# 按照圣经教养儿童

"你们作父亲的,不要惹儿女的气, 只要照着主的教训和警戒养育他们。" 《以弗所书》6章4节

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# 前言

#### Introduction

教养子女的工作可能会令人生畏。事实上,这是我所知道的全世界最重要的责任。我们养育和教导孩子的方式到老都会影响他们(箴言 22:6)。我们在孩子性格形成期间的教养方式将在他们的一生中留下难以磨灭的印记。难怪很多基督徒父母对于神所给予的这份工作感到诚惶诚恐。

The task of parenting can be intimidating. In fact, I know of no more weighty responsibility in all the world. How we nurture and teach our children will continue to influence them even when they are old (Proverbs 22:6). How we raise them in their formative years places our imprint on them for life. No wonder so many Christian parents are daunted by the task God has given them.

然而,教养子女应该是一件喜乐的事,而不是一个重担。圣经(不像大多数现代儿童心理学家)从未贬低父母作用的重要性,也从来不曾将养育孩子描绘成一片雷区,布满各种心理危险和情绪障碍。相反,圣经告诉人们,伴随孩子而来的是极大喜乐和丰富祝福的应许。"儿女是耶和华所赐的产业,所怀的胎是他所给的赏赐"(诗篇 127:3)。神心目中的亲子关系是丰满祝福的泉源,而不是基督徒夫妇内心的恐怖。

Yet parenting is meant to be a joy, not a burden. While never downplaying the profound importance of the parents' role, Scripture (unlike most modern child psychologists) never portrays child rearing as a minefield strewn with psychological dangers and emotional hazards. Instead, with children comes the promise of great joy and rich blessing. "Behold, children are a gift of the Lord; the fruit of the womb is a reward" (Psalm 127:3, cf. vv. 4-5). God's design is that parenthood be a rich source of blessing, not something that should strike terror into the hearts of Christian couples.

圣经中关于父母的各项原则非常简单明确,并且适用于任何文化。神对教养子女的指导方法从 来不隐晦、神秘,也决不复杂或者难以执行。

The principles set forth for parents in Scripture are surprisingly straightforward, and are transferable to any culture. God's guidelines for parenting are never cryptic or mysterious and by no means complex or cumbersome.

因此,我们确信符合圣经的子女教养方式,优于当今所有心理学或注重实用的教养模式。我们相信回归按照简朴的圣经真理来教养子女,必定能够在教会中带来一场家庭的革命。此外,我们相信将自己置于神话语的权柄之下,并在家庭中效法神的原则,是所有基督徒父母应尽的义务。

We are therefore convinced that the biblical pattern for parenting is superior to all the psychological and pragmatic models available today. And we believe a return to the simple scriptural truths about parenting would revolutionize families in our churches. Moreover, we believe it is the duty of all Christian parents to place themselves under the authority of God's Word and to model God's principles in their families.

神的话语显明生活中每件事情都可以成为教导的机会,圣经清楚地命令父母要充分利用这些机会(申6:7)。没有一门课程能够提出一个如此全面的"程序",确保父母总是照此而行。我们只有建立这样的思维方式,才能为了成为神所悦纳的父母。本课程仅仅集合了各种适用于父母的圣经原则,提供给他们一种尽可能清楚易行的模式。

God's Word presents every detail of life as a teaching opportunity, and Scripture expressly commands parents to make the most of those opportunities (Deut. 6:7). No curriculum can set forth a comprehensive "program" to insure that parents always do that. It is a mindset they must develop in order to be the kind of parents God approves. This curriculum simply brings together the various biblical principles that apply to parents, and presents them in a format that is as clear and easy to apply as possible.

