

引言 INTRODUCTION

“Like father, like son; like mom, like daughter.” It is natural for children to look up to their parents. Parents expect their kids to imitate their strengths and avoid their weaknesses too. Some fathers may be good at fixing things or they are passionate about their hobbies. Some moms are skillful at cooking or they are people of compassion. Kids are copies of their parents to a certain extent. Once a sister made a comment about my older son while he was still a toddler: “He looks just like you. It’s scary to see a min-Pastor Choi sitting in a stroller!” To that, my usual response is: “It’s of little use for my sons to look like me. My hope is that they will be more like Jesus as they grow up.” Evidently, my children inherit good and bad genes from me. They often say that they do not want to be old and bald like me in the future. The old part is a natural progression. Hopefully, scientists will come up with an easy and cheap way to grow hair when they become adults. Parents want their children to pass down good qualities in the family. They take pride when their kids surpass their accomplishments. In our story today, Jonathan showed some godly virtues that were lacking in his father Saul. The contrast between the two characters underscores the reasons why God rejected Saul. God assigned Saul to be His servant. However, Saul was only interested in becoming people’s king. In comparison, Jonathan was a man after God’s own heart. He did things for God, with God and through God.

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 因為忠心而聽從 Listen out of Obedience

Today’s story carries over the plot from the previous chapter. The Philistines were about to launch another attack. They had more fighters and they were better equipped. The Israelite soldiers were afraid. Many went into hiding, others ran for their lives. Saul was in a holding position. People desperately needed a leader to save them from harm. Just then Jonathan stepped up. He proved to be a person who listened to the Lord out of obedience. Jonathan showed some good qualities that every leader should have. First, **a leader sees the needs of people**. Verse 1 says: **One day Jonathan the son of Saul said to the young man who carried his armor, “Come, let us go over to the Philistine garrison on the other side.” But he did not tell his father.** Jonathan saw the need of his people to fight the enemies and he took action. The passage says the two armies stationed at two opposite cliffs. Jonathan knew that the enemies would not go away. Therefore, he asked his armor-bearer to go with him to the other side and checked out the situation. Jonathan did not just sit there idling. He looked for a solution. That is what leaders should do. They see people in need and they find ways to help them. You may meet a lot of people on a daily basis. They shop in stores and they rub shoulder with you in the campus or in the office. You see people when you come to the church too. Look for ways to serve others even if you do not have an official title. Perhaps God will give you an opportunity to talk to them about Jesus in the process. The second thing we can learn from Jonathan is that **a leader seeks help from God**. Jonathan spoke to his armor-bearer in verse 6: **“... It may be that the Lord will work for us, for nothing can hinder the Lord from saving by many or by few.”** Jonathan surely knew that there was very little two persons could do. But he also understood that God’s power

