

基督徒逾越节筵席手册

Christian Passover Haggadah



目录 Table of Contents

简介 Introduction.....	3
1. 点蜡烛 Lighting The Candles.....	5
逾越节筵席的四杯葡萄酒(汁) The Four Cups of Wine.....	6
2. 成圣之杯 (Cup of Sanctification).....	7
3. 洗手 (Hand Washing).....	8
4. 洋香菜-开胃菜 (Parsley - Appetizer).....	9
5. 孩童的四个问题 (The Four Questions of Children).....	10
6. 四个问题的答案(The Answers to the Four Questions).....	12
为什么今天晚上吃无酵饼? (Why do we eat unleavened bread this night?).....	12
为什么今天晚上吃苦菜? (Why do we eat bitter herbs this night?)...	15
为什么今天晚上吃蔬菜沾两次? (Why do we dip vegetables twice this night?).....	17
为什么今天晚上斜靠在桌上? (Why do we recline on the table this night?).....	19
7. 逾越节的故事 (The Story of Passover).....	20
8. 拯救之杯 (Cup of Deliverance).....	22
9. 逾越节的羔羊 (Passover Lamb).....	23
10. 足够了! (יָנוּחַ, Dayenu, Enough For Us).....	26
11. 逾越节的晚餐 (The Passover Dinner).....	27
12. 点心 (“阿非可曼” The Afikomen).....	27
13. 救赎之杯 (Cup of Redemption).....	27
14. 以利亚的杯 (The Cup of Elijah).....	31
15. 接纳之杯 (Cup of Acceptance).....	33
16. 敬拜赞美与舞蹈(Worship, Praise, and Dance).....	35

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简介 Introduction

“逾越节筵席”的起源追溯至出埃及记12章, 神晓谕摩西关于逾越节的律例¹. 在属灵意义上, 逾越节筵席相当于旧约的“约筵”. (注: 古代近东地区两方立下盟约, 立约双方会共同吃约筵加以庆祝.)

新约时期, 主耶稣和祂的门徒同样过逾越节, 吃逾越节筵席. “最后的晚餐”正是逾越节筵席. 既然主耶稣在最后的晚餐立下新约, 逾越节筵席因而也成了新约的约筵. 如果把新旧约比拟为神与人的婚约, 逾越节就相当于神与人的结婚纪念日.

逾越节是如此重要, 因此使徒保罗教导外邦教会吃“主的晚餐” – 逾越节筵席, 来纪念主耶稣. 逾越节是哥林多前书重要主题². 今天教会所纪念的“主餐”, 正是衍生自第一世纪新约教会“主的晚餐”的一小部分.

尽管外邦教会进入天主教时期后不再过逾越节, 但直到如今, 犹太人还是世代庆祝逾越节, 吃逾越节筵席. “逾越节筵席”的希伯来文 סֵדֶר פֶּסַח (seder pesach) 的意思是“逾越节的次序”, 表示吃逾越节筵席要按照一定的次序进行. 在逾越节筵席当中, 每人都有一本逾越节筵席手册, 而大家就照着手册的次序来进行. “逾越节筵席手册”的希伯来文 הַגְּדָה שֶׁל פֶּסַח (haggadah shel pesach) 的意思是“逾越节的故事”. 逾越节筵席述说神拯救祂子民的故事.

这本逾越节筵席手册的编撰, 主要是以基督徒为对象, 参照犹太人逾越节筵席的传统, 并加入相关的新约经文, 让基督徒也能透过逾越节筵席一同来纪念主耶稣, 一同来吃新约的约筵, 庆祝我们成为新约的子民.

The origin of the "Feast of Passover" can be traced back to Exodus 12, when God commanded Moses regarding the Passover. In a spiritual sense, the Passover feast is “the covenantal feast” of the Old Covenant. (Note: In the ancient Near East, when a covenant was made between two parties, the two parties would celebrate the covenant with a feast.)

¹ 出埃及记12:1-20

² 哥林多前书5:6-8; 11:20-34

According to the New Testament, Jesus and His disciples also celebrated the Passover and ate the Passover feast. The "Last Supper" was a Passover feast. Since Jesus made the New Covenant at the Last Supper, the Passover Feast became the covenantal feast of the New Covenant as well. If we compare Old and New Covenants to marriage covenants, Passover is like the marriage anniversary between God and man.

Passover is so important that the Apostle Paul taught Gentile churches to eat the "Lord's Supper"—the Passover feast—in remembrance of the Lord. Passover is an important theme in 1 Corinthians. The "Lord's Supper" that is often observed in churches today is but a small part of the "Lord's Supper," as observed by First-Century churches.

Although Gentile churches ceased to observe the Passover when the church entered into the Catholic era, Jews have still been celebrating Passover and eating the Passover feast for generations, even to this very day. The Hebrew word סֵדֶר פֶּסַח (seder pesach) means "the order of Passover," indicating that the Passover feast should be eaten in a certain order. At the Passover feast, each person is given a Passover handbook, to better adhere to the order of the feast. The Hebrew word for the Passover handbook is הַגְּדָה שֶׁל פֶּסַח (haggadah shel pesach), which means "the story of Passover". The Passover feast is the story of God's deliverance for His people.

This Passover handbook was compiled with Christians in mind, containing references to both Jewish tradition and relevant New Testament passages, so that Christians can also honor the Lord Jesus through the Passover feast by eating the covenantal feast of the New Covenant, celebrating our adoption into God's people through the New Covenant.

1. 点蜡烛 Lighting The Candles

(司会**Leader**) 当我们点燃逾越节的烛光, 我们恳求圣灵光照我们, 带我们一同经历逾越节. 如同 神当日拯救以色列人脱离埃及的奴役, 主耶稣今日也拯救我们脱离罪的奴役.

As we light the Passover candles, let us ask the Holy Spirit to illuminate us and lead us through this Passover experience. Just as how God delivered the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt, so Jesus delivers us from the slavery of sin today.

(女人**Woman**) (点燃两根蜡烛然后祷告 Lighting two candles, prays)

ברוך אתה יהוה אלהינו מלך העולם, אשר קדשנו במצותיו,
וצונו להדליק נר של פסח, ולהיות אור לגויים ונתת לנו את ישוע משיחנו
אור העולם. אמן.

Baruch ata Adonai eloheinu melekh haolam asher kidshanu
bemitzvotav vetzivanu lehadlik ner shel pesach uliheyot or legoyim
venatan lanu et Yeshua meshichenu or haolam. Amen.

耶和華我們的神, 天地的主, 祢是应当稱頌的. 祢藉着祢的話語使我們成聖. 我們奉祢的名點燃逾越節的燭光. 祢也吩咐我們要作世上的光, 因祢已賜給我們主耶穌, 我們的彌賽亞. 祂是世界的光. 阿門.

Blessed are you, LORD our God, King of the universe, who made us holy by His commandments, and commanded us to kindle the candles of Passover. You also commanded us to be light to the nations as you gave us Yeshua our Messiah, the Light of the world. Amen.

