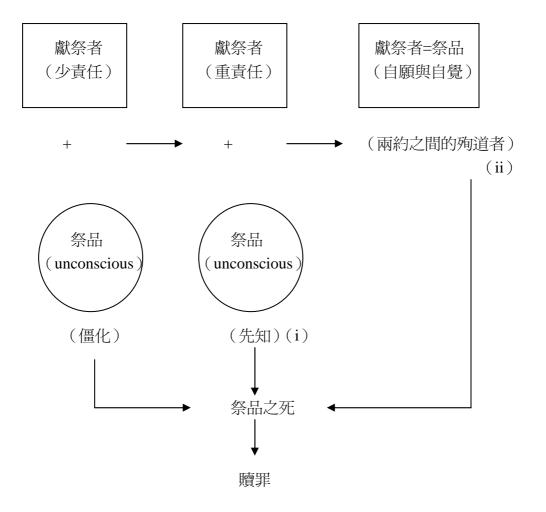
拯救之道(基督論)講義

講員:溫偉耀博士

第一講 歷代教會傳統中的救恩論

引言:關於神對人拯救的詮釋,我們要回答四個問題....

- 1. 究竟人類的「失喪」是指甚麼而言(the sense of lostness)?相應地,究竟神的「拯救」又如何的拯救了這失喪(the sense of rescue)?
- 2. 關於耶穌基督所完成的救恩(一):爲何祂一定要死?
- 3. 關於耶穌基督所完成的救恩(二):爲何祂一定要道成內身、降世爲人?
- 4. 關於耶穌基督所完成的救恩(三):爲何祂有資格代替世上所有的人類?
- I. 獻祭論(Sacrificial Theory):
 - 代表論者: 聖經新舊約
 - A. 舊約中的獻祭觀念:
 - 1. 團契聯合的獻祭(Communion-sacrifices)
 - 在神同在中歡讌(出廿四 1-11; 利六 14 至七 38)
 - 2. 感恩意義的獻祭(Gift-sacrifices)
 - 燔祭(利一3-17)表示對神徹底降服
 - 素祭與平安祭(利二至三)表示對神賜予感恩
 - 3. 贖罪意義的獻祭(Sin-offerings)
 - 贖罪祭(利四章)與贖衍祭(利五章)
 - 流血贖罪是神所定的法則(利十七11)
 - 「贖罪祭」一直是舊約聖殿獻祭的最主要內涵
 - B. 由舊約到新約「獻祭」觀念的轉變—靈意化(Spiritualization)



- (i) 詩五十一 16-17; 詩五十四 6 (「甘心」="free-will"); 賽五十三 10-12 (獻祭者=祭品); 賽一 10-20 (獻祭者的道德責任)
- (ii) 瑪加比四書六28「以利亞撒殉道記」
 - 觀念的轉向:

物質性、手續式、外表化、集體的→靈意的、自負責任的 | 內在(道德)化、個人的

- 新約承接這種轉向的現象:
 - a. 否認聖殿崇拜(贖罪禮儀):參(可十四 58;約二 19)→將聖殿 靈意化
 - b. 贖罪祭的靈意化及道德化: (太五 23-26;羅十二 1-2;腓二 14-17, 四 18;西一 24)
- C. 新約基督贖罪的獻祭意義:
 - (i) 團契聯合意義的獻祭→聖餐

- (ii) 感恩意義的獻祭→敬拜(詩章、頌詞、靈歌;參啓五 6-10);殉道與修道 精神
- (iii) 贖罪意義的獻祭→水禮
 - 希伯來書:對基督贖罪祭最詳盡的表達
 - 基督=大祭司 (二 16-18)
 - 比舊約更美的祭(五章至九章)
 - 一次過成就的獻祭(七26-27,九11-28)
 - 總結 (十19-22)

II. 贖價論(Ransom Theory):

- 代表論者: 古教父愛任紐(Irenaeus, c.140-202)等,故又稱「古典論」(Classical Theory)
- A. 將人的罪與死亡、及基督的「道成肉身」看成屬靈領域(神與魔鬼)爭戰的具體實現(Adv. Haereses III,23,1)
- B. 基督「道成內身」的兩重意義:
 - 基督作爲「第二個亞當」充分代表了人類的新存在的歷程——Recapitutatio
 (ατακτφαλαίωδίs)(ibid, III,18,1,7 IV,21,1)
 - 2. 基督以祂自己的生命作「贖價」向撒但換取人類的新存生地位(ibid, V,1,1) - 爲要顯出神的公義,使撒但無法抗議
- C. Irenaeus 理論的重點:
 - 神是勝利者 基督有充份的代表性
 - 基督之死是完成神的公義(非用暴力,而是用「贖價」)
- III. 滿足論 (Satisfaction Theory)
 - 代表論者:安瑟倫(Anselm of Canterbury, 1033-1109), Cur Deus Homo?《爲何神要成爲人》中 Boso(代表未信者)所提出的四個問題
 - 1. 爲何神不重新再造亞當(人類)?〔道成肉身必須性〕
 - 2. 爲何不可以白白的饒恕了人的過犯?〔基督之死的必須性〕
 - 3. 爲何耶穌次死能讓神恢復尊嚴?〔失喪與拯救〕

- 4. 爲何基督的犧牲可以解除世人一切的罪?〔耶穌的代表性〕
- A. 中古的主、僕關係:
 - 奴僕不順從主人→主人失去尊嚴 (honour)
 - →奴僕及其全家(the whole family)蒙羞(disgrace)
 - 外人可以代奴僕向主人求情,但並不能補賞奴僕的蒙羞地位
 - 解決:屬於奴僕家族的代表_____ 主人

補償 (reparation)

•

滿足 (satisfaction) 而恢復尊嚴 (honour)

