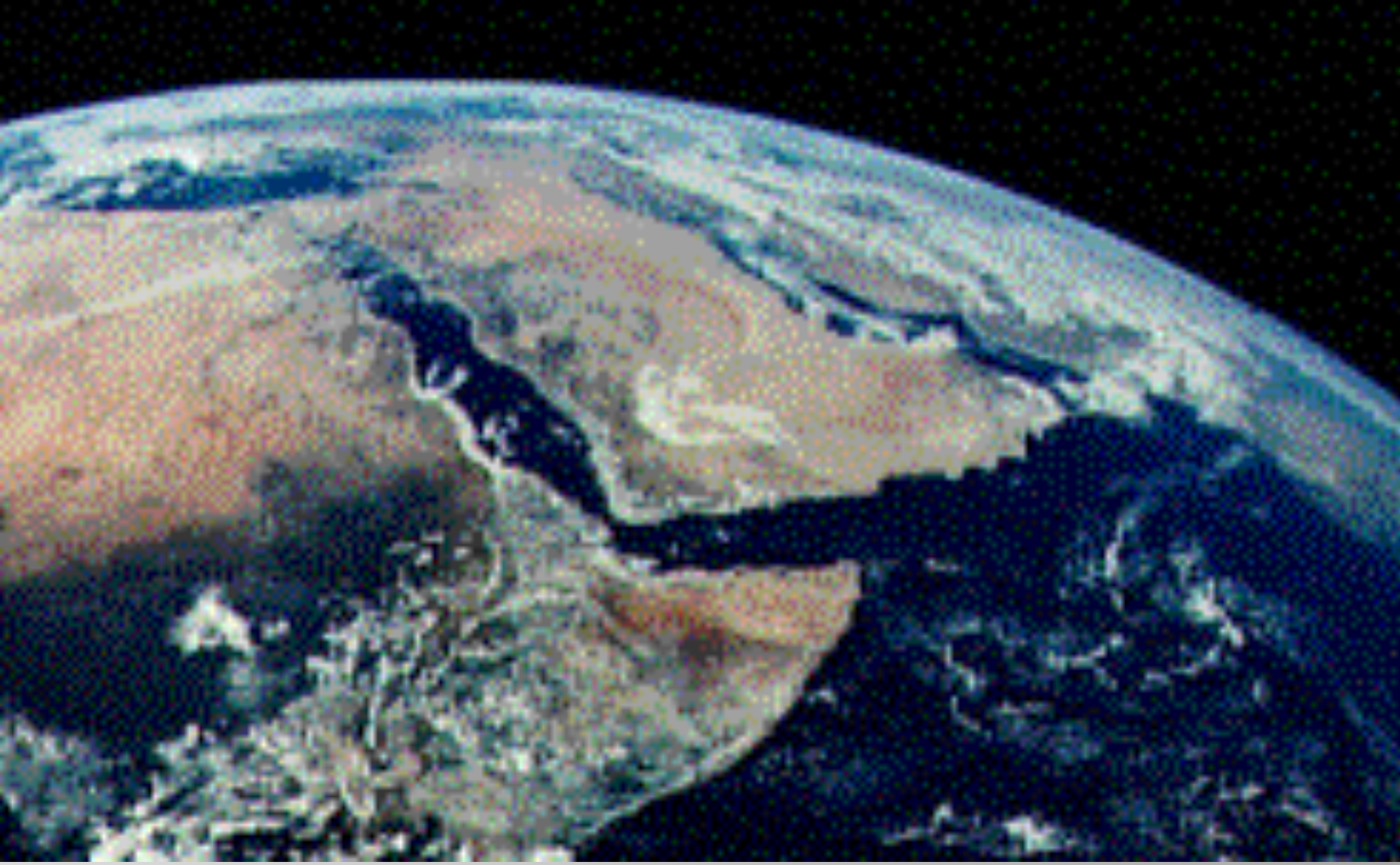
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Isaiah's perspective of "His story"
was a prophetic interpretation giving
significance to all history

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





In 750 B.C. a great earthquake (8.2)
hit and devastated cities along the
Jordan/ African rift

在主前750年有個大地震（8.2級）使
約旦/非洲裂谷沿線的城市遭到襲擊和破壞



- Amos 'heard the lion roar' 2 yrs before the earthquake and came forth to warn- (Amos 1.1-2)
阿摩斯在地震的2年前聽見了「獅子的吼聲」，因此出來警告（摩1:1-2）
- Zechariah mentions it 200 yrs later as a well-known global event- (Zech.14.5)
撒迦利亞在那之後的200年提到此事，作為眾所週知的一個事件（撒14:5）



Isaiah shaken into vision

以賽亞在震動中看到異象

- Isaiah was living and may have been spiritually shocked awake-
以賽亞當時還活著，可能在靈裡受到震動而被震醒
- His second prophecy included Isa.2.19-21
他的第二個預言囊括在以賽亞書2:19-21
- According to Jewish rabbis, earthquake spoke 2 things :
從猶太拉比得知，地震意味著二件事：
 1. It happened the moment King Uzziah offered the censer in Holy place and was made leprous
當時發生時，是烏西亞王在聖殿香壇上燒香而長出大痲瘋
 2. Isaiah's eyes were opened to the corruption within the King (son of David) and his kingdom
以賽亞的眼睛被開啟，看見王（大衛的子孫）及他王國中的腐敗

這事必頃刻之間忽然臨到。

SUDDENLY, IN AN INSTANT, THE
LORD ALMIGHTY WILL COME WITH
THUNDER AND EARTHQUAKE
AND GREAT NOISE, WITH
WINDSTORM AND TEMPEST AND
FLAMES OF A DEVOURING FIRE.

