

【会幕的敬拜】

出埃及记25:1-9

Worship of the Tabernacle
Exodus 25:1-9





东



門簾

外院

摩西会幕

聖所

內幔

至聖所

铜祭壇

洗濯銅盆

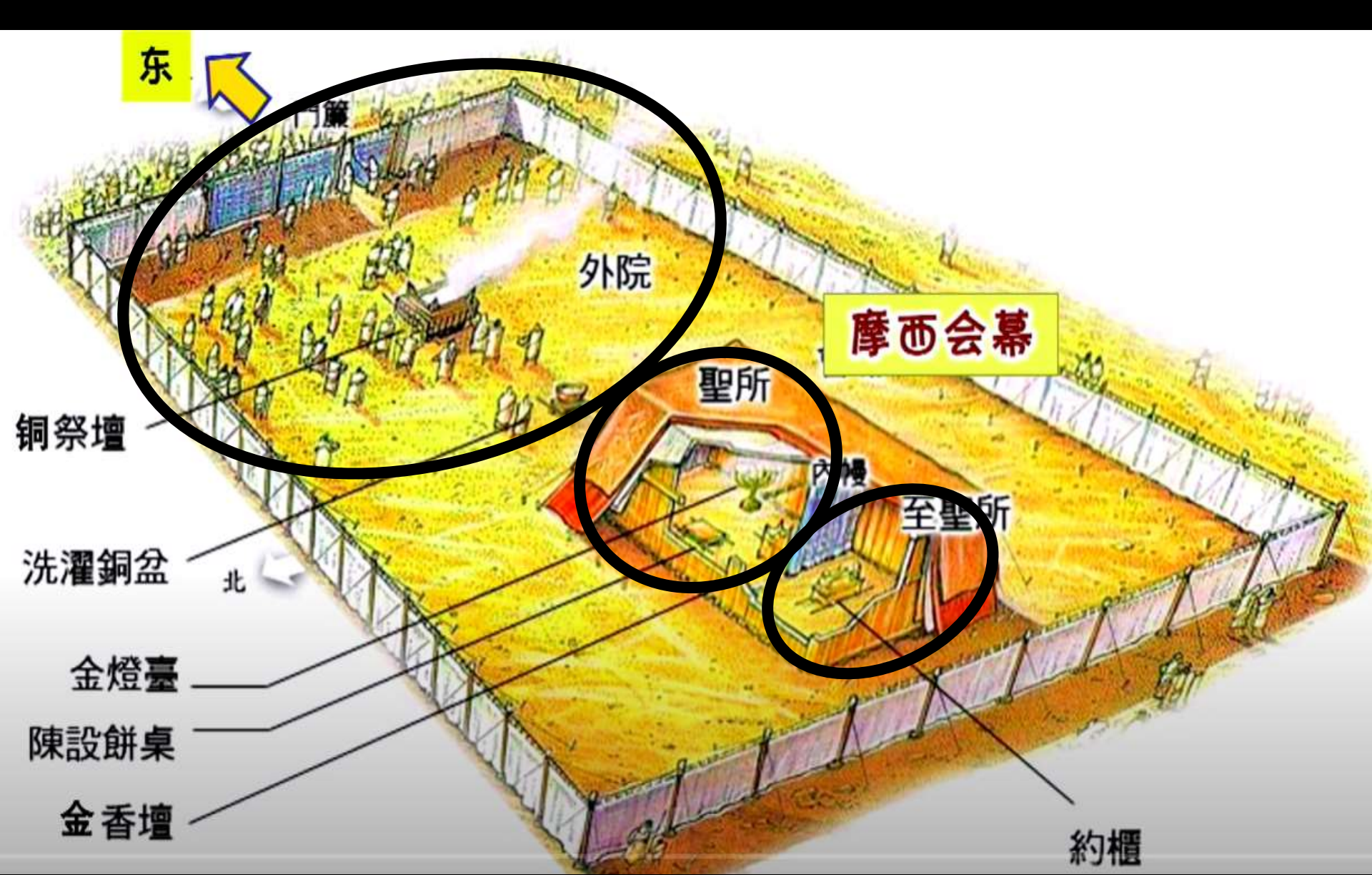
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金香壇

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❖ 旧约中的“会幕”是以色列子民的“敬拜”中心

- 神的心意是透过会幕，**住在以色列子民中间**
- 会幕中的敬拜是以色列子民过着**与神同在**的生活

❖ In the Old Testament, the "tabernacle" was the central place of "worship" for the Israelites.

- God's intention was to **dwell among** the Israelites through the Tabernacle.
- The worship in the tabernacle allowed the Israelites to **live a life in the presence of God.**

❖ 新约中有君尊“祭司”身份的你和我，理当明白“会幕”的真理

- 会幕中所有器具都是在彰显耶稣基督
- 教导我们如何以正确的方法来敬拜和事奉神

❖ In the New Testament, as royal "priests," both you and I should understand the truth of the "Tabernacle."

❖ All the articles in the Tabernacle serve to **manifest Jesus Christ**, teaching us how to **worship** and **serve God** in the right way.

An illustration of the Tabernacle, a large tent structure with a brown roof and white walls, surrounded by a blue and white striped curtain. Inside the tent, several people in traditional attire are engaged in various activities. In the foreground, a large wooden table holds a fire, with smoke rising from it. To the right, a large wooden basin is being filled with water. In the background, a smaller tent is visible, and a group of people is gathered around a table. The scene is set in a desert environment with a sandy ground and a clear sky.

什么是会幕？ 什么是敬拜？

What is the Tabernacle?
What is worship?