在编写本教材的过程中,我们的目标始终是忠于神的真道,不偏左也不偏右。我们坚决不加添, 也不减少圣书所列的各项原则。因此,我们祷告主将使用这本书,来帮助父母教养下一代,使他们 定睛于神的话语,并且单单委身于神话语的权威,并忠心地把神的话语世代相传。

It has been our goal throughout the development of this material not to deviate to the right or to the left of the pathway laid out in God's Word. We have been determined neither to add to nor diminish from the principles set forth in the inspired text. Parenting for Life is therefore offered with a prayer that the Lord will use it to raise up a generation of families where the Word of God is the focus, and where a single-minded commitment to the authority of God's Word is passed on faithfully from generation to generation.

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Lesson 1

## 第1课 Lesson 1

# 父母的优先次序

The Parent's Priorities

#### I. 父母的优先次序 The Parent's Priorities

当我们一起开始学习之前,请谨记以下两点:

As we begin our study together, remember these two introductory points:

- 圣经提供了综合全面的教导。 The Bible provides teaching that is comprehensive.
- 父母必须在生活的方方面面注目于神的真理和他的作为; 教养子女不是自成一统的事情。 Parents must look at God's truth and His work in their entire lives; parenting is not an entity unto itself.

#### A. 委身于\_\_\_\_\_ Commitment to the \_\_\_\_\_

- 出 20:1-6 (十诫) Ex. 20:1-6 (10 Commandments)
- 太 22:37-40 强调"尽心,尽性,尽意....."完全地舍弃自己。 Matt. 22:37-40 The issue is intensity: "all your heart, all your soul, all your mind..." total abandonment.
- 圣经示例 Illustrations from Scripture

- o 诗 42
- o 诗 73:25-26 Ps. 73:25-26

Ps. 42

- o 耶 9:23-24 Jer. 9:23-24
- o 路 10:38-42 Luke 10:38-42
- o 路 14:25-35 Luke 14:25-35
- o 加 2:20
- o 腓 1:21, 3:8 Phil. 1:21; 3:
- o 西 1:10 Col. 1:10

综上所述,我们必须委身于:

We could summarize this by saying we must be committed to:

1. 神的\_\_\_\_\_\_(提后 3:16-17; 彼后 1:3-4) The \_\_\_\_\_\_of God (2 Tim. 3:16-17; 2 Pet. 1:3-4)

如此我们才能知道神是谁,他的想法和他对我们的要求。

This is how we come to know who God is, how He thinks, and what He requires of us.

2. 话语中的\_\_\_\_\_\_(林后 5:9; 腓 1:21)
The \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Word (2 Cor. 5:9; Phil 1:21)

我们必须在以下方面成长,才能增进与他的关系:

We must grow in our relationship with Him by growing in our:

o 对神的爱: 路 10:27; 罗 8:7

Love for God: Luke 10:27; Romans 8:7

Repentance from Sin: Ps. 32:5; Prov. 28:13; Rom. 7:14ff

Genuine Humility: Ps. 51:17; Matt. 5:1-12; James 4:6,9ff

o 为了神的荣耀 诗 105:3; 115:1; 赛 43:7; 48:10 Devotion to God's Glory: Ps. 105:3; 115:1; Is. 43:7; 48:10ff o 恒切祷告 路 18:1; 弗 6:18; 腓 4:6

Continual Prayer: Luke 18:1; Eph. 6:18ff; Phil. 4:6ff

o 无私的爱 约一 2:9; 3:14; 4:7 Selfless Love: 1 John 2:9ff, 3:14; 4:7ff

o 与世界分离 林前 2:12; 雅 4:4; 约一 2:15-17

Separation from the World: 1 Cor. 2:12; James 4:4ff; 1 John 2:15-17

o 灵命的成长 路 8:15;约 15:1-6;弗 4:12-16 Spiritual Growth: Luke 8:15; John 15:1-6; Eph. 4:12-16

o 顺服的生活 太 7:21;约 15:14;罗 16:26

Obedient Living: Matt. 7:21; John 15:14ff; Rom. 16:26

(The Character of Genuine Saving Faith, The MacArthur Study Bible) (真正得救信心的特征,麦克阿瑟研读版圣经,第 2120 页)