萬軍之耶和華必用雷轟、地震、大聲、
旋風、暴風，並吞滅的火焰，向她討罪

Isa 賽 29.5-6



His story of judgment upon Judah and Israel was seen as the great
empire of Assyria came out to conquer
從歷史所見臨到以色列及猶大的審判就是亞述大帝國的侵略



Empire #1 Assyria 第一個帝國——亞述

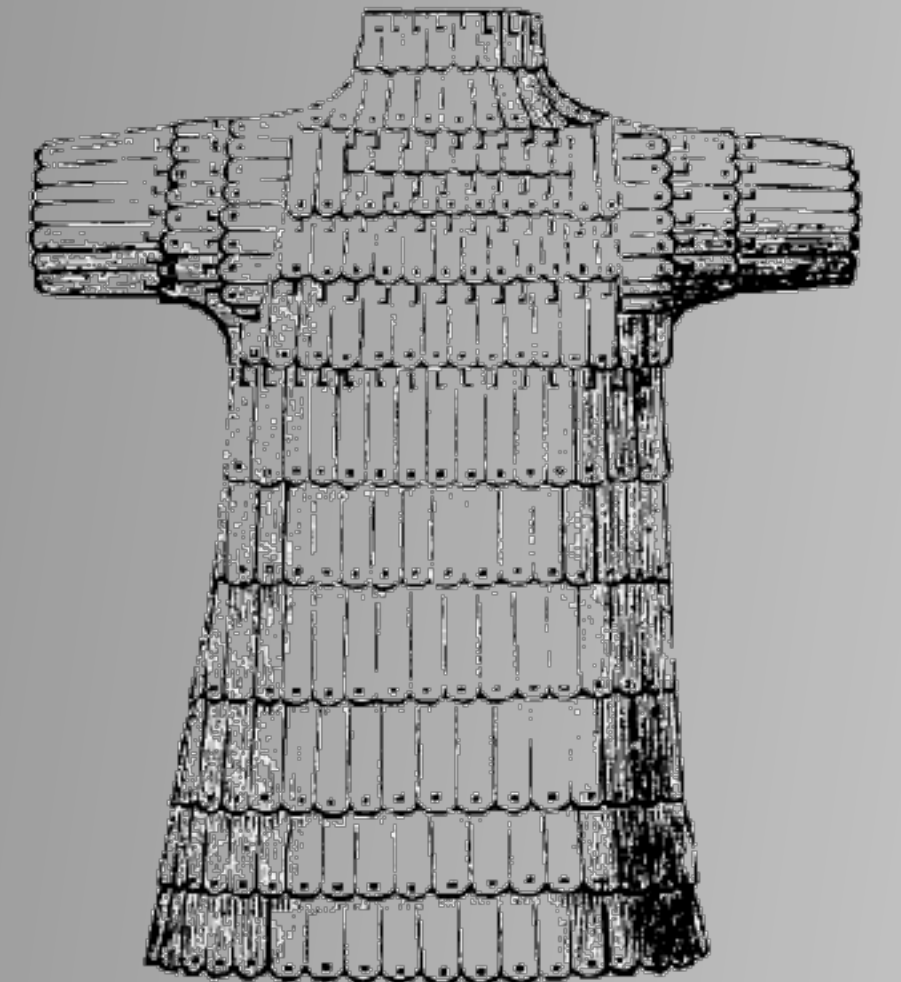
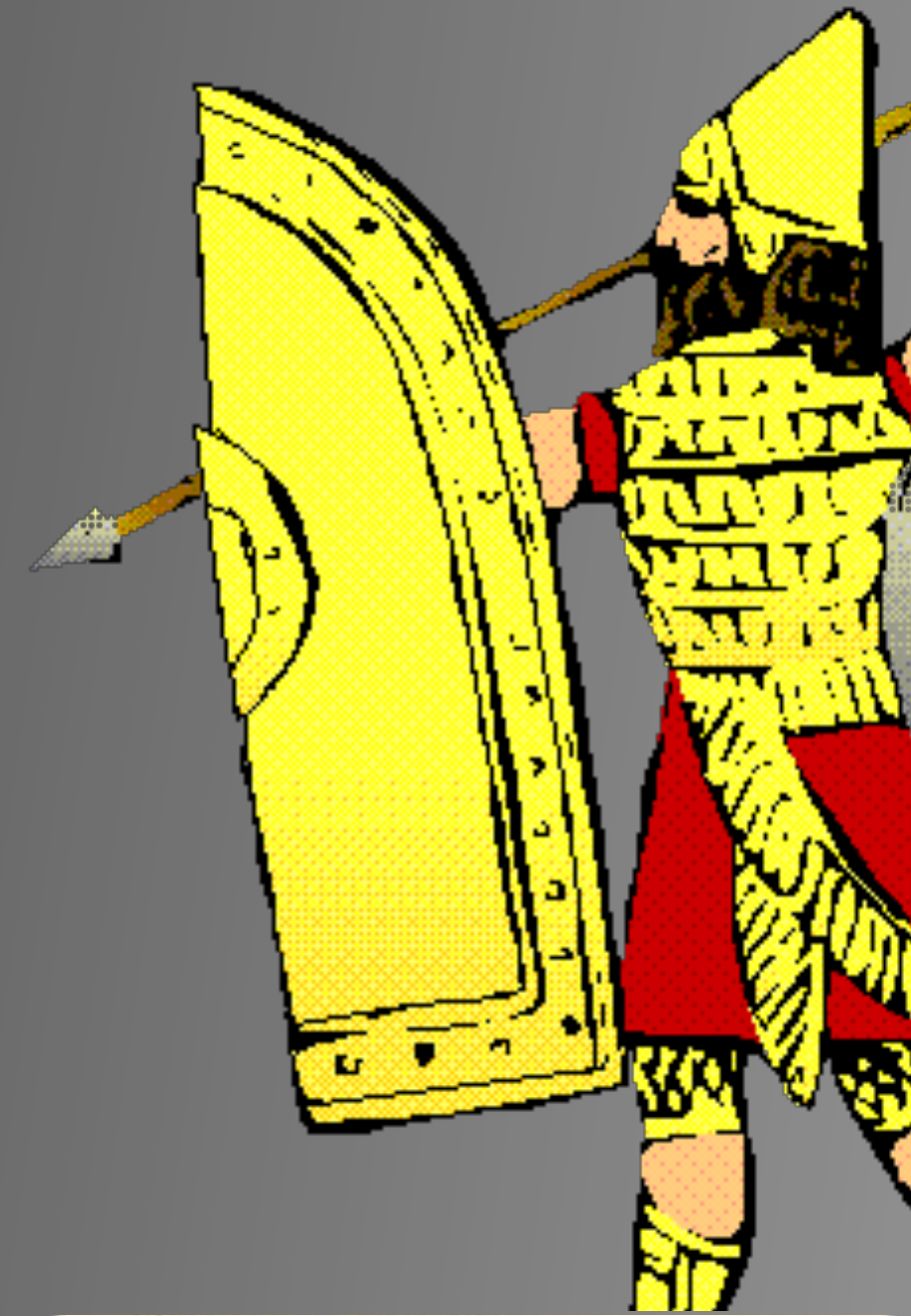
- City of Ashur was birthplace of Assyrian Empire
亞述城就是亞述帝國的發源地
- Nineveh chief city of Mesopotamia
尼尼微是美索不達米亞的主要城市
- 750 began westward conquests of Syria, Israel and Egypt
主前750年開始往西攻佔敘利亞、以色列及埃及