(司会**Leader**) 正如同逾越节的烛光是借着女人的手来点燃, 我们的主耶稣基督 - 世界的光, 也是照着圣经的预言降生为女人的后裔.

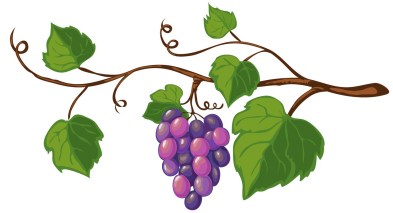


Just as the Passover candles were lit by the hand of a woman, so also our Lord Jesus Christ, the Light of the world, was born as the seed of a woman according to Biblical prophecy.

逾越节筵席的四杯葡萄酒(汁) **The Four Cups of Wine**

(司会**Leader**) 犹太人在逾越节筵席传统上要喝四杯葡萄酒(汁). 为什么呢? 在出埃及记里, 法老不但拒绝让以色列人去敬拜神, 甚至还加重以色列人的苦工. 这时神安慰摩西, 并给以色列人四个又大又宝贵的应许:

Jews traditionally drink four cups of wine (juice) at the Passover feast. Why? In the book of Exodus, Pharaoh not only refused to allow the Israelites to worship God, but he also increased the amount of hard work they had to do. God comforted Moses and gave the Israelites four great and precious promises:



(所有人 **All**) “我要将你们从埃及人的重担下领出来, 我要拯救你们脱离他们的奴役, 我要用大能的膀臂和审判的作为救赎你们, 我要接纳你们作为我的子民” (出埃及记 **6:6-7**中文直译)

“I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and I will deliver you from slavery to them, and I will redeem you with an outstretched arm and with great acts of judgment. I will accept you to be my people..” (Exodus 6:6-7)

(司会**Leader**) 在逾越节的时候,我们借着领受四杯葡萄酒(汁)来纪念神四个大而宝贵的应许,也就是领出,拯救,救赎,与接纳. 领出引申

为分别为圣, 成圣之意. 因此逾越节的四杯葡萄酒(汁): 成圣之杯, 拯救之杯, 救赎之杯, 与接纳之杯代表了 神全备救恩的四个层面.

At Passover, we commemorate the four great and precious promises of God by drinking the four cups of wine (juice), namely, to bring out, to deliver, to redeem, and to accept. To bring out means to set apart, to sanctify. Therefore, the Four Cups of Wine at Passover are: the Cup of Sanctification, the Cup of Deliverance, the Cup of Redemption, and the Cup of Acceptance, which represent the four dimensions of God's perfect salvation.

2. 成圣之杯 (Cup of Sanctification)

(司会**Leader**) 请大家倒一些葡萄汁在杯子里.

Everyone, please pour some grape juice into your cup.



(司会**Leader**) 请大家一同举杯.

Please raise up your cup.

(司会**Leader**) 这是逾越节筵席的第一杯 - 成圣之杯. 成圣的希伯来文是 קָדַשׁ (Kadesh), 意思是“分别”. 神将祂的百姓领出来, 分别为圣归祂自己, 就如经上所记:

This is the first cup of the Passover feast - the Cup of Sanctification. The Hebrew word for sanctification is קָדַשׁ(Kadesh) which means “to set apart”. God is bringing His people out and sanctifying them to Himself, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “我要将你们从埃及人的重担下领出来” (出埃及记6:6)

“I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians”

(Exodus 6:6)

“他救了我们脱离黑暗的权势、把我们迁到他爱子的国里” (歌罗西书1:13)

“He has delivered us from the domain of darkness and transferred us to the kingdom of his beloved Son.” (Colossians 1:13)

(司会**Leader**) 在过去, 神从埃及领出祂的百姓以色列人; 今日, 神也要将所有祂的子民从黑暗的权势下领出来, 并将我们迁到祂的爱子主耶稣的国里. 让我们一起为喝葡萄汁祷告.

In the past, God brought His people, the Israelites, out of Egypt; today, God will bring all His people out of the power of darkness and transfer us into the kingdom of His beloved Son, the Lord Jesus. Let us pray together before drinking the grape juice.

(所有人 All) **בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַגֶּפֶן. אָמֵן.**

Baruch ata Adonai eloheinu melex ha`olam bore peri hagafen.

耶和华我们的神, 天地的主, 祢是应当称颂的, 因为是祢创造了葡萄. 阿门.

Blessed are you, LORD our God, King of the universe, who creates the fruit of the vine. Amen.

(司会**Leader**) 让我们以感恩的心一起领受这逾越节筵席的第一杯 - 成圣之杯, 感谢神将我们分别为圣归给祂.

With a thankful heart, let us drink the first cup of the Passover feast together: the Cup of Sanctification, to thank God for sanctifying us to Him.

3. 洗手 (Hand Washing)

(司会**Leader**) 让我们现在为彼此洗手来服事弟兄姊妹, 并纪念主耶稣在逾越节筵席为门徒洗脚所表现的柔和谦卑, 以及主耶稣要我们彼此服事的诫命, 就如经上所记:

Let us now serve our brothers and sisters by washing each other's hands, thus remembering the gentleness and humility of Jesus in washing his

disciples' feet at that Passover feast, as well as His commandment for us to serve one another, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 **All**) “随后把水倒在盆里、就洗门徒的脚、并用自己所束的手巾擦干.. 耶稣洗完了他们的脚、就穿上衣服、又坐下、对他们说、我向你们所作的、你们明白么。你们称呼我夫子、称呼我主、你们说的不错。我本来是。我是你们的主、你们的夫子、尚且洗你们的脚、你们也当彼此洗脚” (约翰福音13:5, 12-14)

“Then he poured water into a basin and began to wash the disciples' feet and to wipe them with the towel that was wrapped around him.. When he had washed their feet and put on his outer garments and resumed his place, he said to them, “Do you understand what I have done to you? You call me Teacher and Lord, and you are right, for so I am. If I then, your Lord and Teacher, have washed your feet, you also ought to wash one another's feet.” (John 13:5, 12-14)

4. 洋香菜 – 开胃菜 (Parsley - Appetizer)

(司会**Leader**) 现在我们要吃洋香菜作为开胃菜. 逾越节是春天的第一个圣经节期, 而春天是大地开始长出菜蔬的时候. 我手上的是洋香菜, 希伯来文是 כָּרְפַס (karpas), 它象征着生命. 生命是神所创造和赐给人的礼物.

Now we will eat parsley as an appetizer. Passover is the first biblical festival in Spring, and Spring is the time when plants begin to grow on the ground. What I have here is parsley, its Hebrew word is כָּרְפַס (karpas), and it symbolizes life. Life is created by God and Life is a gift given by God.



(司会**Leader**) 但是对于在埃及人奴役下的以色列人, 生命充满了痛苦, 折磨, 与眼泪, 就像这盐水一样, 正如经上所记:

But for the Israelites under the slavery in Egypt, life was full of pain, suffering, and tears, just like this salty water, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “以色列人因作苦工、就叹息哀求、他们的哀声达于神” (出埃及记2:23)

“During those many days the king of Egypt died, and the people of Israel groaned because of their slavery and cried out for help. Their cry for rescue from slavery came up to God.” (Exodus 2:23)

(司会Leader) 现在让我们每一个人拿一小撮洋香菜并沾一下盐水。
Now let's each take a piece of parsley and dip it in the salt water.

