

第六课 教义角度: 圣经的本质 (6/1/15)

思考

1) 神的话语经历神 or 2) 神秘经验经历神 --- 那样好?

- Num 12 “耶和华说: “你们且听我的话, 你们中间若有先知, 我耶和华必在异象中向他显现, 在梦中与他说话. 7 我的仆人摩西不是这样, 他是在我全家尽忠的, 8 我要与他面对面说话, 乃是明说, 不用谜语, 并且他必见我的形象.”

教义角度: 聖經的屬性/特徵

1. 必須性 (Necessity) 2. 充足性 (sufficiency) 2. 清晰性 (clarity) 4. 權威性 (authority)

1. 聖經的必須性 (Necessity):

a) 认识真神与 b) 他在基督里的救赎和启示

1) 自然启示的局限

- 只张显神的存在 (Existence), 与属性 (Nature, Moral Character), 无显示神的位格 (Persons), 与救赎 (Redemption)
 - 无法建立恩约救主关系 No saving relation with God
 - “认识创造主, 需要圣经作响导与老师 Scripture is needed as guide and teacher for anyone who would come to God the Creator.” (John Calvin)
 - **Rom 1:19-20** 神的事情人所能知道的, 原显明在人心里, 因为神已经给他们显明。20 自从造天地以来, 神的永能和神性是明明可知的, 虽是眼不能见, 但借着所造之物就可以晓得, 叫人无可推诿。21 因为他们虽然知道神, 却不当做神荣耀他

2) 自然启示的的扭曲: 罪的影响

- **Rom 1:18** “原来, 神的愤怒从天上显明在一切不虔不义的人身上, 就是那些行不义阻挡真理的人
- 圣经矫正视力, 看清自然启示 Scripture/Special Revelation (As necessary lens): to correct our sinful perspectives to discover the knowledge of God in creation
 - 创造或进化? Creation or Evolution? -- (Looking at the same world)

3) 特殊启示 (话语启示) 的必需: 真实肯定的认识神

- 需要话语启示 (不靠感觉, 异梦, 异象), 否则我们对神的认识太主观. Verbal revelation is needed for real/correct/true knowledge of God, not based on feeling or non-verbal revelation. Without Scripture, our knowledge of God is uncertain, too subjective.
- 圣经帮助分辨真神与偶像, 假神 The necessity of Scripture: Knowing the true God, not an idol, a fantasy or a sham.

4) 话语启示写成文字 (圣经)的必需性 Written form is necessary:

- 福音真理得以常存 so that the truth abides forever through teaching ministry throughout ages. 保存与传播 *preservation and propagation* (**Jude 3**)
- 口传启示的弱点: 健忘, 添油加醋 man's forgetfulness/vanish through error /not corrupted through the audacity of man
- **Ex 17:14** 耶和华对摩西说: “我要将亚玛力的名号从天下全然涂抹了, 你要将这话写在书上做纪念, 又念给约书亚听
- **Eze 43:11** 他们若因自己所行的一切事惭愧, 你就将殿的规模、样式、出入之处和一切形状、典章、礼仪、法则指示他们, 在他们眼前写上, 使他们遵照殿的一切

规模、典章去做

- 神不被他的话局限, 但他把我们局限于他的话 -- 去认识他与基督里最终救赎 In our time, a written Scripture is necessary [God is not bound to the Scriptures, but He has bound us to them.]—Climax in Christ – need Scripture to know. (Word)
- 圣经的内容与形式绝对必需: 唯独圣经 (与天主教不同: 靠教会传统与教导) Scripture (form) and (content) – are necessary so – *sola scriptura* (against the Roman church: tradition/pope)

5) 圣经与基督徒生活 Scripture & Christian life:

- 重生 BORN AGAIN (1 Pe 1:23)
- 灯, 光 Light (Ps 119:105)
- 食物 Food (Heb 5:13,14)
- 根基 Foundation (Eph 2:20)

6) 圣经与圣灵 Scripture and the Spirit (Jer 31:34; 1 John 2:27):

- 圣灵教导教会的内容 -- 是圣经 the Spirit is the teacher; Scripture is the doctrine which he teaches.
- 反对重洗派: 不再需要教师! Against radical reformation (no more teachers are needed): (Jer 31:34 尚未完全实现)
 - 二次再来才完全实现 only ends in heaven: seeing God face to face.
- 拒绝一切与圣经同等的权威: 个人, 教皇, 传统, .. Any other authority equal with the scripture must be rejected (individual preacher/pope/church tradition).

结论: 认识三位一体立约真神, 圣经绝对必要

Conclusion: Scripture is necessary in knowing covenantal triune God.

