馬太福音

The Gospel of Matthew

Chapter 1-2: The King Presented and Opposed

第1-2章：王的介紹及面臨的抵擋

Matthew presents Jesus the King
馬太介紹耶穌為王

Matt. 1.1 The record of the genealogy of Jesus the Messiah, the son of David, the son of Abraham:
太1:1 亞伯拉罕的後裔，大衛的子孫，耶穌基督的家譜．

Matthew's beginning in contrast to the other three gospels
馬太的開場白與其他福音書的對比

1. **Mark** keeps his revelation of the "messianic secret" until after Peter's confession in **Mark 8.29** [inductive study]
馬可一直保留著他對「彌賽亞秘密」的啟示，直到彼得在馬可福音 8:29 中認主之後 [引進的研習]

2. **Luke** begins with the wonderful back story of God's remnant in Zechariah, Elizabeth, John the Baptist and Mary
路加以神的餘民撒迦利亞、以利沙伯、施洗約翰和馬利亞的精彩背景故事作為開始

WHERE IS HE?
WHO IS BORN KING OF THE JEWS
祂在哪裡?
是那生為猶太人的王的

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3. **John** begins back before time revealing the Divine Word which would become flesh

約翰從時間之前開始, 揭示將成為肉身的神聖話語

4. But **Matthew** presses his claim of Jesus' Kingship without delay to Israel who is about to experience the catastrophic end to its earthly kingdom in Jerusalem

但馬太毫不拖延地向以色列強調他對耶穌王權的宣稱，他們即將經歷在耶路撒冷地上王國的災難性結局

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Matthew and Luke tell of Jesus' miraculous birth from two angles
馬太和路加從兩個角度講述
耶穌奇妙的誕生

1. **Mary's story - Human POV: Luke opens by revealing God's tender mercies to God's awaiting remnant as Elisabeth's and Mary's miraculous births are surrounded by angels and wonderful kingdom prophecies**
馬利亞的故事- 人類的視角：路加的開始是啟示神的溫柔憐憫給神的等候的餘民，就如以利沙伯和馬利亞奇蹟的生產被是天使和美妙的國度預言所包圍的。

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2. Joseph's story - KPOV: **Matthew** reveals **God's Kingdom coming** with the miraculous birth of the King and the righteous obedience of Joseph as he believes the angelic dream, humbly submits to the marriage and preserves his divine family

約瑟的故事- 國度的視角：馬太揭示了神國度的來臨是藉著王奇妙的誕生和約瑟公義的順服，因為他相信天使的夢，謙卑地交託於婚姻並保存了他屬神的家庭

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Matthew's 2 methods of "proof" are very Jewish in nature but the gospel truth reaches beyond to all who by grace would bow before King Jesus

馬太的兩種「證明」方法在本質上是非常猶太式的，但福音的真理藉著恩典臨到的超越了一切藉著恩典在君王耶穌面前下拜的人

1. Matt.1.1-17 Matthew provides a genealogy tracing Jesus' ancestry back to Abraham and David
   太1:1-17 馬太提供了一個家譜，將耶穌的祖先追溯到亞伯拉罕和大衛

2. Matt.1.18- 2.23 Matthew presents the details of the King's coming as fulfillment of OT prophecy
   太1:18-2: 23 馬太呈現了君王降臨的細節，作為舊約預言的應驗

Part 1 Matthew 1.1-17: Genealogy
第一部份: 馬太福音1:1–17── 家譜

Genealogy very important to Israel and all ancient nations

家譜對於以色列和所有古代國家非常重要

1. Essential to tribal unity, arranged marriages and inherited lands (or those returned at Jubilee)

   對於支派聯合、安排婚姻和繼承土地（或在禧年歸還的土地）至關重要

2. Kings were only legitimate in Judah if from David's line acc. to Isaiah's prophecy (Isa.9.6-7)

   基於以賽亞的預言 (賽.9.6–7)在猶大國合法的王是惟有從大衛族譜延伸的

3. Abraham the original ancestral father of the Jews but Matthew includes God's wider covenant to all nations (Gen. 22.17-18; cf. Matt.8.11)

   亞伯拉罕是猶太人的始祖，但馬太包括了神對列國所立的更廣泛的約 (創22:17–18; 馬太8:11)

如何追蹤你的猶太家譜及家族歷史

From Generation to Generation
How to Trace Your Jewish Genealogy and Family History

世世代代

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4. After the captivity family genealogies were kept safely in the second temple until they were destroyed in the 70AD Roman conquest
被擄後，家族家譜被安全地保存在第二座聖殿中，直到在公元 70 年在羅馬征服中被毀

5. Even today many Jews search for family records and DNA testing to verify their Jewish ancestry
即使在今天，許多猶太人仍在尋找家庭記錄和 DNA 測試來驗證他們的猶太血統

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第一部份: 馬太福音1:1-17—— 家譜

Matthew's genealogy differs from Luke's:
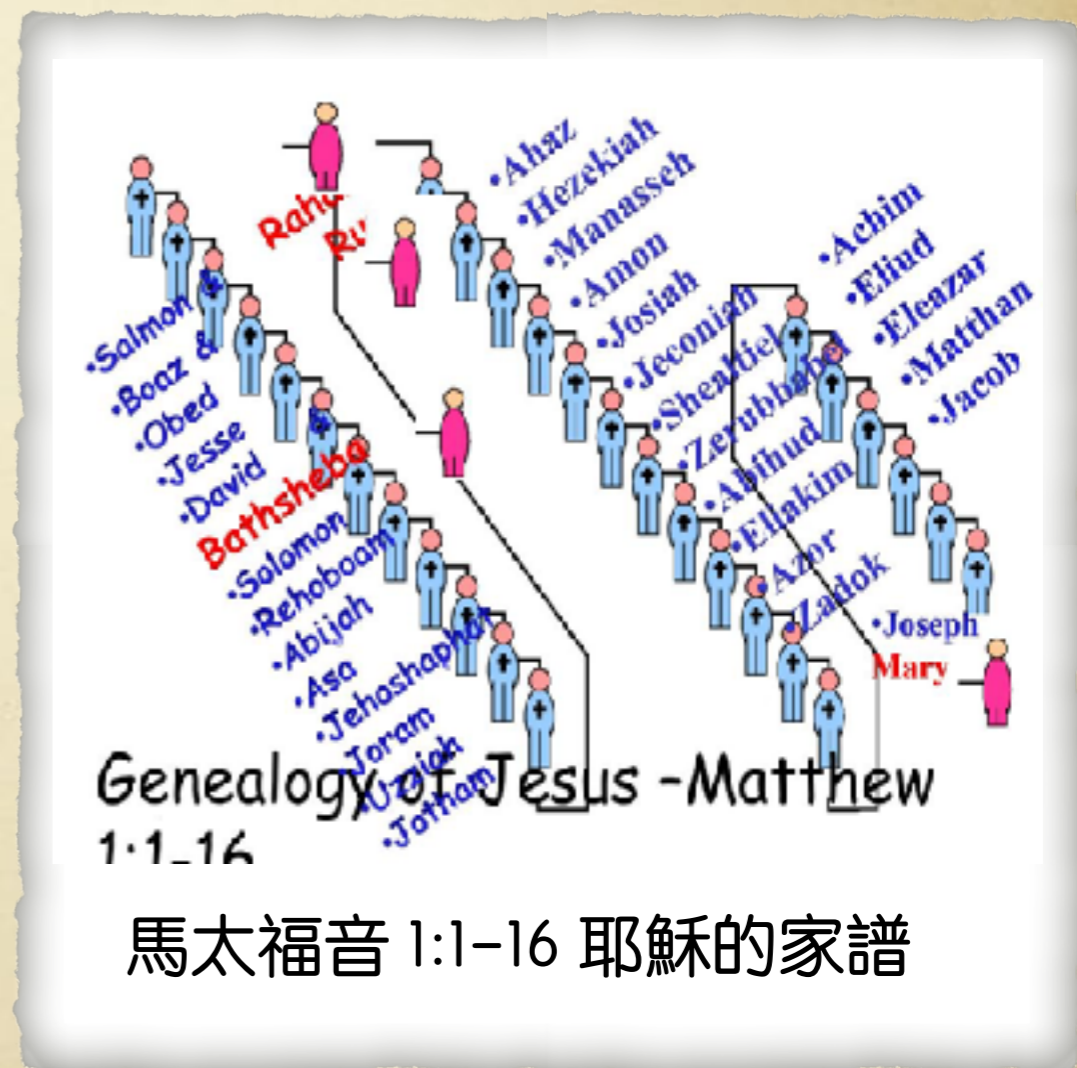### 馬太福音的家譜跟路加福音的不一樣

1. Matthew proves Jesus is the Legal son of David through Joseph starting from Abraham and going forward up to Jesus through Joseph