Empire #1 Assyria

第一個帝國——亞述

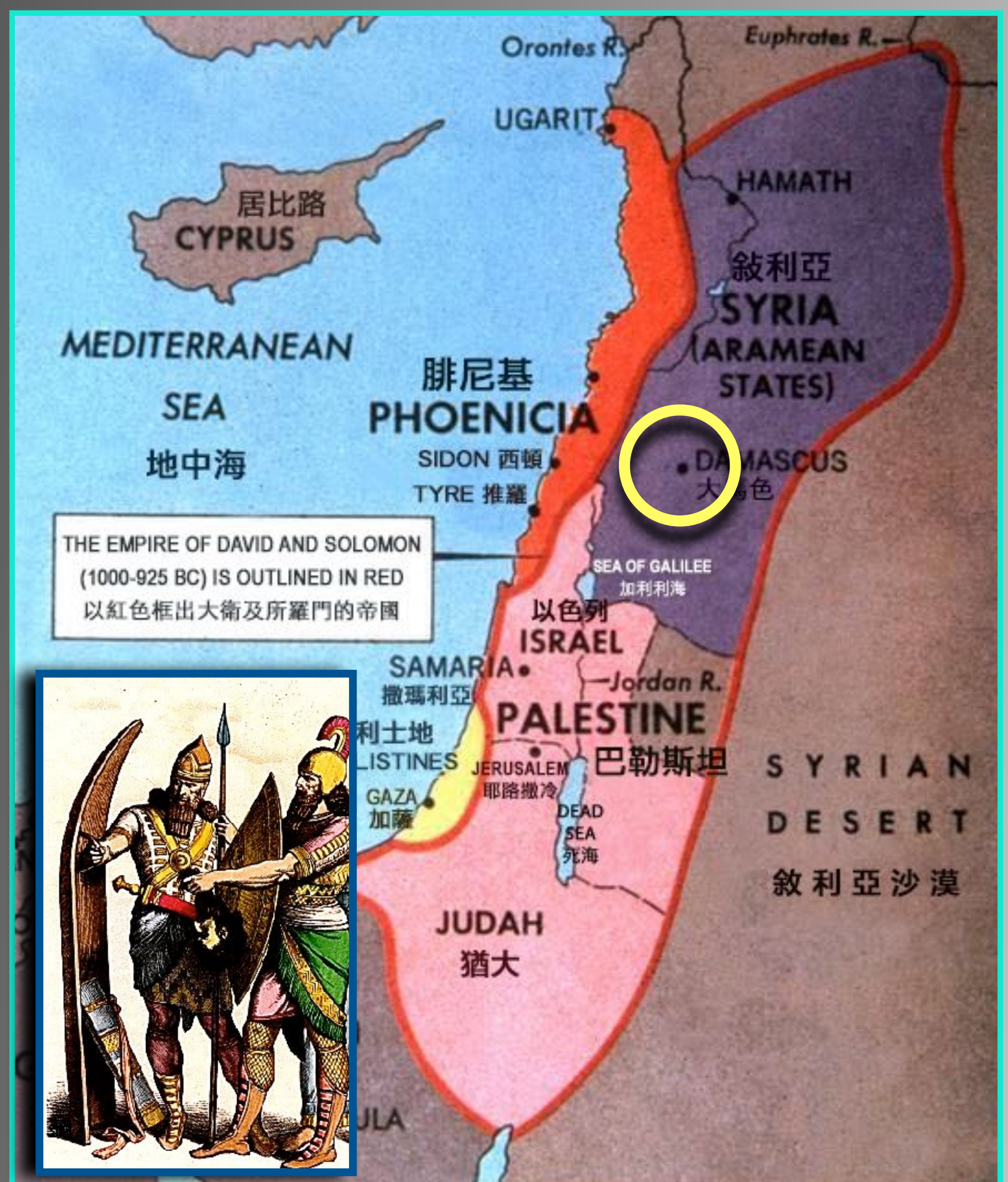
- Assyrian soldiers archers, chainmail armor, cone shaped hats -
亞述士兵弓箭手，鏈甲盔甲，錐形帽
- Their conquering emperor was Tiglath Pileser
他們征服的皇帝是提革拉·毗列色



