# 基督徒和律法的關係(1/2)

Christians and the Law (1/2), Galatians #8



# 神真好 God is truly good!

你們是怎樣離棄偶像歸向神,要服事那又真又活的神 They tell how you turned to God from idols to serve the living and true God (帖前 1 The 1:9)

God is true

你們要稱謝耶和華, 因他本為善,他的慈 愛永遠長存! Give thanks to the Lord, for he is good. His love endures forever. (詩 Psa 136:1)

God is good

### 碎片式讀經vs整體性讀經

碎片式讀經 FRAGMENTAL BIBLE READING	整體性讀經 INTEGRAL BIBLE READING
幾節	整段、整章、整卷、整本
無上下文	有上下文
零碎觀念的收集	整體真理的儲存
觀念偏向一方	觀念全面且平衡
容易受人影響	不被動搖
少用紙本聖經	常用紙本聖經

## 經文解讀

### **Scriptural Exegesis**

加拉太書 Galatians 3:6-4:11

#### 因信稱義 Justification by Faith

- 正如「亞伯拉罕信神,這就算為他的義」。所以,你們要知道:那以信為本的人,就是亞伯拉罕的子孫。並且聖經既然預先看明,神要叫外邦人因信稱義,就早已傳福音給亞伯拉罕,說:「萬國都必因你得福。」可見那以信為本的人和有信心的亞伯拉罕一同得福。
- Even so Abraham believed God, and it was reckoned to him as righteousness. Therefore, be sure that it is those who are of faith who are sons of Abraham. The Scripture, foreseeing that God would justify the Gentiles by faith, preached the gospel beforehand to Abraham, saying, "All the nations will be blessed in you." So then those who are of faith are blessed with Abraham, the believer. (加 Gal 3:6-9, NASB)



*dia* through

因者,依也,就也。依著,就著,

循著,順著,藉著。

例:

因材施教,因人成事

因陋就簡,因循苟且

因時制宜,因地制宜

因信稱義

### 本乎恩 因著信 By Grace Through Faith

- 你們得救是本乎恩,也因著信。這並不是出於自己,乃是神所賜的;也不是出於行為,免得有人自誇。我們原是他的工作,在基督耶穌裡造成的,為要叫我們行善,就是神所預備叫我們行的。
- For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith—and this is not from yourselves, it is the gift of God— not by works, so that no one can boast. For we are God's handiwork, created in Christ Jesus to do good works, which God prepared in advance for us to do. (弗Eph 2:8-10)

#### 本乎 & 因著 ek and dia by and through

- 本乎(*ek*, by)的意思是出來,指一件事情的出處。因著(dia, through)的意思是通過,指一樣東西通過什麼管道而來。
- 你們得救是本乎恩, 也因著信。救恩出於神的恩典, 通過信心的管道而來。
- 這並不是出於自己,乃是神所賜的。這句話強調**本乎恩**,救恩的來源不是自己,乃是神所賜的恩典。也不是出於行為,免得有人自誇。這句話強調**因著信**,救恩不是通過好行為(行律法)得著,乃是通過信心得著。
- 本乎和因著可交換使用。聖經有時說 Justification by (ek) faith, 有時說 Justification through (dia) faith, 但從來不說 Justification because of faith。你知道為什麼嗎?(答案:免得有人自誇)

#### 算為義

Imputed as righteousness

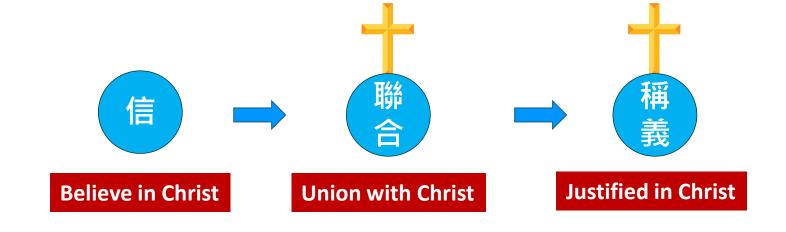
**Credited as** righteousness

- 亞伯拉罕信神,這就算為他的義。做工的得工價,不算恩典, 乃是該得的;惟有不做工的,只信稱罪人為義的神,他的信就 算為義。「算為他義」的這句話不是單為他寫的,也是為我們 將來得算為義之人寫的,就是我們這信神使我們的主耶穌從死 裡復活的人。
- Abraham believed God, and *it was credited to him as righteousness*. Now to the one who works, wages are not credited as a gift but as an obligation. However, to the one who does not work but trusts God who justifies the ungodly, *their faith is credited as righteousness*. The words "*it was credited to him*" were written not for him alone, but also for us, to whom God will credit righteousness—for us who believe in him who raised Jesus our Lord from the dead. (羅 Rom 4:3-5, 23-24)