馬太藉著約瑟證明耶穌是大衛合法的兒子，從亞伯拉罕開始，透過約瑟一直到耶穌

   a. So Joseph's father is Jacob (1.16) through Solomon's family

   所以約瑟的父親是所羅門家族的雅各 (1.16)

   b. Though Joseph was not the actual physical father he was indeed his legal father (which in Jewish Law is not always the physical father)

   雖然約瑟不是真正的親生父親，但他確實是他的合法父親（在猶太法律中並不總是親生父親）

Genealogy of Jesus -Matthew 1.1-16

馬太福音 1:1-16 耶穌的家譜

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2. Luke traces Jesus' human bloodline to David through Mary: starting from Jesus and going backward to Adam in Mary's line through David's son Nathan

路加透過馬利亞將耶穌的人類血統追溯到大衛：從耶穌開始，透過大衛的兒子拿單，沿著馬利亞的血統追溯到亞當

   a. In Luke Joseph's father is named Eli (3.23) who is actually Mary's father and Joseph's father-in-law (Jews simply called father-in-laws "father")

   在路加福音中，約瑟的父親名叫希里(3.23), 他實際上是馬利亞的父親和約瑟的岳父 (猶太人簡單地稱岳父為"父親")

   b. Notice Luke is careful in Lu.3.23 saying (lit. in Gk.), "as it was being thought the son of Joseph"

   請注意，路加在路加福音 3.23 中小心地說（希臘文直譯): 「依人看來, 他是約瑟的兒子」
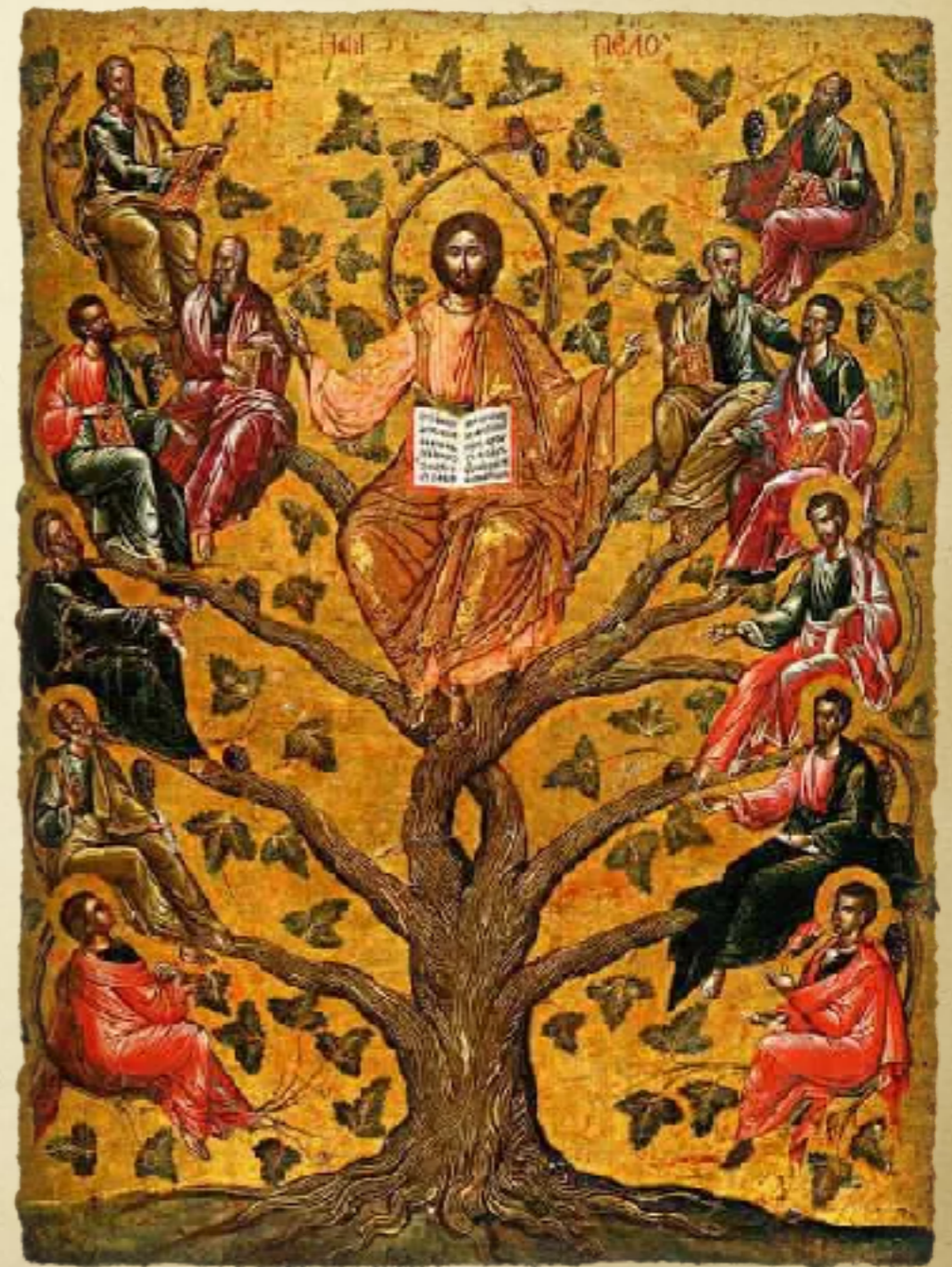
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Genealogy was Matthew's first proof that Jesus was the son of David and the son of Abraham
馬太首先以家譜證明耶穌是大衛的兒子也是亞伯拉罕的子孫

1. Matthew begins lit. in Gk., "**the book of the genesis of Jesus the Messiah**" language a Torah student connects with the book of **Genesis**

馬太福音在希臘文的開始:「耶穌基督的家譜 (彌賽亞耶穌的起始之書)」, 妥拉學生將其與創世記連上
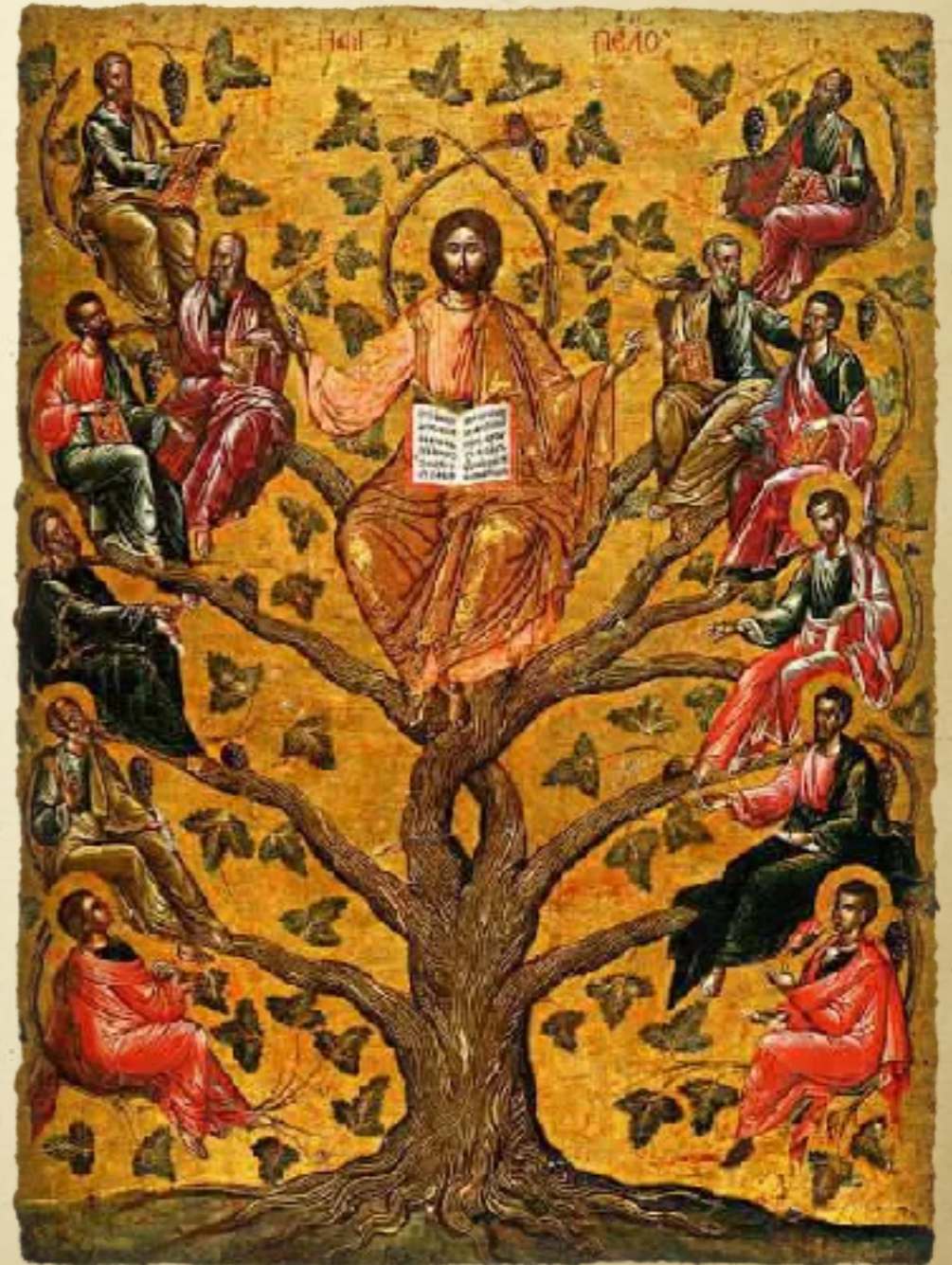
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2. Genealogy is divided into 3 lists of 14 names to convey the perfect order of "Heaven's rule" in the history of redemption:

家譜分為14個名字的3個列表, 傳達了救贖歷史上「天掌權」的完美秩序:

a. "The generations" of the Patriarchs remind the reader of God's sovereign choosing and man's faith counted as righteousness

列祖的「世代」提醒了讀者, 神的主權揀選和人的信心都算是公義的

Part 1 Matthew 1.1-17: Genealogy
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b. "The generations" of the kings remind the reader of both the heart of David in ruling and that the flesh and blood even of kings falls short of God's kingdom

君王的「世代」提醒讀者大衛在統治時的心，以及血肉，甚至君王也不足以達到神的國度

c. "The generations" of the remnant remind the reader of Heaven's rule in the continuation of His purpose through 14 hidden sons of David until the fullness of times when Jesus was born

餘民的「世代」提醒讀者，天掌的權，為著延續祂的旨意，透過大衛 14 個隱藏的子孫直到時期滿足而耶穌誕生
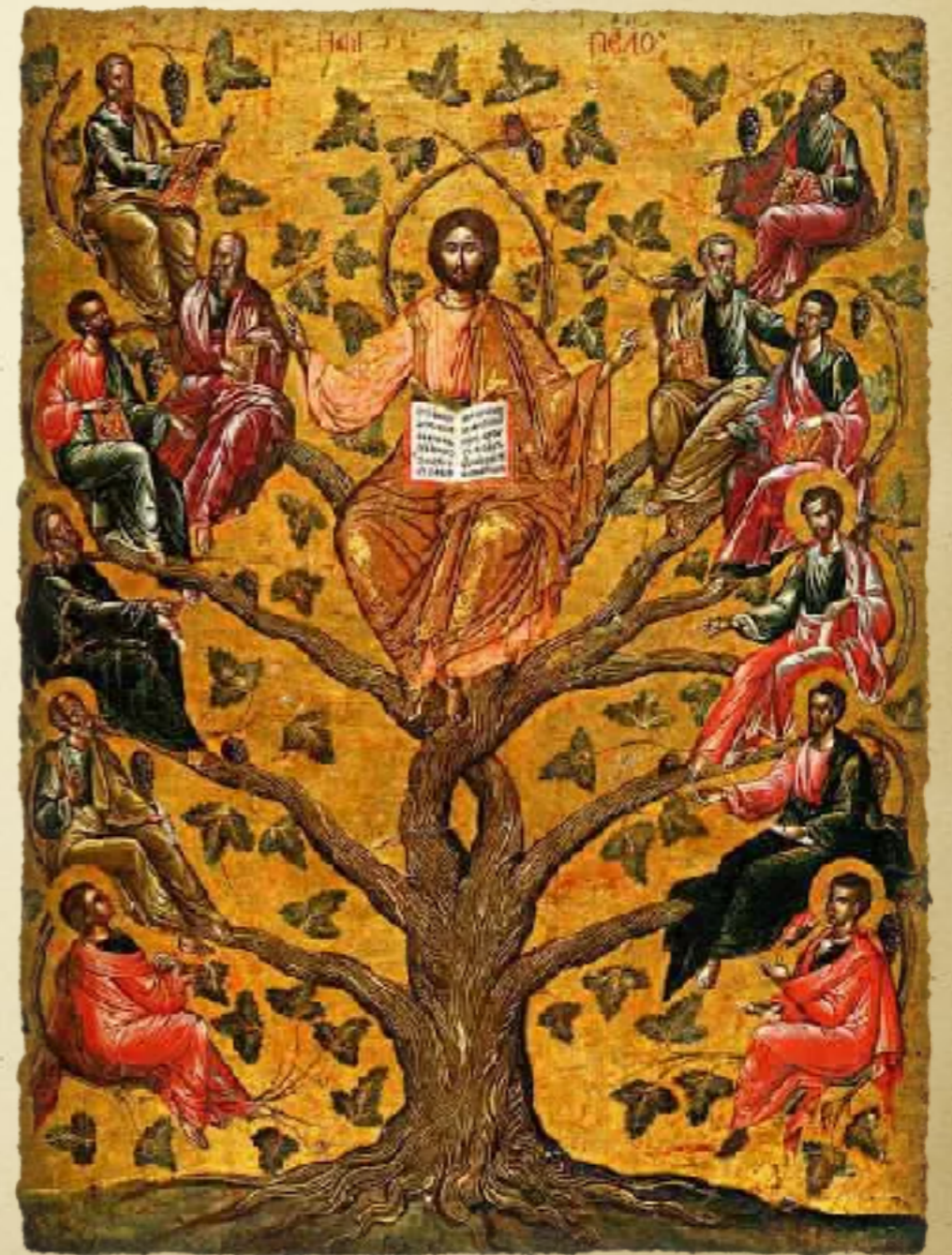
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3. In Matthew's Jewish world numbers were very important as symbols of God's design:
在馬太福音的猶太世界中，數字作為神設計的符號非常重要:

a. David's name numerically =14; so Yeshua's genealogy is perfect:
3 (deity) x 14 (David)
大衛的名字的數字=14；因此耶書亞 (耶穌) 的家譜是完美的:
3 (屬神的) X14 (大衛)

b. 14x3 = 42 months of tribulation in Daniel and Matthew (24) as Jerusalem waits for Messiah's coming in the final 7 = 49 (jubilee)
14X3=42 (但以理書及馬太24章裡災難的月數) 以及耶路撒冷等候彌賽亞的來臨的最後的7=49 (喜年)

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4. **Matthew's genealogy is a vital part of Matthew as it links the history of redemption through Jesus all the way back in the first 'generation' of Israel**

馬太的家譜是馬太福音的重要組成部分，因為它透過耶穌連上救贖的歷史，一直追溯到以色列的第一"代"

Lineage of Yeshua (Jesus)		
As Summarized in Matthew 1		
14 Generations From Abraham to David	14 Generations From David to the captivity	14 Generations From the captivity to Yeshua
As Given in Matthew 1		
Abraham 1	Solomon 1	Salathiel 1
Isaac 2	Reaboam 2	Zorobabel 2
Jacob 3	Abia 3	Abiud 3
Judas 4	Asa 4	Eliakim 4
Phares 5	Josaphat 5	Azor 5
Esrom 6	Joram 6	Sadoc 6
Aram 7	Ozias 7	Achim 7
Aminadab 8	Joatham 8	Eliud 8
Naasson 9	Achaz 9	Eleazar 9
Salmon 10	Ezekias 10	Matthan 10
Booz 11	Manasses 11	Jacob 11
Obed 12	Amon 12	Joseph 12
Jesse 13	Josias 13	Yeshua 13
David 14	Jechonias 14	

馬太福音第一章裡耶穌家譜的三個14代

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　　　希斯崙，希斯崙生亞蘭，

Matt. 1.4 and Ram the father of Amminadab, and Amminadab the father of Nahshon, and Nahshon the father of Salmon,
太1: 4 亞蘭生亞米拿達，亞米拿達生拿順，拿順生
　　　撒門，

Matt. 1.5 and Salmon the father of Boaz by Rahab, and Boaz the father of Obed by Ruth, and Obed the father of Jesse,
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　　　俄備得，俄備得生耶西，

Matt. 1.6 and Jesse the father of David the king.
太1: 6 耶西生大衛王。

1. **Abraham** not only heads the list as the first Jew in the covenant but alsos represents God's kingdom in whom all the nations (goyim) would be blessed
亞伯拉罕不僅在聖約中名列榜首是第一個猶太人，而且還代表神的國度，在他之下萬國（非猶太人）都將蒙福

2. **Matt. 1.6** Jesse is the father not just of David but "**David the king**"
太1:6 耶西不單單是大衛的父親，而是「大衛王」的父親

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3. Matthew's genealogy was already good news for including **5 women** (not usually listed) most of whom are **not even Jews**:
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a. **1.3** - **Tamar** was Er's Canaanite widow who had to 'play the Harlot to have children by Judah
1:3 他瑪是珥的迦南寡婦，她必須「扮成妓女」才能與猶大生子"

b, **1.5**: **Rahab** was a Jericho prostitute who married Salmon and became David's great grandmother
1:5 喇合是耶利哥的妓女，嫁給了撒門，成為大衛的曾祖母

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c. **1.5**: **Ruth** was a Moabitess who became David's grandmother
　1:5 路得是摩押女子，後來成為大衛的祖母

d. **1.6**: **wife of Uriah (Bathsheba)** was a Hittite who became mother of Solomon
　1:6 烏利亞的妻子(拔示巴)是赫人，後來成為所羅門的母親

e. **1.16**: "**Mary, from whom Jesus was born**
　1:16 馬利亞，耶穌是從她生的

Matt. 1.6 … And David was the father of Solomon by the wife of Uriah,

太1: 6 …… 大衛從烏利亞的妻子生所羅門.