2. 聖經的充足性 (Sufficiency)

定义: 圣经是神的约书, 透过圣经我们足以认识立约之神, 与他透过基督成就的约的应许。

Sufficiency of Scripture: definition—*God's covenant book; it is sufficient as the means by which God present himself to us which we can know him and through Scripture knowing the covenant promise he has brought fulfillment in Christ*

1) 内容充足性 “Material Sufficiency” –基督徒信仰与生活的需要, 圣经足够 Scripture contains everything needed for Christian life and faith.

- 威胁: 使徒传统的传递, 是透过圣经之外在教会中保存下来。Threat: Apostolic traditions were passing down other than by scripture.

2) 解释充足性 “Formal Sufficiency”: 圣经是自己的最终解释者 (类似圣经的清晰性). Scripture as its own interpreter (Similar to Scripture Clarity).

- 威胁: 教会教导的权威, 决定圣经的正确解释, 以至圣经不再是自己的最终解释者 Threat: Definitive interpretation is from the church authority; Scripture as its own interpreter is questioned.

3) 中古世紀教会 Middle Age: 圣经只是在救恩有关的内容上充足, 其他方面要靠教会补足. Scripture is Sufficient on matters relating directly to salvation.

- 教会运作, 倚靠: 1) 使徒口传的传统 & 2) 教会传统 Church practices are from 1) traditions & 2) Apostles' oral tradition
- 圣经解释: 教会决定; 教会宣告! Definitive interpretation is from the church authority, not the Spirit speaking through Scripture itself

4) 宗教改革: 强调圣经充足性 Reformation: strong assertion of the Scripture-Sufficiency

- 圣经的“解释充足性” The formal sufficiency of Scripture: “神透过圣经说话 God in person speaks in it” (Calvin)
- 反对“天主教: 圣灵主要透过教会的权威说话, 决定圣经的意思。” Against Roman Catholicism: through the church the Spirit speaks to give Scripture the authority
- 反对“重洗派: 圣灵主要是透过特别恩膏的人说话, 决定圣经的意思。” Against Anabaptist – individuals – special endowed with the Spirit.
- 以上两种立场, 都是抬举人的权威高过圣经! Both subjecting Scripture to the authority of people.

5) 圣经与圣灵 Scripture and Spirit:

错误

- 高举圣灵, 忽略圣经或埋没圣经. Boast the Spirit without the Word: both Catholic/Anabaptist – glorifying the Spirit but sink and bury the Word.
- 圣经与圣灵的割开; 追求圣经之外的引导. Separation of the Spirit and the Word (seeking the Spiritual guidance in personal reason or intuition or community --- against the sufficiency of Scripture)

正确

- 圣灵: 透过圣经治理教会. The Spirit governs the church through the Word
- 圣灵透过圣经工作. The Spirit continue working through Scripture
- 圣经论应为圣灵论的一部分. The Word-doctrine is a part of the Doctrine of the Work of the Spirit

6) 充足性: 无新的启示或人的传统 Sufficiency of Scripture: no more “new” revelation of the Spirit or tradition of man (WCF)

- 教义与圣经: 非容易简单 Not every doctrine could be read out of Scripture straightforwardly.

7) 圣经与建立与神活泼关系 Scripture and living relationship with God:

- 透过圣经 Establish those relationships through the Scriptures
- 圣灵帮助 The Spirit needs to illuminate our mind/saving trust in Christ -- & the materially sufficiency of Scripture work together

8) 充足性: 不代表 Sufficiency of Scripture does not mean:

- 一切问题有答案 Not every question is answered, such as, the government of church.
- 圣经解释容易 Not biblical interpretation is easy? No. – Trinity. Two nature of Christ
- 不需研究教会历史与传统 Not to Learn from tradition and history

结论 Conclusion: 透过圣经, 主继续改革教会!

Scripture is sufficient as the means by which the Lord can lead us into greater covenant faithfulness.

3. 聖經的清晰性 (Clarity)

定义 Definition of Clarity:

- 救恩信息的清晰: 不倚靠教会权柄 It means that the message of Salvation is clear without help from church authority, and

- 救恩的一切: 圣经清晰 Scripture is clear to things necessary and essential to salvation
- 反对: 个人或教会教导权柄来决定圣经的意思 Against: God speaks through a Spirit-filled individual or the teaching office of the church

1) 清晰性 Clarity as “perspicuity”

- 路德: 以经解经 -- 圣灵是最终的解经者 Luther rejected the teaching authority of the church has the final say in the interpretation of the Bible, but Scripture’s ultimate interpreter is the Holy spirit speaking through Scripture (Scripture is its own interpreter)
- 上帝透过圣经, 非教会组织解释圣经 God’s declaration of the meaning of his word through the written word itself, not church office.
- 清晰性的挑战: 1) 神的隐藏与 2) 不同解释 The challenges of Clarity: 1) God’s hiddenness 2) so many interpretation

2) 主观清晰与客观清晰 Internal Clarity and External Clarity

- 主观清晰全靠圣灵 Internal Clarity – 1 Cor 2:14
- 客观清晰圣经本质 External Clarity– all that is in Scripture – the clearest light and proclaimed to the whole world --- if the Bible is unclear, it is because of human sins

3) 基督清晰彰显上帝; 圣经同样 -- 启示清晰 Christ is God’s supreme revelation of his nature and his purpose – the Bible share that clarity.