### 信心非功德,稱義是恩典

Faith is not a merit that rewards justification, justification is by grace

### 與基督 聯合 Union with Christ



- 在「信」與「稱義」之間,有耶穌基督的十字架
- 你因信與基督聯合,與基督聯合而被稱義
- 使人稱義的是釘十字架的耶穌基督,信心本身不能使你稱義,使你稱義的是你以信心聯合的耶穌基督

- 信心將我們連於同一位基督
- 大手、小手領受相同的救恩
- 大手做大工,小手做小工
- 堅固的手做堅固的工,軟弱的手做軟弱的工
- Faith unites us with the same Christ
- Big hands, small hands receive the same salvation
- Big hands do big work, small hands do small work
- Strong hands do strong work, weak hands do weak work

#### 得救的 信心 Saving Faith

- 你若口裡認耶穌為主,心裡信神叫他從死裡復活, 就必得救。因為人心裡相信,就可以稱義;口裡承 認,就可以得救。
- If you declare with your mouth, "Jesus is Lord," and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved. For it is with your heart that you believe and are justified, and it is with your mouth that you profess your faith and are saved. (羅 Rom 10:9-10)

#### 得救的 信心 Saving Faith

- 豈不知我們這受浸歸入基督耶穌的人是受浸歸入他的死嗎? 所以,我們藉著浸禮歸入死,和他一同埋葬,原是叫我們一舉一動有新生的樣式,像基督藉著父的榮耀從死裡復活一樣。我們若在他死的形狀上與他聯合,也要在他復活的形狀上與他聯合。
- Or don't you know that all of us who were baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into his death? We were therefore buried with him through baptism into death in order that, just as Christ was raised from the dead through the glory of the Father, we too may live a new life. For if we have been united with him in a death like his, we will certainly also be united with him in a resurrection like his. (羅 Rom 6:3-5)

#### 義人必因信而生 The righteous man shall live by faith

- 凡以行律法為本的,都是被咒詛的;因為經上記著:「凡不常照律法書上所記一切之事去行的,就被咒詛。」沒有一個人靠著律法在神面前稱義,這是明顯的;因為經上說,「義人必因信得生」。律法原不本乎信,只說:「行這些事的,就必因此活著。」
- For as many as are of the works of the Law are under a curse; for it is written, "Cursed is everyone who does not abide by all things written in the book of the law, to perform them." Now that no one is justified by the Law before God is evident; for, "The righteous man shall live by faith." However, the Law is not of faith; on the contrary, "He who practices them shall live by them." ( 河 Gal 3:10-12, NASB )

# 兩種信仰系統 Two Belief

**Systems** 

#### 1. 以信為本 Of Faith

- 可見那以信為本的人和有信心的亞伯拉罕一同得福。
- 義人必因信得生。
- 以信為本的人得福、稱義、得生命。

#### 2. 以行為為本 Of Works

- 凡以行律法為本的, 都是被咒詛的。
- 行這些事的, 就必因此活著。
- 以行律法為本的人被咒詛,生活在律法之下,不被稱義也不得生命。

#### 主權得 救論 Lordship Salvation

#### 1. 恩典得救論 Free Grace Salvation

- 救恩是神的恩典,惟靠耶穌基督十字架的救贖,不靠人的行為,只要信耶穌就可得救
- 信心是得救的唯一條件

#### 2. 主權得救論 Lordship Salvation

- 得救的人不但接受基督為救主,也順服基督為主
- 信心和順服不可分,不順服基督為主的人沒有得救

#### 福分和應許 The blessing and the promise

- 基督既為我們受成了咒詛,就贖出我們脫離律法的咒詛;因為經上記著:「凡掛在木頭上都是被咒詛的。」這便叫亞伯拉罕的福,因基督耶穌可以臨到外邦人,使我們因信得著所應許的聖靈。
- Christ redeemed us from the curse of the Law, having become a curse for us—for it is written, "Cursed is everyone who hangs on a tree"— in order that in Christ Jesus *the blessing of Abraham* might come to the Gentiles, so that we would receive *the promise of the Spirit* through faith. (加 Gal 3:13-14, NASB)