В.	委身于	<b>Commitment to</b>	Your	

1. 委身婚姻关系的\_\_\_\_\_

Committed to the \_\_\_\_\_\_of the marriage relationship

- 创 2:24 独一的离开与连合的关系 Gen. 2:24 An exclusive leaving and cleaving relationship
- 玛 2:13-16 盟约关系 Mal. 2:13-16 Covenant relationship
- 箴 5:15-19 亲密的性关系 Prov. 5:15-19 Intimate physical relationship
- 弗 5:23-33 形象化的基督与教会的关系
   Eph. 5:23-33 Picturesque relationship, illustrating Christ's relationship with the Church

推荐阅读:麦伟恩《更深的合一》。

Recommended reading: Strengthening Your Marriage by Wayne Mack

- 2. 委身圣经赋予你的\_\_\_\_\_\_(林前 11:3; 弗 5:22-33; 彼前 3:1-7) Committed to your biblical \_\_\_\_\_(Cor. 11:3; Eph. 5:22-33; 1 Pet. 3:1-7)
  - 丈夫: 仆人式领袖,爱人,学习者
     The husband: servant leader, lover, learner
    - o 彼前 3:7 1 Pet.3:7

推荐阅读:小约翰·麦克阿瑟所著《圓滿的家庭--神為家庭所繪的藍圖》;约翰·麦克阿瑟《一些关健性的家庭问题解答》(www.chinamuzhe.com)

Recommended reading: *The Fulfilled Family* by John MacArthur, Jr.; *Answering Key Questions About the Family* by John MacArthur

- 妻子: "尊重者",帮助者,主妇 The wife: "honorer", helper, homemaker

  - o 多 2:5 Titus 2:5
  - o 雅 1:25 James 1:25

推荐阅读: 玛莎·佩斯所著《贤德的妻子》,斯图尔特·斯科特《敬虔的丈夫》;及亚当斯博士所著《信徒之家》(http://www.chinesebiblicalcounseling.net/BC\_books/S\_Home\_Adams.htm)
Recommended reading: *The Excellent Wife* by Martha Peace; *The Exemplary Husband* by Stuart Scott; *Christian Living in the Home* by Jay Adams

C.	委身于 Commitment to Your							
	委身于管家和门徒训练 Committed to stewardship and discipleship							
1.	我们是独一真神和他作为的的管家。(申 6:1-9) We are stewards of the about the one true God and His works (Dt. 6:1-9)							

→ 你的信仰是真实、诚挚的,还是虚假、假冒为善的?你的孩子会知道,而且这一定会影响他们。你在他们身上的影响力是巨大的:这是生命对生命的影响,并且是一生之久。 Is your faith real and sincere, or fake and hypocritical? Your children will know, and it will affect them one way or another. Your impact on them is tremendous: it is a life on a life, for a lifetime.

2.	我们也是_	的	<b></b>
	We are also	stewards of	

- 彼前 3:7 1 Peter 3:7
- "儿女是耶和华所赐的产业……箭袋充满的人,便为有福。"(诗 127:3 上、5 上) "Children are a gift of the Lord…how blessed is the man whose quiver is full of them" (Ps. 127:3a,5a)

## ❖ 以色列的历史

#### **Israel's History**

o 士 2:7 说:"约书亚在世和约书亚死后,那些见耶和华为以色列人所行大事的长老还在的时候,百姓都侍奉耶和华。"士 2:10 说:"那世代的人也都归了自己的列祖。后来有别的世代兴起,不知道耶和华,也不知道耶和华为以色列人所行的事。"

Judges 2:7, "and the people served the LORD all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders who survived Joshua, who had seen all the great work of the LORD which He had done for Israel." 2:10, "And all that generation also were gathered to their fathers; and there arose another generation after them who did not know the LORD, nor yet the work which He had done for Israel."