(一) “敬拜”的原意

1. 英文：“敬拜”【worship】
字意是“配得”【worth-ship】
亦含“尊贵和价值”（启4：11,5:12）

(I) The meaning of “Worship”

1. The English word “worship” has the meaning of “worth-ship”, and “Honour and value”.

2. 希伯来文：“敬拜”【sha-chah】
意即“俯伏，效忠”（创18:2）

2. “Worship” in Hebrew is “sha-chah”,
meaning “Prostration, loyalty”



3. 希腊文:

(a) “敬拜” 【proskuneo】

字意 “亲吻” (约4:21-24)

敬拜就是关系

3. In Greek

(a) “Worship” is “proskuneo”,
meaning “kiss”

Worship is about relationship.



3. 希腊文:

(b) “敬拜” 【latreuo】

意为 “事奉, 服事” (太4:10)


事奉就是敬拜

3. In Greek

(b) “Worship” can also be “latreuo”,
meaning “serve”

To serve is to worship.





综合新旧约，敬拜包含了：

内心的态度 (敬畏, 崇敬, 尊崇)

外表的行为 (俯伏, 赞美, 事奉)

Considering both the Old and New Testaments,
worship includes:

Inward attitudes (awe, reverence, honour)

Outward actions (bowing down, praise, service)



敬拜就是：

以**敬重**和**爱慕**的态度（**内在**），

谦卑且**忠诚**地服事（**外在**）

那位**配得**的上帝！

Worship is:

With an attitude of **reverence** and **admiration** (**internal**)

Serve **humbly** and **faithfully** (**external**),

The One who is **worthy**, our God!

(二) “会幕” 的字义

会幕是摩西五经中最不容易明白的部分。

(II) The Meaning of "Tabernacle"

The tabernacle is the most challenging aspect to comprehend in the Pentateuch of Moses.

(a) 希伯来文：【Mishkan】
与“居住”或“休息”有关
指“上帝居住其中”，
意为“神的居所”；

(a) The Hebrew word “Mishkan”
Relating to “dwelling” or “resting”,
meaning “God dwells in it”.
It means “the dwelling place of God”;

(b) 拉丁文：【Tabernaculum】
意为“帐篷”；

(b) The Latin word “Tabernaculum”
means “tent”;



(c) 英文：【Tabernacle】
意为 “帐幕/会幕”

(b) The English word “Tabernacle”
means “Tent/Tent of Meeting”;



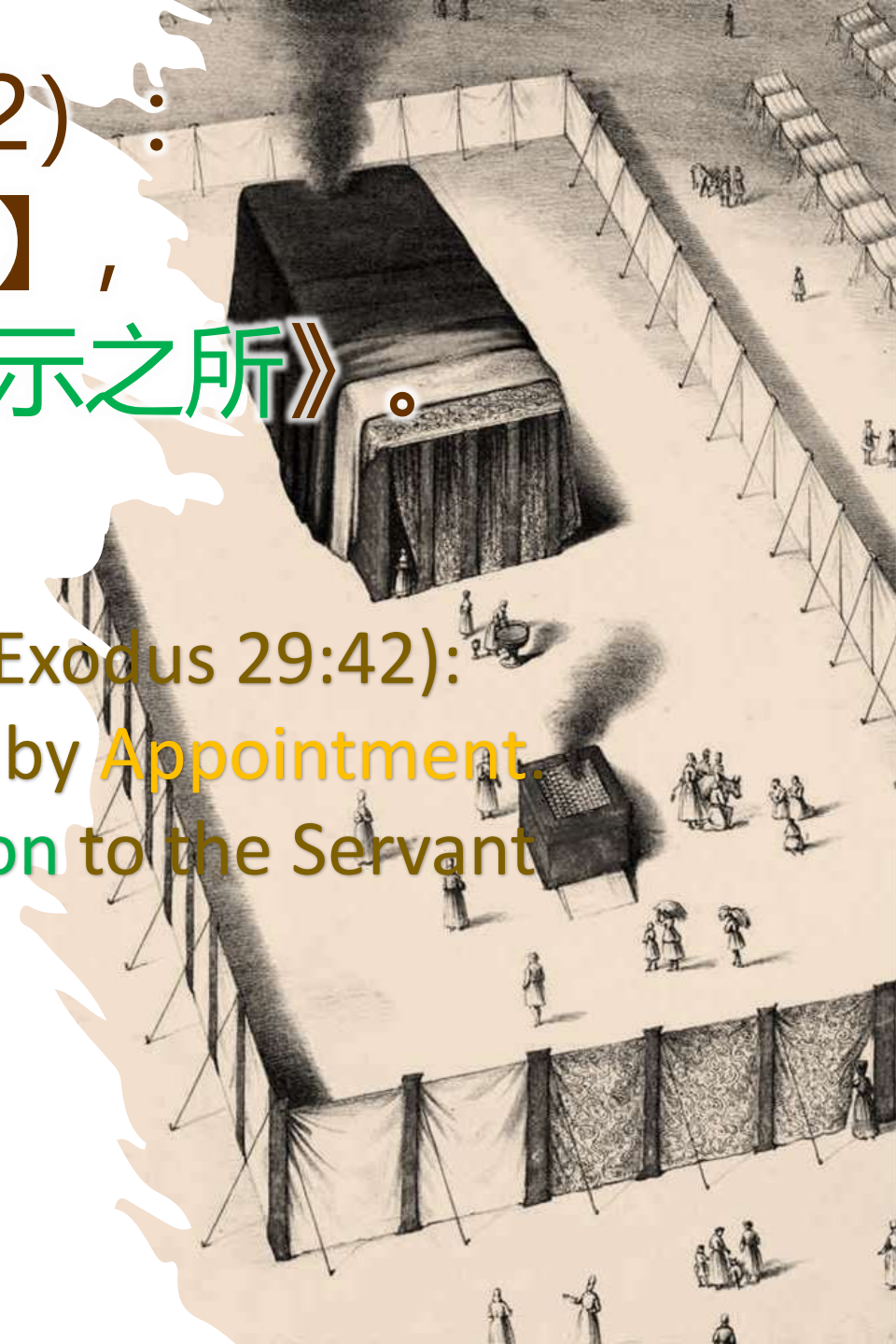
2. 摩西五经有四个字译为“会幕”， 各有其不同的意义。

In the Pentateuch of Moses, there are four words translated as "tabernacle," each with its own distinct meaning.



