

Line	Sermon Script	華語翻譯
1	ALWAYS FORWARD	永遠向前
2	Aline G. Russell 9/6/20	愛鄰 G. 羅素 9/6/20
3	Exodus 12: 1 – 14; Matthew 26: 26 – 28; Romans 13: 8 – 14	出埃及記 12: 1 – 14; 馬太福音 26: 26 – 28; 羅馬書 13: 8 – 14
4	The Lord's Supper	主的宴席
5	Today we celebrate the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.	今天，我們要恭守主的聖餐。
6	Others call it the Eucharist.	其他人稱其為聖體聖事。
7	This is from the Greek word <i>eucharistia</i> , which means "thanksgiving."	這是來自希臘詞 <i>eucharistia</i> ，意思是「感恩」。
8	That emphasizes the gratitude Christians feel for the salvation we are given because of the death of Jesus Christ on the Cross.	這強調了基督徒對耶穌基督透過十字架上的死給了我們救恩的感激。
9	It is also called Holy Communion.	也被稱為聖餐。
10	I imagine this is not the first time you have taken part in the Lord's Supper.	我想這也許不是各位第一次參與主的聖餐。
11	Here at TPC we celebrate it once a month, sometimes more.	在我們教會，我們每月慶祝一次，有時次數會更多。
12	Something we usually don't think about is the fact that Communion has its roots in the Old Testament.	我們通常不會想到的事情是，聖餐起源於舊約。
13	The original context was the freeing of the Israelites from bondage in Egypt.	最初的背景是使以色列人擺脫埃及的奴隸束縛。
14	That event is celebrated in Passover, the most sacred celebration of Judaism.	猶太人最神聖的慶祝活動是逾越節，而聖餐也是在那時所領受的。
15	Passover and the Lord's Supper	逾越節和主的宴席
16	Most of us realize that there is a link between Passover and Holy Communion.	我們大多數人都意識到逾越節和聖餐之間有聯繫。
17	From the Gospels, we know that the Last Supper Jesus shared with his disciples was a Passover meal and that Jesus was crucified on Passover.	從福音書中，我們知道耶穌與他的門徒分享的最後晚餐是逾越節時，耶穌在逾越節被釘死在十字架上。
18	The holiday begins on Thursday evening, when Jesus and his disciples had the Last Supper in the Upper Room, and the Crucifixion took place on Friday, which was still Passover day.	該節日從星期四傍晚開始，耶穌和他的門徒在上層房間吃了最後的晚餐，在星期五被釘死在十字架上，那天仍然是逾越節。
19	I thought it would be good to go back and look at the Passover celebration, which is described in our scripture from Exodus.	我認為最好應回過頭來看看逾越節慶祝活動，這在我們出埃及記的經文中有描述。
20	The Elements of Passover	逾越節的組成
21	One of the things I like the most about Passover is that it is celebrated in people's homes.	我最喜歡逾越節的一件事是人們在家中慶祝此節日。
22	To me, that helps to give our Lord's Supper a little more meaning when we have to celebrate it in our homes now.	對我來說，當我們現在必須在家中慶祝時，這有助於使我們的晚餐更加有意義。
23	I like the way Passover begins too.	我也喜歡逾越節開始的方式。
24	First, the candles are lit by the woman of the house.	首先，房子的女主人會點燃蠟燭。
25	Then there is a traditional question asked at the beginning of each Passover celebration by the youngest child in the family: "Why is this night different from any other night?"	然後，在每個逾越節慶祝活動開始時，這個家庭中最小的孩子會問一個傳統的問題：「為什麼這個夜晚與其他夜晚不同？」
26	I think this is a question the youngest child can ask at the beginning of our Communion services as well.	我想這也是最小的孩子在我們開始領受聖餐時可能會提出的問題。

27	Why is this Sunday different than any other Sunday?	「為什麼這個星期日與其他星期日不同？」
28	The First Passover	第一次逾越節
29	In the Passover ritual, the father or other head of the family is supposed to answer by telling the story of the first Passover.	在逾越節禮儀中，父親或一家之主應該通過講述第一個逾越節的故事來回答。