would not be restricted by men's inadequacy. God does not focus on how much we have, but He looks at how much we depend on Him. In fact, our insufficiency should cause us to seek help from God all the more! Jesus performed the five-loaves-and-two-fish miracle when His disciples did not know how to feed five thousand people. God was the Commander who defeated the 185,000 Assyrian soldiers when king Hezekiah cried out for help. This church, just like any church, has a lot of needs. We need coworkers to serve with their hands. But we need more people to pray on their knees. I love something I read the other day in my morning devotion. The author writes: "God is not asking you to do it. He's asking you to allow Him to do it through you." God is not looking for people who are capable. He is looking for people who are available. God has equipped you with unique gifts and talents. Will you pray that God will use you to serve Him in our church? Just like that, Jonathan and his armor-bearer climbed up the cliff toward the Philistines. Here we see the third thing we can learn. **A leader secures support from a companion.** Listen to how the armor-bearer responded to Jonathan's request in verse 7: ... **"Do all that is in your heart. Do as you wish. Behold, I am with you heart and soul."** The man fully supported Jonathan. Do you not wish to have a close friend like that? An armor-bearer does not only carry weapons for his master. His job is more than a caddy for a golf-player. The caddy carries a bag of clubs for a long drive or a short putt. More than likely, he knows the style and strategy of his boss. Where necessary, this assistant will offer his advice. However, he cannot participate in the competition. In comparison, an armor-bearer will fight with his master. They have each other's back. The Bible says we are involved in a spiritual warfare. We need mutual support from fellow Christians through prayer. On the night when Jesus was about to be arrested, He brought His disciples to the Garden of Gethsemane. Jesus wanted the disciples to stand with Him through prayer. If even Jesus needed some prayer partners, how much more do we need to rally spiritual support? We need to pray for each other so that we can stay alert to Satan's attack, and to stand firm in our faith. Jonathan was a man of God. He did not want to confront the enemies unless God was with him. From this, we can see that a leader also **searches the will of God.** Jonathan gave instructions to the armor-bearer in verse 8-10: **8 ... "Behold, we will cross over to the men, and we will show ourselves to them. 9 If they say to us, 'Wait until we come to you,' then we will stand still in our place, and we will not go up to them. 10 But if they say, 'Come up to us,' then we will go up, for the Lord has given them into our hand. And this shall be the sign to us."** Jonathan searched the will of God by looking for a sign. Most soldiers will fight instead of talking to their opponents. But it turned out that the Philistines spoke to Jonathan and the armor-bearer and asked them to go up to meet them. Jonathan saw it as a permission from God to attack. Eventually, the two men were able to conquer twenty Philistines. People in the Bible commonly asked God for a sign. Gideon did that. He wanted to confirm that God did call him as a leader. Therefore, Gideon asked God for a sign. He left a wool fleece on the ground overnight. If it was wetted by dew the next morning, but the ground remained dry, then Gideon said he was sure that God had called him. It happened the way Gideon had prayed for. But he was not completely convinced yet. He asked God to reverse the sign. He wanted the ground to be covered with dew but the fleece stayed dry. God did so accordingly. God gives people signs out of mercy for their lack of faith. Today, we do not need to ask God for signs because God's general will is in the Bible. We simply do what God says is right and avoid sinning against Him. God can speak to your hearts through a Bible passage you read it. Or perhaps certain Bible verses come to your mind as you pray. All of a sudden, you know exactly what decision to make. Jonathan listened to God out of obedience. He looked for support from a friend, and he waited for guidance from God. That is what we should do when in doubt. We can consult mature

Christian friends who know us and know God's Word. We can also ask them to stand with us in prayer.

2. 因為私心而聽從 Listen out of Convenience

Jonathan was a man who listened to God out of obedience. However, his father Saul was a man who listened to God out of convenience. In other words, Saul did what God said as long as it matched his own agenda. We see quite a few character flaws of Saul from this passage. First, he proved to be **incompetent**. Look at verse 2-3: **2 Saul was staying in the outskirts of Gibeah in the pomegranate cave at Migron. The people who were with him were about six hundred men, 3 including Ahijah the son of Ahitub, Ichabod's brother, son of Phinehas, son of Eli, the priest of the Lord in Shiloh, wearing an ephod. And the people did not know that Jonathan had gone.** Saul was incompetent in a few ways. First, he had no idea that Jonathan had gone into the enemy's territory. More importantly, what was Saul doing while Jonathan took action? He and his men stayed as far as possible away from the enemies. Saul was hanging around under a pomegranate tree, which produces exotic fruits. Saul wanted to be protective and comfortable. There are some differences between waiting on the Lord and staying idled. While waiting, we can gather coworkers to pray for God's will. We can equip ourselves and train coworkers with Biblical knowledge and ministry skills. Saul could have sent some spies to collect intelligence to plan a future attack. But Saul did very little. Third, Saul did not have a good spiritual support. Ahijah was a grandson of Eli. God judged Eli because he did not intervene his two sons for their wicked behavior. Since Saul no longer had Samuel as his spiritual advisor, he just grabbed whoever was available. All in all, Saul was incompetent. Secondly he was also **inconsistent** in his decision-making. Saul changed his mind whenever needed. There was a chaos among the Philistines after Jonathan and his armor-bearer took down twenty soldiers. Verse 15 says: **And there was a panic in the camp, in the field, and among all the people. The garrison and even the raiders trembled, the earth quaked, and it became a very great panic.** God further terrified the Philistines by shaking the ground with an earthquake. Saul saw the messy situation unfolding from a distance. He thought it would be a golden opportunity to pursue the enemies. However, Saul surely remembered that last time he went into a battle without waiting for Samuel to present offerings. Therefore, it would be a good idea to perform a ritual first. Saul gave his orders in verse 18-19: **18 So Saul said to Ahijah, "Bring the ark of God here." For the ark of God went at that time with the people of Israel. 19 Now while Saul was talking to the priest, the tumult in the camp of the Philistines increased more and more. So Saul said to the priest, "Withdraw your hand."** Saul thought that being religious might help him secure a victory. However, he changed his mind soon afterward because he did not want to waste any time. Surely, a leader has to make a quick decision in an urgent situation. But if Saul had maintained a steady habit of worship, he would not have to scramble and looked for the ark at the last moment. Similarly, we need to ensure a healthy relationship with God. We set aside time to read the Bible every day and attend church meetings every week. Then our mind will be saturated with God's Word whenever we need God's wisdom. God threw the Philistines into a total confusion. They attacked each other with their swords. The Israelites who were previously hiding came out and struck their enemies. They had a victory. God showed mercy to Israel despite her incompetent and inconsistent king. There was a third weakness we saw in Saul. He was **inconsiderate** to people's needs. Verse 24 reads: **And the men of Israel had been hard pressed that day, so Saul had laid an oath on the people, saying, "Cursed be the man who eats food until it is evening and I am avenged on my enemies."**

