

Lesson 2: A Prophet's Job

第二课：先知的职份

I. Job Titles 职称

A. Primary Term 主要术语

1. Greek: *prophetes* [one who predicts or proclaims]
希腊语: *prophetes* [说预言或作宣告的人]
2. Hebrew: *nabi* [a called person]
希伯来语: *nabi* [被呼召的人]

B. Secondary Terms (Hebrew) 次要术语 (希伯来语)

1. *ebed* [servant, official/officer] [仆人, 官员]
2. *roeh* [seer], *hozeh* [seer, observer] [先见], [先知, 观察者]
3. *shomer* [watchman, guard] [守望者, 守卫]
4. *malak* [messenger] [信使]
5. *ish elohim* [man of/from God] [从神而来的人]

II. Job Transitions 职份过渡

A. Premonarchy (before 1,000 B.C.) 前王国时期 (公元前1000年以前)

1. few prophets 少量先知
2. variety of services 多种服侍
3. variety of people 各种各样的人

B. Monarchy (1,000 to 586 B.C.) 王国时期 (公元前1000年至公元前586年)

1. many prophets 许多先知
2. formal royal service 正式的王室服侍
3. danger of corrupt kings 腐败国王的危险

C. Exile (586 to 538 B.C.) 被掳时期 (公元前586年至公元前538年)

1. kingdom 王国
 - a. fall of Samaria (723/2 B.C.) 撒玛利亚的被毁 (公元前723~722年)
 - b. fall of Jerusalem (587/6 B.C.) 耶路撒冷的被毁 (公元前587~586年)
2. prophet's job 先知的职份
 - a. fewer prophets 少量先知
 - b. demise of kingship 王权的衰亡
 - c. diverse and informal service 多种的和不拘形式的服侍

D. Post-Exile (after 538 B.C.) 被掳后期（公元前538年之后）

1. few prophets 少量先知
2. more formal service 较正式的服侍
3. potential for kingship 王权的可能性

III. Job Expectations 工作期望

A. Popular Models 流行模式

1. medium/shaman 灵媒
2. fortuneteller 预测未来的人

B. Covenant Model 约的模式

1. past understandings 过去的理解
 - a. little historical context 很少历史背景
 - b. own ideas read into Bible 把自己的意思读进圣经
2. contemporary understandings 当代的理解
 - a. archaeological discoveries 考古学发现
 - b. ancient political treaties 古代政治条约
 - i. parity treaties [between equals] 平等条约[平等国家之间]
 - ii. suzerain-vassal treaties [between suzerain (greater king) and servant (lesser king)] 宗主附庸条约[宗主（大国王）与仆从（小国王）之间]

Lesson 2 Teacher's Guide 第二课 教师手册

Lesson Objective: This lesson is designed to introduce the ministries of prophets by providing an awareness of their many titles and by focusing on their main role as representatives of God's covenants.

课程目标: 这节课介绍了先知的事工，提出了对先知的许多称号的注意和关注于他们的主要角色是作为上帝圣约的代表。

Main Ideas: 主要思想:

This lesson has three main ideas: 三个主要方面:

1. When we think of prophets primarily as "predictors of the future," we risk overlooking the many other roles which their various titles convey.
当我们认为先知主要是作为“预测未来的人”，我们就忽视了他们各种各样的称呼所表达的许多其它意义。
2. The roles of prophets varied from informal to formal at different times in the history of Israel.
在以色列不同的历史时期中，先知的角色从非正式的到正式的之间变化。
3. Although prophets provided many services, it is best to think of them primarily as emissaries of God's covenants.
虽然先知提供了许多服侍，但是最主要是作为上帝圣约的使者

Suggested Lesson Plan: 建议的教学计划

1. Display (on a board or overhead) and explain the main ideas of the lesson.
显示（在黑板或投影片上）并解释这节课的主要思想。
2. Play the video tape of lesson 2 as participants take notes on outlines.
播放录像，让听课人记下要点。
3. Discuss the main ideas of the video. 讨论这节课的主要思想。

Discussion Items: 讨论题目:

1. Look up the term "prophet" in Genesis 20:7 and Exodus 7:1. How do these verses show that the term "prophet" {nabi - "a called one"} is broader than someone who makes predictions? How does this help us understand that prophets' ministries concentrated on prayer, rebuking current sins, etc., rather than always predicting the future?
在创世记20:7 和出埃及纪7:1中查找“先知”一词。在这些章节中，怎样表明了“先知”（nabi - “被呼召的人”）一词的涵义比说预言的人的更广？这些怎样帮助我们了解先知的事工是集中于祷告，谴责当前的罪孽，等等，而不总是预言未来？

2. Make a list of the different titles given to prophets which are mentioned in this lesson. Make sure that the class understands the variety they represent by having them look up some of the passages mentioned in the lesson for each title.
列出在本课中所提及的先知的不同称呼，通过让学生查阅本课程有关每一种称呼的内容，以确保在课堂上了解这些变化。
3. Make a chart of the approximate dates of the premonarchical, monarchical, exilic, and post-exilic periods. Be sure that the participants know the dates and major historical events which took place during each of these periods.
做一个前王国时期，王国时期，被掳时期和后被掳时期的近似期间图，务必使参与者知道这些时期的时间和发生在每个时期的主要历史事件。
4. Explain what a suzerain-vassal treaty was in the ancient Near East. Explain how emperors used emissaries as diplomats of their treaties. Review how this ancient political arrangement paralleled the ministry of prophets.
解释什么是在古老近东的宗主附庸条约。解释皇帝怎样派遣大使作为他们条约的外交使者。了解这个古代的政治行为是怎样与先知的事工相对应的。
5. Read the reign of Asa as found in 2 Chronicles 14-15. How do prophets appear in this reign and how do they illustrate the close association of king and prophet during the monarchical period? How do they illustrate the service of a prophet as a covenant emissary?
阅读历代志下14-15章中亚撒王在位期间，先知在这个时期是怎样表现的？他们怎样表明了王国时期国王和先知的紧密联系？怎样表明了先知的事工正象盟约使者一样？