30	Any of you who have attended Sunday School for a couple of years would be able to do that, I think.	我想你們中任何已經參加了星期日學校幾年的人都可以做到這一點。
31	Remember? The Jews had gone to Egypt during a terrible famine and now, 400 years later, they are stuck there in a situation that had gradually become worse and worse.	記得嗎？猶太人在可怕的飢荒中去了埃及，然而在 400 年後，他們被困在那裡，情況變得越來越糟。
32	They were virtually slaves now, forced to work for the Pharaoh in any task he chose to give them.	他們實際上變成了奴隸，被迫去做法老交代的任何工作。
33	He had been becoming more and more cruel as time went on.	隨著時間的流逝，法老變得越來越殘酷。
34	So God sent Moses to convince the Pharaoh to let them go.	於是上帝差遣摩西說服法老讓猶太子民們離開。
35	But why would he? He was getting very cheap labor out of all these people, and suffered all kinds of abuse, and they no right to complain.	但是法老怎會聽從呢？他從所有這些人中得到了非常廉價的勞力，對他們施虐讓他們無權投訴。
36	They were much like our undocumented immigrants, who work hard for employers for low wages and don't get any benefits.	他們很像我們的無證移民，他們為雇主努力工作，工資低廉，卻沒有得到任何好處。
37	Many of our undocumented immigrants live under constant threat of deportation, if they lose their job or if they have a traffic violation, or just if someone reports them to immigration service out of anger or sheer malice.	許多的非法移民生活不斷受到驅逐的威脅，如果他們失業，交通違章，或者有人出於憤怒、純粹的惡意將他們報告給移民署。
38	But God cares about people who are being treated this way.	但是上帝關心那些被這樣對待的人。
39	He had been noticing the plight of the Hebrews and sent Moses to plead their case to Pharaoh.	他一直在注意希伯來人的困境，並派摩西向法老王請訴。
40	Moses got nowhere, despite a number of plagues, until God caused the firstborn of every Egyptian family to die.	摩西儘管遭受了許多災難，卻一無所獲，直到上帝使每個埃及家庭的頭胎死了。
41	The Hebrews were spared if they followed the instructions Moses gave them.	如果希伯來人聽從了摩西給他們的指示，就可以倖免。
42	Each family had to find an unblemished lamb, and at the same time, slaughter that lamb at the same time as every other family, and put its blood on their door.	每個家庭都必須找到一隻無瑕的羔羊，與其他每個家庭同時宰殺那隻羔羊，並將其鮮血放在他們的門上。
43	Then the Lord would "pass over" that household, and the oldest would be spared.	然後，主將“越過”那個家庭，頭胎將會倖免。
44	There were other details of that fateful night as well.	那個命運的夜晚還有其他細節。
45	Everyone was to pack up ready for a long trip, and as soon as they had feasted on the lamb, they fled with Moses, because Pharaoh finally let them go.	每個人都要收拾行裝準備好長途旅行，他們一吃完羔羊後就和摩西一起逃離，因為法老終於釋放了他們。
46	Reactions	反應
47	It is terrible to think of all those Egyptian children being killed.	想到所有被殺害的埃及兒童真是可怕。
48	No doubt many Hebrew children had already from the harsh circumstances they were living under.	毫無疑問，許多希伯來兒童已經擺脫了他們所生活的惡劣環境。
49	The Pharaoh had been warned.	法老王已被警告。
50	Any Hebrew who refused to follow the instructions probably had their oldest child killed as well, but we don't hear of any who refused.	任何違背指示的希伯來人的頭胎可能也被殺了，但我們沒有聽到任何違背的。

51	Now, in our time, we hear of people refusing to wear a mask in public, sometimes getting violent when they are asked to comply.	現在，在我們這個時代，我們聽到有人拒絕在公共場合戴口罩，有時在要求他們遵守時還會使用暴力。
52	It's terrible to think of all the children and adults who are dying because of the rebelliousness and selfishness of those few.	想起所有因這少數人的叛逆和自私而喪生的兒童和成人，真是可怕。