(司会Leader) 请我们一起为吃洋香菜祷告。Let us pray together before eating the parsley.

(所有人 All) בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם בּוֹרֵא פְרִי הָאֲדָמָה. אָמֵן.

Baruch ata Adonai eloheinu melek ha`olam bore peri ha`adama.

耶和华我们的神，天地的主，祢是应当称颂的，因为是祢创造了蔬菜。阿门。

Blessed are you, LORD our God, King of the universe, who creates the fruit of the earth. Amen.

(司会Leader) 现在,让我们一起领受洋香菜,并纪念生命有的时候满有泪水。

Let us all partake of the parsley and acknowledge that life is sometimes full of tears.

5. 孩童的四个问题 (The Four Questions of Children)

מה-נִשְׁתַּנָּה הלילה הזה מִכָּל-הלילות

Ma nishtanah halailah hazeh mikol haleylot

为什么今晚如此与众不同？

Why is this night different from all other nights?

שֶׁבֶכְהוֹל הַלַּיְלוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין חֻמֵּץ וּמֵצָה. הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה כֵּלּוּ מֵצָה.

Shebekhol haleylot anu okhlin khameytz umatzah. Halailah hazeh kulo matzah.

每天晚上我们吃有酵和无酵的饼，为什么今天晚上我们只吃无酵饼？

On all other nights we eat leavened bread or unleavened bread. On this night why do we eat only unleavened bread?

שֶׁבֶכְהוֹל הַלַּיְלוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין שְׂאֵר יֵרַקוֹת. הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה כֵּלּוּ מָרוֹר.

Shebekhol haleylot anu okhlin she'ar yerakot. Halailah hazeh kulo maror.

每天晚上我们吃各种各样的蔬菜，为什么今天晚上我们要吃苦菜？

On all other nights we eat all kinds of vegetables. On this night why do we eat bitter herbs?

שֶׁבֶכְהוֹל הַלַּיְלוֹת אֵין אָנוּ מִטְבִּילִין אֶפְּלִיו פְּעַם אֶחָת. הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה שְׁתֵּי פְּעָמִים.

Shebekhol haleylot ein anu matbilin afilu pa'am ekhat. Halailah hazeh shtey f'amim.

每天晚上我们吃蔬菜不沾任何东西，为什么今天晚上我们吃蔬菜沾两次？

On all other nights we do not dip our vegetables even once. On this night why do we dip them twice?

שֶׁבֶכְהוֹל הַלַּיְלוֹת אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין בֵּין יוֹשְׁבֵין וּבֵין מְסֻבִּין. הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה כֵּלּוּ מְסֻבִּין.

Shebekhol haleylot anu okhlin beyn yoshevin uveyn mesubin. Halailah hazeh kulanu mesubin.

每天晚上我们端坐吃饭，为什么今天晚上我们可以轻松地斜靠在桌上吃饭？

On all other nights we eat our meals sitting or reclining. On this night why do we eat only reclining?

6. 四个问题的答案(The Answers to the Four Questions)

(司会**Leader**) 回答孩子关于逾越节的这四个问题是我们成人的责任与义务.

It is our adult responsibility and obligation to answer these four questions about Passover for our children.

为什么今天晚上吃无酵饼? (Why do we eat unleavened bread this night?)

(司会**Leader**) 无酵饼的希伯来字是 **מַצָּה** (matzvah). 其他的日子我们吃有酵和无酵的饼, 但是在逾越节晚上我们只吃无酵饼. 原因很简单. 当以色列人离开埃及时, 他们没有时间等面酵发起来, 因此他们只吃无酵饼. 更重要的是, 圣经教导我们面酵象征罪, 如经上所记:



The Hebrew word for unleavened bread is **מַצָּה** (matzvah). On other nights we eat both leavened and unleavened bread, but on Passover night we eat only unleavened bread. The reason is simple. When the Israelites left Egypt, they didn't have time to wait for the leaven to rise, so they ate only unleavened bread. More importantly, the Bible teaches us that leaven symbolizes sin, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “你们这自夸是不好的. 岂不知一点面酵能使全团发起来么. 你们既是无酵的面、应当把旧酵除净、好使你们成为新团. 因为我们逾越节的羔羊基督、已经被杀献祭了. 所以我们守这节不可用旧酵、也不可用恶毒邪恶的酵、只用诚实真正的无酵饼” (哥林多前书5:6-8)

“Your boasting is not good. Do you not know that a little leaven leavens the whole lump? Cleanse out the old leaven that you may be

a new lump, as you really are unleavened. For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed. Let us therefore celebrate the festival, not with the old leaven, the leaven of malice and evil, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.” (1 Corinthians 5:6-8)

(司会**Leader**) 在这个逾越节当中, 让我们除去我们旧有的犯罪与自我中心的生活习惯, 并重新开始一个崭新的圣洁生活。

In this Passover, let's get rid of our old, sinful, and selfish habits to start a new and holy life!

(司会**Leader**) 有一个古老的逾越节筵席的犹太传统, 就是放三片无酵饼在这个内分三层的布袋里。犹太传统认为这三片无酵饼象征合一。是怎样的合一呢? 有些犹太拉比解释为亚伯拉罕, 以撒, 雅各的合一。另一些拉比则解释为祭司, 利未人, 与以色列会众的合一。然而对于基督徒而言, 我们知道这三片无酵饼象征的是三位一体的神 - 圣父, 圣子, 圣灵的合一。

There is an ancient Jewish tradition for the Passover feast. This tradition involves placing three pieces of unleavened bread in a three-layered sack. The Jewish tradition says that these three pieces of unleavened bread symbolize unity. What kind of unity? Some rabbis interpret it as the unity of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Others interpret it as the unity of the priests, the Levites, and the congregation of Israel. For Christians, however, we know that the three pieces of unleavened bread symbolize the unity of the Trinity - Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

(司会**Leader**) 在逾越节筵席中, 当回答为什么吃无酵饼这个问题的时候, 会将中间这片无酵饼取出, 擘成两半。其中一半放进另一个小布袋, 称为“阿非可曼”, 意思是“那将要来的”, 作为饭后点心。另一半则放回原来的布袋。当日主耶稣和门徒吃逾越节筵席的时候, 主耶稣按照传统, 取出中间这片代表圣子的无酵饼, 擘成两半, 其中一半作为“阿非可曼”, 象征主耶稣的再来, 祂是“那将要来的”。另一半, 主耶稣擘开, 分给门徒, 就如经上所记:

At the Passover feast, when answering to the question of why we are only eating unleavened bread, the center piece of unleavened bread, which represents the Son, was taken out and broken in half. One half was put into another small bag, called the "afikomen," which means "that which is to come," as an after-meal dessert. The other half was put back into the original bag. When Jesus and His disciples ate the Passover meal at the Last Supper, Jesus took the unleavened bread in the center and broke it in half according to the tradition. One half of the bread was used as the "afikomen", which means "that which is to come", symbolizing the second coming of Jesus. The other half, Jesus broke and gave to the disciples, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “我当日传给你们的、原是从主领受的、就是主耶稣被卖的那一夜、拿起饼来、祝谢了、就擘开、说、这是我的身体、为你们舍的。你们应当如此行、为的是记念我” (哥林多前书11:23-24)

“For I received from the Lord what I also delivered to you, that the Lord Jesus on the night when he was betrayed took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it, and said, This is my body, which is for you. Do this in remembrance of me.”(1 Corinthians 11:23-24)

(司会 Leader) 现在让我们一起用这无酵饼来纪念主耶稣。

Now let us use this unleavened bread to remember Jesus.