So none of the people had tasted food. What kind of king would not allow his soldiers to eat until a battle was over? Notice how Saul phrased his command. It was all about his revenge. Saul was using his troop to serve his interest, while he should allow God to use him save His people. The passage says Jonathan was unaware of the vow. He tasted some honey while walking past a forest. Then someone told him the order from the king. Jonathan responded that his father was being inconsiderate. The soldiers thus killed some animals they plundered. They gobbled up some meat that had blood in it, which was a violation of God's Law. The news spread to the king. Saul wanted to find out who broke the rule. Once again, he made another foolish oath in verse 39: **"For as the Lord lives who saves Israel, though it be in Jonathan my son, he shall surely die."** But there was not a man among all the people who answered him. No one dared to say a thing because they all knew that Jonathan was the offender. Saul cast lot, and it turned out that Jonathan was the culprit. All the eyes were on Saul. He did not think for a moment that said that Jonathan deserved to be punished. When a leader fails to recognize his folly, he will have to cover his first mistake with a second one. Since God is faithful in His Word, we should be faithful in our words too. We should do what we say and say what we will do. Therefore, we should not make any empty promise casually. Now the soldiers stepped in and protected Jonathan. Verse 45 reads: **Then the people said to Saul, "Shall Jonathan die, who has worked this great salvation in Israel? Far from it! As the Lord lives, there shall not one hair of his head fall to the ground, for he has worked with God this day."** So the people ransomed Jonathan, so that he did not die. Those men defended Jonathan for his bravery. They clearly witnessed that Jonathan was working with God in their victory, and God was working through Jonathan too. A hero should be rewarded, not punished. Saul lost his face. People rose up and challenged the king's order. Saul's lack of wisdom became obvious. He could have withdrawn his order and praised Jonathan for his courage. It requires much humility to admit one's mistake and to give credit to others for their good work. Those are qualities that Saul did not have. He proved to be a man who listened to God out of convenience. He was a self-centered and not God-centered man.

結論 CONCLUSION

Godly leaders do things for God, with God and through God. People see that God is in them, and they gladly follow their leadership. Their fearless example is contagious. That was why the armor-bearer responded to Jonathan and said: **"I am with you heart and soul."** (v. 7) In comparison, a clueless leader like Saul had to force his decisions onto his subordinates. The soldiers answered: **"Do whatever seems good to you."** (v. 36 and 40) You can feel a sense of reluctance in their "Yes, sir!" reply. The Israelites gradually knew that Saul was seeking after his self-interests rather than their interests. He expected his people to sacrifice for him, when he should make sacrifices for them. Jesus was a very different leader. He says in John 10:11 – **"I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd lays down his life for the sheep."** Jesus gave us the best because He did not hesitate to even give us His life. That is the example of leadership Jesus set for us.

