

**GBI Course #106 恩典圣经学院课程 #106**  
**ABRAHAM: THE FATHER OF BELIEVERS**  
**亚伯拉罕：信徒之父**  
**A Study of Genesis 12-25 创 12-25 研经**

**LESSON 1 第一课**  
**GOD CALLS ABRAHAM**  
**AND GRACIOUSLY PROTECTS HIM IN EGYPT**  
**神呼召亚伯拉罕并且在埃及慈爱地保护他**

**INTRODUCTION**  
**简介**

This course will cover Genesis chapters 12-25 which contain the story of Abraham, one of the most important characters in God's plan of salvation. His story shows how God creates and forms faith through Gospel promises.

本课程研习创世纪第 12-25 章，亚伯拉罕的故事。亚伯拉罕是神的救恩计划当中最为重要的人物之一。他的故事表明了，神如何借着福音的应许来生发信心并且建立信心。

The story of Abraham is the story of a man of faith, who had his ups and downs, but who learned through the fulfillment of God's promises to him that we may believe all that the Lord tells us, no matter how amazing or impossible it may seem.

亚伯拉罕的故事就是信心伟人的故事。虽然他的信心也起起落落，但是他因着神的应许在自己身上的成就而学到功课，那就是，主耶和华所告诉我们的事情无论看起来多么奇妙或者不可能，我们都要有信心。

Genesis 12 begins the story of Abraham when he was about 70-75 years old. At the time when God called him at the beginning of chapter 12, Abraham's name was Abram.

创 12 是亚伯拉罕故事的开始，那时他大概 70-75 岁。创 12 开始神呼召他的时候，亚伯拉罕的名字还是亚伯兰。

At the end of Genesis 11:26-30 we learn several important things about Abram:

在创 11:26-30，我们得到关于亚伯兰的几个重要信息：

- 1) He was the son of Terah, a descendant of Noah's son Shem.  
他是他拉的儿子，是诺亚儿子闪的后裔。
- 2) He had two older brothers – Nahor and Haran.  
他有两个哥哥——拿鹤和哈兰。
- 3) The family lived in Ur of the Chaldeans.  
他们全家住在迦勒底的吾珥。
- 4) Abram's brother Haran died at a relatively young age in Ur, leaving a son named Lot.  
亚伯兰的哥哥哈兰很年轻地时候便在吾珥去世，他有一个儿子叫罗得。
- 5) Abram was married to Sarai, who was barren – unable to have children.  
亚伯兰的妻子叫撒莱，撒莱不能生育——没有孩子。

## UR OF THE CHALDEANS 迦勒底的吾珥

The Bible says that Abram and his family were originally from Ur of the Chaldeans. In Genesis 15:7 the Lord told Abram: “I am the LORD, who brought you out of Ur of the Chaldeans to give you this land to take possession of it.” This location is mentioned four times in the Old Testament (Genesis 11:28; 11:31; 15:7; Nehemiah 9:7) and also in Acts 7:2-4, where Stephen says that Ur was in “Mesopotamia ... the land of the Chaldeans.”



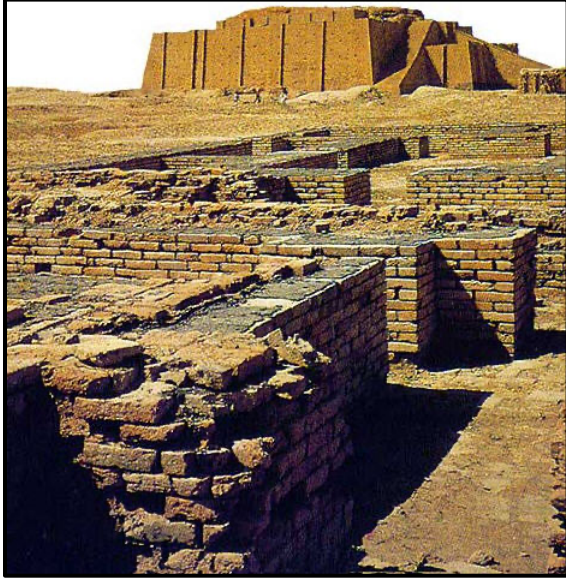
圣经说亚伯兰和他的家人本来住在迦勒底的吾珥。创 15:7 当中，耶和华对亚伯兰说：“我是耶和华，曾领你出了迦勒底的吾珥，为要将这地赐你为业。”旧约当中四次提到这个地方（创 11:28；11:31；15:7；尼 9:7），徒 7:2-4 也提到这个地方，就是司提反说吾珥是在“米所波大米……迦勒底人之地。”