(a) 会幕 (出29:42) :
神与人【约会】，
向神仆人《启示之所》。

(a) The tent of meeting (Exodus 29:42):
God meets with man by Appointment.
The Place of Revelation to the Servant
of God



(b) 帐棚或帐幕 (出26:13) :
神与人【认同】，
乃是《移动之所》。

(b) Tent or Tabernacle (Exodus 26:13):
God and man [identify]
It is the "Place of Mobility"



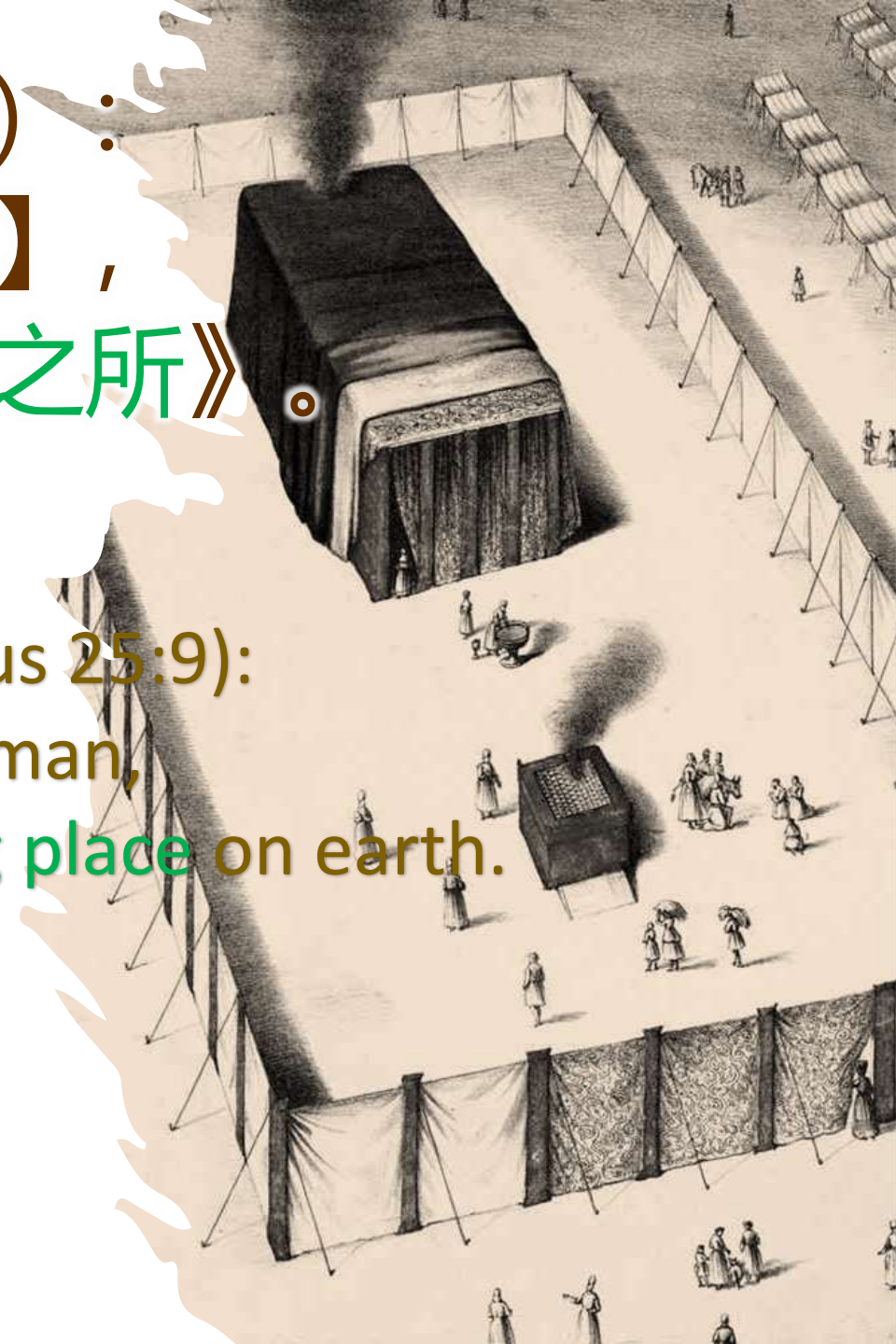
(c) 圣所 (出15:17) :
神与人【有别】，
乃是《圣洁之所》。

(c) Sanctuary (Exodus 15:17):
God is [distinct] from man.
It is the Holy place.



(d) 居所 (出25:9) :
神与人【同在】，
在地上《暂居之所》。

(d) Dwelling place (Exodus 25:9):
God's presence with man,
A temporary dwelling place on earth.