#### 亞伯拉罕的 福 The Blessing of Abraham

#### 亞伯拉罕的福:罪得赦免因信稱義

- 得赦免其過、遮蓋其罪的,這人是有福的。主不 算為有罪的,這人是有福的。如此看來,這福是 單加給那受割禮的人嗎?不也是加給那未受割禮 的人嗎?因我們所說,亞伯拉罕的信,就算為他 的義。(羅4:7-9)
- 並且聖經既然預先看明,神要叫外邦人因信稱義,就早已傳福音給亞伯拉罕,說:「萬國都必因你得福。」可見那以信為本的人和有信心的亞伯拉罕一同得福。(加3:8-9)

#### 所應許的聖 靈 The Promise of the Spirit

#### **所應許的聖靈**:承受產業的憑據

- **承受產業**:因為承受產業,若本乎律法,就不本乎應許;但神是憑著應許把產業賜給亞伯拉罕。你們既屬乎基督,就是亞伯拉罕的後裔,是照著應許承受產業的了。(加3:18,29)
- 產業的憑據:你們既然信他,就受了所應許的 聖靈為印記。這聖靈是我們得基業的憑據,直 等到神之民被贖,使祂的榮耀得著稱讚。(弗 1:13-14)

### 福分和應許 The blessing and the promise

福是因信稱義之福,應許是承受產業的應許。

- 亞伯拉罕之福是因信稱義,因信稱義是立即的、地位上的。一信耶穌你就立即稱義,靠耶穌已經完成的救贖,不靠你的行為表現。稱義是不義的人被神算為義人,因為耶穌基督的救贖,你在神面前的地位改變了。
- 所應許的是承受產業,承受產業從現在開始,直到未來。 亞伯拉罕承受的產業是迦南地,信徒承受的是天上的基 業,是「眼睛未曾看見,耳朵未曾聽見,人心也未曾想 到的。林前2:9」

#### <u>向一個子孫作出應許 Promise</u> made to one seed

- 弟兄們,我且照著人的常話說:雖然是人的文約,若已經立定了,就沒有能廢棄或加增的。所應許的原是向亞伯拉罕和他子孫(sperma,種子)說的。神並不是說「眾子孫」,指著許多人,乃是說「你那一個子孫」,指著一個人,就是基督。
- Brethren, I speak in terms of human relations: even though it is only a man's covenant, yet when it has been ratified, no one sets it aside or adds conditions to it. Now the promises were spoken to Abraham and to his seed. He does not say, "And to seeds," as referring to many, but rather to one, "And to your seed," that is, Christ. (別 Gal 3:15-16, NASB)

#### 憑著應許,不憑著律法 By means of promise, not Law

- 我是這麼說,神預先所立的約,不能被那四百三十年以後的律法廢掉,叫應許歸於虛空。因為承受產業,若本乎律法,就不本乎應許;但神是憑著應許把產業賜給亞伯拉罕。
- What I am saying is this: the Law, which came four hundred and thirty years later, does not invalidate a covenant previously ratified by God, so as to nullify the promise. For if the inheritance is based on law, it is no longer based on a promise; but God has granted it to Abraham by means of a promise. (加 Gal 3:17-18, NASB)

### 應許之成就 Fulfillment of the Promise

- 神的應許不是向眾子孫說的,乃是向一個子孫, 就是耶穌基督。應許成就在耶穌身上,唯獨耶 穌。你因信而在基督裡,這是神的恩典,叫你 一信主就在基督裡。既然在基督裡,你就承受 應許。
- 以信心接受救恩,以感恩的心承受應許。神不看你的行為,只看耶穌基督的十字架。無論你犯了什麼過錯,生活有多失敗,只要相信,神在基督裡赦免你一切過犯,接納你為兒女,賜給你永生的應許!