Empire #2 Syria

第二個帝國——敘利亞

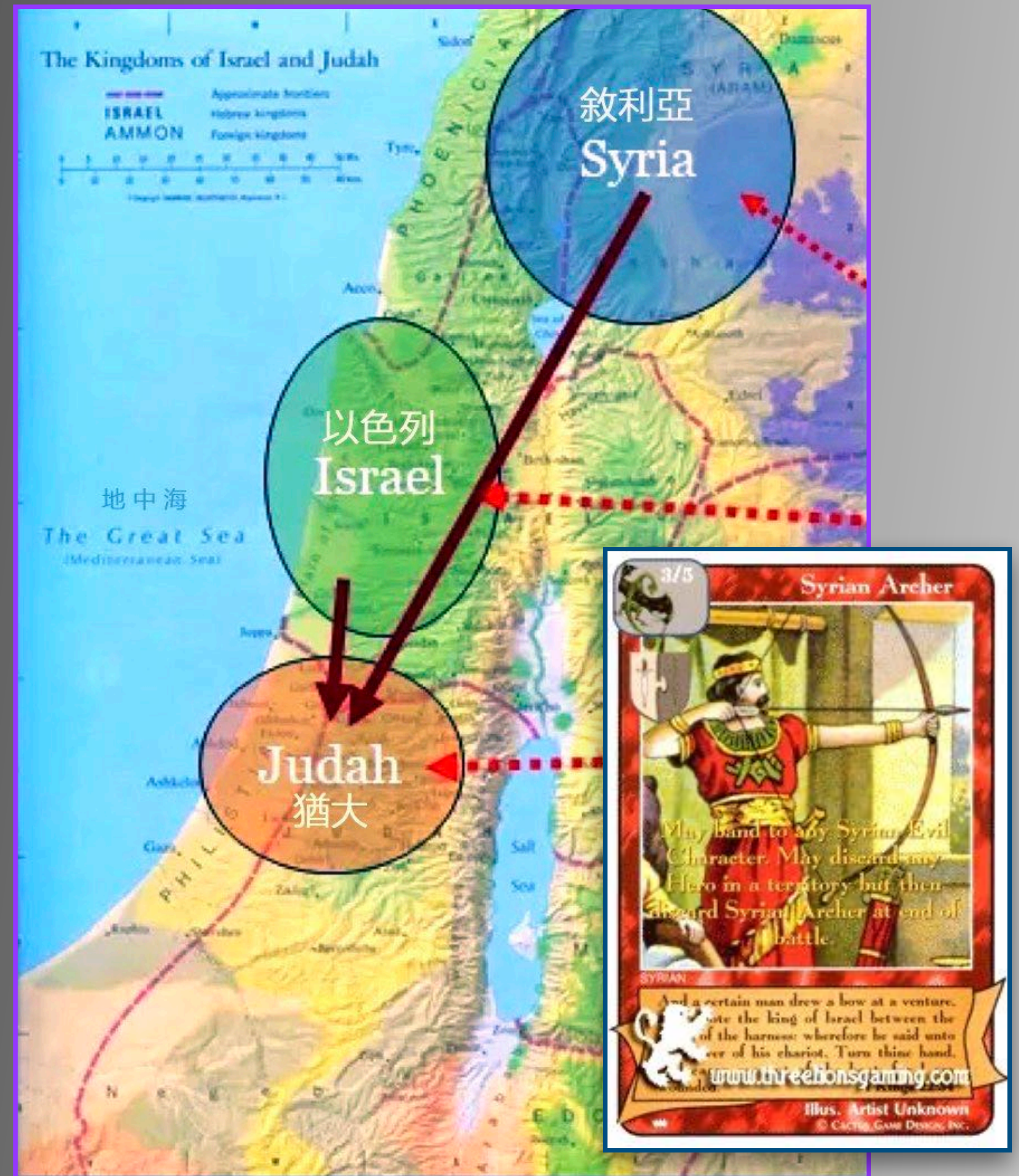
- Syrian capital Damascus
敘利亞的首都是大馬色
- Syria's king Rezin formed alliance with king Peka of No. Israel to fight off Assyria
敘利亞王利汛與北國的王比加成立一個聯盟國，一同與亞述爭戰