Many scholars believe that Ur of the Chaldeans was located on the Euphrates River in Lower Mesopotamia. In the 1920s and 1930s Sir Leonard Wooley, a British archaeologist, excavated the ruins of this impressive site, assuming it to be Abraham's birthplace. The excavation revealed that this city had a sophisticated and advanced culture at the time of Abraham (about 2000 BC).

很多学者认为，迦勒底的吾珥位于下美索不达米亚的幼发拉底河上。十九世纪二十到三十年代，英国考古学家伦纳德·伍利爵士(Sir Leonard Wooley)假定那是亚伯拉罕的出生地，挖掘了这个令人难忘的遗址。发掘工作表明，在亚伯拉罕时期（约公元前 2000 年），该城市的文化已经相当繁荣先进。

Archaeologists uncovered the ruins of a great temple complex, royal tombs, and the remains of houses on city streets. In the tombs were many treasures---including stunning objects made with gold, silver and precious stones---that rivaled treasures found at famous burial sites in ancient Egypt. The residents of Ur seemed to be quite wealthy, perhaps because the city had access to the Persian gulf which allowed them to trade with other peoples.

考古学家发掘出的遗址包括大型庙宇、皇家陵地以及城市街道上的房屋遗迹。陵地当中有很多珍宝——包括用金银宝石制成的令人惊叹的物品——这些物品可以和古代埃及著名墓葬中发现的珍宝相媲美。吾珥的居民似乎相当富有，可能是因为该城市毗邻波斯湾，他们可以与其他民族贸易往来。



Ur had hot and cold running water, a sewer system, multistory buildings, paved roads, major temples, ornate furniture, and a variety of metal instruments. The people of Ur developed a system that divided the hour into 60 minutes, the minute into 60 seconds, and the circle into 360 degrees—a system that we still use today. There were very developed law codes and a standard system of weights and measures. There was a system of canals connecting the Tigris and Euphrates river valleys to control floods and provide irrigation so farming could go on year-round.

吾珥有冷热自来水、下水道系统、多层建筑、铺好的道路、大型寺庙、华丽的家具和各种金属乐器。吾珥人发明了一种方法，把一小时分为六十分钟，一分钟分为六十秒，并且

把圆分为三百六十度——我们今天仍旧使用这种划分方法。那时也有非常发达的法律制度，以及标准度量体系。还有一个运河系统，连接底格里斯河和幼发拉底河的峡谷，用来控制洪水和提供灌溉，这样农耕可以全年进行。

The excavations also uncovered a large ziggurat, a pyramid-like mud brick tower built in 2100 B.C. as a tribute to moon god of Ur. This ziggurat originally rose 65 feet from a base measuring 135 by 200 feet and had three platforms, each a different color, and a silver shrine at the top. The great ziggurat of Ur was dedicated to Nanna, the moon god. The moon was worshiped as the power that controlled the heavens and the life cycle on earth. Among the pantheon of Mesopotamian gods, Nanna was supreme, because he was the source of fertility for crops, herds, and families. Prayers and offerings were offered to the moon to invoke its blessing.