(三) 会幕的建造

1. 按照神的指示

又当为我造圣所，使我可以住在他们中间。制造帐幕和其中的一切器具都要照我所指示你的样式 (出25:8-9)

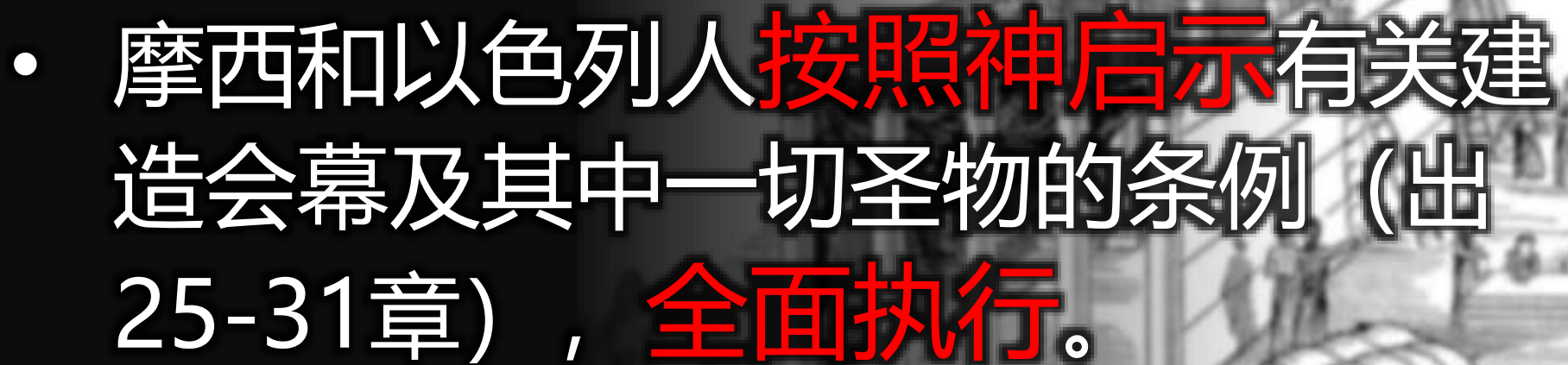


(III) Building of the Tabernacle

1. Following God's instructions.

“Then have them make a sanctuary for me, and I will dwell among them. 9 Make this tabernacle and all its furnishings exactly like the pattern I will show you.”

(Exodus 25:8-9)

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- 摩西和以色列人**按照神启示**有关建造会幕及其中一切圣物的条例（出25-31章），**全面执行**。

Moses and the Israelites **fully implemented** the instructions **given by God through revelation** for the construction of the Tabernacle and all its holy objects, as outlined in Exodus chapters 25-31.

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- **出39章内** “**是照耶和华所吩咐摩西的**”
重复出现**7次** (出29: 1、5、7、21、26、
29、31) ;
 - 同样的字眼**在40章内**也出现了**7次** (出
40: 19、21、23、25、27、29、32)

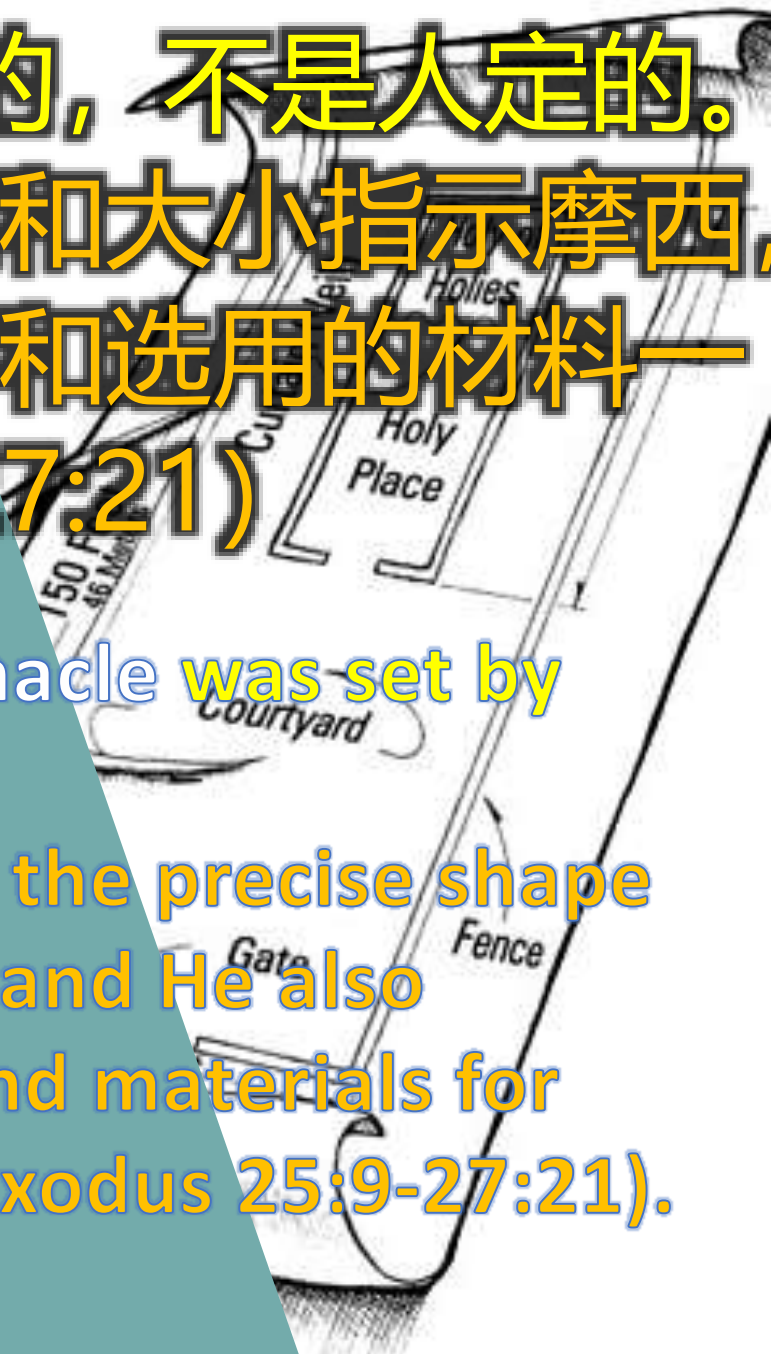
In **Exodus 39**, the phrase "**as the LORD commanded Moses**" repeats **7 times** (Exodus 29:1, 5, 7, 21, 26, 29, 31),
the same expression appears **7 times** in **Exodus 40**
(Exodus 40:19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32).