(司会 Leader) 这半片无酵饼是“阿非可曼”，意思是“那将要来的”，象征主耶稣的再来。

This half of the unleavened bread is the "afikomen," which means "that which is to come," symbolizing the second coming of the Lord Jesus.

(司会 Leader) 这半片无酵饼代表主耶稣的身体，为我们白白舍的，我们擘饼纪念主。

This half of the unleavened bread represents the body of the Lord Jesus, freely given up for us, and we break it in remembrance of the Lord Jesus.

(司会**Leader**) 请我们一起祷告. Let us pray together.

(所有人 **All**) בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם הַמּוֹצֵא לֶחֶם מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם. אָמֵן.
Baruch ata Adonai eloheinu melek ha'olam hamotsi lechem min haShamayim. Amen.

耶和华我们的神, 天地的主, 祢是应当称颂的, 因为祢将主耶稣赐给我们, 祂是从天降下生命的粮. 主耶稣, 我们感谢祢, 因为祢将身体白白为我们舍了, 担当了我们所有的罪孽. 阿门.

Blessed are you, LORD our God, King of the universe, for you have given us Jesus Christ, the bread of life descended from Heaven. We thank you, Lord Jesus, because you have freely given yourself for us, to bear all our sins. Amen.

(司会**Leader**) 现在让我们以感恩的心来领受这代表主耶稣身体的无酵饼.

Let us now partake with thanksgiving of the Unleavened Bread, which represents the Body of Jesus.

为什么今天晚上吃苦菜? (Why do we eat bitter herbs this night?)

(司会**Leader**) 苦菜的希伯来字是 מָרֹר (maror). 其他的日子我们吃各种各样的蔬菜, 但是在逾越节晚上我们像以色列的先祖一样吃苦菜. 虽然我们目前过着安舒的生活, 但是我们不要忘记以色列先祖在埃及受苦的日子. 神让以色列人受苦, 其中一个原因是为了我们能学习到属灵的功课. 从这个角度来说, 以色列人也是为了我们基督徒的缘故而受苦. 经上记着说:



The Hebrew word for bitter herb is מָרֹר (maror). On other nights we eat all kinds of vegetables, but on Passover night we eat bitter herbs like ancient Israelites. Although we are living a comfortable life now, we

must not forget the suffering of Israelites in Egypt. One of the reasons God allowed the Israelites to suffer was so that we Christians could learn spiritual lessons. In this sense, Israel also suffered for our sake. It is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “埃及人严严的使以色列人作工。使他们因作苦工觉得命苦、无论是和泥、是做砖、是作田间各样的工、在一切的工上都严严的待他们” (出埃及记1:13-14)

“So they ruthlessly made the people of Israel work as slaves and made their lives bitter with hard service, in mortar and brick, and in all kinds of work in the field. In all their work they ruthlessly made them work as slaves.” (Exodus 1:13-14)

(司会Leader) 以色列人被埃及人奴役而受苦, 照样, 所有的人也因受到罪的奴役而受苦, 如经上所记:

As the Israelites suffered from slavery to the Egyptians, so all people suffer from slavery to sin, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “因为按着我里面的意思。我是喜欢神的律,但我觉得肢体中另有个律、和我心中的律交战、把我掳去叫我附从那肢体中犯罪的律。我真是苦阿、谁能救我脱离这取死的身体呢。感谢神、靠着我们的主耶稣基督就能脱离了” (罗马书7:22-25)

“For I delight in the law of God, in my inner being, but I see in my members another law waging war against the law of my mind and making me captive to the law of sin that dwells in my members. Wretched man that I am! Who will deliver me from this body of death? Thanks be to God through Jesus Christ our Lord!” (Romans 7:22-25)

(司会Leader) 现在, 让我们每人拿一小片无酵饼沾上一些作为苦菜的辣根酱.

Now, let's each take a small piece of unleavened bread and spread it with some horseradish as bitter herbs.

(司会**Leader**) 请我们一起祷告. Let us pray together.

ברוך אתה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל אֲכִילַת מָרוֹר. אָמֵן

Baruch ata Adonai eloheinu melek ha`olam asher kidshanu bidvaro vetsivanu `al achilat maror. Amen.

耶和华我们的神, 天地的主, 祢是应当称颂的, 因为祢借着祢的诫命使我们成圣, 你也吩咐我们在逾越节的时候吃苦菜. 阿门.

Blessed are you, LORD our God, King of the universe, who made us holy by His commandments and commanded us to eat bitter herbs at Passover. Amen.

(司会**Leader**) 让我们听主的吩咐品尝苦菜, 提醒我们自己被罪奴役的苦楚.

Let us obey the Lord's command to taste the bitter herbs, reminding us of our own bitterness when we were slaves to sin.

为什么今天晚上吃蔬菜沾两次? (Why do we dip vegetables twice this night?)

(司会**Leader**) 其他的日子我们吃蔬菜的时候不沾任何东西, 但是在逾越节的晚上我们吃蔬菜会沾两次. 我们之前已经将洋香菜沾在盐水里.

On other nights we eat our vegetables without dipping them in anything, but on Passover night we dip them twice. We've dipped parsley in salt water earlier.

(司会**Leader**) 以色列人在埃及作苦工, 用草砖为法老王盖积货城. 这个用苹果, 胡桃, 和葡萄汁混合而成的水果沾酱, 希伯来字是 חָרוֹסֶת (charoset), 象征以色列人在埃及作草砖的泥. 让我们再次用一小片无

酵饼沾一些作为苦菜的辣根酱, 但是这一次, 让我们再沾上一些水果沾酱. 大家也可以用两片无酵饼, 中间夹一片莴苣菜, 并加上辣根酱和水果沾酱, 作成一个无酵饼三明治.

The Israelites worked hard in Egypt to build storehouses for Pharaoh with straw bricks. This fruit paste of apples, walnuts, and grape juice, whose Hebrew word is חֲרוֹסֶת (charoset), symbolizes the mud that the Israelites used to make the bricks in Egypt. Let's spread the horseradish on the unleavened bread again, but this time, let's add some fruit paste. Alternatively, you can also make an unleavened bread sandwich with two slices of unleavened bread, and a slice of lettuce, horseradish, and fruit paste in the middle.