还有一座巨大的金字塔神庙被发掘出来，是一座类似金字塔的泥砖塔，建于公元前2100年，是献给吾珥月亮神祇的。这个金字形神庙基底约135英尺×200英尺，神庙高65英尺。神庙有三个平台，每个平台一个颜色。神庙顶部有一个银质神龛。吾珥大金字塔是献给月亮神祇南纳的。人们敬拜月亮之神，因为其乃是控制天堂和地上生命循环的力量。在米索不达米亚的诸神当中，南纳是至高无上的，因为他乃是庄稼、牲畜和家庭生育的来源。人们给月亮献上祈祷和祭品，以此求得祝福。

This was the place where Abram and his family once lived, surrounded by unbelievers. But the Lord called Abram to leave that place and go to a new place where He would make a great new nation from Abram's descendants.

这里是亚伯兰和他的家族曾经生活的地方，周围满是不信的人。然而，主耶和華呼召亚伯兰离开那里，去到一个新的地方，在那里他要使得亚伯兰的后裔成为大国。

## ABRAHAM'S RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

### 亚伯拉罕的宗教背景

The Bible says virtually nothing about the first 75 years of Abraham's life. Joshua gives us this information about that time: "Long ago your forefathers, including Terah the father of Abraham and Nahor, lived beyond the River and worshiped other gods." (Joshua 24:2) We also

learn in Genesis 31:30 that Laban (a grandson of Abraham's brother Nahor) possessed household "gods" (idols) which Rachel had stolen and taken with her when she left for Canaan. Those household gods were obviously important to both Laban and Rachel. So we know that Abram's family was involved in idol worship at one time. But what about Abraham? When did Abraham come to know and believe in the Lord, the one true God?

关于亚伯拉罕的前 75 年，圣经几乎完全没有提到。约书亚记给我们提供了关于那个时代的信息：“古时你们的列祖，就是亚伯拉罕和拿鹤的父亲他拉，住在大河那边事奉别神”（约 24:2）。从创 31:30 当中我们可以得知，拉班（亚伯拉罕哥哥拿鹤的孙子）家中供有“神像”（偶像），拉结偷了神像，去迦南的时候给带走了。显然，这些家供的神像对拉班和拉结都非常重要。因此，我们知道亚伯拉罕家族曾经也拜偶像。但是亚伯拉罕拜不拜呢？亚伯拉罕是在什么时候开始知道并且相信耶和華，这位独一无二真神的呢？

There are many legends (stories not from the Bible) about Abraham during his years living in Ur of the Chaldeans. There is an interesting legend that says that Abram was in danger from wicked king Nimrod, so he fled and lived with Noah and Shem for many years.<sup>1</sup> The legend says that Noah taught Abram about the Lord, and so Abram was not an idol worshiper like his father Terah and others in his family. That legend is not found in the Bible, but it is someone's attempt to explain how Abram was a God-fearing man even though he lived among idol-worshippers.

关于亚伯拉罕在迦勒底吾珥时期，有很多传说（圣经当中没有记载）。有一个传说非常有意思，其中提到亚伯拉罕被邪恶的宁录王所害，逃去诺亚和闪那里住了很多年。<sup>1</sup> 该传说提到，诺亚教导了亚伯拉罕关于耶和華的事，因此，亚伯拉罕并不像他的父亲他拉和其他族人那样拜偶像。圣经当中并没有提到这个传说，但是这个传说解释了，为什么尽管他居住在拜偶像的人中间，亚伯拉罕仍旧是个敬畏神的人。

We do not actually know the real situation, but it is possible that Abram knew Noah. According to the genealogy record of Genesis 11, Abram was 58 years old when Noah died at the age of 950. In fact, for the first part of Abram's life, all ten generations from Noah down to his father Terah were all still living. So it is possible that Abram could have known Noah, and it is possible that Noah could have taught him about the true God who saved Noah and his family from the great flood.