(「奴僕」=亞當,「家族」=人類,「主人」=神,「代表」=耶穌基督)

- B. 回答 Boso 的問題:
 - 回答(1): 若神以另一個不同的(non-Adamic)生物(e.g.與人類不同人性的「人」,或天使)則不能代表「奴僕家族」補償
 - 回答(2): 亞當背逆神→神所設立理性世界的秩序(original order of rational nature)被破壞→間接使神失去尊嚴

所以: a. 必須付出補償 (reparation)

- b. "whoever dishonours God should offer as reparation something greater than that with respect to which he was obligated not to dishonour God."→比人類能力範圍更大的補償
- 回答(3): 因爲耶穌本身根本不需要去死(按本性及地位)所以耶穌的 死=自願受死,給予神適當的補償(人類所不能)
- 回答(4): 柏拉圖主義式的「人性論」(unindividualed universal = the real reality) = a unitary substantial reality existing extramural, in which all men participate (c.f. CDH 2:16,19)
- C. 「滿足論」的特色與困難:
 - 1. 拼棄「古典論」的二元宇宙觀(Cosmic Dualism),重回以神(其尊嚴與要

- 求)爲中心的救恩論—「贖價」是給予神,不是給予撒但
- 2. 神被自己所定的規矩(legalistic demand)所自限—似乎比祂的愛更重要
- 3. 以量(quantitative)去計算救恩(對中世紀影響最大)
- 4. 救恩的機械化與外表化
- 5. 三位一體的難題
- 6. 當今意義—中世紀「尊嚴」與「人性論」是否過時?

IV. 倫理論 (Moral Theory):

- 代表論者: 阿伯拉 (Peter, Abelard, 1079-1142)
- A. 阿伯拉的生平及其與海洛夷(Heloise)的戀情
 - 出生及成名:任 Fulbert(Canon of Notre Dame Cathedral)姪女 Heloise 的家庭教師(Abelard 36 歲,Heloise 17 歲) "Over open books, more words of love were passed than discussion, and more kissed than instruction."
 - Heloise 生子 Astrolabe

- Heloise 入 Argaenteuil 修道院

- Aberlard 被辱
- Aberlard 進 St. Denis 修院,再度成名與引起紛爭
- 與 Heloise 通訊
- 與 Bernard of Clairvaux 爭論
- 被涿與死亡

- Heloise 死亡 (1164)
- 二人同葬於 Paradete,墓碑上寫 "Under this marble lie the founder of this convent P. Abelard and the first abbess Heloise, once joined by studies mind, love, forbidden marriage and penitence and now, as we hope, internal felicity."
- B. 與「滿足論」對立之處:
 - 神聖愛的邏輯(v.s.神聖尊嚴的邏輯)
 - 神的愛是無條件的(v.s.神被自己的規矩所自限)
 - 主體感受(v.s.外在化的條件交易)
 - 不需假設柏拉圖式的人性論—個體化、親切性
- C. 「倫理論」的重點:

- 1. 罪與咎不分 (no difference between sin and guilt)
- 2. 道成肉身 = 順服的榜樣
- 3. 基督之死 = 顯彰神極盡和受苦的愛
- 4. 道德感染力→非「代替」而「感染」對方改變自己的決心
- V. 「刑法論」(Penal Theory):
 - 代表論者:馬丁路德(Martin Luther)及加爾文(John Calvin)
 - A. 死亡的必須性:
 - 基督之死 = 按律法(legal penalty)(「法庭」的形象) = 變換(exchange)我們的刑法
 - B. 道成肉身的必須性:
 - 啓示那隱藏的神 (revelation of the hidden God)
 - 爲死而生
 - 十字架神學 (Theologia cruces) 的吊詭性
 - C. 基督的代表性:
 - 代替我們的救贖(substitutionary atonement)
 - 羅五 12-2-0 (神定規的代表性)
 - D. 失喪與拯救:
 - 實存的掙扎→法庭式的宣判→實存的解決
 - 信心 = 從客觀宣判到主觀更新的關鍵

所以 Simul iustus et peccator (同時是義人和罪人)

- VI. 「治療論」(Healing Theory)
 - 代表論者:田立克 (Paul Tillich, 1886-1965)
 - A. 三重「憂慮」(anxiety)與西方文化史的發展:
 - 1. 本體的憂慮(antic anxiety)— the anxiety of fate & death(對自然、命運感到無助的體驗)[宇宙觀、戰爭]
 - 2. 道德的憂慮(moral anxiety)— the anxiety of guilt and condemnation(道德的要求、良心的責備、永生的審判)〔中世紀的神觀與地獄觀〕

- 3. 心靈的憂慮(spiritual anxiety)— the anxiety of emptiness and
 Meaninglessness(not creative participation, no ultimate concern, doubt and
 escape from freedom)〔絕對價值的破落、文化傳統的崩潰—現代化社會〕
 - anxiety of fate & death→Ransom (& Victory) theory of salvation, anxiety of guilt & condemnation→satisfaction & Penal theory of salvation, anxiety of emptiness & meaninglessness→?
- B. 拯救 (Redemption) = the healing power from the New Being
 - Jesus as the Christ = the New Being revaled (manifested) = undistorded
 manifestation of essential being within and under the conditions of existence, yet
 conquering the gap between essence (本質) & existence (實存)
 - Jesus as the Christ→the disciples (power) → [the picture of Christ] →modern
 man (power)
 - "aesthetic" theory of salvation (美學式的拯救論)
 - "grosped by the ultimate" (ultimate concern)

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- Hopkins, J. A Companion to the Study of St. Anselm. pp188-98.

·關於「倫理論」:

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・關於「刑法論」:

- V.J.K. Books, 'The Atonement in Peformation Theology' in The Atonement in History and in Life. pp214-235.
- P. Althaus, Theology of Martin Luther.