(司会**Leader**) 我们将苦菜沾上这个香甜的水果沾酱, 提醒我们自己, 就是在最艰苦的环境中, 因着对神的盼望, 我们也能享受到主耶稣里的甘甜和属天的平安, 如经上所记:

We dip the bitter herbs into this sweet fruit paste to remind ourselves that even in the most difficult of circumstances, we can enjoy the sweetness and heavenly peace of the Lord Jesus because of our hope in God, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “就是他们在患难中受大试炼的时候、仍有满足的快乐、在极穷之间、还格外显出他们乐捐的厚恩” (哥林多后书8:2) “for in a severe test of affliction, their abundance of joy and their extreme poverty have overflowed in a wealth of generosity on their part.” (2 Corinthians 8:2)

(司会**Leader**) 让我们以赞美的心来领受这加上水果沾酱的苦菜. With a worshipful heart, let's partake of the bitter herbs with fruit paste.

为什么今天晚上斜靠在桌上? (Why do we recline on the table this night?)



(司会**Leader**) 其他的日子我们端坐着吃饭, 但是在今天晚上我们靠在桌上. 在埃及地受奴役的以色列人庆祝第一个逾越节的时候, 神指示他们:

On other nights we sit to eat, but tonight we recline over the table. When the Israelites under slavery in Egypt celebrated their first Passover, God instructed them:

(所有人 **All**) “你们喫羊羔当腰间束带、脚上穿鞋、手中拿杖、赶紧地喫、这是耶和华的逾越节” (出埃及记**12:11**)

“In this manner you shall eat it: with your belt fastened, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand. And you shall eat it in haste. It is the LORD’s Passover.” (Exodus 12:11)

(司会**Leader**) 今日我们就像出了埃及的以色列人, 脱离了罪的奴役, 得着自由的释放, 可以靠在桌上舒适地享用逾越节筵席, 如主耶稣说: Today we are like the Israelites out of Egypt, free from the slavery of sin and liberated to recline on the table and comfortably enjoy the Passover feast, just as the Lord Jesus said:

(所有人 **All**) “凡劳苦担重担的人、可以到我这里来、我就使你们得安息” (马太福音**11:28**)

“Come to me, all who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.” (Matthew 11:28)

“所以天父的儿子若叫你们自由、你们就真自由了” (约翰福音 **8:36**)

“So if the Son sets you free, you will be free indeed.” (John 8:36)

7. 逾越节的故事 (The Story of Passover)

(司会**Leader**) 逾越节的故事是一个充满神迹的故事, 一个神以大能拯救祂子民的故事。

The Passover story is a story of miracles, a story about how God saved His people with great power.

(成人**Adult 1**) 法老苦待以色列人 **Pharaoh treated the Israelites bitterly**

神应许将迦南地赐给亚伯拉罕, 以撒, 雅各, 以及他们的后裔, 也就是以色列人. 然而以色列人却在埃及过着寄居的生活. 新的法老王兴起, 不纪念约瑟对埃及的贡献, 反而派督工的辖制以色列人, 加重担苦害他们. 以色列人因作苦工, 就叹息哀求, 他们的哀声达于神.

(青少年**Youth 1**) God promised to give the land of Canaan to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and to their descendants, the Israelites. However, the Israelites lived in exile in Egypt. A new Pharaoh arose, and instead of remembering Joseph's contributions to Egypt, he sent supervisors to oppress the Israelites with hard labor. And the children of Israel, because of their labor, groaned and cried out, and their cry reached God.

(成人 **Adult 2**) 神兴起摩西拯救以色列人 **God raised up Moses to deliver the Israelites**

神听见以色列人的哀声, 也看见以色列人的苦情. 神在荆棘火焰中向摩西显现并呼召摩西, 带领以色列人出埃及. 神降下十灾惩罚法老王和埃及人. 最后法老王终于降服在神面前, 于是摩西带领以色列人离开埃及, 从此脱离埃及的奴役.

(青少年**Youth 2**) God heard the lamentations of the Israelites and saw their suffering. God appeared to Moses at the burning bush and called Moses to lead the Israelites out of Egypt. God sent ten plagues to punish Pharaoh and the Egyptians. Finally, Pharaoh surrendered to God and

Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt, thus freeing them from Egyptian slavery.

(成人Adult 3) 神设立逾越节 God established the Passover

在十灾的最后一灾灭长子之灾, 神吩咐以色列人要将羔羊的血涂在房屋的门框和门楣上, 灭命的天使就逾越过以色列人的房屋, 不击杀以色列人的长子. 并且 神吩咐以色列人要世代代守逾越节, 吃逾越节筵席. 筵席上必须有羊羔, 无酵饼, 苦菜.

(青少年Youth 3) In the last of the ten plagues - the death of the firstborn, God commanded the Israelites to put the blood of the lamb on the doorframes and lintels, so that the destroying angel would pass over the houses of the Israelites and would not kill the firstborn of the Israelites. Furthermore, God commanded the Israelites to keep the Passover and eat the Passover feast from generation to generation. The feast must include a lamb, unleavened bread, and bitter herbs.

(成人Adult 4) 主耶稣在逾越节筵席立下新约 Jesus made the New Covenant during the Passover

主耶稣在被钉十字架的前一夜, 与门徒吃逾越节筵席. 主耶稣在逾越节筵席中与门徒立下新约. 主耶稣是 神为世人预备的最终的逾越节羔羊. 就像以色列人把逾越节羔羊的血涂在房屋的门框和门楣上, 脱离灭命天使的手, 当我们信主耶稣的时候, 我们仿佛把主耶稣的宝血涂在我们心门的门框和门楣上, 脱离 神忿怒的审判.

(青少年Youth 4) On the night before the crucifixion, Jesus ate the Passover Feast with His disciples. Jesus made New Covenant with them at the feast. Jesus is the ultimate Passover Lamb provided by God to all. Just as the Israelites put the blood of the Passover Lamb on the doorframes and lintels to be free from the hand of the destroying angel, it is as if we put the blood of the Lord Jesus on the doorframes and lintels of the doors of our hearts to be free from God's wrathful judgment when we believe Jesus.

8. 拯救之杯 (Cup of Deliverance)

(司会**Leader**) 请大家再次倒一些葡萄汁在杯子里。

Everyone, please pour some grape juice into your cup again.



(司会**Leader**) 请大家一同举杯。

Please raise up your cup.

(司会**Leader**) 这是逾越节筵席的第二杯 - 拯救之杯。无论是从前在埃及被奴役的以色列人,或是今日相信主耶稣的人,神都要拯救他们到底,就如经上所记:

This is the second cup of Passover feast - the Cup of Deliverance.