事实真相到底如何，我们并不清楚。很有可能亚伯拉罕知道诺亚。根据创世纪第十一章记载的家谱，诺亚 950 岁去世的时候，亚伯拉罕 58 岁。实际上，在亚伯拉罕的前半生，从诺亚开始到他父亲他拉的十代人都还活着。所以，亚伯拉罕很有可能认识诺亚，也有可能是诺亚教导他，真神如何拯救诺亚和他的家人脱离洪水。

## SUMMARY OF THE GENESIS RECORD OF ABRAHAM

### 创世纪有关亚伯拉罕的记录总结

Here is a brief summary of the contents of each chapter in our study.

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<sup>1</sup> The Book of Jasher, Chapter 9 (Note: This is not the book of Jasher referred to Joshua 10:12-13 and 2 Samuel 1:17-27. That Book of Jasher is no longer in existence. The "Book of Jasher" that contains the legend of Abraham living with Noah is by an unknown author in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.)

雅煞珥书，第九章（注：该书并非约 10:12-13 以及撒下 1:17-27 中所提到的雅煞珥书。那卷书已经失传。记载了亚伯拉罕和诺亚同住传说的雅煞珥书，其作者乃是十七世纪一位佚名人士。）

下面是我们研经课程每一章的简单小结。

- Genesis 12 – God Calls Abram and Protects Him in Egypt  
创 12——神呼召亚伯兰并在埃及保护他
- Genesis 13 – Abram Separates from Lot  
创 13——亚伯兰和罗得分开
- Genesis 14 – Abram Rescues Lot  
创 14——亚伯兰营救罗得
- Genesis 15 – God Affirms His Promises to Abram  
创 15——神重申他对亚伯兰的应许
- Genesis 16 – Sarai’s Tampering and Ishmael’s Birth  
创 16——撒莱干涉，以实玛利出生
- Genesis 17 – The Covenant of Circumcision with Abraham  
创 17——和亚伯拉罕的割礼之约
- Genesis 18 – Three Heavenly Visitors Come to Abraham  
创 18——三位天使到访亚伯拉罕
- Genesis 19 – Sodom and Gomorrah Destroyed  
创 19——所多玛、蛾摩拉覆灭
- Genesis 20 – Abraham and Abimelech  
创 20——亚伯拉罕和亚米比勒
- Genesis 21 – The Birth of Isaac  
创 21——以撒出生
- Genesis 22 – The Test of Abraham’s Faith  
创 22——亚伯拉罕信心受试炼
- Genesis 23 – Sarah’s Death and Burial  
创 23——撒拉死亡埋葬
- Genesis 24 – Abraham Secures a Wife for Isaac  
创 24——亚伯拉罕为以撒娶妻
- Genesis 25 - The Death of Abraham  
创 25——亚伯拉罕死亡

## TIMELINE OF ABRAHAM’S LIFE

### 亚伯拉罕生平时间表

This timeline of Abraham’s life. Whenever possible Abraham’s age and the year is given for the event.

这是亚伯拉罕生平的时间表。只要给出了亚伯拉罕的岁数和事件，都列在下面。

Year BC 时间 (公元前)	Age 年龄	Event 事件	Places 地点	Reference 引用
2297		Birth of Terah 他拉出生	Ur of the Chaldeans 迦勒底的吾珥	Genesis 11:32; 12:4 创 11:32 ; 12:4

