

Lesson 7 The Purpose of Predictions

预言的目的

- I. Divine Sovereignty 神的主权
 - A. God's Immutability 神的不变性
 1. Character/attributes 特性/属性
 2. Covenant promises 恩约应许
 3. Eternal counsel 永恒计划
 - B. God's providence/involvement in history 神在历史上的看顾/介入
 1. Necessary events 必然事件
 2. Free events 自由事件
 3. Contingent events 偶然事件
- II. Predictions and Contingencies 预言和偶发性
 - A. General Patterns of Historical Contingencies (Jer. 18:1-10)
历史偶发性的一般模式（耶利米书18:1-10）
 - B. Specific Examples of Historical Contingencies 历史偶发性的具体例子
 1. Shemaiah (2 Chr. 12) 示玛雅（历代志下第十二章）
 2. Jonah (Jon. 3) 约拿（约拿书第三章）
- III. Certainty of Predictions 预言的确切性
 - A. Explicitly Conditional 明确地有条件的
 - B. Unqualified 非限定的
 - C. Confirmed 证实
 1. Signs 兆头
 2. Words 话

D. Sworn Predictions 发誓的预言

1. When = contingent 何时 = 偶然
2. Who = contingent 谁 = 偶然
3. By what means = contingent 有什么意义= 偶然
4. To what degree = contingent 到什么程度= 偶然

IV. Goals of Predictions 预言的目的

A. Popular Perspectives 流行看法

1. Prognostication 预测未来
2. Test for a true prophet 真先知的测试

B. Correct Perspectives 正确看法

1. “Who Knows?” reaction “谁知道？” 的回应
2. Twofold reaction 两重相连的回应
 - a. rebellion/sin 背逆/罪
 - b. repentance 悔改

Lesson 7 Teacher's Guide 第七课 教师手册

Objective: This lesson explains how prophetic predictions were primarily designed to motivate Israel to trust and obey the Lord in order to receive his blessings.

目标: 这节课解释了先知预言是怎样的被用于激励将以色列人信靠和顺服神以承受神的祝福。

Main Ideas: 主要思想:

1. God is absolutely sovereign over all events. Yet, he has ordained human choice as a powerful secondary cause by which he carries out his plan. For this reason, God's plan is perfectly carried out necessarily, freely, and contingently.
神在所有的事件中是拥有绝对主权的,然而祂规定了人的选择作为祂执行祂计划的有力的第二因素。因此,上帝的计划必被必然地,自由地,并且偶发地完美执行。
2. Prophets predict the future in ways which indicate that God had varying degrees of determination to carry through with a prediction. Human reaction to the prophetic word always had the potential for influencing the way a prediction is carried out.
先知预言未来的方式表明上帝有不同程度的决心来执行预言,人对预言的回应总是对预言执行的方式具有潜在的影响力。
3. The role of human reactions (intervening historical contingencies) points out that the main purpose behind predictions was not prognostication but activation.
人回应(干预性历史偶发)的角色指出,在预言之后的主要目的不是预测未来,而是激励。

Suggested Lesson Plan: 建议的教学计划:

1. Review previous lessons. 复习前面的课程。
2. Display (on a board or overhead) and explain the main ideas of the lesson.
显示(在黑板或投影片上)并解释这整节课的主要思想。
3. Play the entire video of lesson 7 as participants take notes on outlines.
播放第七课的录像,让听课人记下要点
4. Discuss the main ideas of the video. 讨论录像的主要思想。

Discussion Items: 讨论题目:

1. Discuss how God can be sovereign over all and still have a vital place for human choice in his plan. Both of these biblical truths are essential for a proper understanding of how predictions work in the prophets.
讨论上帝是怎样在祂计划中的所有方面是拥有绝对主权的,并且仍然为人的选择留有一个充分的空间。这两条是正确理解先知书中的预言是怎样运作的基要真理。
2. Focus much attention on Jeremiah 18. Explain how this passage indicates that God is free to react to human reactions to prophetic predictions.

特别注意耶利米书第18章,解释这段经文是怎样表明神是有自由来回应人对先知预言的反应。

3. Touch on the example of Jonah. How important was the reaction of Nineveh to the fulfillment of prophecy.

透过约拿的例子, 尼尼微的回应对预言的应验有何重要性?

4. Explain the three-dimensional graph of the types of prophetic predictions. Make sure everyone knows one example of each.

解释先知预言类型的三维图示, 确保使每个人对每种类型都知道一个例子。

5. Explain how the prophets revealed different levels of divine determination to carry through with a prediction. Give an example of each type. In what ways are predictions confirmed by oaths still subject to the influence of human reactions?

解释先知是怎样表明了神在执行某一预言时具有的不同程度的决心? 每种类型给出一个例子, 由誓言证实的预言以什么方式仍然受人的反应的影响?