Empire #2 Syria

第二個帝國——敘利亞

- No. Israel and Syria attacked Judah, killed 120,000 soldiers and took 200,000 hostages (2 Chron 28)
以色列北國及敘利亞攻擊猶大，殺了12萬個軍兵，並擄走了20萬個人質（代下28章）
- Ahaz king of Judah paid Assyria to protect Judah froms Syria and No. Israel
猶大王亞哈斯付錢給亞述，讓他們保護猶大不被敘利亞及以色列北國的攻擊



Empire #2 Syria conquered 第二個帝國——敘利亞戰勝

- In 736bc Tiglath Pileser took Assyrian army and destroyed Damascus (Syria)
在主前736年, 提革拉·毘列色戰勝了亞述的軍隊, 並毀滅了大馬色 (敘利亞)
- Tiglath Pileser at that time also captured Ephraim, Zebulun, Naphtali, and took Reuben, Gad and the 1/2 tribe of Manasseh into captivity
提革拉·毘列色當時也擄掠了以法蓮、西布倫、拿弗他利並擄走了流便、迦得及瑪拿西的半個支派



722 BC Assyria destroys Syria and No. Israel 主前733年亞述毀了 敘利亞及以色列北國

Tiglath Pileser's successor
king Shalmaneser beseiged
and destroyed Samaria and
took the rest of No. Israel
into exile

提革拉.毘列色的接班人撒縵以
色王圍攻並摧毀了撒瑪利亞，
並擄走了以色列北國其餘的人



What was the prophetic history behind the secular history of No. Israel's destruction by Assyria?

北國以色列毀於亞述這段歷史背後預言的歷史是什麼？

- God's mercy warned No. Israel of her coming judgment
神以憐憫警戒北國以色列將要面臨的審判
- No. Israel is a type of the children of God who rebelled from the son of David and chose the world over kingdom
北國以色列是神的子民,他們從大衛的子孫開始背叛, 是寧要世界不要國度的一種預表
- No. Israel ends up opposing Judah, their own flesh and blood
北國以色列的結局是與猶大(他們自身的骨肉)為敵
- No. Israel alliance with the world was crushed by Ninevite conquering forces empowered by the adversary
北國以色列與世界結盟, 卻被仇敵掌權的尼尼微以征服的力量所滅

In Judah, Ahaz's 16 yr reign was a national disaster

亞哈斯在猶大統治的16年 是全國的災難

- king Ahaz would not heed Isaiah's warning not to align with Assyria
亞哈斯王不理會以賽亞給予不可與亞述結盟的警告
- Made Judah a slave of Assyria and Ninevah
讓猶大淪為亞述及尼尼微的奴僕
- Brought Judah into bondage to Assyria for decades
使猶大幾十年受制於亞述



Ahaz's idolatry 亞哈斯的拜偶像

- Built the altar in Jerusalem to worship Assyrian gods (Tiglath)
在耶路撒冷蓋祭壇去敬拜亞述的神(提革拉)
- Moved the brazen altar to the side, broke the laver off its mount (bulls), and closed the doors to the temple
將銅祭壇挪移到旁邊，從其上(銅牛)取下洗滌盆，打碎、並封鎖進入聖殿的門
- Set up Baal and Ashtarte altars in Jerusalem and across the land
在耶路撒冷直到全國設立巴力和亞斯他錄的祭台
- Sent his sons through the fire of Molech in the Valley of Hinnom
在欣嫩子谷讓他兒子們經火獻給摩洛



Just when things were
about to collapse in Judah...

就在猶大國即將崩潰之時...