・關於「治療論」:

- P. Tillich, Courage To Be. pp48-68
- P. Tillich, Systematic Theology, Vol. 2.

第二講 救恩的橫面:怎樣才算得傳了一個使人得救的福音?

Fr.					
	主題	「失喪」與「拯救」	「死」必須性	道成肉身的必須性	基督的代替表性
	(theme)	(the senses of "lostness"&	(the necessity	(the necessity of	(the sense of
		"rescued")	of death)	incarnation)	representation)
獻祭論	獻祭	罪,咎,懲罰→與神和	流血贖罪是神	基督成爲「獻祭」與	基督一切舊約的預
(sacrifical	(sacrifice as sin	好,不再受罰	所定的法則	「祭品」本身	表與指向的終極完
theory)	offering)		(利十七11)	(Christ as Victim)	成,是「更美之約」
					(希伯來書)
贖罪論	勝利 (victory)	在撒但權勢下 (the	並非必要,但	Recapitulaio	基督是「第二個亞
(classical	與贖價	realm of spiritual power)	顯出神對撒但	[summed up in Him]	當」(second Adam)
theory)	(purchase)	被困鎖,犯罪及死亡→從	的公義	(ατακτφαλαίωδis)	一新族類的開始
		撒但權勢下被救出來,遷	(justice)—不	一統攝一切人性及	
		到神愛子的國裡	是暴力而是用	恢復一切在亞當裡	
			「贖價」	失去的形象和福份	
			(ransom)	(Christas Victor)	
滿足論	神的尊嚴	神尊嚴被破壞,刑罰→神	並非必要,但	非與人完全相同的	基督的人性
(Satisfaction	(honour of God)	獲尊嚴,取消刑罰	爲要補償	族類(non-Adamic)	(humanity):Platonic
theory)			(reparation)人	不能代表人類作補	sense of universal
			所不能的欠債	償	human nature(永恆
					無限的人性)
倫理論	無條件的愛	罪咎感,道德敗亡→被神	並非必須,表	彰顯愛與順服(以致	道德感染一燃起我
(Moral	(unconditioned	的大愛所感動,燃起內心	現基督「受苦	於死)	們內心生命的更新
theory)	love)	回應	之愛」		與變化
			(suffering love)		
形法論	法庭的判案	Existential quilt, the fear	Legal penalty,	For our salvation	Substitution – "for
(Penal	(penalty & legal	of punishment→forensic	基督之死 =	(Christ as Victim)	us" (υπτρ ημωυ)
theory)	justice)	(法庭式)justice—(信	交換	revelation	
		ுட்ட) →feeling accepted,	(exchange) for	"Theologia cruces"	
		releasement from	our penalty		
		punishment			
治療論	對心靈焦慮	Existential alienation→自	Subjection to	manifestation of the	Transmission of
(Healing	(anxiety)的治療	我的完成(self-integration	human "New Being" power(o		power(of New
theory)	(healing)	self-creativity,	existence	(God-manhood)	Being) - aesthetic
		self-transcendence)			theory

·一些綜合的觀察

- 最忠於聖經本身原意的是「獻祭論」(舊約、新約的約翰福音及希伯來書)及「刑法論」(新約的保羅神學)。其餘雖有聖經根據,但已是有神學及哲學意義上的延展。
- 關於「基督之死」的必要性:
 - (i) 只有「獻祭論」及「刑法論」是指出其必要性
 - (ii) 其他理論在絕對意義上不一定要基督經歷死亡
- 關於「道成肉身」的必要性及意義
 - (i) 「獻祭論」、「滿足論」、「倫理論」、「刑法論」皆強調道成肉身爲了十字架(Christ as Victim),此可代表西方基督論的重點
 - (ii) 「贖價論」、「治療論」強調道成內身爲了基督在登山變像,復活所有的勝利(Christ as Victor),此較近東正教基督論的重點
- 關於基督工作的代表性 (representation)
 - (i) 「滿足論」與「刑法論」有明顯的「代贖」(substitutionary) 意味,是屬於 "Platonic-Augustinian"的哲學傳統
 - (ii) 「倫理論」及「治療論」較強調非直接(indirect)的「感染力」(influence, power transmission)方面
 - (iii) 「獻祭論」與「贖價論」則從神學(fulfilment of types, Adamic representation)立場肯定基督的代表性

·一個叫人得救的福音應有的內涵:

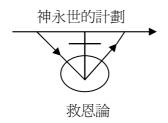
- A. 不同理論所強調基督救贖工作(work of salvation)的六重重點:
 - the breach of God-man relationship → renewal of God-man fellowship
 (sacrifical)
 - captivity to satan → our deliverance from satan (classical)
 - frustration of man's proper function in the universe → restoration of man's
 proper as workshipping of God & bringing God's glory (satisfaction)
 - the wrath of God and penalty → forensic declaration of releasement and

imputed righteousness [penal]

- Psychological resistance of authentic understanding of self others & God →
 the breaking down of resistances [moral]
- the corruption of man's nature → restoration of human nature as a partaker of the
 New Being [healing]

(以上參看 H.A. Hodges, The Pattern of Atonement, London:SCM, 1995, Chs 1,2)

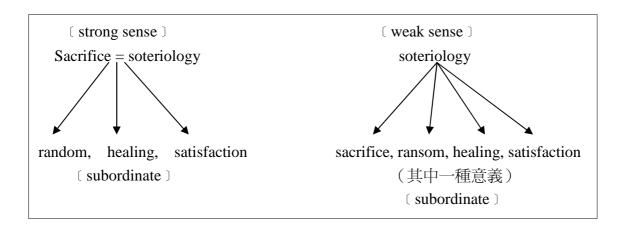
- B. 不同「救恩論」的優次關係:
 - 1. 所謂「救恩」的通義:
 - "lost" \rightarrow "Christ's work" \rightarrow "resuced"
 - 不同理解(1)給予不同理解(2),例如贖價、尊嚴、判案、無條件的 愛、獻祭、心靈治療····等