Whether it is the Israelites who were enslaved in Egypt or those who believe in the Lord Jesus today, God will save us to the end, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “我要拯救你们,脱离埃及人的奴役” (出埃及记6:6)

“and I will deliver you from slavery to them” (Exodus 6:6)

“她将要生一个儿子.你要给他起名叫耶稣.因他要将自己的百姓从罪恶里救出来” (马太福音1:21)

“She will bear a son, and you shall call his name Jesus, for he will save his people from their sins.” (Matthew 1:21)

(司会**Leader**) 主耶稣的希伯来原名 יֵשׁוּעַ (Yeshua) 的意思是“救恩”或“耶和华是拯救”。就像主耶稣的名字所启示的,主耶稣是神所差来的拯救者,是救世主。现在让我们一起为喝葡萄汁祷告。

The original Hebrew name of Jesus, יֵשׁוּעַ (Yeshua) means "salvation" or "the Lord is salvation". As the name of Jesus reveals, Jesus is the Savior sent by God to save the world. Now let us pray together before drinking the grape juice.

(所有人 All) בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם בּוֹרֵא בּוֹרֵא תִּפְסֵן. אָמֵן.

Baruch ata Adonai eloheinu melek ha`olam bore peri hagafen.

耶和华我们的神, 天地的主, 祢是应当称颂的, 因为是祢创造了葡萄. 阿门.

Blessed are you, LORD our God, King of the universe, who creates the fruit of the vine. Amen.

(司会Leader) 现在让我们一起领受这逾越节筵席的第二杯 - 拯救之杯, 并纪念主耶稣是我们的救主, 是所有人的救世主.

Let us now partake of this second cup of the Passover feast - the Cup of Deliverance, and remember that Jesus is our Savior and the Savior of the world.

9. 逾越节的羔羊 (Passover Lamb)

(司会Leader) 根据使徒保罗的老师拉比迦玛列的教导, 当述说逾越节故事的时候, 我们必须确保提到三样事物, 就是无酵饼, 苦菜, 和逾越节的羔羊.

According to the Apostle Paul's teacher, Rabbi Gamaliel, when telling the Passover story, we must be sure to mention three things: unleavened bread, bitter herbs, and the Passover lamb.



(所有人 All) 我们已经领受了无酵饼, 也吃了苦菜.

We have eaten the unleavened bread, and we have tasted the bitter herbs.

(司会Leader) 这根烤过的羊腿骨代表逾越节的羔羊, 它的血涂抹在以色列人房屋的门框和门楣上, 就如经上所记:

This roasted lamb shank bone represents the Passover lamb, whose blood

was smeared on the doorframes and lintels of the houses of the Israelites, as it is written in the Bible:

(成人Adult 1) “你们吩咐以色列全会众说、本月初十日、各人要按着父家取羊羔、一家一只。要无残疾一岁的公羊羔、你们或从绵羊里取、或从山羊里取、都可以。要留到本月十四日、在黄昏的时候、以色列全会众把羊羔宰了。各家要取点血、涂在喫羊羔的房屋左右的门框上、和门楣上” (出埃及记12:3, 5-7)

(青少年Youth 1) “Tell all the congregation of Israel that on the tenth day of this month every man shall take a lamb according to their fathers' houses, a lamb for a household. Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male a year old. You may take it from the sheep or from the goats, and you shall keep it until the fourteenth day of this month, when the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill their lambs at twilight. Then they shall take some of the blood and put it on the two doorposts and the lintel of the houses in which they eat it.” (Exodus 12: 3, 5-7)

(成人Adult 2) “当夜要喫羊羔的肉、用火烤了、与无酵饼和苦菜同喫。你们喫羊羔当腰间束带、脚上穿鞋、手中拿杖、赶紧地喫、这是耶和华的逾越节。这血要在你们所住的房屋上作记号、我一见这血、就越过你们去、我击杀埃及地头生的时候、灾殃必不临到你们身上灭你们” (出埃及记12:8, 11, 13)

(青少年Youth 2) “They shall eat the flesh that night, roasted on the fire; with unleavened bread and bitter herbs they shall eat it. In this manner you shall eat it: with your belt fastened, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand. And you shall eat it in haste. It is the LORD's Passover. The blood shall be a sign for you, on the houses where you are. And when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and no plague will befall you to destroy you, when I strike the land of Egypt.” (Exodus 12:8, 11, 13)

(司会**Leader**) 自从主后70年耶路撒冷圣殿被罗马人摧毁之后, 犹太人因为无法献祭, 会在逾越节筵席上放上一根羊腿骨来代表逾越节的羔羊. 阿胥肯纳吉犹太人甚至不吃羊肉, 避免被人误会他们在圣殿以外的地方献祭. 赛法迪犹太人则坚持吃羊肉来纪念逾越节的羔羊. Since the destruction of the Jerusalem Temple by the Romans in 70AD, the Jews, being unable to offer sacrifices, would place a lamb shankbone at the Passover feast to represent the Passover lamb. Ashkenazi Jews do not even eat lamb to avoid any misunderstanding that they were sacrificing outside the Temple. Sephardic Jews, on the other hand, insist on eating lamb in honor of the Passover Lamb.

(司会**Leader**) 另外, 逾越节筵席里加入了鸡蛋. 一方面鸡蛋的形状像是泪水, 代表为了圣殿被毁而哀哭, 另一方面鸡蛋象征新的生命和永生, 因为鸡蛋的形状是椭圆的, 没有开始也没有结束. 鸡蛋是在待会用餐的时候吃.

In addition, eggs were included in the Passover feast. On the one hand, the shape of an egg resembles a tear, which represents the weeping over the destruction of the Temple, but on the other hand, the egg symbolizes new life and eternal life, since the egg is oval in shape and has no beginning and no end. Eggs are eaten at the meal later.



(司会**Leader**) 起初的逾越节, 以色列人借着羔羊的血, 保全了长子的性命. 而在末后的逾越节, 我们基督徒藉着神的羔羊 - 主耶稣基督的宝血, 免于神忿怒的审判, 如经上所记:

At the first Passover, Israel preserved the life of the firstborn through the blood of the Lamb. And at the last Passover, we Christians are saved from the judgment of God's wrath by the blood of the Lamb of God, the Lord Jesus Christ, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “约翰看见耶稣来到他那里、就说、看哪、神的羔羊、除去世人罪孽的” (约翰福音1:29)

“The next day he saw Jesus coming toward him, and said, Behold, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!” (John 1:29)

“你们既是无酵的面、应当把旧酵除净、好使你们成为新团、因为我们逾越节的羔羊基督、已经被杀献祭了” (哥林多前书5:7)

“Cleanse out the old leaven that you may be a new lump, as you really are unleavened. For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed.” (1 Corinthians 5:7)

“如今那些在基督耶稣里的、就不定罪了” (罗马书8:1)

“There is therefore now no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus.” (Romans 8:1)

10. 足够了！ (דַּיְנוּ, Dayenu, Enough For Us)

אֵלֹהֵינוּ הוֹצִיאָנוּ מִמִּצְרַיִם הוֹצִיאָנוּ מִמִּצְרַיִם הוֹצִיאָנוּ מִמִּצְרַיִם דַּיְנוּ

Ilu ilu hotzianu hotzianu mimitzrayim hotzianu mimitzrayim Dayenu

如果神拯救我们 (以色列人) 出埃及就已经够了

If God delivered us (Israelites) out of Egypt, it is enough for us

דַּיְ-דַּיְנוּ דַּיְ-דַּיְנוּ דַּיְ-דַּיְנוּ דַּיְנוּ דַּיְנוּ (x2)

Dai-Dayenu Dai-Dayenu Dai-Dayenu Dayenu Dayenu(x2)

已经够了, 已经够了, 已经够了...