Matt. 1.7 and Solomon the father of Rehoboam, and Rehoboam the father of Abijah, and Abijah the father of Asaph,

太1: 7 所羅門生羅波安, 羅波安生亞比雅, 亞比雅生亞撒.

Matt. 1.8 and Asaph the father of Jehoshaphat, and Jehoshaphat the father of Joram, and Joram the father of Uzziah,

太1: 8 亞撒生約沙法, 約沙法生約蘭, 約蘭生烏西亞.

Matt. 1.9 and Uzziah the father of Jotham, and Jotham the father of Ahaz, and Ahaz the father of Hezekiah,

太1: 9 烏西亞生約坦, 約坦生亞哈斯, 亞哈斯生希西家.

Matt. 1.10 and Hezekiah the father of Manasseh, and Manasseh the father of Amos, and Amos the father of Josiah,

太1: 10 希西家生瑪拿西, 瑪拿西生亞們, 亞們生約西亞.

Matt. 1.11 and Josiah the father of Jechoniah and his brothers, at the time of the deportation to Babylon.

太1: 11 百姓被遷到巴比倫的時候, 約西亞生耶哥尼雅和他的弟兄。

4. The 14 generations of kings after David reveals Heaven's rule over the kingdom even though many of these sons of David were unfaithful

大衛之後的 14 代君王揭示了天掌管國度，儘管大衛的許多子孫都不忠心

5. This genealogy would surprise a Jew when they saw that the Messiah came from such sinful kings as Rehoboam, Abijah, Joram, Ahaz, and even Manasseh Judah's worst king

當猶太人看到彌賽亞來自羅波安、亞比雅、約蘭、亞哈斯、甚至猶大最犯罪的王瑪拿西等糟糕的王時，這個家譜會讓他們感到驚訝

6. Matthew left out 3 generations of kings as his genealogy was more illustrative than literal as a testimony that God continues David's line for His kingdom purposes

馬太漏了三代君王，因為他的家譜比字面意義更具說明性，可以證明神為了祂的國度目的而延續了大衛的血脈

Matt. 1.12 And after the deportation to Babylon: Jechoniah was the father of Shealtiel, and Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel,
太1: 12 遷到巴比倫之後, 耶哥尼雅生撒拉鐵, 撒拉鐵生所羅巴伯,

Matt. 1.13 and Zerubbabel the father of Abiud, and Abiud the father of Eliakim, and Eliakim the father of Azor,
太1: 13 所羅巴伯生亞比玉, 亞比玉生以利亞敬, 以利亞敬生亞所,

Matt. 1.14 and Azor the father of Zadok, and Zadok the father of Achim, and Achim the father of Eliud,
太1: 14 亞所生撒督, 撒督生亞金, 亞金生以律,

Matt. 1.15 and Eliud the father of Eleazar, and Eleazar the father of Matthan, and Matthan the father of Jacob,
太1: 15 以律生以利亞撒, 以利亞撒生馬但, 馬但生雅各,

Matt. 1.16 and Jacob the father of Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom Jesus was born, who is called Christ.
太1: 16 雅各生約瑟, 就是馬利亞的丈夫, 那稱為基督的耶穌, 是從馬利亞生的。

Matt. 1.17 So all the generations from Abraham to David were fourteen generations, and from David to the deportation to Babylon fourteen generations, and from the deportation to Babylon to the Christ fourteen generations.
太1: 17 這樣, 從亞伯拉罕到大衛, 共有十四代; 從大衛到遷至巴比倫的時候, 也有十四代; 從遷至巴比倫的時候到基督, 又有十四代。

7. Even through the Babylonian captivity and beyond God's covenant with David continued through his line even though there was no real kingdom as they were now ruled by gentile kings from Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome
   縱然被擄於巴比倫，儘管他們現在被來自巴比倫、波斯、希臘和羅馬的外邦王統治而沒有真正的王國，然而, 神與大衛所立的約仍延續到他的後裔

8. Notice the word change in **1.16** from "**___ the father of ___**" to "**Joseph the husband of Mary from whom Jesus was born**" - Matthew makes clear that Joseph was not Jesus' biological father
   請注意 **1:16** 中的字詞從「**___ 生___**」改為「**約瑟就是馬利亞的丈夫....耶穌, 是從馬利亞生的**」——馬太明確的指出約瑟不是耶穌的親生父親

9. Matthew had to search the Temple records for these post captivity names as most of them are not in the OT
   馬太必須在聖殿記錄中搜尋這些被擄之後的名字，因為其中大多數不在舊約裡面

Part 2 Matthew 1.18 - 2.23:
Jesus' birth details fulfilled OT prophecies
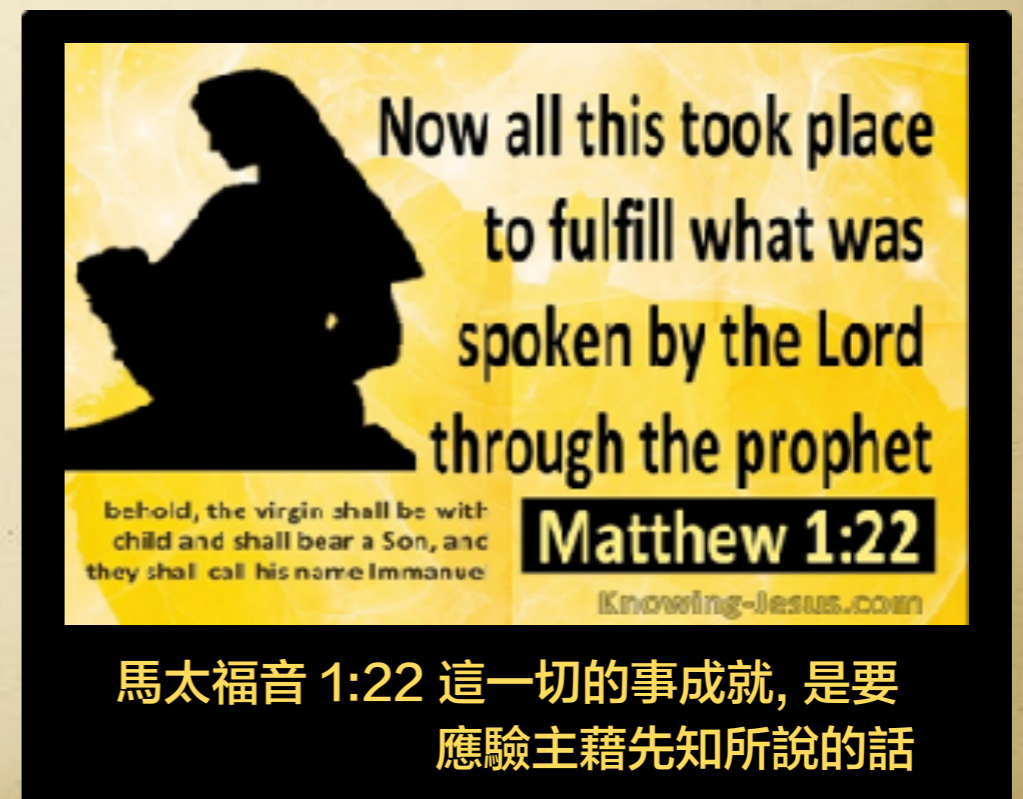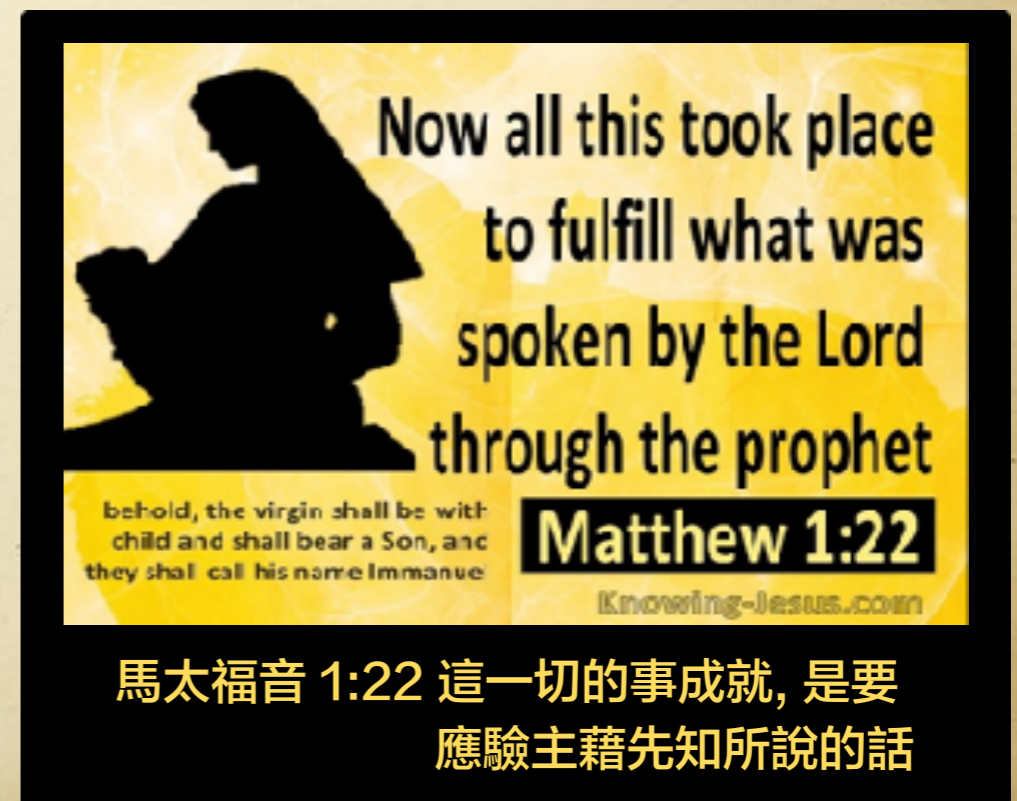# 第二部分: 馬太福音 1:18-2:23
耶穌誕生的細節應驗了舊約的預言

