

# Building a House for God

# 为上帝建造殿宇



**Dr. Hamilton**



## 2 Samuel 7 撒母耳记下七章

David wanting to build a house for God.

大卫想要为上帝建造殿宇

Shouldn't God have a residence that is at least as impressive and costly as the king's palace?

难道上帝不应该拥有一座至少像大卫王那样辉煌造价昂贵的宫殿？



# Through the prophet Nathan the Lord says

主通过先知拿单向大卫说

1) He has never asked anybody to build him a house. 他从来没有让任何人为他建筑圣殿.

2) It is not David, rather, it will be David's son, Solomon, who will build God a house.



不是大卫，而是大卫的儿子，所罗门要在后来为上帝建造殿宇。

# King Solomon 所罗门

The reign of Solomon as king 1 Kings 1-11 列王纪上的前11章都讲述的是所罗门接替王位的事情

35%: Solomon's building the Temple. 所罗门建造圣殿



**1 Kings 列王纪上 1 5-6-7-8**

**2 Chronicles 历代志下 3-7**

1 Kings 6:1, The 4th year of Solomon's reign, started to build this Temple (~960s BC)

列王纪上6:1, 所罗门接替王位后**第四年**开始建造圣殿。(公元前960年左右)。



1 Kings 6:37, the building project was completed 7 years later

列王纪上6:37: 建造圣殿的整个工程在**七年之后**完成了

1 Kings 7:1, it took **13 years** to build Solomon's own palace!



列王纪上7:1, 所罗门自己的圣殿却用了**13年**才完成

# Temple history 圣殿历史

The temple Solomon oversaw  
由所罗门监督建造的圣殿



- Erected - 900s BC  
公元前900年建立
- Destroyed - early 500s BC by Babylonians  
公元前500年左右，巴比伦入侵时被毁

统一王国

# Temple history 圣殿历史

## A second Temple 第二圣殿

- Built - late 500s BC

公元前500年晚期建立

- Destroyed - 70 AD by Roman army

公元70年，罗马军队进入耶路撒冷时被毁

King Herod - renovated and expanded the size 15-20 years before Jesus' birth

希律王，大概在耶稣出生前的15-20年  
装修和扩建了第二圣殿





# The second Temple



希律的圣殿



耶稣行割礼奉献礼

## 第二圣殿



洁净圣殿

Why did Solomon build this Temple?

为什么所罗门要建圣殿？

I have indeed built a magnificent temple for you, a place for you to dwell in forever.

我已经建造殿宇做你的居所，为你永远的住处。

1 Kings 8:13 列王纪上 8:13



God's presence is everywhere

上帝无所不在

“omnipresent or omnipresence” “无所不在”

Where can I go from your Spirit? Where can I flee from your presence? If I go up to the heavens, you are there. If I make my bed in the depths, you are there. Psalm 诗篇139:7-8

我往哪里去躲避你的灵？我往哪里逃避你的面？我若升到天上，你在那里；我若在阴间下榻，你也在那里。

## **Bible distinguishes 圣经区别**

- **God's universal presence  
上帝的普遍同在**
- **God's personal and special presence  
上帝与个人特别的同在**



**In two ways 两个方面**

**I will be with you 我与你同在**

## I will be with you 我与你同在

- 1) It is a common promise or statement occurring over 100X in the OT.

上帝同在的应许在旧约中出现超过100次

- 2) In the overwhelming number of instances God makes this promise to individuals and not to larger groups.

很多次上帝同在的应许都是向个人而不是普通听众发出的。

## I will be with you 我与你同在

- 3) When God makes this promise to somebody, the person who receives this promise is somebody who is a leader.

当上帝向某个人发出同在的应许时，这个接受的人往往是领袖。



## **I will be with you 我与你同在**

- 4) This promise most often occurs when someone is facing a very dangerous, risky situation , or is going through some difficult time in their lives.

“神的同在”的应许，常常是在某人面对着非常危险的情况下，或者在他生命中的一个困难时期发出的。

## Exodus 出埃及记 3:11

Who am I that I should go to Pharaoh and bring the Israelites out of Egypt?