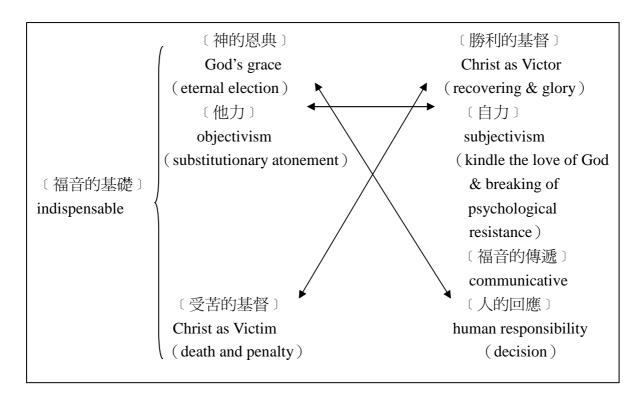
2. 救恩論(Soteriology)—容許多元化的「詮釋」(interpretation) 〔meanings of event 〕

基督論(Christology)一較難容許太多元化的了解(the happening of the event)

- 每時代都應對救恩論加上更多元化的意義理解?
- 3. 聖經對「救恩論」的理解是否就是全部意義?



C. 叫人得救的福音的辯證平衡(dialectical balance):



- · 綜合探討: 如何傳一個叫人得救的福音?
 - 在一次宣講過程中將全部內涵平衡地傳遞出去差不多是不可能的
 - 不同的福音對象可以有不同的進路及起始重點,然後再延至其他方面(可以預 反省及計劃、訂定重點先後的次序)
 - 不同的傳遞方式(varieties of communicative media)對不同的重點有不同的果效。一般福音可用的傳遞方式:

Print Media:報紙,雜誌,書籍,小冊子,單張,郵寄課程

Electronic Media:電視,收音機,錄音機,錄影帶

Personal Communication:個人談道,福音擂台,電話談道

傳一套全備的福音是需要分工合作及多次的接觸機會

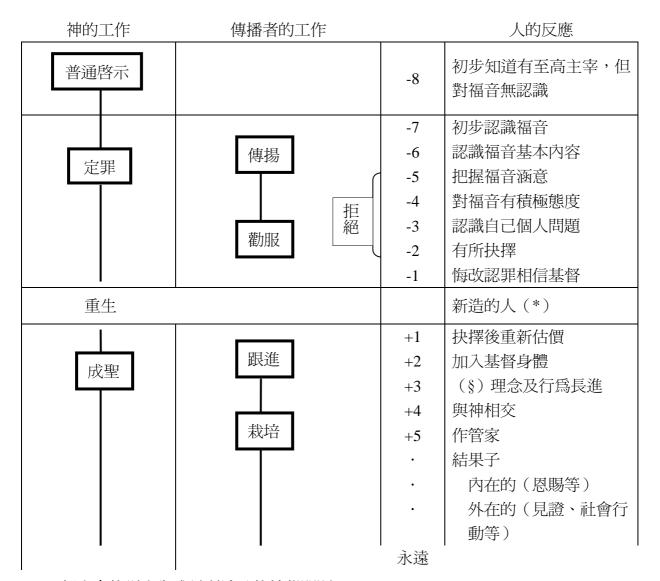
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第三講 新生命的誕生與成長

I. 新生命進程表:



- II. 新生命的誕生與成長所涉及的神學問題:
 - A. 何謂「新造的人」(new creation)?

- 重生(Regeneration)—神在人生命中所完成的工作 (i)預備 (preparation) (ii) 呼召(vocation) (iii) 確據 (certitudo) 信心(Faith)—人意志上的更新 (i)開悟(notitia)—對神、對自己的嶄新認識 認同 (assensus) —信賴神 (God-dependence) (ii)(iii) 確信 (fiducia) 悔改(conversion)—人態度上的更新 (i)回轉 (contritio) —回轉向神 (ii)悔罪(poenitentia)—從罪行中回轉 (iii) 捨己(mortificatio)—自我的否定(「新我」代替「舊我」;自我成 就感的消失) 關於「重生悔改」的問題: 神的「重生」抑人的「悔改」? 「重生」(恩典) 先於「悔改」(回應) —超經驗層次與經驗層次 (i)(ii) 「自力」及「他力」: - 恩典(推動意志) - 意志抉擇-道行活動→〔救恩〕 - 對人性潛能的理解:「代贖」(substitutionary atonement) 抑「回 轉」(Kindled by God's love) 2. 「實變式」的重生經驗與「漸變式」的重生經驗: 「實變式」—也必須有其「預備」(preparatio)階段 「漸變式」—也必須有一個在神判斷中獨特的「因信稱義」時刻
- 3. 如何確知一個人已重生?

B.

(i) 判斷的困難:當事人判斷的困趡(「自欺」的可能性);他人判斷的困難(不同經驗背景的詮譯)

(instantaneous),不過可以不一定在經驗上感覺得到

(ii) 從「更新」(newness)表現去判斷

- (1) 新心靈 (newness of mind):
 - (a) New apprehension of beauty, loveliness, and honour, of the advantage of things spiritual and of the ugliness and danger of sin.
 - (b) New judgement by accepting truth and by dissenting from sin.
 - (c) New estimation by counting all things loss through win Christ.
 - (d) New thoughts by meditation on God's law.
 - (e) New devices by inquiring what to do about salvation.
- (2) 新意志 (newness of will):
 - (a) Free, powerful, and constant inclination towards God.
 - (b) Chief aim to be like God and to be with Him.
 - (c) Delight in fellowship with God.
 - (d) Choosing the reality rather than the show of religion.
 - (e) Purpose to leave all cherished and secret sins and to cleave to all duty.
- (3) 新感情 (newness of affection):
 - (a) Loving God and hating sin.
 - (b) Loving creatures out of love to God.
- 新良知— Conscience softened by Christ's blood, enlighteded by His Spirit, and stirred up against spiritual sins and the pursuit of spiritual duties.
- (5) 新記憶— Memory weakened in respect of worthless things, and strengthened in respect of the words and works of God.
- (6) 新身體— Body dedicated to the service of God.

