

# 看見“籬笆”

經文：

約伯記1:10,  
約伯記19:7-12,  
以弗所書2:14



## 三道籬笆(約伯記1:10)

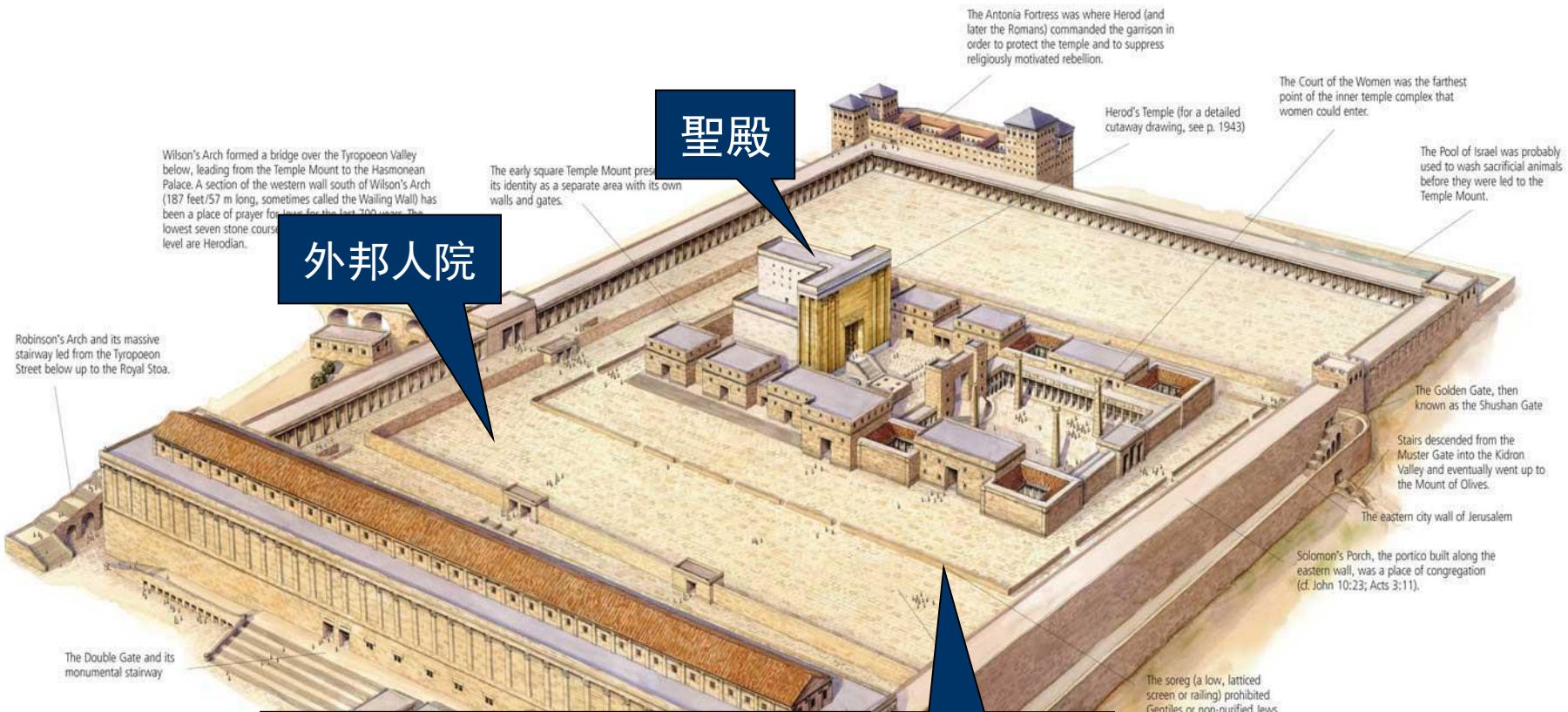
- 第一道保護我的生命的籬笆
- 第二道保護我的家的籬笆
- 第三道保護我的所有的籬笆



## 六道負面籬笆(約伯記19:7-12)

- (7) 神不應允我
- (8) 神攔阻我
- (9) 神摘去我的冠冕
- (10) 神拔出我的指望
- (11) 神與我為敵
- (12) 神全面連續的攻擊我





Wilson's Arch formed a bridge over the Tyropoeon Valley below, leading from the Temple Mount to the Hasmonean Palace. A section of the western wall south of Wilson's Arch (187 feet/57 m long, sometimes called the Wailing Wall) has been a place of prayer for Jews for the last 200 years. The lowest seven stone courses on the wall at this level are Herodian.

The early square Temple Mount preserved its identity as a separate area with its own walls and gates.

The Antonia Fortress was where Herod (and later the Romans) commanded the garrison in order to protect the temple and to suppress religiously motivated rebellion.

Herod's Temple (for a detailed cutaway drawing, see p. 1943)

The Court of the Women was the farthest point of the inner temple complex that women could enter.

The Pool of Israel was probably used to wash sacrificial animals before they were led to the Temple Mount.

The Golden Gate, then known as the Shushan Gate

Stairs descended from the Muster Gate into the Kidron Valley and eventually went up to the Mount of Olives.

The eastern city wall of Jerusalem

Solomon's Porch, the portico built along the eastern wall, was a place of congregation (cf. John 10:23; Acts 3:11).

The soleg (a low, latticed screen or railing) prohibited Gentiles or non-purified Jews from entering the temple courts.

The area between the soleg and the Temple Mount was the area for the Gentiles.

聖殿

外邦人院

隔斷的牆

因他使我們和睦，將兩下合而為一，拆毀了中間**隔斷的牆**。(弗2:14)

各入口均立有石板，刻著：外邦人禁止入內，違者處死。

300 feet (91 m) to the valley below. This may be the "prinnacle of the temple" mentioned in Matt. 4:5 and Luke 4:9.

## 三道隔斷的籬笆(以弗所書2:14)

- 當我們信靠不足時
- 當我們對主的盼望不確定時
- 當我們愛心不足時



是用距離保護...還是用擁抱保護



## 看見生命中許許多多的籬笆

- 看見神保護的籬笆
- 除去負面的籬笆
- 拆毀隔斷的籬笆