我要打发你去见法老，  
使你可以将我的百姓以色列人从埃及领出来。



Exodus  
出埃及记  
3:12a

“I will be with you.”

”我必与你同在”



## Psalm 诗篇 23:4

Even though I walk though the shadow of death, I will fear no evil for **you are with me...**

我虽然行过死荫的幽谷，也不怕遭害，**因为你与我同在...**



## Joshua 约书亚记 1:9

...Do not be terrified; do not be discouraged for the Lord your **God is with you** wherever you go.

不要惧怕，也不要惊慌，因为你无论往哪里去，耶和华你的神必与你同在。

十二月份 | 约书亚记 1:9  
December | Joshua

我岂没有吩咐你吗？  
你当 **刚强壮胆，不要惧怕，不要惊惶**，  
因为你无论往哪里去，  
耶和华你的神 **必与你同在**

*Have I not commanded you? Be strong and courageous.  
Do not be afraid; do not be discouraged,  
for the Lord your God will be with you  
wherever you go*

## **I will be with you 我与你同在**

- 5) Every one of them in the OT is made either to a man or to a group of men.

在旧约圣经中每一处神发出这样的应许时，是对一个男人，或一群男人发出的。



# Quiz 测试题



Where is the first time in the Bible this  
promise is made to a woman?

圣经中上帝第一次向一个女人发出他的同在的应许，是在哪里？

# Luke 路加福音 1:28



“...Greetings, you who are highly favored. The Lord is with you.”

蒙大恩的女子，我问你安，主和你同在了！

- God's personal and special presence  
上帝与个人特别的同在

**In two ways 两个方面**

**I will be with you 我与你同在**

**God's presence with a community  
of believers 我与你们同在**

**God's presence with a community  
of believers 我与你们同在**



**Tabernacle**

帐幕



**Temple**

圣殿

<http://riverflowing09.blogspot.hk>

## **Parallels between the two buildings**

### **帐幕和圣殿之间的相同之处**

- 1) Both buildings are divided into 3 sections or areas, starting on the outside with the less holy, and moving to the inside, the most holy.

帐幕和圣殿都有三个部分，从外向里，到达至圣所。



## **Parallels between the two buildings**

### **帐幕和圣殿之间的相同之处**

- 2) Both Exodus and 1 Kings tell us that Moses and Solomon “finished” the project they had been assigned

出埃及记和列王记上都说摩西和所罗门“完成”了他们被指派的工程

## **Parallels between the two buildings**

帐幕和圣殿之间的相同之处

- 3) Listen to how both building accounts end

听一听这两个建筑的后面发生的情况

## Exodus 出埃及记 40:35

Moses could not enter **the Tent** (another interesting name for the Tabernacle) of Meeting because the glory of God had settled upon it, and the glory of the lord filled **the Tabernacle**

摩西不能进**会幕**（帐幕的另外一个名字），因为云彩停在其上，并且**耶和华的荣光**充满了**帐幕**。

## 1 Kings 列王记上8:10-11

The clouds filled the temple of the Lord. And **the priests** could not perform their service because of the cloud, for **the glory of the Lord** filled his **Temple**.

祭司从圣所出来的时候，有云充满**耶和华的殿**，甚至**祭司**不能站立供职，因为**耶和华的荣光**充满了**殿**。

## **Parallels between the two buildings**

### **帐幕和圣殿之间的相同之处**

- 4) In both cases the Tabernacle, and then the Temple, is a place where God says that he will dwell among his people

**不论是帐幕还是圣殿，都是神说他会和他的子民同居的地方**

## 1 Kings 列王记上8:27

But will God dwell on earth?  
The heavens, even the highest  
heaven, cannot contain you.  
How much less this Temple I  
have built.



神果真住在地上吗？看哪，天和天  
上的天尚且不足你居住的，何况我  
所建的这殿呢！

This place of worship  
was the **sacred** place  
where God's people  
knew they could **find**  
God and experience his  
**presence** at the  
appropriate times



这敬拜的地方是**神圣**的地方，在  
这里上帝的子民知道他们可以**找**  
**到上帝**

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