#### • 然后, And then,

- o 士 2:11-12 说:"以色列人行耶和华眼中看为恶的事,去侍奉诸巴力,离弃了领他们出埃及地的耶和华、他们列祖的神,去叩拜别神,就是四围列国的神,惹耶和华发怒"。(参诗 78:5-8)
  - 2:11, "...the sons of Israel did evil in the sight of the LORD, and served the Baals, and they forsook the LORD, the God of their fathers, who had brought them out of the land of Egypt, and followed other gods from among the gods of the peoples who were around them, and bowed themselves down to them; thus they provoked the LORD to anger." (Also Ps. 78:5-8)
- o 这样的事情是如何发生的?他们忘记了神在申 6:1-9 所说的话。 How could this happen? They neglected Deut. 6:1-9.

#### 后果:

The result:

- o 士 21:25 说: "...各人任意而行。"拜偶像、混乱和败坏都是忘记神的后果。( 耶 7:18-34; 耶 19:13)
  - Judges 21:25... "everyone did that which was right in his own eyes." Idolatry, chaos, and destruction are the result of forgetting God. (Jer.7:18-34 Jer. 19:13)
- 今天的教会也同样如此。地方教会的能力取决于教会中家庭的属灵力量。 The same pattern is true for Christ's church today. The strength of local churches rests upon the spiritual strength of its families.
- 而且,一个人带领教会的能力,在一定程度上取决于他在带领家庭时所显出的能力。 (提前 3:4、12; 多 1:6)。

Moreover, a man's ability to lead in the church is partially determined by his proven ability to lead his family (1 Tim. 3:4,12; Titus 1:6).

推荐阅读:小约翰·麦克阿瑟所著《圓滿的家庭--神為家庭所繪的藍圖》;泰德·特里普《子女心,父母情》

Recommended reading: *The Fulfilled Family* by John MacArthur Jr.; *Shepherding a Child's Heart* by Tedd Tripp.

# D. 委身于\_\_\_\_\_ Commitment to \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_

- 委身于教会事工(加 6:10) Committed to ministry in the body of Christ (Gal. 6:10)
- 成就"彼此"(见附录 I)
   Fulfilling the "one anothers" See APPENDIX I
- 运用属灵的恩赐(林前 12; 弗 4) Using spiritual gifts (1 Cor 12; Eph. 4)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ The \_\_\_\_

- 传福音,使人作主门徒(太 28:19-20) Evangelism and making disciples (Matt. 28:19-20)
- 在当地("耶路撒冷")和世界("地极")传福音(徒 1:8) Both local ("Jerusalem") evangelism and world ("the uttermost part") evangelism (Acts 1:8)

#### 总结 Summary

作为父母,我们要遵行如下优先次序:

As parents we have priorities:

- 委身于主耶稣基督
   A commitment to the Lord Jesus Christ
- 委身于配偶 A commitment to your Spouse
- 委身于家庭
   A commitment to your Family
- 委身于其他方面
   A commitment to Others

关键:我们对基督忠心和委身,将决定其他三项委身的果效。

KEY: The strength of our devotion and commitment to Christ will determine the effectiveness of the other three commitments.

我们下一节课要讨论"父母的目标"。

Next time, Part II of our outline, The Parent's Goal

默想原则

PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

问题.....

QUESTIONS...