Matt. 1.22 All this took place to fulfill what the Lord had spoken by the prophet:
太 1:22 這一切的事成就, 是要應驗主藉先知所說的話

Matthew 1.18- Matt. 2.23 record five proofs that Jesus' birth fulfilled the OT longing of the Jews for their Messiah

馬太福音1:18-2:23 記載了五個證明, 證明耶穌的誕生是應驗了猶太人對

彌賽亞盼望的應驗

1. **1.18-25** Virgin birth acc. to prophecy

   1:18-25 按照預言童女生子

2. **2:1-6** Born in Bethlehem acc. to prophecy

   2:1-6 按照預言誕生於伯利恆

3. **2:7-12** King worshiped acc. to ancient prophecy

   2:7-12 基於古代預言所給王的敬拜

Now all this took place to fulfill what was spoken by the Lord through the prophet

behold, the virgin shall be with child and shall bear a Son, and they shall call his name Immanue

Matthew 1:22

Knowing-Jesus.com

馬太福音 1:22 這一切的事成就, 是要
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4. **2:3-15** Flight to Egypt acc. to prophecy
   2: 3-15 按照預言的逃到埃及

5. **2:16-18** Rachel (Israel) weeping over Herod's infanticide acc. to prophecy
   2: 16-18 按照預言, 拉結為希律濫殺的嬰兒哭泣

6. **2:19-23** Home in Nazareth acc. to prophecy
   2: 19-23 按照預言的家在拿撒勒

Now all this took place to fulfill what was spoken by the Lord through the prophet

behold, the virgin shall be with child and shall bear a Son, and they shall call his name Immanue

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JN Darby: Old Testament prophecies are quoted [by Matthew] in three ways, which must not be confused:

達秘: 馬太福音以三種方式引用舊約預言，切勿混淆:

1) **"That it might be fulfilled":** , an event is the direct object of the prophecy; Matthew 1:22, 23.
「是要應驗/ 讓它得以實現」一個直接是預言對象的事件 (馬太福音1:22.23)

2) **"So that it was fulfilled";** an event is within the scope of the prophecy, though not the … complete thought of the Holy Ghost; Matthew 2:23.
「這是要應驗/ 就這樣成就了」; 一個事件在預言的範圍之內， 儘管不是…聖靈的完整思想 (馬太福音2:23)

Matt. 1.22-23
Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.

太1:22-23
這一切的事成就, 是要應驗主藉先知所說的話, 說:「必有童女, 懷孕生子, 人要稱他的名為以馬內利。」

Matt. 2.23
And he came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth: so that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene.

太2: 23 到了一座城, 名叫拿撒勒, 就住在那裡。這是要應驗先知所說，他將稱為拿撒勒人的話了。

Part 2 Matthew 1.18 - 2.23:
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達秘: 馬太福音以三種方式引用舊約預言，切勿混淆:

3) "**Then was fulfilled.**" a fact corresponds to a quotation in its spirit without being its main object — Matthew 2:17.

「這就應了/ 那就實現了」 事實在本質上與引文相對應，但不是主要的對象 (馬太福音2:17)

Matt. 2.17-18
Then was fulfilled *that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying, In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not.*

太2: 17-18

這就應了先知耶利米的話，說:
『在拉瑪聽見號咷大哭的聲音, 是拉結哭他兒女, 不肯受安慰, 因為他們都不在了。』

Miraculous Virgin Birth 童女生子的神蹟

Matt. 1.18 Now the birth of Jesus Christ took place in this way. When his mother Mary had been betrothed to Joseph, before they came together she was found to be with child from the Holy Spirit.

太1:18 耶穌基督降生的事，記在下面。他母親馬利亞已經許配了約瑟，還沒有迎娶，馬利亞就從聖靈懷了孕。

Matt. 1.19 And her husband Joseph, being a just man and unwilling to put her to shame, resolved to divorce her quietly.

太1:19 他丈夫約瑟是個義人，不願意明明的羞辱他，想要暗暗的把他休了。

- Birth story from Joseph's POV
  從約瑟的角度來看誕生的故事
- All the details in Luke of angels, shepherds, mangers, temple prophecies left out to focus upon the proofs of the king's birth
  路加福音中關於天使、牧羊人、馬槽、聖殿預言的所有細節都被省略，以集中於王誕生的證據上

1. **Joseph noticed Mary's pregnant condition before she could relate her prior angelic visit announcing God's child**
   約瑟夫注意到馬利亞懷孕的情形，是在她講述天使的來訪以及宣告神的孩子之前

2. **Being found pregnant during betrothal was worse than adultery and worthy of stoning**
   訂婚期間被發現懷孕比通姦更糟，值得被石頭打死

3. **Joseph was a righteous (just) man means:** 約瑟是個義人是指：
   a. He would have to break off the engagement 他必須解除婚約
   b. Yet he mercifully decided to put her away quietly
      但他仁慈地決定悄悄地把她休了
   c. Joseph is our first example of kingdom righteousness
      約瑟是我們國度公義的第一個榜樣

Miraculous Virgin Birth 童女生子的神蹟

Matt. 1.20 But as he considered these things, behold, an angel of the Lord appeared to him in a dream, saying, "Joseph, son of David, do not fear to take Mary as your wife, for that which is conceived in her is from the Holy Spirit.

太1:20 正思念這事的時候, 有主的使者向他夢中顯現, 說:「大衛的子孫約瑟, 不要怕, 只管娶過你的妻子馬利亞來, 因他所懷的孕, 是從聖靈來的。

Matt. 1.21 She will bear a son, and you shall call his name Jesus, for he will save his people from their sins."