引言 INTRODUCTION

「有其父必有其子，有其母必有其女。」小孩子仰慕父母是很自然的。父母希望他們的孩子延續他們的長處，避免他們的短處。有些父親可能擅長修理東西，或者他們熱衷於自己的嗜好。有些媽媽廚藝高超，或是慈悲為懷。小孩子在某種程度上是父母的翻版。有一次，一位姐妹這樣形容我的大兒子：「他長得和你一模一樣。看到坐在嬰兒車裡的迷你蔡牧師好恐怖啊！」我通常對這種評語的回應是：「我的兒子長得像我沒什麼用。我希望他們長大後會更像耶穌。」顯然，我的孩子從我那裡繼承了好與壞的基因。他們常說，不希望以後像我一樣又老又禿頭。衰老是一個無可避免自然的過程。對於禿頭，希望科學家以後能研究出既簡單又便宜的方法來生長頭髮。父母希望他們的孩子傳承良好的素質。如果孩子能夠青出於藍，父母會更加感到自豪。在我們今天的故事中，約拿單展示了他父親掃羅所缺乏的一些敬虔美德。這兩個角色之間的對比證明了神拒絕掃羅的原因。神揀選掃羅作祂的僕人。然而，掃羅只是有興趣成為人民的王。相比之下，約拿單是個合神心意的人。他為神做事，與神做事，並且是靠神做事。

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 因為忠心而聽從 Listen out of Obedience

今天的故事延續了上一章的情節。非利士人正準備發動另一次進攻。他們有更多的士兵，並且有更好的裝備。以色列人害怕了。許多人躲藏起來，其他人則逃命。掃羅處於觀望的狀態。以色列人等待一位領袖來拯救他們脫離危險。就在這時，約拿單站了出來。事實證明他是一個因為忠心而聽從神的人。約拿單表現出領袖應該具備的優良品格。首先，**領袖看到別人的需要**。第 1 節說：「**有一日，掃羅的兒子約拿單對拿他兵器的少年人說：『我們不如過到那邊，到非利士人的防營那裏去。』但他沒有告訴父親。**約拿單看到他的子民需要與敵人作戰，於是他採取了行動。經文說當時兩軍駐紮在相對的懸崖上。約拿單知道敵人不會離開。於是，他要求為他拿兵器的人和他去視察敵情。約拿單不只是坐在那裡無所事事，他尋求解決辦法。這是領袖應該做的事情。他們看到有需要的人，並且以行動幫助他們。你可能每天都會遇到很多人。他們在商店購物，在辦公室與你擦肩而過。當你來到教會時，你也會看到一些人。即使你沒有任何頭銜，你也可以尋找機會服事他們。也許神會給你機會在這個過程中與別人談論耶穌。我們可以從約拿單身上學到的第二件事是**領袖尋求神的幫助**。約拿單在第 6 節中對拿兵器的人說：「**... 或者耶和華為我們施展能力；因為耶和華使人得勝，不在乎人多人少。**」約拿單肯定知道，兩個人能做