# 默想原则

#### PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

- 1. 请阅读附录二:关于家庭作业的建议 Please read Appendix II: Suggestions for Using Homework.
- 2. 重读课程及相关的附录部分。这周找时间学习第一课"父母的优先次序"中涉及到的重要经文。 Reread the lesson and corresponding appendices. Allow time this week to study the many important Scriptures in this first section, The Parent's Priorities.
- 3. 评估你自己的委身状况。你渴慕神如同鹿渴慕溪水吗?根据课程中所提到的"真正得救信心的特征",你需要在哪些方面成长?你从这一周开始,在这些方面可以做些什么? Evaluate your own commitments. Do you thirst for God as the deer pants for water? Out of the section The Character of Genuine Saving Faith, where do you need to grow? What could you begin doing in one of those areas this week?
- 4. 复习婚姻关系的独一性。这种独一性对于你的孩子来说明显吗?他们需要机会观察你与配偶的关系,与他们和你的关系是截然不同的。父母可以一同评估日常是如何向孩子表明这个观念的。 Review the unique characteristics of the marriage relationship. Is this uniqueness apparent to your children? They need opportunities to observe that your relationship with your spouse is distinctly different from their special relationship with you. Evaluate together how you could regularly demonstrate this concept to your children.
- 5. 回顾你们作为丈夫和妻子的角色。 Review your roles as husband and wife.
  - 请丈夫按照课程中简述的三种角色评价自己,比如仆人式领袖、爱人和学习者。你认为自己哪方面最强,哪方面最弱?为什么?从这一周开始你可以如何改进?关于你妻子的三种角色,你最欣赏哪一种?
    - Husband, evaluate yourself according to the three roles briefly described in the lesson, i.e. servant-leader, lover, and learner. Where do you think you are strongest? Weakest? Why? What improvement could you begin working on this week? Of the three roles described for your wife, where do you most appreciate her ministry to you?
  - 请妻子按照课程中所述的角色评价自己,比如"尊重者"、帮助者和主妇。你认为自己哪方面最强,哪方面最弱?为什么?从这一周开始你可以如何改进?关于你丈夫的三种角色,你最欣赏哪一种?
    - Wife, evaluate yourself according to the roles described for you in the lesson, i.e. "honorer," helper, and homemaker. Where are you strongest? Weakest? Why? Choose something you could begin working on this week to make an improvement. Of the roles described for your husband, where do you most appreciate his ministry to you?

推荐阅读: 斯图尔特·斯科特《敬虔的丈夫》12 和 13 章; 玛莎·佩斯所著《贤德的妻子》9 和 10 章

Recommended Reading: *The Exemplary Husband* by Stuart Scott, chapters 12 and 13; *The Excellent Wife* by Martha Peace, chapters 9 and 10

- 6. 做管家和门徒训练者意味着什么?你曾经接受过别人的门徒训练吗?你曾经帮助别人成为门 徒吗?讨论你以前在教养过程中是如何对子女进行门徒训练的。
  - What does it mean to be stewards and disciplers? Have you ever been discipled? Have you discipled someone else? Discuss how your previous discipling relationships relate to your parenting.
- 7. 回顾你当前参与服事的状况。你在积极地服侍教会吗?养育孩子不是一项排他性的事工。实际上,你的孩子通过观看和帮助你服侍其他人,将从中获益。
  - Review your present ministry involvements. Are you actively serving the body of Christ? Child raising is not an exclusive ministry. In fact, your children will benefit from watching and helping you serve others.
- 8. 你如何在所住的地方,为了基督的缘故,向失丧的人传讲福音? How are you ministering to the lost in your area and for the cause of Christ in the world?
- 9. 通过调整你的时间安排,以配合你所确信的优先次序,完成对你的四个委身状况的评价(对主耶稣基督、配偶、家庭及其他)。这一周你能够开始做些什么来表明你的改变呢?
  Complete your evaluation of all four of your commitments (to the Lord Jesus Christ, to your spouse, to your family, and to others) by adjusting your schedule to accommodate what you believe about your priorities. What can you begin doing this week that reflects that change?

2

## 第2课 Lesson 2

# 父母的目标

The Parent's Goal

# 回顾第1课"父母的优先次序"

#### Review Pt. 1 "The Parent's Priorities"

- I. 父母的优先次序 The Parent's Priorities
  - A. 委身主耶稣基督,在生活的所有方面顺服他的主权 Commitment to the Lord Jesus Christ -- submission to His Lordship in all of life
  - B. 委身于配偶,包括委身于你们的关系和角色 Commitment to Your Spouse -- to the relationship and the roles
  - C. 委身于家庭,成为一个管家和门徒 Commitment to Your Family -- to being a steward and a disciple
    - 教会整体的力量依赖于每一个人和每一个家庭的力量。 The strength of the church as a whole relies upon the strength of individuals and families.
    - 教会领袖是从那些始终如一、有效、圣洁的家庭领袖中挑选出来的。
       Church leaders are chosen from among those who have demonstrated consistent, effective, and holy leadership of their families.
    - 家庭的力量主要取决于基督在父母心中的位置,以及父母在孩子面前正直的基督 徒生活。

The strength of the family depends primarily on the place of Christ in the hearts of the parents and the integrity of the Christian life they live in front of their children.