太1:21 他將要生一個兒子, 你要給他起名叫耶穌, 因他要將自己的百姓從罪惡裡救出來。

- Joseph heard from the Lord through 'Heaven dreams" like his namesake in OT
  約瑟透過「屬天的夢」聽見主的聲音, 就像舊約中與他同名的人一樣
- This dream brought a kingdom calling to obey Heaven and take the cross denying his worldly reputation
  這個夢帶來了天國的呼召, 要他服從天, 並背起十字架, 否認他屬世的聲譽

4. **Joseph had a righteous fear of taking Mary as his wife**
   約瑟有公義的理由害怕娶馬利亞為妻
5. **Joseph heard a message from Heaven that the baby was conceived by the Holy Spirit**
   約瑟聽到天上來的消息, 嬰兒是從聖靈成孕的
6. **Two kingdom commands were then given to Joseph:**
   隨後, 約瑟被授予兩項國度的命令:

   a. Name Mary as your wife 娶馬利亞為妻

   b. Name his son "Joshua" ("Yeshua") because he would "**save people from their sins**"
   給他起名為「約書亞」(耶穌) 因為他要將自己的百姓從罪惡裡救出來

Miraculous Virgin Birth
童女生子的神蹟

Matt. 1.22 *All this took place to fulfill what the Lord had spoken by the prophet:*
太1:22 這一切的事成就, 是要應驗主藉先知所說的話,

Matt. 1.23 *"Behold, the virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and they shall call his name Immanuel" (which means, God with us).*
太1:23 說:『必有童女, 懷孕生子, 人要稱他的名為以馬內利。』 (以馬內利翻出來, 就是 神與我們同在。)

Matt. 1.24 *When Joseph woke from sleep, he did as the angel of the Lord commanded him: he took his wife,*
太1:24 約瑟醒了, 起來, 就遵著主使者的吩咐, 把妻子娶過來.

Matt. 1.25 *but knew her not until she had given birth to a son. And he called his name Jesus.*
太1:25 只是沒有和他同房, 等他生了兒子, 就給他起名叫耶穌。

7. Messianic Jewish remnant waited expectantly for "Emmanu El" their messiah but none ever understood he would actually be born of a virgin
猶太彌賽亞餘民滿懷期待地等待他們的彌賽亞「以馬內利」，但沒有人明白他實際上是由童貞女所生

8. Joseph awoke, believed, married Mary immediately, and abstained from sexual relations until after Jesus was born
約瑟醒來後，相信了，立即與馬利亞結婚，並在耶穌出生前禁慾性關係

Miraculous Virgin Birth
童女生子的神蹟

- **First prophecy fulfilled of the coming king**
即將到來的王的第一個預言得到應驗

- **Isaiah 7.14 originally promised king Ahaz that Emmanuel would be born as a sign that God would be with him even while under Syrian attack**
以賽亞書 7:14 最初向亞哈斯王應許以馬內利將會誕生，作為一個徵兆，即使在敘利亞的攻擊下，神也會與他同在

9. Matthew uses Joseph as an example of a righteous kingdom servant who is **just**, **believes** and **obeys** a Word from God at great personal cost to his reputation among men
馬太用約瑟作為一個國度正義僕人的例子，他是公義的，相信並順服神的話語，但個人卻付出了巨大的代價，使他在人中的聲譽受損

Matthew 馬太福音 2.1-6

Matt. 2.1 Now after Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the king, behold, wise men from the east came to Jerusalem,

太2:1 當希律王的時候, 耶穌生在猶太的伯利恆, 有幾個博士從東方來到耶路撒冷, 說:

Matt. 2.2 saying, "Where is he who has been born king of the Jews? For we saw his star when it rose and have come to worship him."

太2:2 「那生下來作猶太人之王的在那裡? 我們在東方看見他的星, 特來拜他。」

Bethlehem Prophesied
預言了伯利恆

Second proof: Magi came looking for the King prophesied in the stars
第二個證明: 博士們來尋找星辰中預言的王

1. There is a gap of about 2 years after Jesus' birth bridged in **2.1**
   耶穌誕生後大約有兩年的時間間隔在 **2.1** 中被連上

2. Magi came asking, "*Where is He who is born king of the Jews?*"
   博士來問: 「那生下來作猶太人之王的在那裡?」

3. Magi were Priests of the Heavens who studied the sky for divine direction
   賢士是天國的祭司, 他們研究天空以尋求神聖的方向

- Suetonius writes, "Throughout the whole of the East there had spread an old and persistent belief:

destiny had decreed that at that time men coming forth from Judea would seize power [and rule the world]"

蘇托尼烏斯寫道: "在整個東方，流傳著一種古老而持久的說法:

命運已經頒布法令，那時來自猶太的人將奪取權力 [並統治世界]"

Second proof: Magi came looking for the King prophesied in the stars
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4. Magi were probably Chaldeans who had heard of a coming king from the exiles in Babylon
博士(賢士)可能是迦勒底人，他們從被擄到巴比倫的人中聽到了即將來臨的王的事

5. Balaam who came from Pethor on the Euphrates could also have been a Magi who prophesied of a coming star "rising star" from Israel in Num 24.17
在幼發拉底河上來自比珥的巴蘭也可能是一位博士(賢士)，他在民數記 24:17 中預言以色列將出現一顆「興起的星」(有星要出於雅各)

Matthew 馬太福音 2.1-6

Matt. 2. 3-4 When Herod the king heard this, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him; and assembling all the chief priests and scribes of the people, he inquired of them where the Christ was to be born.
太2: 3-4 希律王聽見了, 就心裡不安; 耶路撒冷合城的人, 也都不安。他就召齊了祭司長和民間的文士, 問他們說:「基督當生在何處?」

Matt. 2.5-6 They told him, "In Bethlehem of Judea, for so it is written by the prophet: "' And you, O Bethlehem, in the land of Judah, are by no means least among the rulers of Judah; for from you shall come a ruler who will shepherd my people Israel.'"
太2: 5-6 他們回答說:「在猶太的伯利恆, 因為有先知記著說:『猶大地的伯利恆阿! 你在猶大諸城中, 並不是最小的, 因為將來有一位君王, 要從你那裡出來, 牧養我以色列民。』

Bethlehem Prophesied 預言了伯利恆

Second proof: Magi came looking for the King prophesied in the stars
第二個證明: 博士們來尋找星辰中預言的王

6. Herod being an illegitimate king (an Edomite unrelated to David) and his leaders became troubled by the news
希律是個非法的王（與大衛無關的以東人）, 他的領導人對這個消息感到困惑

Third proof: Micah 5.2 prophesied that the Messiah would be born in Bethlehem
第三個證據：彌迦書5:2預言彌賽亞將生在伯利恆

Matthew 馬太福音 2.1-6

- **The "Star" that led them must have been supernatural because it stayed with the Magi**
  引導他們的「星」必定是超自的，因為它一直和博士在一起

- **Suggestions of the star are many:**
  關於這星的看法很多:

  a. Halley's comet visible in 10 BC
     於西元前10年的哈雷雪星

  b. Jupiter (a deity) aligned with Saturn in 7BC
     在西元前 7 年木星(一個神)與土星對齊

  c. Chinese supernova reported in 5BC
     西元前5年報導的中國超級新星

  d. Angels sometimes appeared as "stars" (Job 38.7)
     天使有時以「星星」的形式出現
     (約伯記 38.7)

Bethlehem Prophesied 伯利恆的預言

Second proof: Magi came looking for the King prophesied in the stars
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7. The scribes knew the prophecy in **Micah 5.2** and the people generally knew this fact (**John 7.42**) but only a remnant had any spiritual awareness that this moment had come
   文士知道彌迦書 5.2 章的預言，人們也普遍知道這個事實（約翰福音 7:42），但只有少數餘民有屬靈的意識，知到這一刻已經到來

King Found and Worshiped
找到了王並敬拜祂

Matt. 2.7 Then Herod summoned the wise men secretly and ascertained from them what time the star had appeared.

太2:7 當下希律暗暗的召了博士來, 細問那星是甚麼時候出現的。

Matt. 2.8 And he sent them to Bethlehem, saying, "Go and search diligently for the child, and when you have found him, bring me word, that I too may come and worship him."

太2:8 就差他們往伯利恆去, 說:「你們去仔細尋訪那小孩子, 尋到了, 就來報信, 我也好去拜他。」

Matt. 2.9 After listening to the king, they went on their way. And behold, the star that they had seen when it rose went before them until it came to rest over the place where the child was.