2227		Birth of Nahor and Haran, Abraham's brothers 亚伯拉罕的哥哥拿鹤、哈兰出生	Ur of the Chaldeans 迦勒底的吾珥	Genesis 11:26 创 11:26
2167	0	Abram's birth (father Terah was 130) 亚伯兰出生 (其父他拉 130 岁)	Ur of the Chaldeans 迦勒底的吾珥	Genesis 11:32; 12:4 创 11:32,12:4
2157	10	Birth of Sarai (Abram's future wife) 撒莱出生 (亚伯兰未来的妻子)	Ur of the Chaldeans 迦勒底的吾珥	Cf Genesis 17:17 参创 17:17
?	?	Death of Abram's brother Haran (father of Lot) 亚伯兰哥哥哈兰 (罗得之父) 去世	Ur of the Chaldeans 迦勒底的吾珥	Genesis 11:28 创 11:28
		Abram marries Sarai 亚伯兰娶撒莱	Ur of the Chaldeans 迦勒底的吾珥	Genesis 11:29 创 11:29
2097	70?	Terah, Abram, Sarai, and Lot relocate 他拉、亚伯兰、撒莱和罗得搬家	Ur to Haran 吾珥到哈兰	Genesis 11:31 创 11:31
2092	75?	Death of Terah (age 205) in Haran 他拉在哈兰去世 (年 205 岁)	Haran 哈兰	Genesis 11:32 创 11:32
2092	75	God calls Abram to go to Canaan 神呼召亚伯兰去迦南	Haran to Shechem, Bethel, the Negev 哈兰到示剑、伯特利、南地	Genesis 12:1-9 创 12:1-9
	?	Abram goes to Egypt during the famine 大饥荒时亚伯兰去到埃及	Egypt 埃及	Genesis 12:10-20 创 12:10-20
		Abram rescues Lot/Melchizadek 亚伯兰营救罗得/麦基洗德	Sodom 所多玛	Genesis 14:1-24 创 14:1-24
2082	85	Abram conceives child with Hagar 亚伯兰由夏甲得子	Negev 南地	Genesis 16:3 创 16:3
2081	86	Birth of Ishmael 以实玛利出生	Negev 南地	Genesis 16:16 ; 17:24-25 创 16:16 ; 17:24-25
2068	99	Abraham is circumcised; God appears to Abram promising him a son Abram renamed Abraham	Negev, near Mamre 南地, 临近幔利	Genesis 17:24 ; 18:14 创 17:24 ; 18:14

		亚伯拉罕受割礼；神向亚伯兰显现，应许他会生一个儿子，神改亚伯兰名为亚伯拉罕		
2068	99	Sodom and Gomorrah 所多玛和蛾摩拉		Genesis 19:24 创 19:24
2068	99	Abraham lives with Philistines 亚伯拉罕住在非利士人中	Gerar 基拉耳	Genesis 20:1-18 创 20:1-18
2067	100	Birth of Isaac 以撒出生	Negev 南地	Genesis 21:1-5 创 21:1-5
	110-120	Isaac spared by Angel of the Lord 耶和华的使者不杀以撒	Mt. Moriah (Jerusalem) 摩利亚山（耶路撒冷）	Genesis 22:1-19 创 22:1-19
2030	137	Death of Sarah (age 127) 撒拉去世（年 127 岁）	Hebron 希伯仑	Genesis 23:1-2 创 23:1-2
2027	140	Isaac marries Rebekah 以撒娶利百加	Negev 南地	Genesis 24 and 25:20 创 24；及创 25:20
2007	160	Birth of Jacob and Esau 雅各、以扫出生	Beer Lahai Roi 庇耳拉海莱	Genesis 25:26 创 25:26
		Marriage to Keturah 娶基土拉	Mamre 幔利	Genesis 25:1 创 25:1
1992	175	Death of Abraham 亚伯拉罕去世	Mamre 幔利	Genesis 25:7 创 25:7

## READ GENESIS 12:1-9

### 阅读创 12:1-9

1. Why did God tell Abram to leave his country and people behind and go to a new land? (verses 1-2)  
神为什么让亚伯兰离开本地本族，  
去往一个新的地方？（第 1-2 节）



2. What 7 promises did God give Abram in order to encourage him to follow God's call? (vs. 2-3)  
神给了亚伯兰哪七个应许，鼓励他遵行神的呼召？（第 2-3 节）

The last promise in verse 3 is the promise of the Savior who would bless all families.  
第 3 节最后一个应许就是应许使万族得福的救主。

These verses in the New Testament make that clear:  
对此，新约当中的下列经文说得非常清楚：

- Galatians 3:6-9 -- Consider Abraham: “He believed God, and it was credited to him as righteousness.” Understand, then, that those who believe are children of Abraham. The Scripture foresaw that God would justify the Gentiles by faith, and announced the gospel in advance to Abraham: “All nations will be blessed through you.” So those who have faith are blessed along with Abraham, the man of faith.