2. 会幕的蓝图：是神定的，不是人定的。

- 神把会幕的精确形状和大小指示摩西，还把每件器具的尺寸和选用的材料一一告诉他（出25:9-27:21）

2. The blueprint of the Tabernacle was set by God, not by humans.

God instructed Moses with the precise shape and size of the Tabernacle, and He also provided the dimensions and materials for each piece of equipment (Exodus 25:9-27:21).



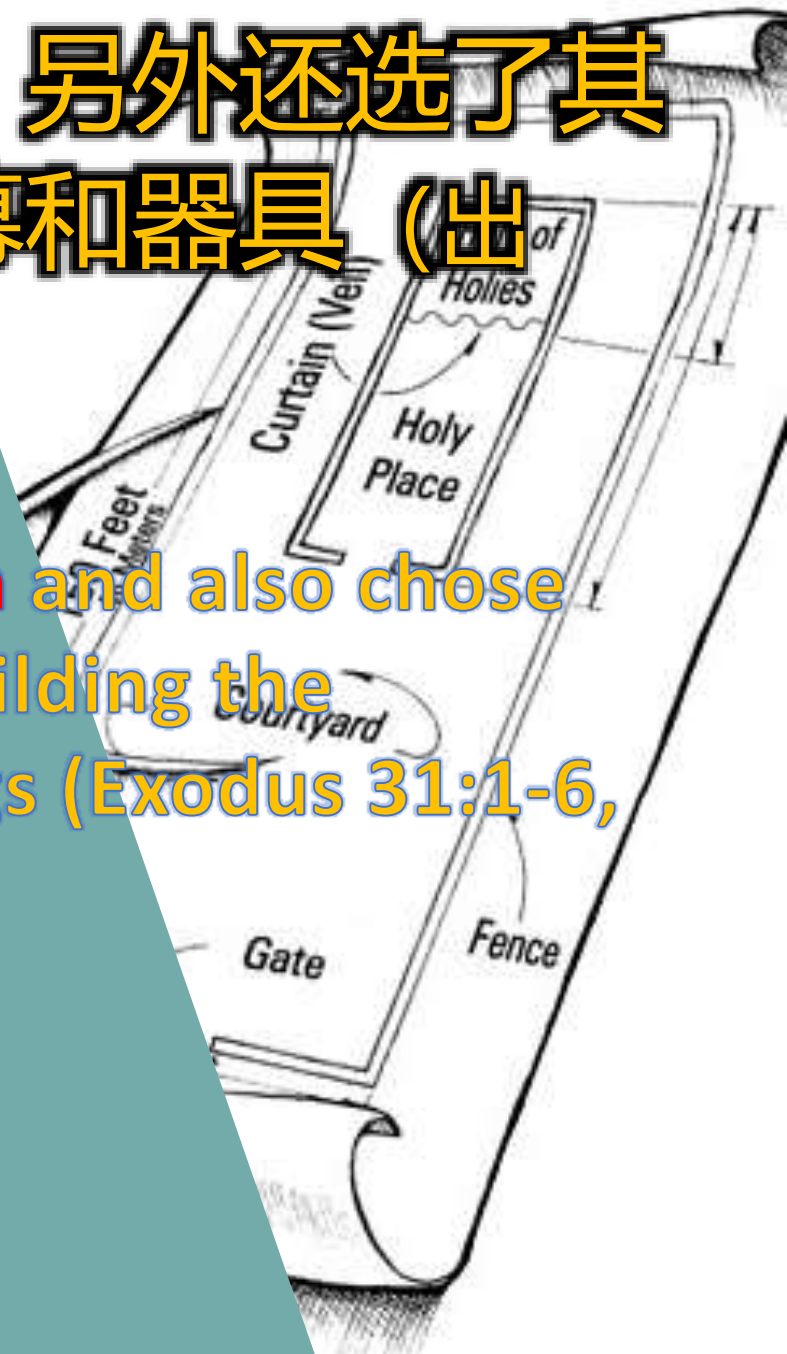
- 指定祭司圣衣的样式和选用的材料 (出28:1-43) ; 详细轮到祭司供职的礼仪 (出29:1-9) 和各样当献之祭 (出29:38-30:10)

- HE specified the style and materials for the priestly garments (Exodus 28:1-43); and outlined the detailed rituals for consecrating the priests (Exodus 29:1-9) and the various offerings that must be made (Exodus 29:38-30:10).



- 拣选两位主要的巧匠，另外还选了其他的工人帮助建造会幕和器具（出31:1-6，参出36:1-39:4）

Selected two chief craftsmen and also chose other workers to assist in building the Tabernacle and its furnishings (Exodus 31:1-6, see Exodus 36:1-39:4).