#### 何以律法?Why the Law?

- 這樣說來,律法是為什麼有的呢? 原是為過犯添上的,等候那蒙應許的子孫來到,並且是藉天使經中保之手設立的。但中保本不是為一面作的; 神卻是一位。
- Why the Law then? It was added because of transgressions, having been ordained through angels by the agency of a mediator, until the seed would come to whom the promise had been made. Now a mediator is not for one party only; whereas God is only one. (加 Gal 3:19-20, NASB)

#### <u>律法和神的應許 The Law and the Promises of God</u>

- 這樣, 律法是與神的應許反對嗎? 斷乎不是! 若曾傳一個能叫人得生的律法, 義就誠然本乎律法了。但聖經把眾人都圈在罪裡, 使所應許的福因信耶穌基督, 歸給那信的人。
- Is the Law then contrary to the promises of God? May it never be! For if a law had been given which was able to impart life, then righteousness would indeed have been based on law. But the Scripture has shut up everyone under sin, so that the promise by faith in Jesus Christ might be given to those who believe. (加 Gal 3:21-22)

#### 律法是我們訓蒙的師傅 The Law was our tutor

- 但這因信得救的理還未來以先,我們被看守在律法之下, 直圈到那將來的真道顯明出來。這樣律法是我們訓蒙的 師傅,引我們到基督那裡,使我們因信稱義。但這因信 得救的理既然來到,我們從此就不在師傅的手下了。
- But before faith came, we were kept in custody under the law, being shut up to the faith which was later to be revealed. Therefore *the Law has become our tutor to lead us to Christ*, so that we may be justified by faith. But now that faith has come, we are no longer under a tutor. (加 Gal 3:23-25)

#### 我們在基督耶穌裡成為一 We are all one in Christ Jesus

- 所以,你們因信基督耶穌都是神的兒子。你們受浸歸入基督的都是披戴基督了。並不分猶太人、希利尼人,自主的、為奴的,或男或女,因為你們在基督耶穌裡都成為一了。你們既屬乎基督,就是亞伯拉罕的後裔,是照著應許承受產業的了。
- For you are all sons of God through faith in Christ Jesus. For all of you who were baptized into Christ have clothed yourselves with Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free man, there is neither male nor female; for *you are all one in Christ Jesus*. And if you belong to Christ, then you are Abraham's descendants, heirs according to promise. (加Gal 3:26-29)

### 平等與合一 Equality and Unity

- 「不分猶太人希利尼人,自主的為奴的,或男或女」是平等,「都成為一」是合一。平等和合一的基礎是「在基督裡」。
- 如何才能在基督裡?「受浸歸入基督 baptized into Christ」,我們每個人都是藉著受浸歸入基督。受浸是信心的表徵,信耶穌就受浸,受浸就歸入基督。在基督裡眾人平等合一。
- 人類原本平等合一。神照著自己的形象造男造女,男女 受造平等。亞當夏娃二人成為一體,人類原本合一。巴 別塔之後人類開始分門別類,人類社會變得不平等不合 一。在基督裡我們回到伊甸園,歸回原有的樣式。

# 眾兒女在基督裡平等 All children are equal in Christ

- 人類社會分種族、階級、男女。有人被尊重,有人被歧視。有人待遇高,有人待遇低。
- 在基督裡,神的眾兒女平等。人間分歧在基督裡消失,眾兒女互相接納,彼此相愛,同等尊重,同等待遇。
- 不平等來自於人,平等來自於神。人類的罪和驕傲帶來不平等,神的創造和耶穌基督的救贖帶來平等。我們受造平等,得救平等。神不偏待人,主耶穌不偏待人,在基督裡的我也不偏待人。
- 何等榮耀,基督的救恩!何等榮耀,我們的使命!在教會中彰顯基督,在社會中彰顯基督。

#### 在師傅手下 Under the tutor

- 我說那承受產業的,雖然是全業的主人,但為孩童的時候卻與奴僕毫無分別,乃在師傅和管家的手下,直等他 父親預定的時候來到。
- Now I say, as long as the heir is a child, he does not differ at all from a slave although he is owner of everything, but he is under guardians and managers until the date set by the father. ( 加 Gal 4:1-2 )