加 3:6-9——正如，亚伯拉罕信神，这就算为他的义。所以你们要知道那以信为本的人，就是亚伯拉罕的子孙。并且圣经既然预先看明，神要叫外邦人因信称义，就早已传福音给亚伯拉罕，说，万国都必因你得福。

- “Indeed, all the prophets from Samuel on, as many as have spoken, have foretold these days. And you are heirs of the prophets and of the covenant God made with your fathers. He said to Abraham, ‘Through your offspring all peoples on earth will be blessed.’ When God raised up his servant, he sent him first to you to bless you by turning each of you from your wicked ways.” (Acts 3:24-26)

“从撒母耳以来的众先知，凡说预言的，也都说到这些日子。你们是先知的子孙，也承受神与你们祖宗所立的约，就是对亚伯拉罕说，地上万族，都要因你的后裔得福。神既兴起他的仆人，就先差他到你们这里来，赐福给你们，叫你们各人回转，离开罪恶。”（徒 3:24-26）

God has made many promises to us, just as He made to Abraham. God has not promised to make us rich, famous, or give us a large family if we trust Him, but God has promised to bless those who listen to His Word and live by it. He has promised to forgive our sins. He has promised to



hear and answer our prayers. He has promised to raise our bodies on the Last Day. He has promised us a home in a new land – our heavenly Canaan, the mansions of heaven.

神给我们很多应许，正如他给亚伯拉罕很多应许一样。神并没有应许说，只要我们相信他，我们就可以富有、出名，或者子孙兴旺；而是应许我们，只要遵行他的话，就会蒙福。他应许赦免我们的罪。他应许会聆听并且回应我们的祷告。他应许会在末日的时候让我们的身体复活。他应许会在新的地方给我们一个家——就是我们天上的迦南地，天上的房屋。

Can God keep His promises to us? Will He? Absolutely! When God makes a promise He keeps it. He kept His promises to Abraham, and He will keep His promises to us! God's promises are promises we can believe, just like Abraham. He didn't understand where God was taking him, or why, but he had the true and trustworthy promises of God, and that made him confident. We can trust and follow just like Abraham. Though the path on which our Lord leads us may sometimes be rocky and uphill, it is still the right path. Though there are dangers on every side, our loving Father is with us. When He asks us to leave the paths of sin behind, and when He promises to bless us and follow Him to a new land, we can be sure that He will bless us and keep us on the journey and lead us safely to our eternal home.

神能够成就他的应许吗？他会吗？当然会！神应许了就会成就。他成就了向亚伯拉罕所作的应许，他也会成就向我们所作的应许！我们可以相信神对我们的应许，就像亚伯拉罕相信神一样。他并不知道神要让他去到哪里，也不知道神为什么要那么做，但是他知道神的应许是真的，是可信的，这令他信心十足。我们也可以向亚伯拉罕一样信靠顺服。主带领我们所走的道路，尽管有时候看起来崎岖难行，却仍旧是正确的道路。尽管危机四伏，我们慈爱的父却与我们同在。他让我们离弃罪的道路，应许说他会祝福我们带领我们到新的地方，我们可以确信，他一定会一路祝福我们、保守我们，并且带领我们平安到达永恒的家。

3. Agree or Disagree? God's call to Abram is more an invitation to faith and faithfulness than a demand for obedience. (Explain your answer)

