

Paradise Lost & Found
失而复得的乐园
Genesis 2:4-3:24
创世记 2:4-3:24

Outline大纲

I. Literary Structure 文学结构

A. Overview 概述

1. In Garden (2:4-17)在园中 (创世记 2:4-17)
 - a. splendor 辉煌
 - b. work 工作
2. Condition Enhanced (2:17-25)状况得改进 (创世记 2:17-25)
 - a. alone 独居
 - b. Eve 夏娃
3. Condition Cursed (3:1-21) 状况遭咒诅 (创世记 3:1-21)
 - a. temptation 诱惑
 - b. fall 失败
4. Out of Garden (3:22-24)放逐园外 (创世记 3:22-24)
 - a. death 死亡
 - b. driven 被逐

B. Symmetry 对称

1. Beginning (2:4-17) and Ending (3:22-24)
开头 (创世记 2:4-17) 与结尾 (创世记 3:22-24)
 - a. Location: 地点
 - 1) within paradise (2:8)在乐园中 (创世记 2:8)
 - 2) outside paradise (3:24) 在乐园外 (创世记 3:24)
 - b. Trees:树
 - 1) tree of knowledge (2:17)智慧树 (创世记 2:17)
 - 2) tree of life (3:22-24)生命树 (创世记 3:22-24)
 - c. Commission: 使命
 - 1) blessed work (2:15) 蒙福的工作 (创世记 2:15)

2) difficult toil (3:23) 繁重的劳碌 (创世记 3:23)

2. Middle Portions: (2:18-25) and (3:1-21).

中间部分 (创世记 2:18-25) 和 (创世记 3:1-21)

a. Human-Divine relationship: 人-神关系

1) harmony (2:18) 和谐 (创世记 2:18)

2) disharmony (3:8) 不和谐 (创世记 3:8)

b. Human-Human relationship: 人-人关系

1) bliss (2:23) 幸福 (创世记 2:23)

2) strife (3:16) 冲突 (创世记 3:16)

c. Human-Evil relationship: 人-邪恶关系

1) absence (2:10-25) 不存在 (创世记 2:10-25)

2) struggle (3:15) 争战 (创世记 3:15)

II. Original Meaning 原意

A. Garden of Eden and the Land of Canaan 伊甸园和迦南地

1. Identity (2:10-14): Fertile Crescent.

区域认定 (创世记 2:10-14) : 肥沃月弯形

a. Boundary of Eastern Rivers: Tigris and Euphrates

东部边界的河流: 底格里斯河和幼发拉底河

b. Boundary of Western Rivers: Cush and Havilah

西部边界的河流: 古实和哈腓拉

2. Holiness: special presence of God 神圣: 神特别的同在

a. Tabernacle as Eden 以会幕为伊甸

1) God Walking: Gen 3:8 and Lev 26:12

神的行走: 创世记 3:8 和利未记 26:12

2) Tree of Life: Gen 2:9 and Menorah

生命树: 创世记 2:9 和七叉尖的灯台

3) Gold and Onyx: 2:12 and Ex 25-40

金子和玛瑙: 创世记 2:12 和出埃及记 25-40

4) Cherubim: 3:24 and Ex 25:28; 37:9

基路伯: 创世记 3:24 和出埃及记 25:28; 37:9

5) East Entrance: 3:24 and Ex 27:13

东边入口: 创世记 3:24 和出埃及记 27:13

6) Service for God: 2:15 and Num 3:7-8; 8:26

对神的服侍：创世记 2:15 和民数记 3:7-8; 8:26

7) Six Days: 2:1-3 and Ex 24:16ff.