太2:9 他們聽見王的話, 就去了。在東方所看見的那星，忽然在他們前頭行，直行到小孩子的地方，就在上頭停住了。

King Found and Worshiped
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- **Herod used the Magi as his unwitting spies to find out when and where the child was so he might 'worship' him**
  希律利用博士作為他不知情的間諜，以找出孩子的時間和地點，以便他可以「敬拜」他

- **Matthew's gospel reveals the spiritual opposition to the messiah and his kingdom right from the beginning**
  馬太福音從一開始就揭示了對於彌賽亞和祂國度的屬靈抵擋

Matt. 2.10 When they saw the star, they rejoiced exceedingly with great joy.
太2:10 他們看見那星，就大大的歡喜。

Matt. 2.11 And going into the house, they saw the child with Mary his mother, and they fell down and worshiped him. Then, opening their treasures, they offered him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh.
太2:11 進了房子，看見小孩子和他母親馬利亞，就俯伏拜那小孩子，揭開寶盒，拿黃金乳香沒藥為禮物獻給他。

Matt. 2.12 And being warned in a dream not to return to Herod, they departed to their own country by another way.
太2:12 博士因為在夢中被主指示，不要回去見希律，就從別的路回本地去了。

King Found and Worshiped
找到了王並敬拜祂

1. The star led them to **the house in Bethlehem** where Jesus and Mary had lived and worked for two years
   星星帶領他們來到伯利恆的房子，耶穌和馬利亞在那裡生活和工作了兩年

2. The Magi rejoiced greatly and bowing the knee and worshiping the King:
   博士們大大的歡喜並下跪敬拜王：

   a. Gold was the gift of royalty and deity
      黃金是皇室和敬拜神的禮物
   b. Frankincense was the only fragrance allowed in temple worship
      乳香是聖殿敬拜中唯一被允許使用的香料
   c. Myrrh was an expensive ointment used for embalming bodies
      沒藥是一種昂貴的藥膏，用於防腐屍體

King Found and Worshiped
找到了王並敬拜祂

Matt. 2.10 When they saw the star, they rejoiced exceedingly with great joy.
太2:10 他們看見那星，就大大的歡喜。

Matt. 2.11 And going into the house, they saw the child with Mary his mother, and they fell down and worshiped him. Then, opening their treasures, they offered him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh.
太2:11 進了房子，看見小孩子和他母親馬利亞，就俯伏拜那小孩子，揭開寶盒，拿黃金乳香沒藥為禮物獻給他。

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Though the Magi's 'detour' to Jerusalem had been a mistake:
儘管博士「改道」前往耶路撒冷
是個錯誤：

1. The "Heavens overruled" as the star waited for the Magi
當星星等候博士時，「天掌權」

2. The prophecy from Micah was revealed
彌迦書的預言被揭示了

3. A final "Heaven dream" warned the Magi to avoid Herod and return by another way via Jericho
最後的「來自於天的夢」警告博士們避開希律王並經由耶利哥的另一條路返回

Flight to Egypt 逃往埃及

Matt. 2.13 Now when they had departed, behold, an angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream and said, "Rise, take the child and his mother, and flee to Egypt, and remain there until I tell you, for Herod is about to search for the child, to destroy him."

太2:13 他們去後，有主的使者向約瑟夢中顯現, 說:「起來，帶著小孩子同他母親, 逃往埃及, 住在那裡, 等我吩咐你，因為希律必尋找小孩子要除滅他。」

Matt. 2.14 And he rose and took the child and his mother by night and departed to Egypt

太2:14 約瑟就起來, 夜間帶著小孩子和他母親往埃及去。

Matt. 2.15 and remained there until the death of Herod. This was to fulfill what the Lord had spoken by the prophet, "Out of Egypt I called my son."

太2:15 住在那裡, 直到希律死了。這是要應驗主藉先知所說的話，說：『我從埃及召出我的兒子來。』

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- **Joseph obeyed another "Heaven dream" and saved Jesus' life from Herod**
  約瑟遵守了另一個「來自於天的夢」，從希律王手中救了耶穌的命

- **Again Joseph's obedience sacrificed his worldly vocation so that the kingdom of the heavens might come**
  約瑟再次的順服犧牲了他世俗的職業，好讓天國能到來

Matt. 2.16 Then Herod, when he saw that he had been tricked by the wise men, became furious, and he sent and killed all the male children in Bethlehem and in all that region who were two years old or under, according to the time that he had ascertained from the wise men.

太*2:16* 希律見自己被博士愚弄，就大大發怒，差人將伯利恆城裡，並四境所有的男孩，照著他向博士仔細查問的時候，凡兩歲以裡的，都殺盡了。

Matt. 2.17 Then was fulfilled what was spoken by the prophet Jeremiah:

太*2:17* 這就應了先知耶利米的話，說：

Matt. 2.18 "A voice was heard in Ramah, weeping and loud lamentation, Rachel weeping for her children; she refused to be comforted, because they are no more."

太*2:18* 『在拉瑪聽見號咷大哭的聲音，是拉結哭他兒女，不肯受安慰，因為他們都不在了。』

1. **Herod died a few years after Jesus' birth**
   耶穌出生幾年後希律就去世了

   a. He was crazy with intense pain from STD and other diseases
      他因性病和其他疾病的劇烈疼痛而發瘋

   b. He killed his wife, mother-in-law and 3 sons in a rage of paranoia
      他在偏執狂的憤怒中殺死了他的妻子、岳母和3個兒子

   c. He was terrified of n invasion from Persia and built fortresses (Masada, Herodium) as refuges
      他畏懼波斯的入侵，並建造了堡壘（馬薩達、希律堡）作為避難所

   d. Estimates of about 40 children would have been slaughtered by him in the Bethlehem area
      估計在伯利恆地區約有 40 名兒童被他屠殺

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- **Rachel was buried in Ramah near Bethlehem after giving birth to Benjamin**
  拉結生下便雅憫後被埋葬在伯利恆附近的拉瑪

- **In Jeremiah 31. 15-17 Rachel is still crying prophetically for her children when Jeremiah promises her tears will reap reward**
  在耶利米書 31. 15-17 中，當拉結仍預言性的在為她的孩子們哭泣時, 耶利米許諾她的眼淚會收穫回報。

Jesus a Nazarene
一位拿撒勒人耶穌

Matt. 2.19 But when Herod died, behold, an angel of the Lord appeared in a dream to Joseph in Egypt,

太2: 19 希律死了以後, 有主的使者, 在埃及
向約瑟夢中顯現, 說:

Matt. 2.20 saying, "Rise, take the child and his mother and go to the land of Israel, for those who sought the child's life are dead."

太2: 20 「起來, 帶著小孩子和他母親往以色
列地去, 因為要害小孩子性命的人
已經死了。

Matt. 2.21 And he rose and took the child and his mother and went to the land of Israel.

太2: 21 約瑟就起來, 把小孩子和他母親帶到
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太2: 21 約瑟就起來, 把小孩子和他母親帶到以色列地去。

- **Joseph and his family probably lived and traveled using the gifts providentially given by the Magi**
約瑟和他的家人可能利用東方三博士贈予來自天意的禮物生活和旅行

- **Joseph again heard from the Lord through an angel in his dreams to return to the land of Israel**
約瑟在夢中再次透過天使聽到了主要他返回以色列地

Jesus a Nazarene
一位拿撒勒人耶穌

Matt. 2.22 But when he heard that Archelaus was reigning over Judea in place of his father Herod, he was afraid to go there, and being warned in a dream he withdrew to the district of Galilee.

太2: 22 只因聽見亞基老接著他父親希律作了猶太王, 就怕往那裡去。又在夢中被主指示，便往加利利境內去了。

Matt. 2.23 And he went and lived in a city called Nazareth, so that what was spoken by the prophets might be fulfilled, that he would be called a Nazarene.

太2: 23 到了一座城，名叫拿撒勒，就住在那裡。這是要應驗先知所說，他將稱為拿撒勒人的話了。

Ultimate Bible
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Jesus a Nazarene
一位拿撒勒人耶穌

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1. Joseph probably headed toward Bethlehem (his ancestral home)
   約瑟可能前往伯利恆（他的祖籍）

2. When Joseph heard that Archelaus was the king he was afraid and wondered what to do
   當約瑟聽說亞基老是王時，他很害怕，不知道該怎麼辦

3. Again Heaven ruled in one last Heaven dream to Joseph which caused him to return out of Judaea's limelight to far away Nazareth in Galilee
   在約瑟的最後一個屬天的夢中，天再次掌權，使他從出風頭的猶大地出來，而回到遠在加利利的拿撒勒

Jesus a Nazarene
一位拿撒勒人耶穌

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4. There is no specific verse about a Nazarene in scripture unless this alludes to one of two possibilities:
聖經中沒有關於拿撒勒人的具體經文, 除非暗示以下兩種可能性之一：

1) Nazareth the city name comes from the root word "netzer" which is also found in Isa.11.1
拿撒勒這個城市的名字來自詞"Netzer" (芽), 這也可以在以賽亞書 11:1 中找到

2) Some think Matthew connects Jesus' miraculous birth with Samson who was called a "Nazirite" (lit. in Heb. "separated") from birth (Jud.13.7)
有些人認為馬太將耶穌的神奇誕生與參孫聯上，參孫從出生起就被稱為「拿細耳人」（希伯來語: 從出生就被「分別」出來）（士師記.13.7）

Jesus the Messiah Presented and Challenged
呈現彌賽亞耶穌及受到的挑戰

猶太人的王，拿撒勒人耶穌

IESUS NAZARENUS REX IUDAEORUM

JESUS OF NAZARETH, THE KING OF THE JEWS.