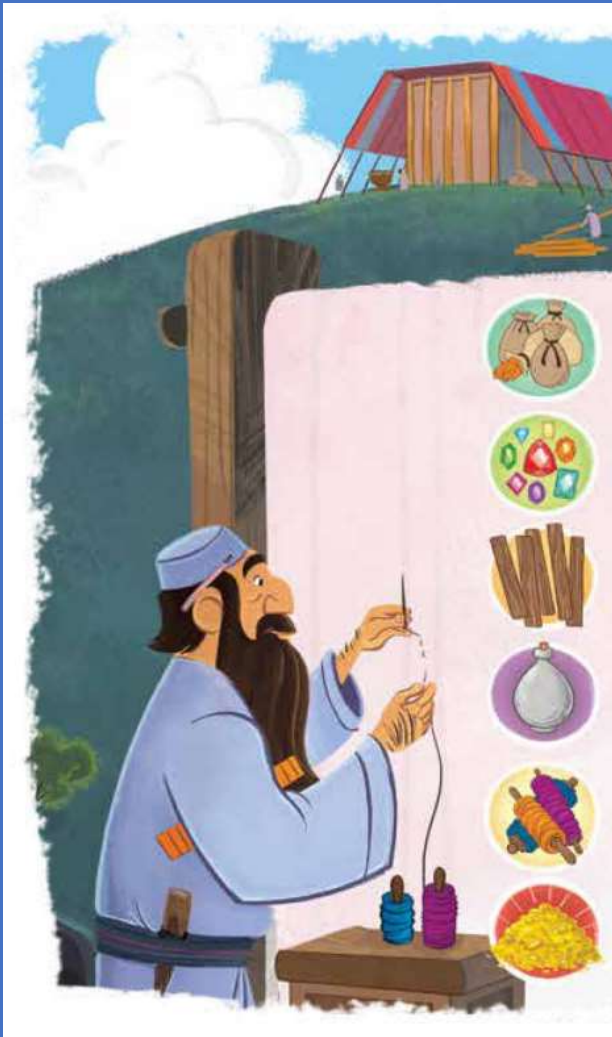


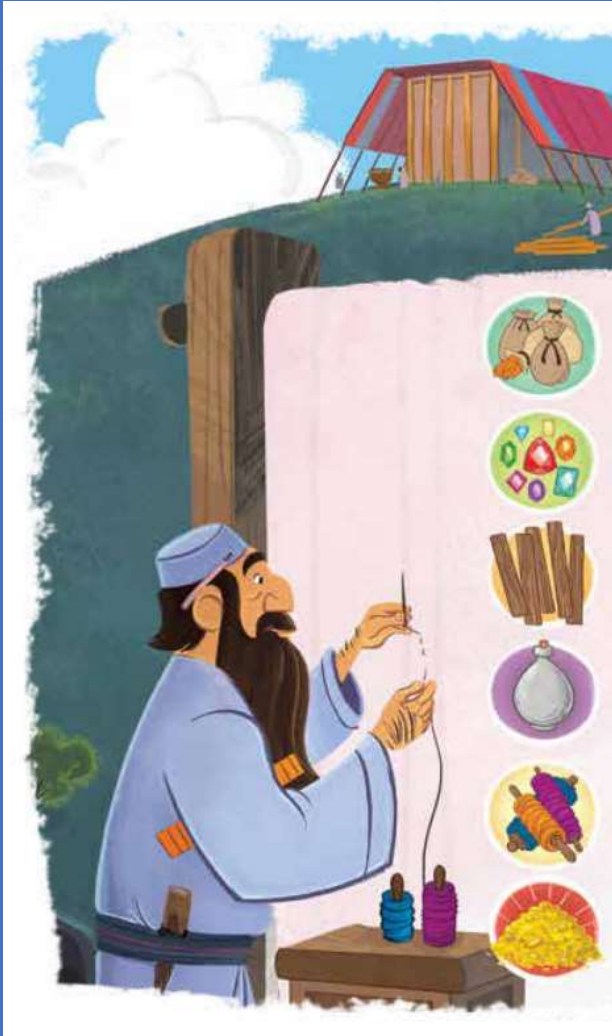
3. 会幕的材料:

会幕需用的材料乃来自百姓所献的礼

(出25: 1-9, 参看35:21-19)

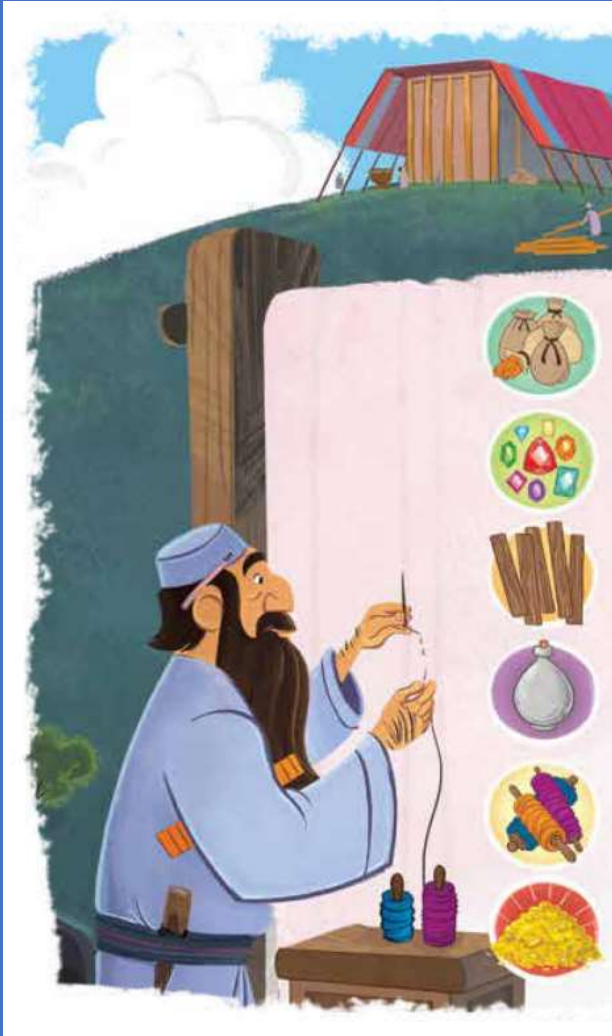
3. Materials for the Tabernacle:
The materials required for the Tabernacle were provided by the offerings of the people (Exodus 25:1-9, see also 35:21-29).