53	Scripture tells that God was responsible for the deaths of the firstborn of the Egyptians, but it seems that Pharaoh is responsible, because of his refusal to obey the will of God.	聖經告訴我們，上帝是埃及人的頭胎之死的罪魁禍首，但法老似乎是有責任的，因為他拒絕服從上帝的旨意。
54	Sacrifice and Salvation	獻祭與救贖
55	In Passover, a young lamb was sacrificed to save the people.	在逾越節，為了拯救人民而獻祭一隻幼小的羔羊。
56	It is no accident that Christ is called the "Lamb that was slain" in Revelation 5: 12.	在啟示錄 5：12 中，基督被稱為「被宰殺的羔羊」絕非偶然。
57	The first disciples, sitting in that upper room with Jesus before his crucifixion, are fed with bread and wine which Jesus called his own body and blood.	在耶穌被釘十字架之前，第一批門徒們坐在與耶穌同在上層的房間裡，他們吃了耶穌稱之為自己的身體和血的麵包與酒。
58	When he broke the bread, it was a symbolic action representing the slaughter of the unblemished lambs in that first Passover.	當他把麵包撥開時，這是像徵性的舉動，代表了在第一次逾越節中無瑕羔羊的宰殺。
59	When he poured the wine, it represented the pouring out of the lamb's blood after its throat had been cut.	當他倒酒時，代表了割喉後羔羊血液的倒出。
60	It is all kind of gruesome, but deeply meaningful.	這雖令人毛骨悚然，但意義深遠。
61	The sacrament of Holy Communion is given to us as "sign and seal" of God's salvation through the sacrifice of Christ.	聖餐的禮儀賜給了我們，作為上帝藉著基督的犧牲拯救的「標誌」。
62	The bread has been called the "medicine of immortality," because it is through Christ's sacrifice of his body that we are given the gift of everlasting life.	麵包被稱為「永生之藥」，因為通過基督犧牲他的身體，我們得到了永生的恩賜。
63	The wine is called the "cup of the new covenant" that we have because of Christ, the privilege of becoming part of the family of God and to live forever with him in the kingdom of heaven.	由於基督的緣故，我們將這種酒稱為「新約之杯」，這是成為神國一員並與他永遠生活在天堂的特權。
64	God acts to save us, but as is usual in the Bible, God expects a response from us.	上帝拯救我們，但正如聖經被記載的，上帝期望我們做出回應。
65	That is one reason I thought it would be meaningful to collect food on Communion Sundays to give to those who are hungry, as a response to what we have been given.	這就是我認為在聖餐主日收集食物以供飢餓者使用是一種有意義的方式，以回應我們所得到的。
66	Symbols	象徵
67	The Old Testament is full of things which have meaning greater than themselves.	舊約有著更深遠的意義。
68	Our symbols usually point to things from the past.	我們的標記紀錄通常代表指向過去的事物。
69	God's symbols point forward, anticipating a meaning and fulfillment yet to come.	上帝的象徵指向前方，期待著有意義的成就。
70	The birth of Isaac from Abraham and Sarah in their old age points to the virgin birth of Jesus.	亞伯拉罕和莎拉晚年生育的以撒表明了耶穌是處女所生的。
71	The near sacrifice of Isaac points forward to the sacrifice of Jesus.	以撒的近乎被獻祭預表了耶穌的犧牲。
72	The sacrifice of Jesus points forward to the joyous feast in the world to come when people are gathered from East and West and North and South.	耶穌的犧牲預示著當人們從東南西北聚集在一起時，世界上將迎來歡樂的盛宴。

73	From the gruesome beginning of the Passover has come one of the centers of our church life.	從逾越節的「可怕」開始, 這已經成為我們的教會生活中心之一。
74	In Passover, we remember when God led the people out of bondage in Egypt.	在逾越節中, 我們想起當初上帝帶領人民脫離埃及的壓迫。
75	Communion Replaces Passover	聖餐取代逾越節
76	For Christians, there is no more need to celebrate Passover, because Jesus has been the perfect unblemished lamb that is slaughtered, the innocent man that died for us.	對於基督徒而言, 不再需要慶祝逾越節, 因為耶穌已經成為那被宰殺完美無瑕的羔羊, 是為我們而死的無辜者。