- (7) 新團契— Conversation with the fearers of God, concern for the Church of Christ, and study of holy practice.
- (iii) 「新生命」與「新生命表現」之間的關係: (新生命) p→q (新生命表現)
 - ~q→~p
 - q→p(?)始終有一定程度的不確定性(知道的絕對意義上)
 - 經歷與神關係上的體證
- C. 關於「成聖」(sanctification)的問題:
 - 因信稱義(Justification)與成聖(Sanctification)不同,但不可分:
 "Justification" and "Sanctification":

[Justification (God's forensic declaration) : Regeneration (the effect of justifying grace upon man)

- Justification: indicative, instantaneous, new life in potentiality
- Sanctification: imperative, on-going, new life in actualization
- G. Bomkamm, Paul, p.202-203, "the two (ie. "indicative" & "imperative") come together in equilibrium: to live on the basis of grace, but also to lie on the basis of grace"
- 2. 成聖—以基督爲中心的屬靈生命:
 - (i) 效法基督
 - (a) 效法基督生命所表現的總體模式:
 - 先「降卑」後「昇高」
 - 效法基督的性格
 - (ii) 與基督聯合(union with Christ)
 - (a) 更正教 (Protestantism) 的見解:超越的神 (transcendent God),不斷更深的悔改經驗 (recurring conversion)
 - (b) 天主教(Catholicism)的見解:內在的神(immanent God), 向前邁進的旅程(journey towards union)

第四講 猶太到希臘文化中的基督論

I. 新約基督論:

- ·耶穌基督自己的基督論 (self-understanding)
 - 面對的困難:「受苦的彌賽亞」(a suffering Messiah) →「人子」(Son of Man) (自稱)
 - 「人子」:取代「彌賽亞」的直接稱呼
 - (i) 觀念根據:但七 13-14, the Similitude of Enoch 46:48; 62:6-16; 69:26-29 = 從天而來,掌權柄的審判者
 - (ii) 耶穌自稱「人子」的意義:
 - · 將要來的榮耀 (eschatological glory): e.g. 對觀福音都記載 的有可八 38 (= 太十六 27; 路九 26), 可十三 26 (= 太廿四 30; 路廿一 27), 可十四 26 (= 太廿六 64; 路廿二 69)
 - · 受苦的人子(the suffering of the Son of Man): e.g. 可八 29-31 (= 路九 20-22)(彌賽亞的秘密),代價(路十九 10;太十 二 40)
 - · 降卑的人子: e.g. 太八 20 (= 路九 59), 太十一 19 (= 路七 34), 所以耶穌基督自己的 "Christological paradox" = 末世彰 顯的榮耀 (eschatological glory) + 受苦與降卑 (sufferings & condiscension)
 - 「神子」(the son of God) : e.g. 稱神爲「父」(Adda)
 - (i) 清楚而強烈的使命感(mission),對父神命令絕對順服:e.g. 路四 43,"I must(δti)preach the good news of the kingdom of God to the other cities also; for I was sent(απtστληγ)for this purpose."

 ["divine necessity"]
 - (ii) 所以主耶穌對自我身分認識的重點 = 救恩歷史中的使命 (mission

in salvation-history)

- · 巴勒斯坦就猶太教背景的基督論(Palestinian Judaism)
 - 「基督論」的出現:「復活」的事件→『耶穌是誰?』『如何宣講耶穌?』
 - 雙重焦點: (i)他在世的工作—受死與復活
 - 他的再來、榮耀與勝利(徒二36,五42 ["Jesus as (ii)the Christ"
 - 耶穌在世的生活與祂的再來(earthly life of Jesus + his parousia) 重心: ("Salvation-history" motif)
- ·希臘(外邦)教會的「基督論」(Hellenistic gentile Christology)
 - 從「先在之道」至「道成肉身」(Pre-existent Logos→Incarnate life) 重點轉向:
 - 幾段有代表性的認信經文(common confessing hymns):
 - 腓二 6-11 (1)

I

Who, though he was in the form of God, did not count equality with God a thing to be grasped.

先存

(pre-existence)

II

but emptied himself, taking the form of a servant, being born in the likeness of men.

道成肉身 (becoming incarnate)

III

And being found in human form, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death.

肉身生命 (incarnate life)

Therefore, God has highly exalted him, and bestowed on him the name which is above every name.

that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, in heaven and on earth.

被提昇 (re-ascension)

 \mathbf{VI}

and every tongue confess "Jesus Christ is Lord" — to the glory of God the Father.

至高

(exalted state)

(2)西一 15-20

I

Who is the image of the invisible God, the first born of all creation, For in him were created all things on heaven and earth, Through him and o him were all thing created.

先存之道 (the pre-existence One)

II

He is before all things, And in him all things hold together, And he is the head of the body.

宇宙的創始者 (the pre-existent One as the upholder and sustainer of creation)

Ш

Who is the beginning, the first-born from the dead, For in him all the fullness of God was pleased to dwell, And through him to reconcile all things to himself.