#### <u>及至時候滿足 When the fullness of the time came</u>

- 我們為孩童的時候,受管於世俗小學之下,也是如此。 及至時候滿足,神就差遣他的兒子,為女子所生,且生 在律法以下,要把律法以下的人贖出來,叫我們得著兒 子的名分。
- So also we, while we were children, were held in bondage under the elemental things of the world. But when the fullness of the time came, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman, born under the Law, so that He might redeem those who were under the Law, that we might receive the adoption as sons. (加 Gal 4:3-5)

#### 聖靈的內證 The internal testimony of the Holy Spirit

- · 你們既為兒子,神就差他兒子的靈進入你們的心,呼叫: 「阿爸! 父!」可見從此以後你不是奴僕,乃是兒子了; 既是兒子,就靠著神為後嗣。
- Because you are sons, God has sent forth the Spirit of His Son into our hearts, crying, "Abba! Father!" Therefore you are no longer a slave, but a son; and if a son, then an heir through God. (加 Gal 4:6-7)

# 懦弱無用的小學 The weak and worthless elemental things

- 但從前你們不認識神的時候,是給那些本來不是神的作奴僕; 現在你們既然認識神,更可說是被神所認識的,怎麼還要歸 回那懦弱無用的小學,情願再給它作奴僕呢?你們謹守日子、 月分、節期、年分。我為你們害怕,惟恐我在你們身上是枉 費了工夫。
- However at that time, when you did not know God, you were slaves to those which by nature are no gods. But now that you have come to know God, or rather to be known by God, how is it that you turn back again to the weak and worthless elemental things, to which you desire to be enslaved all over again? You observe days and months and seasons and years. I fear for you, that perhaps I have labored over you in vain. ( 河 Gal 4:8-11 )



蒙受祝福是憑神的應許,不是守律法 應許在哪裡?在基督裡!我們因信而在基督 裡,成為一身,承受應許,蒙永生之福 那麼,何以律法?律法是過渡性的,在基督 3 來臨之前管教子民,使人知罪 與基督相比,律法以及一切人為的宗教傳統 4 和教導,都是懦弱無用的小學 你既然已經在基督裡,呼叫神為阿爸父,就 應當持定基督,不給懦弱無用的小學做奴僕



## 基督之外皆小學

Apart from Christ all else is nothing but elementary

- · 你們若是與基督同死,脫離了世上的小學,為什麼仍像在世俗中活著、服從那「不可拿、不可嘗、不可摸」等類的規條呢?這都是照人所吩咐、所教導的。說到這一切,正用的時候就都敗壞了。(西2:20-22)
- If you have died with Christ to the elementary principles of the world, why, as if you were living in the world, do you submit yourself to decrees, such as, "Do not handle, do not taste, do not touch!" (which all refer to things destined to perish with use)—in accordance with the commandments and teachings of men? (Col 2:20-22, NASB)

- 現在你們既然認識神,更可說是被神所認識的,怎麼還要歸回那懦弱無用的小學,情願再給他作奴僕呢?你們謹守日子、月分、節期、年分。我為你們害怕、惟恐我在你們身上是枉費了工夫。(加4:9-11)
- But now that you have come to know God, or rather to be known by God, how is it that you turn back again to *the* weak and worthless elemental things, to which you desire to be enslaved all over again? You observe days and months and seasons and years. I fear for you, that perhaps I have labored over you in vain. (Gal 4:9-11, NASB)

- · 你們要謹慎,恐怕有人用他的理學和虛空的妄言,不照著基督,乃照人間的遺傳和世上的小學,就把你們擄去。因為神本性一切的豐盛都有形有體地居住在基督裡面。 (西2:8-9)
- See to it that no one takes you captive through philosophy and empty deception, according to the tradition of men, according to the elementary principles of the world, rather than according to Christ. For in Him all the fullness of Deity dwells in bodily form. (Col 2:8-9, NASB)

因為神本性一切的豐盛,都有形有體地居住在基督裡面。(西2:9)

For in Him all the fullness of Deity dwells in bodily form. (Col 2:9)

- 我們為孩童的時候, 受管於世俗小學之下, 也是如此。 及至時候滿足, 神就差遣他的兒子, 為女子所生, 且生 在律法以下, 要把律法以下的人贖出來, 叫我們得著兒 子的名分。(加4:3-5)
- So also we, while we were children, were *held in bondage* under the elemental things of the world. But when the fullness of the time came, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman, born under the Law, 5 so that He might redeem those who were under the Law, that we might receive the adoption as sons. (Gal 4:3-5, NASB)