同意或不同意？神对亚伯兰的呼召，与其说是邀请他相信并且忠心，不如说是要求他顺服。（请对你的回答进行解释）

4. How can we tell that Abram believed God's promises to him? (see Hebrews 11:8)

我们为什么可以说亚伯兰相信神对他的应许？（见来 11:8）

5. Why did Abram build altars to the Lord in the first two places (Shechem and Bethel) that he stopped at in Canaan? (vs. 7-8)  
亚伯兰为什么要在他在迦南地所停留的前两个地方（示剑和伯特利）给耶和华筑坛？

Verse 9 mentions “the Negev” as the place toward which Abram was headed. The Negev is the southern part of the land of Canaan, southwest of the Dead Sea. It was a dry desert region, where rainfall was scarce, and the temperatures were hot. This was the least desirable part of Canaan. Why did Abram go there? Perhaps because this part of the land was least inhabited and more open. He could find a place to settle there. At a place near Beersheba in the Negev, there was a well, and Abram seems to have settled by this well, a source of water for his family and animals.



第9节提到了“南地”，那是亚伯兰要去的地方。南地是迦南地的南部，位于死海的西南。那地乃是沙漠地带，雨水非常稀少，温度很高。那是迦南地最不好的地方。亚伯兰为什么要去那里？或许是因为住在那里的人非常少，十分开阔。他能够在那里找到地方安顿下来。在南地的别示巴，有一口井，亚伯兰似乎就住在井附近。那口井成为他家的人口和牲口的饮用水源。

When we think of Abraham, we think of a man of great faith, the father of believers, even a hero of faith. In the previous verses we saw many evidences of this faith.

我们想到亚伯拉罕的时候，就会想到他是大有信心的人，是信徒的父，甚至是信心的伟人。在前面的经文当中，我们看到了他有信心的诸多凭据。

But in these next verses we learn that Abram’s faith was not perfect. Here is the sad and disappointing account of a time when Abram was ready to allow another man to take his wife. And what makes it even worse is that Abraham not only did this one time, but twice, as we shall see in a later lesson.

但是在接下来的经文当中，我们知道，亚伯兰的信心也不是完全的。下面是一段令人伤心失望的记载，那段日子亚伯兰允许其他男人娶他的妻子。更为糟糕的是，亚伯拉罕这么做不仅一次，而是两次，我们将会在接下来的课程中看到。

Abram's actions were disappointing, but God remains faithful and merciful even when we behave in disappointing ways.

亚伯兰的行为令人失望，但是神是信实的，是有怜悯的，哪怕我们的所作所为令人失望。

## READ GENESIS 12:10-20

### 阅读创 12:10-20

There was a famine in the land of Canaan. Canaan was a land of minimal rainfall, and both humans and animals depended upon the early and later rains to survive. If the rain did not fall in due time or did not come at all, the result would be a famine. This was one of those times.

迦南地有饥荒。迦南地雨水很少，人和牲畜都靠着春雨和秋雨才能存活。如果雨没有按时降下或者没有降雨，就会发生饥荒。那时，就有这样的饥荒。

But Egypt had the great Nile River to supply water for irrigation even in times of little rain. And there was food in Egypt, which prompted Abram to take his family and animals and move his tents there in order to survive in this difficult time.

然而，哪怕是在雨水很少的时候，在埃及，尼罗河仍旧有充沛的水源来进行灌溉。埃及地有粮食，这促使亚伯兰举家带着牲畜挪移帐棚到那里去，这样才能在患难之时得以存活。

6. What motivated Abram and Sarai to lie about their relationship (12:10-13)?  
什么促使亚伯兰和撒莱对他们的关系撒谎（创 12:10-13）？

When Jesus was with his disciples during the storm on the lake, they were so afraid that they cried out, "Master, Master, we're going to drown!" And when Jesus had calmed the storm, he rebuked them saying, "Where is your faith?" (Luke 8:24-25)