的事情很有限。但他也明白，神的能力不會因人的不足而受到限制。神不看我們有多少資源，祂看我們有多倚靠祂。事實上，我們的缺乏更應該使我們尋求神的幫助！當耶穌的門徒不知道如何餵飽五千人時，耶穌就行了五餅二魚的神蹟。當希西家王呼求神之時，神便消滅了 185,000 亞述大軍。這個教會，就像任何教會一樣，有很多需要。我們需要更多同工動手參與服事，但我們需要更多人跪下來禱告。我最近在靈修中讀到的一篇文章。作者說：「神不是要求你去做某件事情。祂乃是要你允許祂通過你來做事。」神不是要有才幹的人，祂正在尋找願意被祂使用的人。神賜給你獨特的恩典和才幹，你願意祈求神使用你在我們的教會中事奉祂嗎？就這樣，約拿單和他拿兵器的人爬上懸崖，向非利士人進發。從這裡，我們看到了我們可以學習的第三件事：**領袖得到同伴的支持**。聽聽拿兵器的人如何在第 7 節中回應約拿單的請求：...「**隨你的心意行吧。你可以上去，我必跟隨你，與你同心。**」他完全支持約拿單。你渴望有這樣的一個死黨嗎？拿兵器的人不只是為主人攜帶武器。他的工作不像高爾夫球員的助手。助手背著一袋球桿，用作長距離開球或短距離推桿。很可能他們已經長時間合作，助手了解他老闆的風格和策略。必要時，助手會提出建議。但是，他不能參加比賽。相比之下，拿兵器的人需要與主人一起作戰。他們互相支持。聖經說我們參與在一場屬靈爭戰之中，我們需要基督徒戰友透過禱告互相扶持。在耶穌即將被捕的那天晚上，祂帶著門徒來到客西馬尼園。耶穌要求門徒藉著禱告與祂守望相助。如果連耶穌都需要禱告伴侶，我們豈不是更需要屬靈的支持？我們需要彼此代禱，這樣我們才能對撒但的攻擊保持警惕，並能在信仰中站穩。約拿單是個屬神的人。除非他確定神與祂同在，否則他不去面對敵人。由此可見，領袖也必須是**尋求神旨意的人**。約拿單在第 8-10 節中指示拿兵器的人：**8「我們要過到那些人那裏去，使他們看見我們。9 他們若對我們說：『你們站住，等我們到你們那裏去』，我們就站住，不上他們那裏去。10 他們若說：『你們上到我們這裏來』，這話就是我們的證據；我們便上去，因為耶和華將他們交在我們手裏了。」**約拿單等候證據來尋求神的旨意。大多數士兵看到對手便會攻擊而不是與他們談話。非利士人卻對約拿單和拿兵器的人說話，要二人上去他們那裡。約拿單認為那是神允許他進攻的信號。結果，他們兩個人打敗了二十個非利士人。聖經中的人經常向神求證據。基甸就是一個例子。他想證實神的確呼召他成為領袖。因此，基甸向神求證據。他放一塊羊毛在地上過夜。如果第二天早上羊毛被露水弄濕了，但地面仍然是乾的，那麼基甸就確信神呼召他。事情正如基甸所祈求的那樣發生了。但他還沒有完全被說服。他請求神把證據倒過來。他希望地面沾滿露水，但羊毛卻保持乾燥。神照著做了。神憐憫人信心不足而賜下證據。今天我們不需要向神求證據，因為神的普遍旨意都在聖經裡。我們只需要做神認為正確的事，而且避免得罪祂。神可以通過你讀的聖經來對你的心說話。又或者是，當你禱告時，你可能會想到某些經文。忽然之間，你很清楚神要做什麼決定。約拿單因為忠心而聽從神。他尋求朋友的支持，並等候神的指引。這就是我們在有疑問時應該做的事情。我們可以諮詢一些成熟的基督徒朋友，我們也可以邀請他們一起禱告。

2. 因為私心而聽從 Listen out of Convenience

約拿單是一個因為忠心而聽從神的人。然而，他的父親掃羅是一個因為私心而聽從神的人。換句話說，只要符合他自己的目的，掃羅才會按照神的吩咐去做。我們從這段經文中看到掃羅性格上的一些缺陷。首先，他是個**能力不足**的人。請看第 2-3 節：**2 掃羅在基比亞的儘邊，坐在米磯崙的石榴樹下，跟隨他的約有六百人。3 在那裏有亞希突的兒子亞希亞，穿着以弗得。（亞希突是以迦博的哥哥，非尼哈的兒子，以利孫子。以利從前在示羅作耶和華的祭司。）約拿單去了，百姓卻不知道。**掃羅在幾方面是能力不足的。首先，他不知道約拿單已經進入了敵人的陣地。更重要的是，當約拿單採取行動時，掃羅在做什麼？他和手下盡可能遠離敵人。掃羅在一棵石榴樹下乘涼。掃羅尋求安全和舒適。等候主和無所事事是不一樣的。在等候的時候，我們可以召集同工一起禱告，祈求神的旨意。我們可以裝備自己和同工一些聖經知識和技巧。掃羅可以差派探子收集情報以計劃未來的攻擊。但是掃羅什麼都沒有做。第三，掃羅沒有很好的屬靈支持。亞希亞是以利的孫子。神審判以利，因為他沒有干預兩個兒子的邪惡行為。由於撒母耳不再是掃羅的屬靈顧問，掃羅只好隨便找一個人。總而言之，掃羅能力不足。其次，他**三心兩意**。掃羅在需要的時候改變主意。約拿單和他的拿兵器的人打敗了二十名士兵後，非利士人陷入混亂。第 15 節說：**於是在營中、在田野、在眾民內都有戰兢，防兵和掠兵也都戰兢，地也震動，戰兢之勢甚大。**神震動大地，進一步嚇倒非利士人。掃羅從遠處看到了混亂的局面。他認為那是追擊敵人的大好機會。然而，掃羅記得上次他沒有等到撒母耳獻祭就上陣。因此，這一次最好先進行宗教儀式。掃羅在 18-19 節下令：**18 那時神的約櫃在以色列人那裏。掃羅對亞希亞說：「你將神的約櫃運了來。」19 掃羅正與祭司說話的時候，非利士營中的喧嚷越發大了；掃羅就對祭司說：「停手吧！」**掃羅以為虔誠一點可能有助於他獲得勝利。不過很快他就改變了主意，因為他不想浪費時間。當然，領袖必須在緊急情況下馬上做出決定。但如果掃羅一直保持穩定的敬拜習慣，他就不需要在最後一刻匆忙找約櫃。同樣，我們需要與神建立穩定的關係。我們每天抽時間閱讀聖經，每週參加教會聚會。這樣，每當我們需要神的智慧時，我們的心中就會浮現出神的話語來。神使非利士人陷入混亂狀態，他們用刀互相攻擊。先前躲藏的以色列人都出來攻擊敵人，並且取得勝利。雖然以色列的王能力不足而且三心兩意，但神仍然施以憐憫。我們在掃羅身上看到的第三個弱點是，他**自私自利**。第 24 節說：**掃羅叫百姓起誓說，凡不等到晚上向敵人報完了仇吃甚麼的，必受咒詛。因此這日百姓沒有吃甚麼，就極其困憊。**那有王會在戰事結束之前不讓他的士兵吃飯的？注意掃羅如何表達他的命令。原文是說「我在我的敵人身上報仇」。一切都是為了掃羅。他使用軍隊來為他服務，而他應該是讓神使用他來拯救他的子民。經文說約拿單不知道這個誓言。他在經過一片森林時嚐到了一些蜂蜜，然後有人告訴他王的命令。約拿單回應說他的父親沒有體諒大家。士兵們於是屠了一些擄掠回來的動物，然後狼吞虎咽地吃了一些帶血的肉，