Enough for us, enough for us, enough for us...

神已差遣弥赛亚

祂的儿子耶书阿 (יֵשׁוּעַ, Yeshua)

在耶稣里我得重生— Dayenu ! (已经够了)

Dai-Dayenu Dai-Dayenu Dai-Dayenu Dayenu Dayenu(x2)

God sent for us the Messiah,

He gave us His Son Yeshua,

In His name we have salvation — Dayenu!



11. 逾越节的晚餐 (The Passover Dinner)

12. 点心 (“阿非可曼” The Afikomen)

(司会Leader) 这片无酵饼, 称为“阿非可曼”, 是传统逾越节筵席的饭后点心。“阿非可曼”的意思是“那将要来的”。我们知道有一天主耶稣将要再来, 如经上所记: This slice of unleavened bread, called "afikomen," is a traditional after-dinner dessert for the Passover feast. The word

"afikomen" means "that which is to come". We know that one day Jesus will return, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “加利利人哪、你们为什么站着望天呢。这离开你们被接升天的耶稣、你们见他怎样往天上去、他还要怎样来” (使徒行传 1:11)

“Men of Galilee, why do you stand looking into heaven? This Jesus, who was taken up from you into heaven, will come in the same way as you saw him go into heaven.” (Acts 1:11)

13. 救赎之杯 (Cup of Redemption)



(司会**Leader**) 请大家再次倒一些葡萄汁在杯子里。
Everyone, please pour some grape juice into your cup again.

(司会**Leader**) 请大家一同举杯. Please raise up your cup.

(司会**Leader**) 这是逾越节筵席的第三杯 - 救赎之杯, 如经上所记:
This is the third cup of the Passover feast - the Cup of Redemption, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 **All**) “我要用大能的膀臂和审判的作为救赎你们” (出埃及记 6:6)
“and I will redeem you with an outstretched arm and with great acts of judgment” (Exodus 6:6)

(司会**Leader**) 救赎之杯正是所谓“饭后”的杯, 主耶稣用这杯与祂的门徒立下新约。“救赎”的希伯来文字根是 גאל (ga'al) 有“付上代价以赎回”的意思。主耶稣用救赎之杯来代表祂在十字架上为我们的罪所流出的宝血, 祂付出生命的代价将我们赎回, 如经上所记:

The Cup of Salvation is the so-called "after supper" cup, which Jesus used to make New Covenant with His disciples. The Hebrew root of the word "redemption" is גאל(ga'al) which means "to pay the price to redeem". Jesus used the Cup of Redemption to represent the blood He shed on the cross for our sins, and He paid the price of His own life to redeem us, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 **All**) “饭后、也照样拿起杯来、说、这杯是用我的血所立的新约。你们每逢喝的时候、要如此行、为的是纪念我” (哥林多前书11:25)
“In the same way also he took the cup, after supper, saying, This cup is the new covenant in my blood. Do this, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of me.” (1 Corinthians 11:25)

(司会**Leader**) 与西乃之约一样, 新约是 神与亚伯拉罕后裔以色列人所立的约, 如经上所记:

Like the Sinai Covenant, the New Covenant is also a Covenant between God and the Israelites, the descendants of Abraham, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 **All**) “耶和华说、日子将到、我要与以色列家和犹大家、另立新约。耶和华说、那些日子以后、我与以色列家所立的约、乃是这样。我要将我的律法放在他们里面、写在他们心上。我要作他们的神、他们要作我的子民。他们各人不再教导自己的邻舍、和自己的弟兄、说、你该认识耶和华。因为他们从最小的、到至大的、都必认识我。我要赦免他们的罪孽、不再记念他们的罪恶。这是耶和华说的”(耶利米书**31:31, 33-34**)

“Behold, the days are coming, declares the LORD, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and the house of Judah... For this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, declares the LORD: I will put my law within them, and I will write it on their hearts. And I will be their God, and they shall be my people. And no longer shall each one teach his neighbor and each his brother, saying, ‘Know the LORD,’ for they shall all know me, from the least of them to the greatest, declares the LORD. For I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more.”
(Jeremiah 31:31, 33-34)



(司会**Leader**) 然而 神的救恩乃是为着普世的人, 除了以色列人, 祂还要拯救凡相信主耶稣的外邦人. 在新约里, 我们外邦人得以与 神和好, 成为 神家里的人, 如经上所记: However, God's salvation is for all people, not only for Israel, but also for the Gentiles who believe in the Lord Jesus. In the New Covenant, we

Gentiles are reconciled to God and became members of His family, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “那时、你们与基督无关、在以色列国民以外、在所应许的诸约上是局外人、并且活在世上没有指望、没有神。你们从前远离神的人、如今却在基督耶稣里、靠着他的血、已经得亲近了。这样、你们不再作外人、和客旅、是与圣徒同国、是神家里的人了” (以弗所书 2:12-13, 19)

“you were at that time separated from Christ, alienated from the commonwealth of Israel and strangers to the covenants of promise, having no hope and without God in the world. But now in Christ Jesus you who once were far off have been brought near by the blood of Christ... So then you are no longer strangers and aliens, but you are fellow citizens with the saints and members of the household of God.” (Ephesians 2:12-13, 19)

“我深知基督的奥秘。这奥秘在以前的世代、没有叫人知道、像如今藉着圣灵启示他的圣使徒和先知一样。这奥秘就是外邦人在基督耶稣里、藉着福音、得以同为后嗣、同为一体、同蒙应许” (以弗所书3:4-6)

“you can perceive my insight into the mystery of Christ, which was not made known to the sons of men in other generations as it has now been revealed to his holy apostles and prophets by the Spirit. This mystery is that the Gentiles are fellow heirs, members of the same body, and partakers of the promise in Christ Jesus through the gospel.” (Ephesians 3:4-6)

(司会Leader) 让我们举着救赎之杯,也是新约的杯,请我们一起祷告。Let us hold up the Cup of Redemption, also the Cup of New Covenant, and let us pray together.

(所有人 All) **בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַתְּפֹנִן. אָמֵן.**
Baruch ata Adonai eloheinu melek ha`olam bore peri hagafen.

耶和華我們的神，天地的主，祢是應當稱頌的，因為祢不但創造了葡萄，並且祢賜給我們主耶穌，祂是真葡萄樹，而我們是連於真葡萄樹上的枝子。主耶穌，我們感謝祢，因為祢為我們的罪在十字架上流下寶血，付出祢的生命為代價救贖了我們。阿門。

Blessed are you, LORD our God, King of the universe, for not only have you created the fruit of the vine, you also gave us the Lord Jesus, who is the True Vine, and we are the branches. Lord Jesus, we thank You because You shed Your precious blood on the cross for our sins and gave Your life to redeem us. Amen.