- 神指示摩西以祂名义，呼吁百姓捐献自己的财物，以获得建造会幕所需的材料。

God instructed Moses, in His name, to call upon **the people to donate their possessions** to obtain **the materials needed** for building the Tabernacle.



- 用以建造会幕和其他器具的材料有（出25：1-5）：金、银、铜、细麻、羊毛、皮子、皂荚木。

The materials for the utensils include (Exodus 25:1-5): gold, silver, bronze, fine linen, wool, leather, and acacia wood.

4. 会幕充满了神的荣耀 (出40:34-38) :

- 会幕刚立起, **神荣耀的云彩**就出现了, **并将其遮盖。**

4. The Tabernacle was filled with the glory of God (Exodus 40:34-38):

As soon as the Tabernacle was set up, **the cloud of God's glory** appeared and **covered it.**



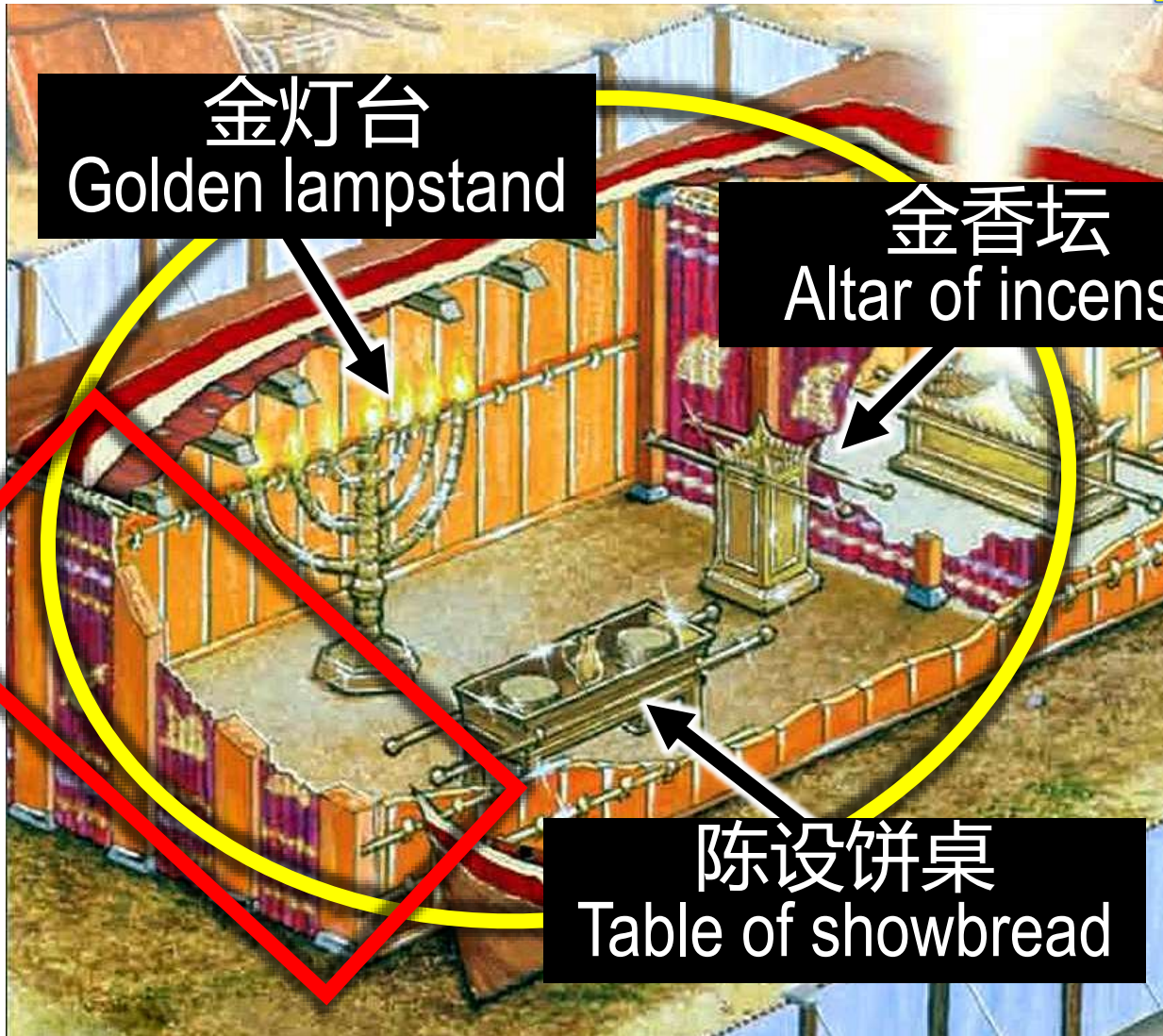
- **会幕**开始使用之日起，就成了这位充满宇宙空间、无限的神所指定与**人类相会的**地方。

