祷告为何重要? Why Prayer Matters?

路 11:1-2 Luke 11:1-2 耶稣是一个祷告的人。

Jesus was a man of prayer.

路加在他的整卷福音书中让我们看见耶稣一次又一次的祷告。

Luke shows us all through his gospel that time and again Jesus could be found praying.

今天的经文是耶稣回应一位门徒的请求,教导他们祷告。

In today's scripture, Jesus responded to the request of a disciple and taught them to pray.

路11:1 耶稣在一个地方祷告;祷告完了,有个门徒对他说:「求主教导我们祷告,像约翰教导他的门徒。」

Luke 11:1 One day Jesus was praying in a certain place. When he finished, one of his disciples said to him, 'Lord, teach us to pray, just as John taught his disciples.'

路11:2 耶稣说:「你们祷告的时候,要说:我们在天上的父:愿人都尊你的名为圣。愿你的国降临;愿你的旨意行在地上,如同行在天上。

Luke 11:2 He said to them, 'When you pray, say: "Father, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come.

让我们就来向耶稣学习祷告。 Let us learn to pray with Jesus.

A. 他是我们的天父 (11:2a) He is our heavenly Father (11:2a)

路 11:2a 耶稣说:「你们祷告的时候,

要说: 我们在天上的父:

Luke 11:2a He said to them, 'When you pray, say: "Father,

祷告*第一重要的*是你在向"谁"祷告, 而不是"怎样祷告"或你的祷告事项。

The *foremost important* thing in prayer is "who" are you praying to, not "how to pray" or your prayer items.

路加福音记载耶稣一直都称神为他的父。

Luke records that Jesus always referred to God as his Father.

在路10:21-22两节圣经里,耶稣就<u>五次</u>称呼神为父,称自己是神的儿子。

In the two verses of **Luke 10:21-22**, Jesus called God **Father** *five times* while referring to himself as his **Son**.

在旧约圣经里,神与以色列人立约,说他们是神的子民,神是他们的父。

In the Old Testament, God made a covenant with the Israelites, saying that they were God's people and that God was their father. 出 4:22 你要对法老说『耶和华这样说:以色 列*是我的儿子,我的长子*。

Exo 4:22 Then say to Pharaoh, "This is what the LORD says: Israel is my firstborn son,

申 32:6 愚昧无知的民哪,你们这样报答耶和华吗?他岂不是你的父、将你买来的吗?他是制造你、建立你的。

Deut 32:6 Is this the way you repay the LORD, you foolish and unwise people? Is he not your Father, your Creator, who made you and formed you?

神看以色列民是他的儿女,但是个别的以色列人不敢直接称神为父。

God saw the Israelites as his children, but the individual Israelites dared not directly call God his or her *Father*.

耶稣是从父那里来的父的独生儿子。他不仅称神为他的父,而且还告诉我们,我们也可以称神为我们的父。

Jesus is the Only Son of the Father who came from the Father. He not only called God his Father, but also showed us that we too can call God Father. 在耶稣的时代,"父亲"的概念包括了对儿女的关怀、爱、责任、管教、盼望和梦想、尊重、权威和祝福。

In Jesus' day. "father" included the concepts of care, love, responsibility, discipline, hopes and dreams for one's children, respect, authority, and blessing.

耶稣教导祷告中的"父"是家里的用语,好比我们一般亲切的叫父亲就一声"爸!"

In Jesus' teaching on prayer, the term "father" is a family word, like the *affectionate* "Dad" or "Daddy" in English.

称呼神为"父"也表明我们与神有血缘关系。

Calling God "Father" also signifies that we have a bloodline relationship.

信徒是透过耶稣基督的流血而与父神有关系。

The shed blood of Jesus Christ is what connects believers to the Father.

祷告是儿女在与爱他儿女的天父说话。

Prayer is children conversing with the Father who loves his children.

B. 他的名要被称为圣 (11:2b) His name is to be hallowed (11:2b)

路 11:2b 愿人都尊你的名为圣。

Luke 11:2 hallowed be your name,

为什么神的儿女要祈求神的名被称为圣呢?

Why must a child of God pray that the name of God be hallowed?

因为人类的罪的缘故,神的名字已被亵渎了。

Because through the sin of mankind God's name has been profaned.

申 5:11 「『不可妄称耶和华你神的名;因 为妄称耶和华名的,耶和华必不以他为无罪。

Deut 5:11 'You shall not misuse the name of the LORD your God, for the LORD will not hold anyone guiltless who misuses his name.

神命令我们要尊重他的名,所以在模范祷告的开头,我们就遵循神的命令祷告。

We are commanded to honor the name of God and so in the opening line of the model prayer we want to pray according with God's commands.

当圣经谈到神的名时,它指的是神的属性。

When the Bible speaks of God's name it refers to God's character.

事实是,我们作为上帝的孩子并没有做到时时向世界显明神是谁。

The reality is, we as God's children have not always shown who God is to the world.

因着我们的罪,世界看到的是一个缩小的神。 我们上帝的子民,已经亵渎了他的尊荣和名字。

Because of our sin, the world sees a lesser God. We, God's people, have profaned his honor and name.

在新约中,基督的血除去人的罪,圣灵住在信徒心中,神的圣名就得恢复它的尊荣了。

In the New Covenant, the blood of Christ removes the sin of man, the Holy Spirit lives in the hearts of believers, and the honor of the name of God is restored.