77	Passover was transformed by Jesus in the Upper Room, into Holy Communion, the Eucharist.	耶穌在較高的房間裡把逾越節轉變成聖餐, 主的宴席。
78	It is celebrated in churches of all kinds all around the world.	世界各地的各種教堂都在慶祝。
79	It is the most unifying of our practices.	這是我們實踐中最为統一的。
80	But it symbolizes a unity and a peace and a transformation that is not yet complete.	但這象徵著團結, 和平與尚未完成的變革。
81	It lies in the future.	在於未來。
82	I like the term Holy Communion the best because it expresses to me the possibility of our congregation being a holy community where we love one another with the kind of love Jesus has shown us.	我最喜歡「聖餐」一詞, 因為向我表達了我們的會眾是一個聖潔的社區的可能性, 在這裡我們彼此相愛, 而耶穌向我們展示了這種愛。
83	Communion Helps Us Become One	聖餐幫助我們成為一體
84	The Apostle Paul tells us more about that kind of love.	使徒保羅告訴我們有關這種愛的更多信息。
85	He is also pointing toward the future.	他還指向了未來。
86	The early Christians expected Jesus to return any moment.	早期的基督徒希望耶穌能隨時回來。
87	Paul says, "the hour has already come for you to wake up from your slumber, because our salvation is nearer now than when we first believed.	保羅說: 「這是你們該從睡眠中醒過來的時候。現在我們比剛信的時候更接近上帝的拯救。
88	The night is nearly over; the day (meaning the Day of the Lord,) is almost here."	黑夜快要過去, 白天就要來臨。」
89	What would it be like if we lived in that kind of urgent expectation? If we lived our lives with our eyes on the future, the future we expect to be ushered in by God? Paul makes it simple for us.	如果我們生活在這種迫切的期望中會是什麼樣? 如果我們用看著未來的眼光生活, 那麼我們期望的未來是透過上帝迎來的嗎? 保羅把這個說很簡單。
90	We no longer have to worry about all the many laws that make of the full Law of Moses.	我們不再需要擔心摩西律法的所有許多法則。
91	All of the commandments are summed up in that one commandment to love our neighbor as ourselves.	所有誡命都歸結為一條誡命, 就是「愛我們的鄰居就像我們自己一樣」。
92	Paul says, "Love is the fulfillment of the law." (Romans 13: 10)	保羅說: 「愛成全了全部的法律。」 (羅馬書 13: 10)
93	The "Fierce Urgency of Now"	「現在的緊迫性」
94	Paul seems to feel a real urgency about getting his message across.	保羅似乎很急著想傳達自己的信息。
95	Jesus expressed a similar kind of urgency.	耶穌也表達了類似的緊迫感。
96	We can be certain of God's grace, but to the extent that we fail to love our neighbor as ourselves, we bring more suffering into the world instead of being God's instruments for healing the world.	我們可以確定上帝的恩典, 但在一定程度上, 我們無法愛護自己的鄰居, 我們會給世界帶來更多痛苦, 而不是成為上帝治愈世界的工具。
97	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. said "This is no time ... to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism."	馬丁·路德·金博士說: 「現在沒時間了...服用漸進主義的鎮靜劑。」

98	We must respond to the “fierce urgency of now!”	我們必須應對「現在的緊迫性!」
99	The thing we have trouble understanding is that God’s kingdom is here among us right now.	我們難以理解的是，神的國度現在就在我們中間。
100	It exists in the love we share with one another and with the world outside our walls.	並存在於我們彼此共享以及與我們牆外世界的愛中。
101	We are the body of Christ and Christ lives among us.	我們是基督的身體，基督住在我們中間。
102	Children on a road trip with their family almost universally whine, “Are we almost there?”	與家人一起駕車旅行的孩子們幾乎都會在抱怨：「我們快到了嗎?」
103	Paul would say, “Yes we are!”	保羅會說：「是的!」
104	Thanks be to God.	感謝上帝。
105	Amen.	阿們