From the day the **Tabernacle** began to be used, it became the designated place where this infinite God, who fills all of space, **met with humanity.**



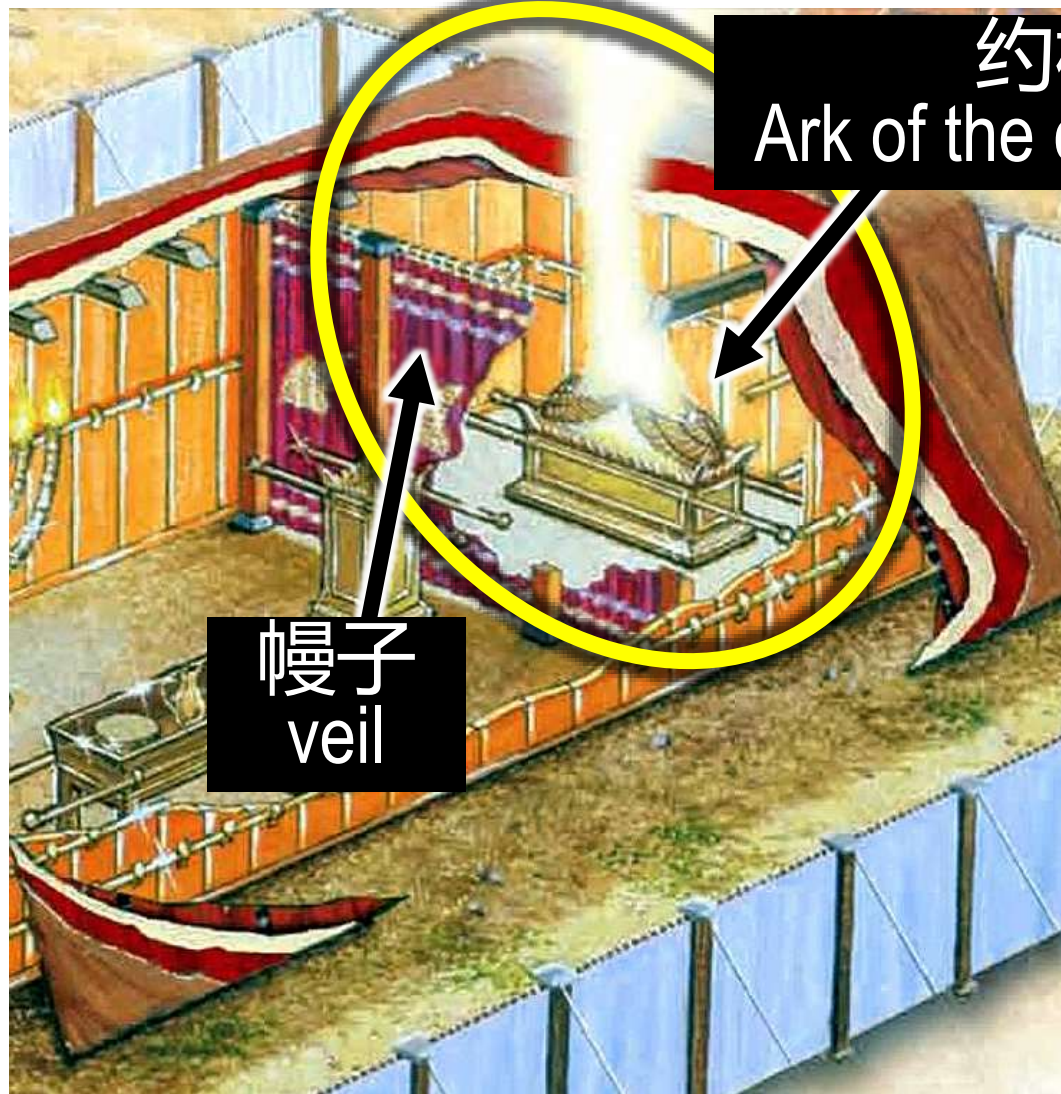
5. 会幕里面有两房：第一间叫【圣所】

Inside the tabernacle, there are two chambers:
the first one is called the "Holy Place."



5. 会幕里面有两房：第二间叫【至圣所】

Inside the tabernacle, there are two chambers:
the second one is called the "Most Holy Place."



结论

会幕代表**神主动与人同在的一个记号**：
祂是拯救以色列人的耶和华，是与人同
在的神。神也要拯救我们，与我们同在
的神。

Conclusion

The Tabernacle represents a symbol of God's active presence with humanity: He is the LORD who saves the people of Israel, the God who is with us. God also desires to save us and be our God who is with us.

会幕原是**神的心意** -

在敬拜中祂要与我们**相会**、**同在**、**说话**

The tabernacle reveals **God's will** -

He desires to **meet with us**, **be with us**, and
speak to us in our worship.



神对建造会幕的要求和指示并不是随随便便的，祂非常认真看待所有一些。
换句话说，神是非常认真看待我们向祂的敬拜，与祂的关系。

God's requirements and instructions for building the Tabernacle are not casual; He takes them very seriously.

In other words, God is very serious about our worship of Him and our relationship with Him.

我们用**什么态度敬拜神**，
就等于用**什么态度与神建立关系**

The attitude with which we worship God is the
**attitude with which we build a relationship with
God.**



恳求主帮助赐福我们，
愿意敞开心领受神对我们的心意，
珍惜敬拜神的每一刻，
用最真诚的心来敬亲近祂、
与祂建立密切的关系

We ask the Lord to help and bless us, so that we will be willing to **open our hearts** to receive God's will for us, to **cherish every moment of worshipping Him**, and to **honour Him with our most sincere hearts** and **build a close relationship with Him**.