救贖 (the redemption)

(3) 提前三 16

Who was manifested in the flesh, A

В vindicated in the Spirit,

В seen by angels,

preached among the nations, Α

believed on in the world, A

taken up in glory. В

A = 今世 this world (human level)

B = 超世 events in the

transcendent order

(trans-human level)

(4)羅一 3-4

(a) v.3 關於神的兒子 (the son)

(I)

- (b) who was descended
- (c) from the seed of David
- (d) according to the flesh
- v.4 (b) the designated
- (c) Son of God in power(d) According to the Holy Spirit by his resurrection from the dead

主耶穌基督

(Jesus Christ our Lord)

(5) 約一1-14

In the beginning was the Logos, and the Logos was the God, And the Logos was God.

He was in the beginning with God.

道之先存性 (ontic state of the pre-existent One)

All things were made through him, and without him nothing was made. That which was made, in him was life, and the life was the light of man.

道的創生性 (Logos as the agent of creation)

And the light shines in the darkness, and the darkness has not overcome it. He was the true light, which lightens every(man) coming into the world.

救恩 (redemption to the world)

The world was made through him, yet the world knew him not. He came to his own, and his own received him not.

世人的拒絕 (the world refused to know the Logos)

But as many as received him, he gave to them the power to become the children of God.

為神的兒女 (to be the children of God)

And the Logos became flesh, and dwelt among us,
And we beheld his glory, glory as of the only begotten of the Father, Full of grace and truth.

道成肉身 (Incarnation)

And from his fullness we have all received: grace upon grace.

恩典與真理 (grace and truth)

· 新約基督論的一些現察:

- 由將來(futuristic glory)→內身(earthly life)→先存(pre-existent One)
- 基督的職份(functions Christology)→基督的身分(ontological Christology)

→基督的人靈狀態 (psychological condition) (耶穌及巴勒斯坦教會) (希臘教會) (四世紀以後)

II. 第二世紀基督論的發展:

- 基督論發展的動力—異端的出現
- (i) 基督並非真理(Christ is not true God)— Ebionites(提昇說 adoptionist)

 Messiah(a man a prophet)→ the Baptism(became God)〔不是"pre-existent divine Son"〕
- (ii) 基督並非真人(Christ is not true man)— Docetism(幻影說)e.g. The Acts of John (ch.87-90)
- 注意: 兩種不同的 Docetism (a) 否定 Christ's body (b) 否定 Christ's soul (will & feeling)

III. 基督論問題的綜述:

- 「三位一體」與「基督論」
- 「救恩論」與「基督論」
- 「本性」疑難與屬顯意義

關於「基督論」的主要參考書目

- ·新約基督論:
 - Fuller, R.H. New Testament Christology. Glasgow: Fontana, Collins, 1969.
 - Marshall, I. Howard. The Origins of New Testament Christology. Leicester: IVP,
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 - Cullmann, O. The Christology of the New Testament. London: SCM, 1963.
 - Guthrie, D. New Testament Theology. Leicester: IVP, 1981.
 - Longeneckerm, R.N. The Christology of Early Jewish Christianity. Grand Rapids:
 Baker, 1981.
 - Pollard, T.E. Fullness of Humanity: Christ's Humanness and Ours. Sheffield:
 Almond, 1982.

· 關於迦敦教會會議之前的基督論書目:

(A) 主集:

- Norris, R.A., Jr., ed. The Christological Controversy. Philadelphia: Fortress
 Press. 1980.
- Stevenson, J., ed. Creeds, Councils and Controversies. London: SPCK, 1966.

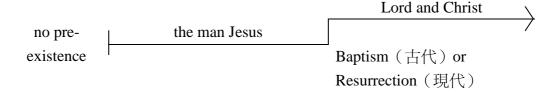
(B) 論著:

- Grillmeier, A. Christ in Christian Tradition. London: Mowbray, 1965.
- Mackintosh, H.R. The Doctrine of the Person of Jesus Christ. Edinburgh: T. & T.
 Clark, 1912.
- Sellers, R.V. The Council of Chalcedon. London: SPCK,1961.
- Prestige, G.L. Fathers and Heretics. London: Society for Promotion Christian Knowledge, 1940.
- Ottley, R. L. The Doctrine of the Incarnation. London: Methuen, 1896.

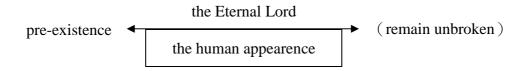
第五講「道成肉身」與「道成人性」:「基督論」的爭論

- · 從「迦西敦信條」(the Symbol of Chalcedon)看「基督論」(Christology)的核心問題:
 - A. "consubstantial with the Father according to the Godhead"—「三位一體」問題,是「尼西亞信條」(Nicean Creed)的延續
 - B. "consubstantial with us according to the Manhood"—「基督論」問題:
 - (1) 從「救贖論」(Soteriology) 出發,基督必須是 "truly God and truly man":
 - 只有神才能拯救我們—若基督能拯救我們,他必定是神
 - 神的救恩必須具體地接合我們人的需要—基督必須是一個真真正正的人,與我們一樣

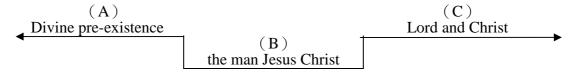
- 對此兩「本性」(natures, φμσis)的任何一方看輕,都是異端!
- (2) 基督的「神性」及「人性」如何契合在一個「位格」身上?
 - "two natures" (tkσμο φμσtwv)
 - "in one Person and one Subsistence" (tis tv πρόσωπογ καί μίαυ μπόστασιυ)
- (3) 主體易位 (Communicatio idiomatum, exchange of predicate)
 - 馬利亞是否可被稱爲「神的母親」(φtóτokos, bearer of God)
- · 對上述三個「基督論」問題的進一步探討:
 - (1) 關於基督「神、人」二性的三種可能理論:
 - (i) Adoptionist:「提昇說」