違反了神的律法。消息傳到了王那裡。掃羅想找出是誰違反了規則。他再一次在第 39 節中發了一個愚蠢的誓言：「我指着救以色列—永生的耶和華起誓，就是我兒子約拿單犯了罪，他也必死。」但百姓中無一人回答他。沒有人敢說什麼，因為他們都知道約拿單是罪魁禍首。於是掃羅抽籤，結果發現約拿單是犯規的人。所有人的目光都集中在掃羅身上。他毫不猶疑地說約拿單罪有應得。當領袖沒有意識到自己的愚昧時，他必須要用另一個錯誤來彌補他第一個錯誤。因為神的話是信實的，我們也應該在自己的話上保持信實。我們應該說到做到。因此，我們不能隨口作出空洞的承諾。結果士兵們介入並保護約拿單。第 45 節說：百姓對掃羅說：「約拿單在以色列人中這樣大行拯救，豈可使他死呢？斷乎不可！我們指着永生的耶和華起誓，連他的一根頭髮也不可落地，因為他今日與神一同做事。」於是百姓救約拿單免了死亡。他們勇敢地為約拿單辯護。他們清楚地見證了約拿單與神同工而取得勝利，同時神也通過約拿單作工。英雄應該得到獎勵，而不是受到懲罰。掃羅丟了臉。人們奮起反對王的命令。掃羅缺乏智慧變得顯而易見。他本可以撤回他的命令，並稱讚約拿單的勇氣。承認自己的錯誤並讚賞他人的出色的表現需要謙卑。那是掃羅所沒有的品格。事實證明他是一個因為私心而聽從神的人。他是一個以自我為中心而不以神為中心的人。

結論 CONCLUSION

敬虔的領袖為神做事，與神做事，並且是靠神做事。別人能夠看到神在他們裡面，而且樂意跟隨他們的領導。他們無所畏懼的榜樣具有感染力。這就是為什麼拿兵器的人對約拿單說：「我必跟隨你，與你同心。」（第 7 節）相比之下，像掃羅這樣無知的領袖必須將自己的決定強加於下屬。士兵們回答說：「你看怎樣好就去行吧！」（第 36 和 40 節）你可以從他們的回答中感受到他們的不情願。以色列人漸漸知道掃羅是在追求自己的利益，而不是他們的利益。他期望人民為他犧牲，卻不願意為他們犧牲。耶穌是一位很不一樣的領袖。祂在約翰福音 10:11 節說：「我是好牧人；好牧人為羊捨命。」耶穌賜給我們一切最好的，因為祂甚至毫不猶豫地為我們犧牲生命。這就是耶穌為我們樹立的領袖榜樣。