六日创造：创世记 2:15 出埃及记 24:16

b. Canaan as Eden (Deut 12:10-11)

以迦南为伊甸（民数记 12:10-11）

B. Loyalty 忠贞

1. In Eden (2:16-17) 在伊甸园（创世记 2:16-17）

2. In Canaan (Deut 8:1-2; 10-20) 在迦南（民数记 8:1-2; 10-20）

C. Consequences in Eden and in Canaan 在伊甸园和在迦南的后果

1. death 死亡

a. Gen 2:17 创世记 2:17

b. Numbers 26:65 民数记 26:65

2. pain 痛苦

a. Gen 3:16, 17 创世记 3:16, 17

b. Deut 11:10-12 民数记 11:10-12

3. exclusion 隔绝

a. Gen 3:22 (Rev 2:7) 创世记 3:22（启示录 2:7）

b. Deut 30:19,20 民数记 30:19,20

III. Modern Application 现今应用

A. Inauguration 奠基

1. Paul: Adam and Christ 保罗：亚当和基督

a. Romans 5:12 罗马书 5:12

b. Rom 5:18-19 罗马书 5:18-19

2. Matthew 4:1-11: Israel and Christ 马太福音 4:1-11：以色列和基督

a. Location: wilderness 地点：旷野

b. Time: 40 years for Israel and 40 days for Christ

时间：以色列人是 40 年和基督是 40 天

c. Hunger: no bread for Israel and no water/food for Christ

饥饿：以色列人没有面包和基督没有水/食物

d. Scriptures: Deut 8:3; 6:13,16 and Matt 4:4,7,10

经文：民数记 8:3; 6:13,16 和马太福音 4:4,7,10

B. Continuation 延续

1. Paul: 2 Corinthians 11:3 保罗：哥林多后书 11:3

2. James: James 1:12-15 雅各：雅各书 1:12-15

C. Consummation 成全

1. Romans 16:20 罗马书 16:20

2. Revelation 2:7 and 22:1-2 启示录 2:7 和 22:1-2

Teacher's Guide教师手册

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.
2. Play the video tape *Paradise Lost & Found* as participants take notes on outlines.
3. Discuss the main ideas of the video.
4. Discuss discussion questions

Main Points:要点:

1. Moses wrote Genesis for two purposes. He wanted to inform his readers of primeval events in order to influence their perspective on current religious and social programs.
摩西写创世记具有两个目的，他要告诉他的读者原始事件以影响他们对当时的宗教和社会事务的观点。
2. Eden is a prototype of the Promise Land. In Genesis 2:4-3:24, Moses describes Eden in order to teach the Israelites what the promised land would be like and to encourage them to move into it.
伊甸园是应许地的原型，在创世记 2:4-3:24 中，摩西描述伊甸园是为了教导以色列民应许地将会是何等美好，并激励他们前往。
3. There are many parallels between Eden and the Tabernacle. Those parallels serve to justify Moses' religious programs for Israel by demonstrating that the Tabernacle and the social-religious order which surrounds it are in continuity with God's original designs for His people.
伊甸园与会幕有许多关联，这些关联摩西的宗教
4. Just as Adam and Eve had to be loyal to God's commands in order to remain in the Garden, the Israelites also had to be loyal to God's commands in order to enter and retain the Promised Land. If they were not loyal, there were to be repercussions, just as there were for Adam and Eve.
正如亚当和夏娃必须对神的命令忠心才能留在伊甸园中那样

Discussion Questions:

1. What aspects of the Garden's description sound good to you? How would this description of the Garden have motivated people wandering in the desert (Israelites) to continue moving toward Canaan?
2. Identify the parallels between Eden and the Tabernacle. How would these parallels have influenced the Israelites' perspective on the Tabernacle? How would these parallels have influenced the Israelites' perspective on Moses' leadership?
3. What are the parallels between Israel's experiences in the desert and Jesus' experiences in the desert? What are the differences?

4. How can we maintain a view of the Promised Land? In what ways do we find Satan and the world challenging us to give up as we pursue the Promised Land? What can we learn from Israel's failures and Jesus' success in the desert about holding to God's promises as we persevere in pursuit of the Promised Land?