# 小學 Elemental things Elementary principles

- 小學:出自人意、似是而非的教導、吩咐、遺傳。
- Elemental things/elementary principles: Specious teachings, commandments and traditions according to men
- 面對耶穌基督的救恩,有人卻要求信徒受割禮守律法。像這種似是而非、出自人意的教導,保羅稱它們為世俗小學、懦弱無用的小學。
- 基督以外皆小學!小學不分時間,古代有,現代也有,信徒當留意:這些規條使人徒有智慧之名,用私意崇拜,自表謙卑,苦待己身,其實在克制肉體的情慾上是毫無功效。(西2:23)

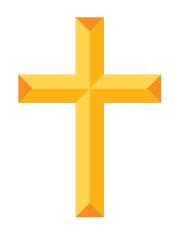
# 小學 Elemental things Elementary principles

- 有世俗的小學,也有信仰的小學。 律法主義是關乎信仰的,被保羅稱 為懦弱無用的小學
- 小學是奴隸主,叫信它的人作奴僕。 保羅很驚訝:你們這些神自由的兒 女,為何去給小學作奴僕?
- 現代是否仍然有小學?是否有人正在作奴僕?

## 小學 Elementary principles

01	神學信念 Theological persuasion
02	宗教傳統 Religious tradition
03	意識形態 Ideology
04	政治立場 Political stand
05	流行文化 Pop culture

耶穌基督與 神學家 Jesus Christ and theologians





馬丁路德 Martin Luther



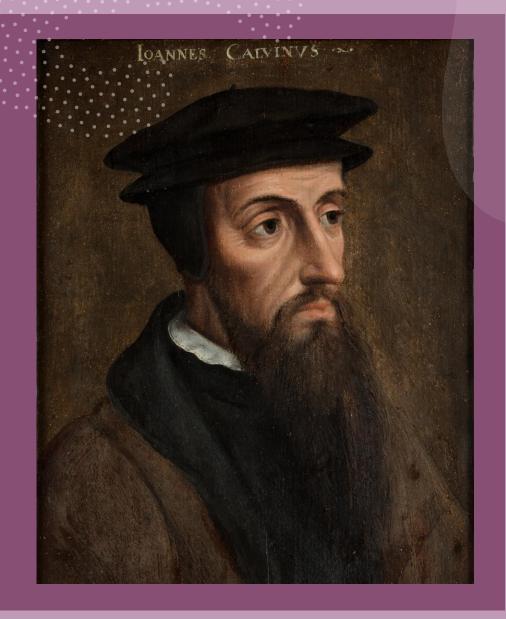
加爾文 John Calvin



亞米念 Jacob Arminius

### 約翰加爾文 John Calvin (1509-1564)

- 1509 -- 出生於 Noyon, France
- 1528-1531 天主教徒, 學習法律
- 1534 改信更正教
- 1536 完成基督教要義拉丁文初稿
- 1536-1538 初次在日內瓦執政
- 1542-1564 二次在日內瓦執政
- 1553 火刑柱處死 Michael Servetus
- 1564 病死於日內瓦



#### TULIP: 加爾文主義五要點 Five Points of Calvinism

01	Total depravity 人性全然敗壞
02	Unconditional election 無條件的揀選
03	Limited atonement 有限的救贖
04	Irresistible grace 不可抗拒的恩典
05	Perseverance of the saints 聖徒的恆忍(堅持到底)

## 神的主權 The Sovereignty of God

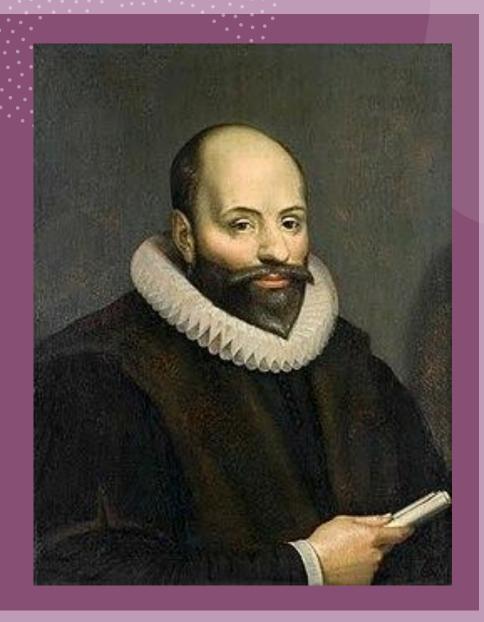
- 加爾文主義的中心教義是神的主權:神 在所有受造物上凡事有絕對主權,包括 人的救贖在內
- 因神主權的揀選,有人預定得救,有人 預定不得救,乃雙重預定論。得救者永 遠與神同在,不得救者永遠沉淪
- 問題:既然創造和揀選都出於神,神為何創造那些預定永遠沉淪的人?一位慈愛的神,為何創造多數人類叫他們永遠在地獄受苦?