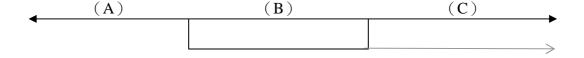
(ii) Docetism:「幻影法」



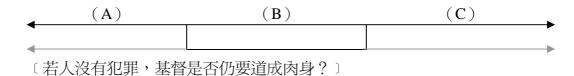
(iii) Kenosis Theory (參腓二 6-11):「虛己說」



- 危險:level of divine broken!
- 改良模式(I): Chalcedonian Symbol



- 改良模式(II): K. Barth



- 無論如何,(B) stage 的重疊,引出了「神、人」二性如何契合的問題
- (2) "2 natures" in "One Person and one Subsistence": 基督論的最大爭論問題
 - 爭論的起始與「終結」(?):

「起」: Origin (C.186-255)

「終」: Council of Chalcedon (451)

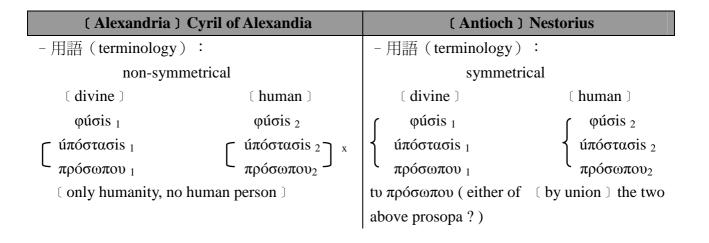
- 兩重不同的銓釋:

- 危機:變相的 Docetism (幻影說)

- (i) Alexandrian- "Logos-sarx" Christology (道成肉身)
- (ii) Antiochian- "Logos-anthropos" Christology (道成人性)

(separated)

(Alexandria)	(Antioch)		
- 代表:	- 代表:		
· Athanasius (C.295-373)	· Theodore of Moqsuestia (350-428)		
· Apollinaris of Laodicea (C.310-390)	・Nestorius(381-451)〔異端〕		
〔異端〕	- 強調人性部份(anthropological		
· Cyril of Alexandria (?-444)	maximalism):結果		
- 消滅人性部份(anthropologial mininalism):	i) soteriological minimalism		
結果	ii) Eucharist: symbolic		
i) soteriological maximalism	- basic test: Phil2:7 "Logos took a man"		
ii) Eucharist: realistic	- Christ is man (individualized)		
- basic test: Jn1:14 "God became man."	- begin: reality of Christ's manhood→then		
- Christ is man (representative, archetypal)	ask: God & man→he can be one		
- begin: unity of Christ person→then ask: he is	- manhood = concerning the will & soul		
one→fully God & fully man	∴ union→moral, according to free and		
manhood = instrument	good will		
∴ union→ontological, essential	- 危機:two persons		



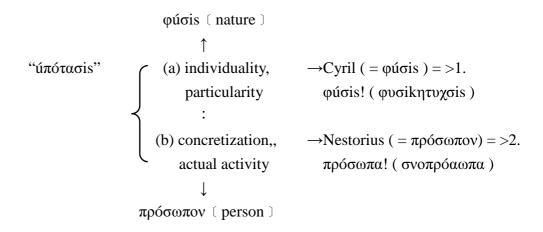
(3) Communicatio Idiomatum (exchange of predicates):

φtότοkos

αυφρωπότοkos 或

χρίστότοkos (a compromise)

- i) Mary born the person of the divine Logos
- ii) God suffered and died according to the flesh
- i) Mary born a man in whom the Logos duselt
- ii) The man was crucified
- · Nestorius 與 Cyril 之爭(429-431):
 - (1) 個人恩怨與性格的衝突:從來未當面坐下交談
 - (2) Constantinopole 與 Alexander 主教職分之爭
 - (3) 用詞(φύσισ, ύπότασισ, πρόσωπου)之不同
 - (4) 神學上的不同(=?)
 - 用詞上的不同
 - i) 一般對本性 (φύσis, nature), 位格 (πρόσωπου, person), 實質 (ὑπόασισ, subsistence) 三詞彙的理解 φύσισ = nature, essence; πρόσωπου = person, willful decision subject; ὑπόασισ = (a) individuality, particularity 〔獨特性〕
 - (b) concretization of metaphysical nature, actual activity (e.g. Trinity) 〔現實性〕
 - ii) Cyril 與 Nestorius 的誤解 = 用 úπότασis 於不同含義



- 神學上: Nestorius 反對

"I cannot worship a God who was born, died and was buried"

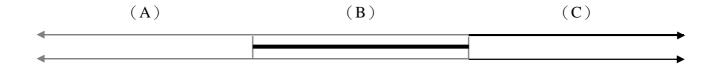
"One who was two or three months old, I would not call God"

第六講 耶穌基督的人性探索

- · 迦西敦信經—Alexandrian 與 Antiochene 學派的協調
 - Alexandrian:
 - i) [two natures] concurring in one Person and one Subsistence, not parted of divided into two persons
 - ii) Virgin Mary = the Mother of God (Communicatio Idiomatum)
 - Antiochene:
 - two natures—inconfused, unchanged, by two means taken away by the union, the property of each nature being preserved
 - ii) full humanity—in all things like unto us, without sin
- · 「從上而下」(from above)與「從下而上」(from below)的基督論:

(from below)			(from above)		
_	"Antiochene"的延續	-	"Alexandrian"的延續		
_	起始點:full humanity	_	起始點:full divinity		
_	思考方法:historical & existential	_	思考方式:ontological & dogmatic		
_	進路:inductive	_	進路:deductive		
_	哲學立場:Aristotelian	_	哲學立場:Platonic		
_	極盡的發展:	_	極盡的發展:		
	Adoptionism: no pre-existent		Inearnationism no earthly		
	Christ \rightarrow real divinity = ?		Jesus \rightarrow real humanity = ?		

