

The Right Direction 正确的方向

Genesis 6:9-11:9 创世记 6:9-11:9

Outline 大纲

I. Literary Structure 文学结构

- A. Flood of Deliverance (6:9-9:17) 洪水中的拯救 (创世记 6:9-9:17)
 - 1. Initial Divine Covenant (6:9-22) 首次的圣约 (创世记 6:9-22)
 - a. Explanation of Destruction (6:13) 毁灭的解释 (创世记 6:13)
 - b. Establishment of Covenant (6:17-18) 盟约的设立 (创世记 6:17-18)
 - 2. Escape from Water (7:1-16) 逃避洪水 (创世记 7:1-16)
 - 3. Divine Remembrance of Noah (7:17-8:5) - center 神纪念挪亚 (创世记 7:17-8:5) - 中心
 - 4. Exit to Dry Land (8:6-19) 出到干地 (创世记 8:6-19)
 - 5. Enduring Covenant (8:20-9:17) 存留之约 (创世记 8:20-9:17)
 - a. New Order (8:22) 新的秩序 (创世记 8:22)
 - b. Promise to never destroy again (9:11-15) 应许不再毁灭 (创世记 9:11-15)
- B. New Order (9:18-11:9) 新的秩序 (创世记 9:18-11:9)
 - 1. Sons of Noah (9:18-10:32) 挪亚的儿子们 (创世记 9:18-10:32)
 - a. Title (9:18-19) 标题 (创世记 9:18-19)
 - b. Distinctions among sons (9:20-29) 儿子们之间的差异 (创世记 9:20-29)
 - i. Canaan/Ham – curses 迦南/含-咒诅
 - ii. Shem/Japheth – blessings 闪/雅弗-祝福
 - c. Distribution of sons/descendants (10:1-32) 儿子们/后裔的分布 (创世记 10:1-32)
 - i. Shem 闪
 - ii. Canaan 迦南
 - iii. Japheth 雅弗

2. Defeat of Babel (11:1-9) 巴别塔的溃败 (创世记 11:1-9)

- a. Humanity Unified (1-2) 人类聚居在一起 (第 1-2 节)
- b. Humanity's Plan (3-4) 人类的计划 (第 3-4 节)
- c. Divine Investigation (5) 神的查验 (第 5 节)
- d. Divine Plan (6-7) 神的计划 (第 6-7 节)
- e. Humanity Dispersed (8-9) 人类被分散 (第 8-9 节)

II. Original Meaning 原意

A. Flood of Deliverance 洪水中的拯救

1. Connections with Moses' own day 与摩西时代的关联

- a. Deliver from Violence 拯救人脱离暴力
- b. Ark 方舟
- c. Covenants 圣约
- d. Water Judgment 洪水的审判
- e. Wind 风
- f. Animals 牲畜
- g. Divine Remembrance 神的纪念
- h. Blessings of Nature 自然界的祝福

2. Implications of Parallels 对应的含意

- a. Violence - Blessing 暴力-祝福
- b. Egypt - Canaan 埃及-迦南

B. Noah's Sons 挪亚的儿子们

1. Canaan versus Ham (9:25-27) 迦南对应于含 (创世记 9:25-27)

2. Conflict in New Order post-flood (9:25-27) 在洪水之后新秩序里的冲突 (创世记 9:25-27)

- a. Canaan lowest/slave 迦南是最卑微的奴仆
- b. Shem is the victor over all 闪是最终的胜利者

3. Implications (10:18-19) 含意 (创世记 10:18-19)

C. Defeat of Babel 巴别塔的溃败

1. City 城

2. Victory 得胜

a. Scattering (11:4)分散 (创世记 11:4)

i. Inhabitants 居民

ii. God 神

b. Size of city/tower (11:4,5) 城/塔的大小 (创世记 11:4,5)

i. Inhabitants 居民

ii. God 神

c. Reputation (11:9) 名称 (创世记 11:9)

i. Inhabitants 居民

ii. God 神

3. Implications 含意

a. Spy Reports (Deut. 1:28)探子的报告 (民数记 1:28)

b. Destruction 毁坏

III. Modern Application 现今的应用

A. Inauguration 奠基

1. Covenant Mediated By Christ 基督是约的中保

a. Deliverance 拯救

b. Jer. 31:31 耶利米书 31:31

c. Jesus as mediator (Luke 22:20)耶稣作为中保 (路加福音 22:20)