### 歧途:選民 的優越感 Wrong Way: The Superiority Complex of the Chosen

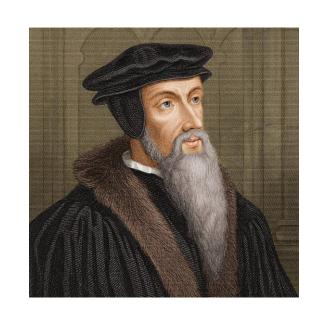
- 被神揀選了!謙卑的人感到不配,驕傲的人感到優越,認為自己高於那些未被揀選的人
- 將這種優越感深化,成為意識形態,認 為連神都捨棄那些人,我更可以任意對 待他們
- 將這種優越感擴大到種族和國家,導致 人與人和國與國之間的衝突,帶來許多 人間悲劇

### 雅各亞米念 Jacob Arminius (1560-1609)

- 1560 -- 出生於荷蘭 Oudewater, 父親早死
- 1575 母親死於動亂
- 1576-1582- 更正教徒,在 Leiden 讀神學
- 1582 赴日內瓦,在 Beza 手下學習加爾文主義
- 1587 在阿姆斯特丹擔任牧師
- 1590 和富商之女結婚
- 1591 受阿姆斯特丹眾教會委託,反駁那些反對加爾文主義的人,結果自己卻對加爾文主義產生懷疑,發表一連串論述
- 1609 病死於 Leiden



#### 師徒三代 Three generations of teacher and disciple

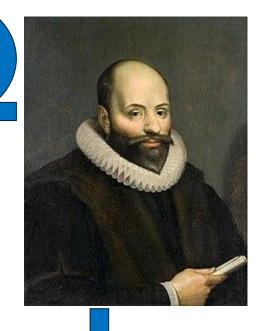






He was wrong!







加爾文 John Calvin 1509-1564 貝薩 Theodore Beza 1519-1605 亞米念 Jacob Arminius 1560-1609

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#### 亞米念主義 Arminianism

Total depravity

人性全然敗壞,無自由意志

Unconditional election

神憑他的主權無條件揀選

Limited atonement

有限的救贖,基督唯獨為選民而死

Irresistible grace

神的恩典無法拒絕,必然有效

Perseverance of the saints

真選民必堅信到底,不會失去救恩

Depraved with free will

人性敗壞,因神恩典仍有自由意志

Conditional election

神揀選那些他預先知道會信主的人

Universal atonement

基督為世人死,信他的人都可得救

Resistible grace

人憑自由意志可以拒絕神的恩典

Believers can fall from grace

信徒可從恩典中墜落,失去救恩

### 相同的敬虔 不同的領悟 Same devotion Different insights

<mark>貝薩</mark>受教於<mark>加爾文</mark>,在日內瓦傳講加爾文神學,成為中流砥柱的人物。

亞米念受教於貝薩,受荷蘭改革宗教會之托,為加爾文神學辯護,以抵擋當時反對加爾文的意見。

亞米念敏捷好學,娶富商之女,見多識廣。 他為了辯護加爾文神學而深入研究,結果反 而發展出不同的觀點,特別是對於神的揀選 和人的自由意志,有不同的領悟。

後人將亞米念的觀點整理為亞米念主義。一百多年後,英國人<mark>約翰衛斯理</mark>達到相同的結論,採信了亞米念主義。

### 相同的敬虔 不同的領悟 Same devotion Different insights

加爾文和貝薩是加爾文主義,亞米念和衛斯理是亞米念主義。他們四位都是虔誠的基督徒和傑出的神學家,誰對?誰不對?