我们的祷求是,神的圣名可以再次的在我们的世界里得到尊崇。

Our prayer is that the name of God would once again be honored in our world.

C. 他的国要降临 (11:2c) His Kingdom will come (11:2c)

路 11:2c 愿你的国降临;

Luke 11:2 your kingdom come.

首先,注意是"你的国"降临,不是"我的国"。

First, notice it is "your kingdom" comes, not "my kingdom"

我们很容易陷入期盼和要求神按我们喜欢的来改变我们的世界,使它成为"我们的国"。

It's easy for us to fall into the temptation of expecting and demanding God to change our world to be what we like it to be, making it "our kingdom".

其实,神对整个创造包括了我们居住的世界都已经有了他的计划。

In fact, God has his plan for the whole creation, including the world we live in.

那将是由耶稣基督治理的永恒国度。

That will be the everlasting kingdom governed by Jesus Christ.

赛 9:6 因有一婴孩为我们而生;有一子赐给我们。 政权必担在他的肩头上;他名称为「奇妙策士、全 能的神、永在的父、和平的君」。

Isaiah 9:6 For to us a child is born, to us a son is given, and the government will be on his shoulders. And he will be called Wonderful Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.

赛 9:7 他的政权与平安必加增无穷。他必在大卫的宝座上治理他的国,以公平公义使国坚定稳固,从今直到永远。万军之耶和华的热心必成就这事。

Isaiah 9:7 Of the greatness of his government and peace there will be no end. He will reign on David's throne and over his kingdom, establishing and upholding it with justice and righteousness from that time on and for ever. The zeal of the LORD Almighty will accomplish this.

所有真正的基督徒都应该渴望主的再来并建立他的国度。

All true Christians should longs for the Lord to return and set up his kingdom.

"愿你的国降临"不单是祈盼主**快快**再来,也是心中祈愿耶稣**如今**在信徒自己个人的生活中居首位,掌管一切。

"May your kingdom come" is not only to pray for the Lord to come again **soon**, but also to pray that Jesus is **now given the first place in the believer's own life, in control of everything**.

神的国透过耶稣基督的降临、受死、复活和升天,与信徒在地上遵行神的旨意,已经*部分的*临到地上了。

The kingdom of God is *partially* present on earth now through the coming, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ, and believers doing the will of God on earth.

祈祷"你的国度降临"是宣誓对天国的国王效忠,现今就委身跟从他。

To pray "Thy kingdom come" is to pledge our allegiance to the King and set ourselves to follow Him now.

D. 祷告要被人看见 (11:1) Prayer can be seen by others (1:11)

路 11:1 *耶稣在一个地方祷告*;祷告完了,有个门徒对他说:「求主教导我们祷告, *像约翰教导他的门徒*。」

Luke 11:1 One day Jesus was praying in a certain place. When he finished, one of his disciples said to him, 'Lord, teach us to pray, just as John taught his disciples.'

施洗约翰和耶稣的祷活是看得见的生活展现。

The prayer of John the Baptist and of Jesus was a visible life display.

门徒如果是要学祷告的外在姿态,用眼睛观察、耳朵听听就可以自己模仿学会了。

If the disciple wanted to learn the external posture of prayer, he could observe with his eyes and listen with his ears, to imitate and pick it up on one's own.

所以,这位门徒会要求耶稣教导门徒们祷告 是因为他可以从施洗约翰和耶稣的身上看到 他们与众不同的、令人羡慕的生活表现。

So, the disciple would ask Jesus to teach them to pray because he could see the distinctive and enviable life display of John the Baptist and Jesus.

门徒要学的是会改变祷告的人的生命的祷告。

What the disciples want to learn was prayer that would transform the life of the ones who pray.

耶稣教导说,能使生命更新变化的祷告始于与神有正确关系。

And Jesus teaches that a life transforming prayer begins with the right relationship with God.

祷告是让我们不断的去调整和摆正我们与神之间的位置。

Prayer is to let us constantly adjust and correct the position between us and God. 正是在这个基础上,我们才能为生活中的所有其他需求来祈求。

It's upon this foundation that we can pray for all other needs in our life.

结语 Conclusion:

我们的救恩并不取决于我们所能做的所有的善事来 取悦神,以至于神就愿意让我们进入天堂。

Our salvation does not depend on all the good things we can do to impress God so that he will let us into heaven.

上帝藉着他儿子耶稣降临到我们当中,并透过耶稣在十字架上的受死拯救了我们。

God comes down to us in the form of his Son Jesus and gives us salvation through his death on the cross.

祷告也是这样-没有须要采取什么特殊的祷告技巧才可以达到成功的祷告。

So it is with prayer – no special prayer techniques have to be applied to achieve prayer success.

祷告是神的恩典。

Prayer is a gift from God.

祷告成为可能是因为神对我们的大爱。

Prayer is possible because of God's intense love for us.

我们感到越无助,我们就越能体会这一点。

And the more helpless we feel, the more we learn this to be true.

祷告是给那些感觉软弱、无力,最终决定不再依赖自己,而愿意来寻求神的帮助的出路。

Prayer is for the down and out, who finally no longer rely on themselves, but want to be helped by God.

你肯向主学习祷告吗?

Are you willing to learn to pray from the Lord?