God raised up Hezekiah

神興起了希西家



He was a godly king 他是個敬虔的君王

1. Opened and cleansed temple
重開並潔淨聖殿
2. Removed high places and the worship of Nehushtan
(2k 18.4)
除去邱壇，廢棄祭拜銅蛇（王下18:4）
3. Initiated a Passover and invited all 12 tribes to come to Jerusalem
發起逾越節並邀請十二支派到耶路撒冷過節
4. Put Levites in the cities to teach the law
將利未人安置在各城教導百姓律法
5. Regained and strengthened borders of Judah and built fortified cities in the north
奪回及加固猶大邊疆，並在北部建造堅固城

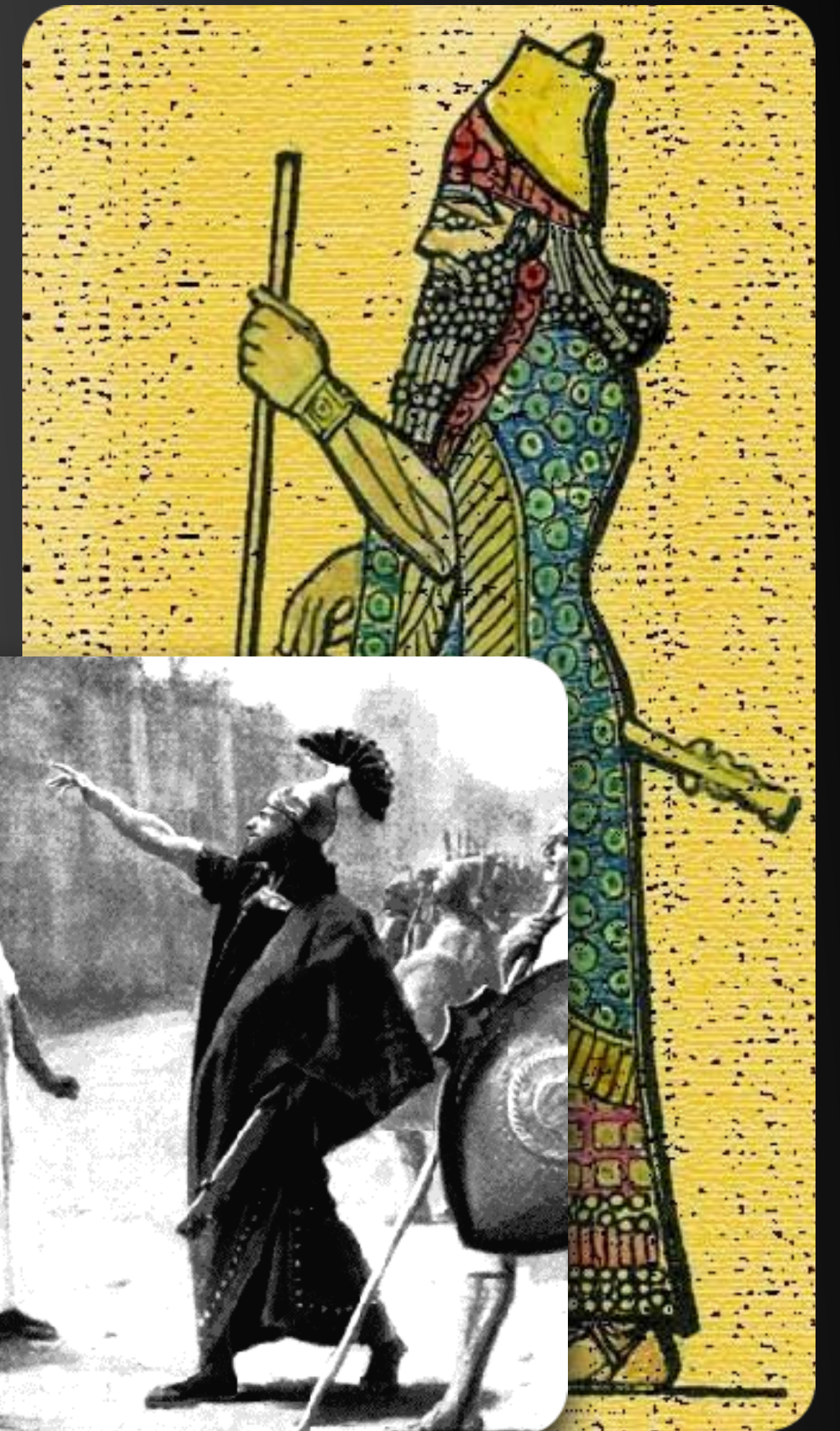


And he threw off the Assyrian yoke 他掙脫了亞述的軛

1. The new Assyrian emperor, Sennacherib, didn't like not receiving his annual tribute money
新的亞述王撒縵以色因收不到每年的供奉而不悅

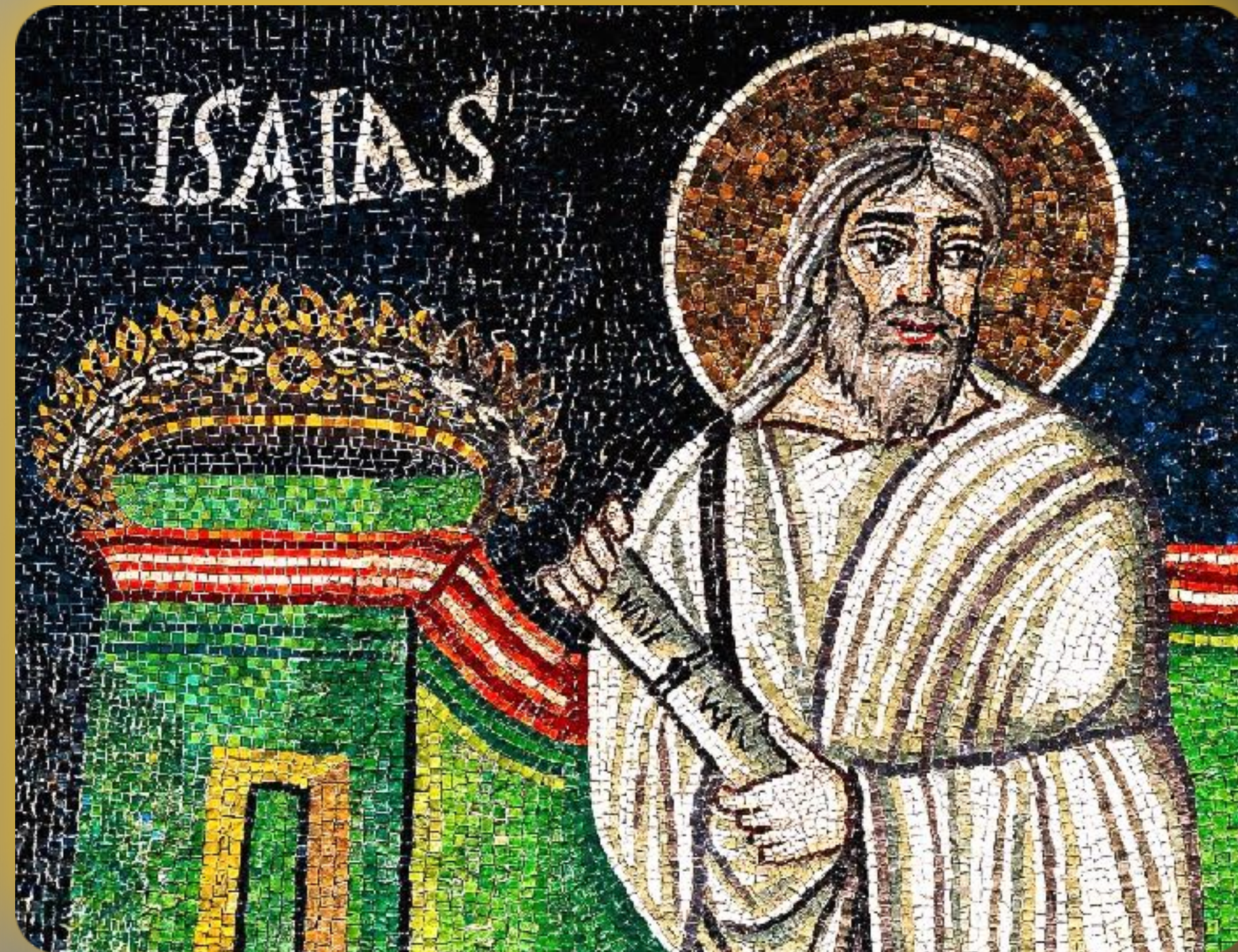
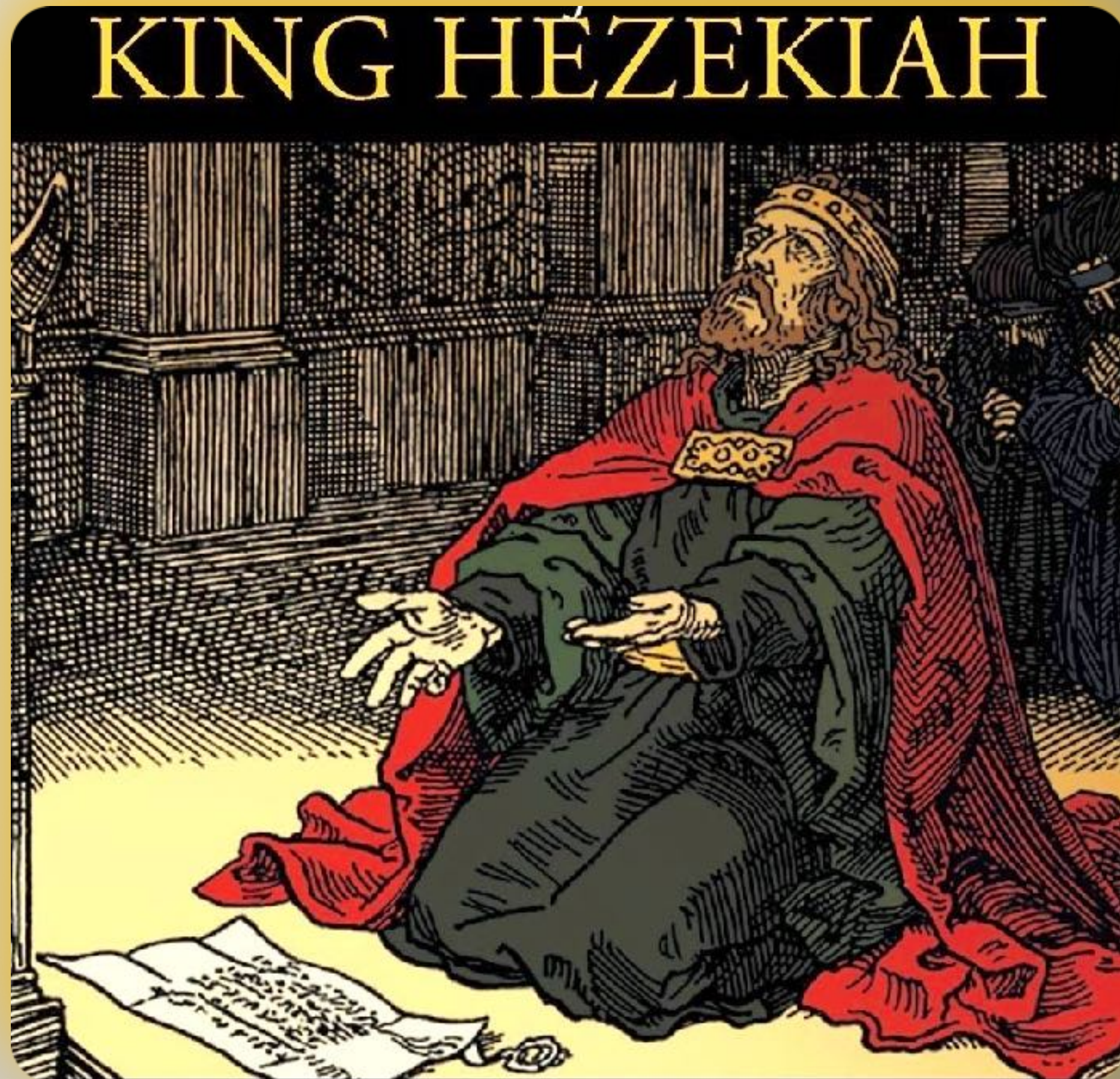
2. Captured Judaeen cities
攻取了猶太的城市