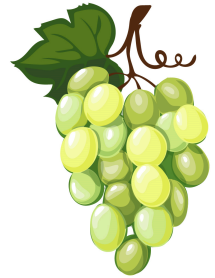
(司會**Leader**) 讓我們用感恩的心來領受這救贖之杯，一同來紀念主耶穌在十字架上成就的救贖大工。

Let us partake of this Cup of Redemption with thanksgiving and remember the great work of redemption accomplished by Lord Jesus on the cross.

14. 以利亞的杯 (The Cup of Elijah)

(司會**Leader**) 這杯葡萄汁是為了歡迎先知以利亞。請一位孩子把門打開，歡迎以利亞光臨。

This glass of wine is to welcome the prophet Elijah.
May one child please open the door to welcome Elijah.



(司會**Leader**) 以利亞沒有死，而是在旋風中被接上天。猶太傳統相信以利亞會在逾越節的時候再來，並宣告彌賽亞的來臨，如經上所記：

Elijah did not die but was caught up in a whirlwind. Jewish tradition believes that Elijah would return at Passover and announce the coming of the Messiah, as it is written:

(所有人 **All**) “看哪、耶和華大而可畏之日未到以前、我必差遣先知以利亞到你們那里去。他必使父親的心轉向兒女、兒女的心轉向父親”
(瑪拉基書**4:5-6**)

“Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the great and awesome day of the LORD comes. And he will turn the hearts of fathers to their children and the hearts of children to their fathers.”
(**Malachi 4:5-6**)

(司會**Leader**) 天使加百列論到施洗約翰, 說:

The angel Gabriel, speaking of John the Baptist, said:

(所有人 **All**) “他必有以利亞的心志能力、行在主的前面、叫為父的心轉向兒女、叫悖逆的人轉從義人的智慧、又為主豫備合用的百姓” (路加福音**1:17**)

“and he will go before him in the spirit and power of Elijah, to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the disobedient to the wisdom of the just, to make ready for the Lord a people prepared.”
(**Luke 1:17**)

(司會**Leader**) 稍後主耶穌論到施洗約翰, 說:

Later on, Jesus spoke of John the Baptist, saying:

(所有人 **All**) “你們若肯領受、這人就是那應當來的以利亞” (馬太福音**11:14**)

“and if you are willing to accept it, he is Elijah who is to come.”
(**Matthew 11:14**)

(司會**Leader**) 正是這位施洗約翰, 當他看見主耶穌時, 他向世人宣告說:

It was this same John the Baptist who, when he saw the Lord Jesus, proclaimed to the world:

(所有人 All) “看哪、神的羔羊、除去世人罪孽的” (约翰福音1:29)
“Behold, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!”
(John 1:29)

15. 接纳之杯 (Cup of Acceptance)

(司会Leader) 请大家最后一次倒葡萄汁在杯子里。

Everyone, please pour grape juice into your cup for the last time.



(司会Leader) 这是逾越节筵席的第四杯 - 接纳之杯, 如经上所记:

This is the fourth cup of the Passover feast - the Cup of Acceptance, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “我要接纳你们作为我的子民” (出埃及记6:7)
“I will accept you to be my people” (Exodus 6:7)

(司会Leader) 在主耶稣与门徒最后的逾越节筵席, 这接纳之杯, 主耶稣并没有喝, 祂说:

When Jesus and His disciples ate the last Passover feast, Jesus did not drink the Cup of Acceptance, but He said.

(所有人 All) “但我告诉你们、从今以后、我不再喝这葡萄汁、直到我在我父的国里、同你们喝新的那日子” (马太福音26:29)

“I tell you I will not drink again of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father’s kingdom.” (Matthew 26:29)

(司会Leader) 这接纳之杯, 象征 神要完全地接纳祂的子民在祂的国里, 是我们得赎的日子, 是天国的婚筵, 如经上所记:

This Cup of Acceptance symbolizes God's complete acceptance of His people into His kingdom. It's the day of our redemption, the wedding feast of the kingdom of heaven, as it is written in the Bible:

(所有人 All) “我听见好像群众的声音、众水的声音、大雷的声音、说、哈利路亚.因为主我们的 神、全能者、作王了。我们要欢喜快乐、将荣耀归给他.因为羔羊婚娶的时候到了、新妇也自己豫备好了。就蒙恩得穿光明洁白的细麻衣、这细麻衣就是圣徒所行的义。天使吩咐我说、你要写上、凡被请赴羔羊之婚筵的有福了” (启示录 19:6-9)

“ Then I heard what seemed to be the voice of a great multitude, like the roar of many waters and like the sound of mighty peals of thunder, crying out, Hallelujah! For the Lord our God the Almighty reigns. Let us rejoice and exult and give him the glory, for the marriage of the Lamb has come, and his Bride has made herself ready; it was granted her to clothe herself with fine linen, bright and pure”— or the fine linen is the righteous deeds of the saints. And the angel said to me, “Write this: Blessed are those who are invited to the marriage supper of the Lamb.” And he said to me, “These are the true words of God.” (Revelation 19:6-9)

(司会Leader) 这接纳之杯,你可以选择不喝, 因为既然主耶稣没有喝, 你想要等到在父的国里, 同主耶稣喝新的那日子. 你可以选择喝, 因为当我们庆祝逾越节的时候, 我们一方面回顾过去, 另一方面我们也展望未来. 喝这杯是表明你对在 神国里的那一杯的盼望. 我们喝, 是为着主, 不喝, 也是为着主. 选择喝的人, 让我们一起举杯祷告.

On the one hand, you can choose not to drink this cup of acceptance, because since Jesus did not drink from it, you can wait until the day when you drink that new cup with Him in the Father's Kingdom. On the other hand, you can choose to drink it now because when we celebrate Passover, we look back on the past and we look forward to the future. Drinking this cup is a sign of your hope for the new cup in the Kingdom

of God. If we drink, we drink for the Lord, and we refrain, we refrain for the Lord. For those who choose to drink, let us raise our glasses and pray together.

(所有人 All) בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַתְּמָרִים. אָמֵן.

Baruch ata Adonai eloheinu melek ha`olam bore peri hagafen.

耶和華我們的 神,天地的主,祢是應當稱頌的,因為是祢創造了葡萄。阿門。

Blessed are you, LORD our God, King of the universe, who creates the fruit of the vine. Amen.

(司會Leader) 現在讓我們懷着對將來在 神國里與父 神和主耶穌永遠同在的榮耀盼望,一起來領受這逾越節筵席的最后一杯 – 接納之杯。

Let us now partake of the last cup of the Passover feast - the Cup of Acceptance - with the glorious hope of being with God the Father and the Lord Jesus forever in the Kingdom of God.

16. 敬拜讚美與舞蹈(Worship, Praise, and Dance)

חג פסח שמח
逾越节快乐
Happy Passover!



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逾越节筵席手册电子版 Passover Haggadah PDF



第36页 (Page 36)