我相信沒有一個人敢指責這四人中任何一 人不懂聖經,沒有人敢說他們的看法沒有 根據。正因為都有根據,加爾文主義和亞 米念主義的分歧才延續至今,數百年來無 法解決。

請注意,他們在基要真理上完全相同,都相信基督的救恩,都相信三一真神。所不同的不是救恩本身,而是對得救過程的解釋,特別是神的主權和人的自由意志。

### 相同的敬虔不同的领悟 不同的领悟 Same devotion Different insights

在信奉耶穌基督和持守基要真理的前提之下,基督信仰允許信徒在次要真理上有不同的領悟。兩位基督徒同樣愛主,同樣熟讀聖經,對神的主權和人的自由意志有不同的看法,這是被允許的。

不允許的是站在某一陣營攻擊其他陣營的 人,驕傲自滿,嘲笑他人,愛心冷淡,自 以為義,這樣的行為不被允許。

在主要的事情上合一,次要的事情上和睦,是門徒相處之道。

### 我家院子裡 的太平洋 Pacific Ocean in my yard

我在院子裡挖了個池子,將整個太平洋裝在裡面。

不可思議?同樣不可思議的,是用人的頭腦想出一套神學系統,將神的啟示裝在裡面。

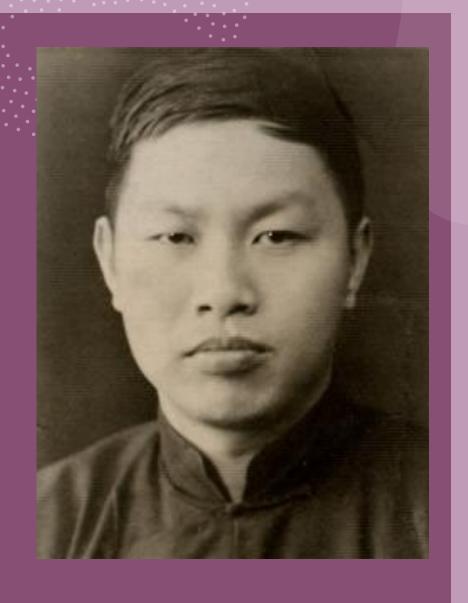
太平洋大到一個程度,允許各種已知未知的生物及生態和平共存,你家的水池卻不行。用力過猛的神學,都出現「**以水池裝太平洋**」的現象。

誰曾用手心量諸水,用手虎口量蒼天,用升斗盛大地的塵土,用秤稱山嶺,用天平平岡陵呢?誰曾測度耶和華的心,或作他的謀士指教他呢?(賽40:12-13)

堅持以某派神學解釋一切的人,他在做什麼**?**哦,用手心量諸水,用手虎口量蒼天!

### 倪标聲 Watchman Nee (1903-1972)

- 1903 福建福州人,出生於廣東汕頭,祖父倪玉成是公理會牧師
- 1916 在福州就讀聖公會辦的三一漢英書院
- 1924 獻身傳道
- 1927 病中撰寫「屬靈人」
- 1930 開始上海哈同路的事工,聚會所的事工擴展, 遍及沿海各省, 內陸各地, 遠及香港、台灣和南洋, 教會大復興
- 1952 被捕入獄
- 1972 死於獄中



#### 基督之名已經足夠 The name of Christ is sufficient

- 許多人很驕傲地說:我是一個路德的人(Lutheran)。許多人很驕傲地說:我是一個衛斯理的人(Wesleyen)。哦,人的名字!
- 許多人很驕傲地說:我是柯柏鐵的人(Coptic),這是一個地方的名字
  許多人很驕傲地說:我是一個安立甘的人(Anglican),意思就是英國的人,這是一個國家的名字。
- 許多的名字,把神的兒女分開了!好像那一個名字(基督之名)不夠把我們從世界裡分出來...
- 主覺得說,他的名字,在他的兒女身上已經夠了...用不著那麼許多分開的名字,他的名字已經夠了。請你們記得,主在這裡注意這一件事,「你沒有棄絕我的名」。這是他所在意的事。(信徒造就,倪析聲)

#### 事工的原則 Principles for Ministry



以基督為中心 Christ-Centered

以聖經為根基 Bible-Based

以使命為顧念 Mission-Minded