耶稣和他的门徒在一起的时候，湖上起了风暴，门徒十分害怕，他们大喊“夫子，夫子，我们丧命啦！”耶稣平静风浪之后，斥责他们说：“你们的信心在哪里呢？”（路 8:24-25）。

When Peter wrote instructions to Christian wives (1 Peter 3:1-6) he used Sarah as an example: "Wives ... the unfading beauty of a gentle and quiet spirit is of great worth in God's sight. For this is the way the holy women of the past who put their hope in God used to make themselves beautiful. They were submissive to their own husbands, like Sarah, who obeyed Abraham and called him her master. You are her daughters if you do what is right and do not give way to fear." I have always wondered what "fear" Peter had in mind. Fear of being submissive to a man? Or was Peter thinking of the fear that Abram and Sarai felt when they had to go down to Egypt? Was Peter saying, "Don't give way to fear (like Sarah did)"?

彼得信中教导基督徒妻子的时候（彼前 3:1-6），他用撒拉作为榜样：“做妻子的……只要以里面存着长久温柔安静的心为妆饰。这在神面前是极宝贵的。因为古时仰赖神的圣洁妇人，正是以此为妆饰，顺服自己的丈夫。就如撒拉听从亚伯拉罕，称他为主。你们若行善，不因恐吓而害怕，便是撒拉的女儿了。”我一直好奇彼得所想的“害怕”是

什么。害怕顺服男人吗？或者彼得认为，亚伯兰和撒莱害怕去到埃及？或者彼得是在说“不要（像撒拉一样）害怕”？

One more verse: Romans 8:15 – “For you did not receive a spirit that makes you a slave again to fear, but you received the Spirit of sonship. And by him we cry, “*Abba, Father.*” Lord, help us to trust in You and not give way to fear.

还有一节经文：罗 8:15——“你们所受的不是奴仆的心，仍旧害怕。所受的乃是儿子的心，因此我们呼叫阿爸，父。”主啊，帮助我们信靠你，不要害怕。

7. What three excuses did Abram offer for lying to the Egyptians about Sarai? (Genesis 12:11-13)

关于在撒莱的事情上为什么要向埃及人撒谎，亚伯兰给了三个理由，是哪三个？（创 12:11-13）

8. Agree or disagree: Abraham’s plan to deceive the Egyptians was an act of unbelief. 同意或不同意？亚伯拉罕计划蒙骗埃及人，是一种不信的行为。

9. Why did God intervene to deliver Abram (and Sarai) from the effects of their sinful deception? (vs. 17-18)

神拯救亚伯兰（和撒莱）因为欺骗的罪而招致的后果，为什么神要那么做？（第 17-18 节）

The way Abram and Sarai were removed from Egypt reminds us of the way Adam and Eve had been removed from the garden of Eden. Abram and Sarai, like Adam and Eve, had doubted God’s promises, and experienced the consequences of their failure to trust in what God had told them.

亚伯兰和撒莱被赶出埃及一事提醒我们，亚当和夏娃也被赶出伊甸园。亚伯兰和撒莱，正如亚当和夏娃一样，对神的应许心存怀疑，他们经历了不信神的话所带来的后果。

10. What lesson shall we learn from this event in the life of Abram?

从亚伯兰的这次事件，我们学到什么功课？

Though Abram was a true believer, his faith was still weak at times and immature. God would continue to proclaim his grace with Abram, confirming his promises with a sacred covenant, and testing and purifying Abram's faith.

尽管亚伯兰是一个真的信徒，有的时候他的信心依旧软弱、不成熟。神也会继续对亚伯兰施恩典，以圣约来确认他的应许，并且试验洁净亚伯兰的信心。

In our next lesson (chapter 13) we will learn about Abram's loving concern for his nephew Lot.

下一课（第 13 课）中，我们会继续学习亚伯兰对他侄子罗得的爱心关切。