1. 二十世紀 "from above" Christology—巴特 (Karl Barth)



- i) pre-existent humanity—God is not God without man (humanity)
- ii) one Jesus is man (Mensch)—Man is not man without God (divinity)
- iii) 道成肉身(Incarnation)—縱然人無犯罪亦有「道成肉身」,所以從(B)段開始,神才是真真正正的神,人才是真真正正的人
- 2. 二十世紀 "from below" Christology: 成爲一般的主流思想
 - 正視耶穌的人性問題
 - 處理耶穌一個位格(one Person)的難題
- 正視耶穌的人性:
 - A. 耶穌的「知」性(intellect)問題:
 - 1. 若耶穌是真真正正的人,他必然也有成長(growth)的過程—human mind, human memories, thus, human limited knowledge
 - 改良的基督論模式:
 divine intervention (divinity taken initiative)

full humanity

Incranation (Willful self-lmiitation)

- full divinity + willful self-limitation
- full humanity + constant divine intervention (divinity taken initiative)
- 3. 耶穌的知性意識(intellectual consciousness):
 - i) divine consciousness: a) 潛存 (in potentiality)
 - b) 採取主動(takes initiative)〔三位一體〕在適 當的時候在現實經驗中呈現
 - c) 絕對全知
 - ii) human consciousness: a) 現存 (in actuality)
 - b) 當 divine consciousness 呈現時,自動讓出
 - c) 從經驗中學習(learn by experience),具有無知 (問問題,不知誰摸他 [可五 30-33]),甚至 可能錯誤的知識(把亞希米勒 [撒上廿一 1] 當作亞比亞他 [可二 26];撒迦利亞是耶何耶 大的兒子 [代下廿四 20-21]而非巴拉加 [太 廿三 35])
- 4. "reality"(耶穌本身就是神)與 "knowledge about reality"(耶穌自覺自己就是神)是兩回事—即是前者從未出母胎,後者則有一發展成長的歷程,以受水禮爲全然自覺(Jesus self-conscious that he was God)
- B. 耶穌的「情感」(emotion)問題:
 - 1. 耶穌是有豐富情感的人:
 - 他具有人的興奮和快樂(路十17-21;約十七11-13;約十五9-11)
 - 他具有人的哀傷(約十一1-46;路十九41-44)
 - 他具有人的恐懼(可十四 33-35;路廿二 44)

2. 耶穌在情感上的表現:

- 「生理—情感」相連關係(emotional physical integration)—與我們—樣 (e.g. 路廿二 44;可— 40-42)
- 情感上的闊度 (emotional breadth) —與我們一樣 (但不代表一切人的情感)
- 情感上的深度(emotional depth)—比我們深切,因爲他的愛與關懷是徹底的(e.g. 不會冷漠)
- 情感上的開放(emotional openness)—比我們更真情流露(anthentic and congruent),因他無虛僞
- 情感上的敏銳(emotional sensitivity)—比我們更強,因他有絕對同情共感的能力

3. 結論:

- i) 耶穌與人類有共通的情感體驗
- ii) 耶穌具備強烈與神認同的情感(God's own emotion)
- iii) 耶穌在情感上的深度、開放與敏銳,越過人類的限制
- iv) 前(ii)及(iii)是由於耶穌與神等同的情感及無人類自私(selfishness) 罪感

C. 耶穌的「意志」(Will)問題:

- 耶穌沒有犯罪(來四 15,七 26;彼前二 22,三 18;林後五 21;約壹三 5;約 八 46)
- 2. 若耶穌是真真正正的人,則他必然具有犯罪的潛在可能性(potentiality to sin)——因他具有真正的人的自由意志(human free will)〔e.g.太廿六 38,44;約十 17-18〕

3. 甚麼保證耶穌不犯罪?

- i) 聖靈與耶穌絕對聯合而成基督(Spirit Christology grasped by the Holy Spirit continuously and completely)所以聖靈與耶穌分不開的聯繫(三位 一體、聖靈懷孕、受水禮時的充滿,能力和智慧的來源、聖靈作保惠師)
- ii) 與神旨意 (divine will) 認同的習慣與操練 (practice and becomes a habit)

- iii) 耶穌真真正正的受試探(temptation),但沒有陷入罪(sinlessness)
- 4. 耶穌的試探與我們的試探:
 - i) 耶穌在範圍上(in quantity)受過人類一切的試探,但在性質上(in quality) 最細微的事上他嘗受最強烈的試探—e.g.他有絕的能力但不去作一些事 (曠野受試)、他有絕對的聖潔。因而對罪人的干犯更容易忿怒
 - ii) 耶穌受試探與我們的延續性:
 - 不離:同一位神性的靈(能力和智慧)
 - 不雜:耶穌與聖靈絕對聯合 v.s.我們與聖靈的片斷聯合
 - 但耶穌被聖靈充滿與意志上的習慣,皆可成爲我們的屬靈操練目標

再思《迦克敦信經》:

- 從上述(A)的「知性」討論,耶穌有神性的實質(subsistence—上述(C)的「意志」討論,耶穌也有人性可能罪的實質。故此,耶穌有人性及神性的「實質」—「二性、二實質、一位格」(two natures, two subsistences, one person)
- 神性與人性 (divine and human natures) 不會衝突
- 神性與人性(divine and hums subsistences)也不會衝突(因爲潛存,在我們人類也有一新生命與舊我)
- 在意志層次(位格)則耶穌以協調方式,每次皆以神的意志爲行動的指標,故無衝突,也無犯罪

「拯救之道」是系統神學淺介的第二季課程,也是基督教信仰的起始點和核心問題。本系列的進路將先從神學史入手,探討過去二千年來西方神學們所掙扎的重點和獻議,然後再轉入當前這些教義所面對的挑戰和實際解決方案。

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