St John 19:19
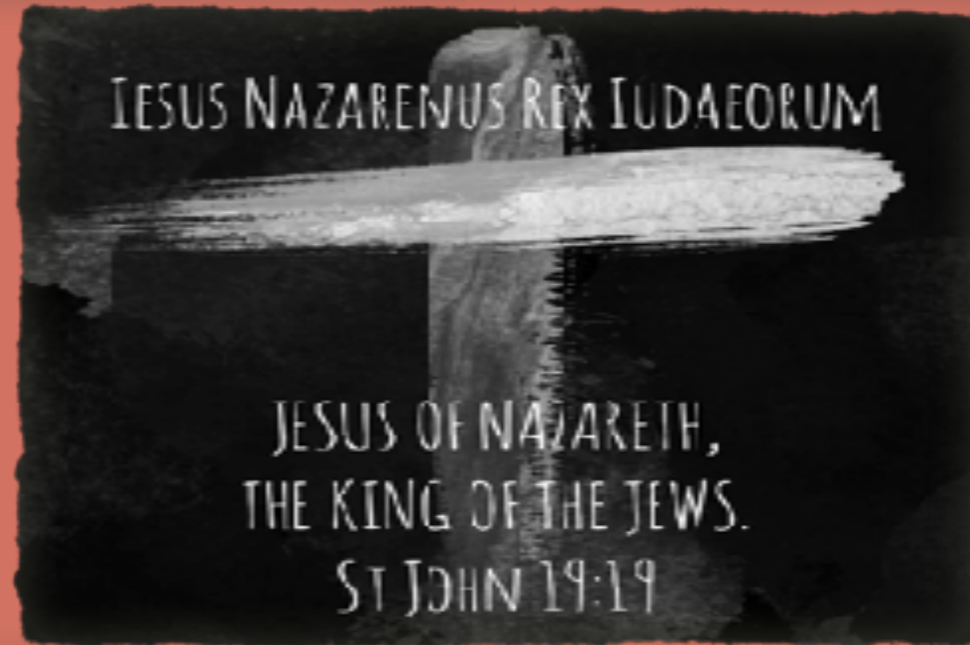
約翰福音 19：19

1. **Matthew presents and proves Jesus is the King of Israel promised in the OT prophets**
   馬太呈現並證明耶穌是舊約先知所應許的以色列之王

2. **Jesus as king of the kingdom of the Heavens is worshiped by seeking gentiles and assailed by Jewish leaders**
   耶穌身為國度的君王，被尋求的外邦人所敬拜，也受到猶太領袖的攻擊

3. **This mystery of worship and conflict will be a theme throughout Matthew's gospel all the way to the cross**
   這種敬拜與衝突的奧祕將成為貫穿馬太福音的主題直到十字架

Matthew begins by tying Jesus' birth to the Old Covenant history of redemption
馬太福音首先將耶穌的誕生連上舊約的救贖史

救贖史

The HISTORY of REDEMPTION

THE STORY OF GOD'S SAVING WORK THROUGH HIS SON, JESUS CHRIST

神透過祂的兒子
耶穌基督
進行拯救工作
的故事
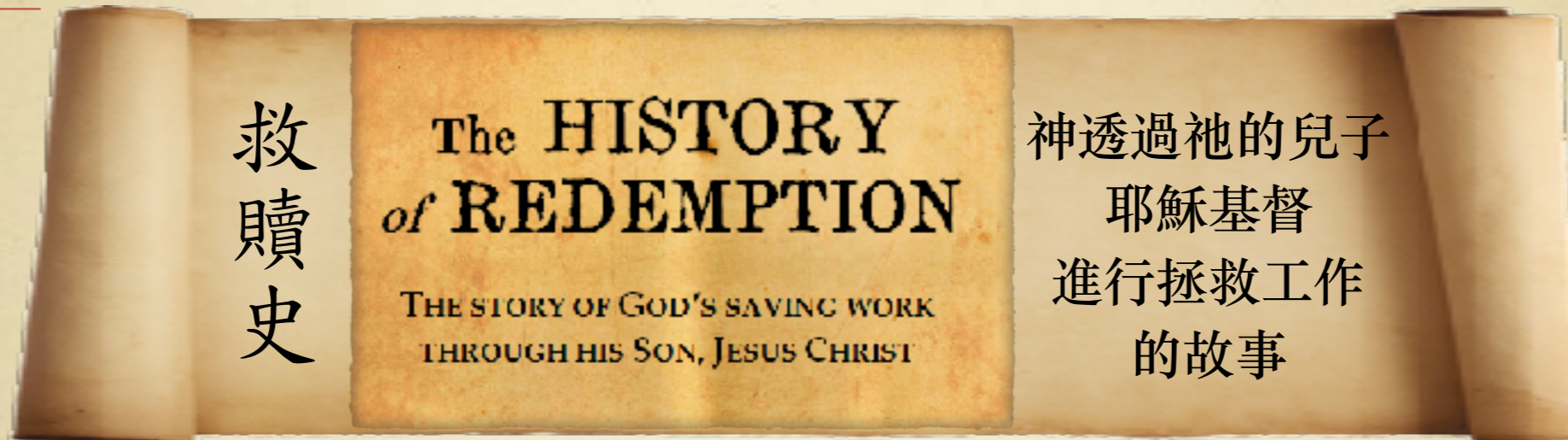
1. **"Heaven rules" through dreams, angels and stars in the kingdom of the heavens**
   在天的國度裡, 透過夢、天使和星星使「天掌權」

2. **Six times miraculous events were cited as fulfillment of prophecies**
   六次的奇蹟事件被認為是預言的應驗

3. **"Out of Egypt" quoted from Hosea 11.1 is a reference to God's redeeming history at the very birth of the nation of Israel in the exodus**
   引自何西阿書 11.1 的「從埃及召出」指的是神的救贖史從以色列國在出埃及中產生時開始

4. **"He shall be called a Nazarene" a reference to the Branch who will redeem Judah in Isa. 11.1**
   「他將被稱為拿撒勒人」，指的是以賽亞書11.1中救贖猶大的枝子

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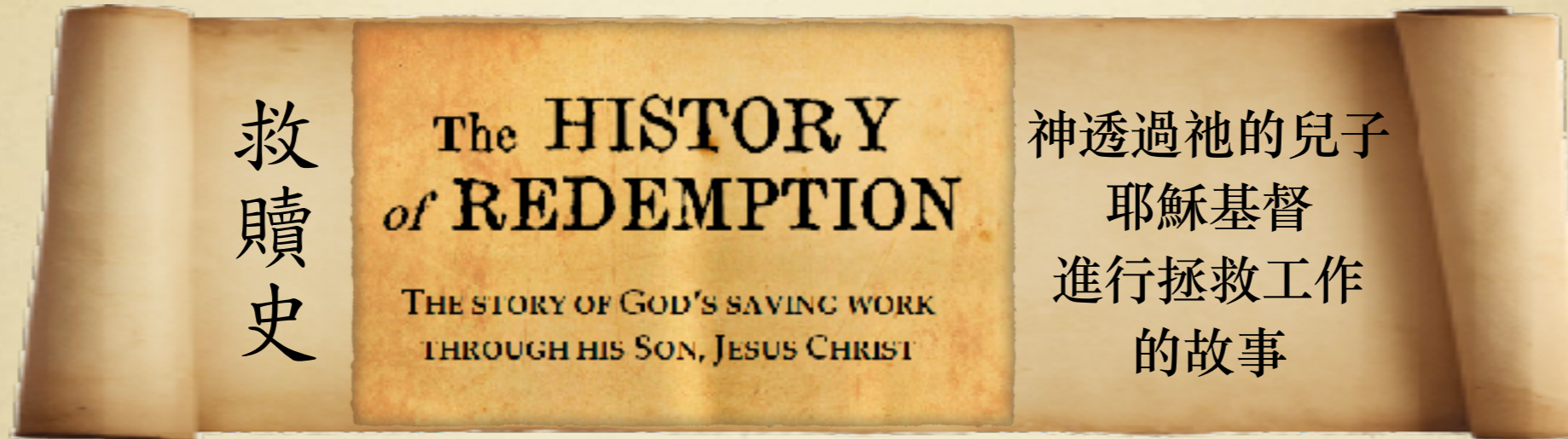
5. Mary and Joseph types of righteousness in the kingdom of the heavens:
馬利亞和約瑟是天國公義的預表

- Mary a type of the church through whom the Holy Spirit conceives and bears children of the kingdom by the miracle of the new birth
  馬利亞是教會的預表，聖靈透過她孕育並透過新生的奇蹟生下國度的孩子

- Joseph is a type of a servant of the kingdom who take the cross, believes and obeys to keep the testimony of Jesus
  約瑟是國度僕人的預表，他背起十字架，相信並順服，保守耶穌的見證

馬太 Gospel of Matthew 福音

Next Week:
Herald of the King

下週：王的先驅