3. Besieged Jerusalem and sent his Rabshakeh to make terms of surrender at the wall
圍困耶路撒冷並差他的大將拉伯沙基到城牆前提出投降的條件



Hezekiah prayed
希西家禱告

Isaiah prophesied
以賽亞說預言



And Sennacherib's 185,000 army destroyed
by the angel hosts
因此西拿基立的軍隊18萬5千人被天使所滅



Sennacherib's Macht wird auf Hiskias Gebet gebrochen.

Darum spricht der HERR vom Könige zu Assyrien also: er soll nicht in diese Stadt kommen, und keinen Pfeil dorthin schießen, und kein Schild davor kommen, und soll seinen Wall drum schütten, sondern er soll den Weg wiederum ziehen den er kommen ist, und soll in diese Stadt nicht kommen, der HERR jagte.

II. Buch v. d. Königen. Cap. 19. v. 32. 33.

Isaiah lived during these epoch
changing days and was given a
prophetic interpretation of its history
according to God's eternal purpose

以賽亞歷經這些改變時代的日子，並
基於神永遠的旨意被賜予先知性的解釋
來解釋當時的歷史



what was the prophetic history behind the secular history of Judah's defeat of Assyria?

猶大擊敗亞述這段世俗歷史背後的屬靈歷史是什麼？

- Judah is a type of the remnant upon whom God showed mercy for the sake of His messiah, Zion and the coming kingdom
猶大是餘民的一個預表, 是神為著祂的彌賽亞、錫安和將來的國度所憐憫的
- Ahaz is a type of corrupt rule over God's House and kingdom which uncovered God's children
亞哈斯是一種對神的家和國度的腐敗統治, 曝露了神的兒女
- The remnant Judah was severely disciplined and suffered great loss but was spared from destruction
猶大的餘民雖被嚴厲的管教並遭受極大的損失, 却倖免於毀滅
- Hezekiah raised by God to deliver Jerusalem and restore her testimony throughout Judah
神興起了希西家去拯救耶路撒冷及在猶大全地恢復了它的見證

But Isa 40-66 would prophetically interpret history's crucial turning point with 2 greater revelations:

以賽亞40-66章以二個更大的啟示
預言性的分析了歷史中的關鍵轉戾點

1. No sinful king or people can ever bring in the righteous kingdom of God on earth
沒有一個有罪的王或人能將神公義的國度帶到地上
2. A suffering servant king must come and bring in the righteous kingdom by his death and resurrection
一個受苦的奴僕君王必須來到，並藉著他的死和復活帶進公義的國度





**NEXT TIME:
MAJOR THEMES IN
ISAIAH**

下次：
以賽亞書裡的主要主題