2. Victory in Holy War 属灵争战中的得胜

a. Triumph on the cross (Col 2:15)仗着十字架夸胜 (哥罗西书 2:15)

b. Spiritual Victory, not political 属灵的胜利, 不是政治上的

B. Continuation 延续

1. Baptism – Flood 洗礼-洪水

a. Noah saved through water (I Pet. 3:20-22)

挪亚透过洪水得拯救 (彼得前书 3:20-22)

b. Water – Christian Baptism 水-基督徒洗礼

2. Spiritual Warfare – Holy War 属灵争战-圣战

a. Armor of God (Eph. 6:11-12)神的军装（以弗所书 6:11-12）

b. Required to join 必须参与

C. Consummation 成就

1. Final Cataclysm (2 Pet. 3:3-6)最后的剧变（彼得后书 3:3-6）

a. Fire – Christ’s Return 火-基督的再来

b. New Heavens/Earth 新天新地

2. Final Battle (Rev. 19:11-16)最后的争战（启示录 19:11-16）

a. Ultimate/Eternal Victory 终极的/永恒的胜利

b. Judgment – Rejection 审判-拒绝他的人

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.
解释本课的要点
2. Play the videotape “The Right Direction” as participants take notes on outlines.
播放录像“正确的方向”，并让听课者记下大纲。
3. Discuss the main ideas of the video. 讨论录像中的要点
4. Discuss discussion questions. 讨论问题

▪ **Main Ideas** 要点:

1. Moses used the narratives Noah and Babel to compare Israel’s future in Canaan to the great blessings promised to Noah while threatening defeat by God for defiance of God’s plan.
摩西用诺亚和巴别塔的叙事来做相对应的比较：比较应许给诺亚一家的巨大祝福和以色列人将来在迦南的祝福；同时警告人若挑战神的计划必要像巴别塔那样被神击败。
2. Noah served as a precursor for Moses and Israel as his experiences during the flood paralleled much of Israel’s experiences in the wilderness after leaving Egypt. The experiences of Noah and his descendants after the flood, and the experiences of the people of the city of Babel served to justify Moses’ plan for Israel to enter and overtake Canaan, threatening judgment for disobedience and promising victory for obedience.
诺亚是摩西和以色列人的预兆，他在大洪水中的经历与以色列人出埃及后在旷野的经历互为平行。洪水后诺亚和他后裔的经历，以及巴别塔城人的经历被用来为摩西带领以色列人进展迦南的计划提供根据和辩护，说明背叛将面临审判、而顺服将得到胜利。
3. In Jesus a new covenant is established and victory is begun (Inauguration), spiritual holy war is required and pursued (Continuation), and final victory is accomplished (Consummation).
在基督里，新约被建立、胜利已开始（奠基），属灵的圣战仍然存在和持续进行（延续），并且最后的胜利必将实现（成全）

▪ **Discussion Questions:**

1. Make a list of the ways Moses parallels the narratives of Noah and Babel with Israel. Does such audience-specific (i.e., intended for Israel as they traveled from Egypt to Canaan) revelation call into question the historicity of the actual events?
请列出摩西将诺亚和巴别塔叙事与以色列人的处境相对应的手法。这种针对特定听众启示（如是为那些出埃及进迦南的以色列人所写）会导致人们质疑事件的历史真实性吗？

2. Discuss various arguments from nature both for and against the existence of God. How would you use the information presented in the narrative of Noah to defend your theistic views? Is argument from order/design a valid way to argue for Christian theism?
讨论从自然界出发来论证有神或是无神的论据。你会如何使用在诺亚叙事中呈现出的资料，来辩护你的有神论立场？从秩序或设计角度出发，是正确的辩护基督教有神论的途径吗？

3. Does the subjugation of the Canaanites to the Semites justify slavery of any form? Would such a command be acceptable today as a result of Holy War? How should Christians treat other cultures that do not accept their views? To what extent is the expansion of the Kingdom geographic today compared with that of Israel during the time of Noah/Moses?
迦南人被犹太人征服可以用来为任何形式的奴隶制辩护吗？在当今时代，这样的命令会被作为圣战结果来接受吗？基督徒应该如何对待那些与他们观点不同的文化？从何种意义上，今天神国在地域上的扩展可以与诺亚和摩西时代神选民的情形相比较？