- “圣经不清晰代表基督的失去 If Bible is not clear – take Christ from the Scriptures”

4) Psalm 119:130; Deut 29:29 清晰性非一切清楚; 有些事不需知道! Does not mean fully expounds everything it touches – something we do not need to know!

5) 圣经中不清楚部分 -- 藉清晰处解开 Scripture – less clear is helped by other passages

- 以经解经: 正典解经法 Scripture is interpreted by the canon of truth (the whole Bible)

6) 教会历史, 面对异端: 放弃圣经清晰性倚靠教会官方解释 Church history – move away from the C. since fighting against the heresies – the official teaching of the church has the final say!

7) 信息清晰指向字句清晰 Message of Scripture is clear; the words of Scripture are clear

8) 讲道与清晰的圣经 *Preaching and a clear Bible*

- 我的教导合乎经文的意义 My teaching is true because it can openly seen that what I say is in line with the meaning of Scripture
- 谦虚被纠正 A humble attitude – I am open to change if the others read a same clear Bible as I do

9) 不同解释与清晰的圣经 *Diverse Interpretation and a clear Bible*

- 难以想象的解释的合一性基要真理 The unanimity of biblical interpretation: the character of God; the identity of Christ; the nature of his saving action
- 不代表一切问题同一解释; 本质上, 圣经非基督徒生活手册 Not every topic of the Bible—we will have the same understanding (Bible is not an instruction manual of Christian life)
- 中心主题: 神在基督里的救赎恩约 For the central message of the Bible, it is clear – God’s covenant promises fulfilled in Christ.

4. 聖經的權威性/無誤性 (Authority):

- 1) 与神的关系: 神是作者 the Authority: Scripture in relation to God – who is the Author of Scripture
- 2) 神使用圣经: 圣经权威的根基 The authority of scripture is a statement about what God did in authoring Scripture about how he continues to act in relation to Scripture.
- 3) 聖經無誤性 (cf. 第五课讲义 (Jessie Lee))

✓ 當我們面對明顯經文的困難，常常會怎麼做???

❖ 聖經無誤: 不表示我們對所有「問題」經文都有**滿意**的答案!!

- ❖ 意識到福音書中並沒有宣稱它上面所記載的是**有關於基督生平的每一個細節**時，也沒有逐字的記載耶穌在**每一個場景中所說的話**，也沒有按著年代順序來編排。
- ❖ 遇到關於聖經似“有誤”的問題時，不是糾結與馬上找到把這個所謂的錯誤解決掉的方法，而是從新回到聖經，把我們的想法暫時放下並且降服于聖經的真理，使我們更加清楚的**聽明白**神通過教會要傳達給我們的真理並**理解**神通過教會所傳講的福音的本質。

正確的看法待聖經無誤

- 神選擇通過聖經來啟示，所以“聖經無誤”**僅僅是**對於神不能說謊這個屬性最自然的應用，因為聖經就是神的言語行為。Inerrancy is no more and no less than a natural implication of the fact that Scripture is identified as the speech act of a God who can't lie, and who has chosen to reveal himself to us in words.
 - 神學觀點中，**不要**_____強調“聖經無誤”：以至聖經教義的核心容易被_____於聖經的命題陳述，而聖經的基本特點是通過聖經神的話來執行**啟示和救贖**的事實。
 - 無誤僅僅是啟示的結果，神不僅通過聖經上所記載的言語行為向我們說話，在當中也包含著很多事實的記載。但語言從來沒有單單的適用於闡述一個命題，(e.g, 父母說我愛你) 語言的主要功用在于 “_____” 中的一種表達方式。把神學的**重點側重**在無誤論的時候，就是錯誤的把語言作為單純闡述命題的方式來對待，語言只是一個**具有更深遠意義的行為**的一部分。
 - 闡明無誤時，這不是聖經最顯著的特色。**更重要**的是誰寫了聖經，這位作者的**寫作目的**。我們可以愉快地堅定無誤的**信念**，但同時把這個聖經無誤的教義放在一個正確的位置上而**不是研究聖經的中心**。