如果我们(教会)忽视了圣经关于家庭的教导,教会就没有担负起它首要的一项责任。

If we (the church) neglect the biblical teaching in regard to the family, the church fails in one of its primary responsibilities.

D. 委身于其他,*包括在教会和世界中的委身* Commitment to Others -- in the church and the world

## 1. 父母的\_\_\_\_\_ The Parent's \_\_\_\_\_

无论作什么,都要为荣耀神而行(林前 10:31)。 Whatever you do, do all to the glory of God (1 Cor. 10:31).

- 彼后 1:2-4 说,神已将一切关乎生命和虔敬的事赐给我们。 2 Peter 1:2-4 says God has given us everything we need for life and godliness.
- 诗 19:7-9 Ps. 19:7-9

基督徒父母想要以敬虔方式养育孩子所需的一切知识,都能够在圣经中找到。 EVERYTHING CHRISTIAN PARENTS NEED TO KNOW TO RAISE THEIR CHILDREN IN A GODLY MANNER IS FOUND IN THE BIBLE.

提后 3:16-172 Tim. 3:16-17

虽然圣经能预备我们行各样的善事,但是我们有能力行出来吗? Scripture equips us for every good work, but do we have the power to obey it?

- 腓 2:13 Phil 2:13
- 林前 2:141 Cor. 2:14

因此,当我们在一个遵行神旨意的家庭中,遵守并实践学到的所有原则,将产生极有果效的结果。

So...observance of all the principles we are learning will produce the most effective results when they are practiced in a home that follows God's design for the family.

• 在这样的家中,丈夫/父亲是主要的供应者和带领者(林前 11:3;提前 5:8),妻子/母亲优先 考虑的是她的家和家人(多 2:4-5)。

In such a home, the husband/father is the primary provider and leader (1Cor.11:3; 1 Tim. 5:8). The wife/mother's priority is her home and family (Titus2:4-5).

## 教养的目标是: The Goal of Parenting is:

成为神手中忠心的器皿,积极地按照圣经的原则教养子女。

TO BE A FAITHFUL INSTRUMENT IN GOD'S HANDS FOR ACTIVELY BRINGING UP MY CHILD ACCORDING TO BIBLICAL PRINCIPLES.

Α.	神对_	的看法	God's View of	
	1.	人性	_。这也包括孩子!	
		Man is		. This includes children!

人的目标是为了对自己有良好的感觉,只有这样才能做得更好(自尊运动)。这种非圣 经观点已经渗入了教会,欺骗了众多信徒。

The natural man's goal is to feel good about himself and thus function better (the self-esteem movement). This unbiblical perspective has crept into the church and deceived many believers.

推荐阅读: 约翰·麦克阿瑟著《聖經輔導入門--輔導原則與實踐的基本指南》第五章 Recommended Reading: *Introduction to Biblical Counseling* by John MacArthur and The Master's Seminary Staff, chapter 5.

#### 2. 人性本恶。Man is inherently evil.

圣经有清楚的证据表明每一个人都是罪人。
 The Bible gives clear evidence that everyone is a sinner.

罗 3:10-11 说:"就如经上所记:没有义人,连一个也没有;没有明白的,没有寻求神的。"

Rom. 3:10-11, "as it is written, THERE IS NONE RIGHTEOUS, NOT EVEN ONE; THERE IS NONE WHO UNDERSTANDS, THERE IS NONE WHO SEEKS FOR GOD."

罪会影响全人。(提多中	日:15) (阅读一些精选的经文)			
Sin affects the whole human being (Titus 1:15).				
(Read some of the selected Scriptures)				
意志	约 8:34; 罗 7:14-24; 弗 2:1-3; 彼后 2:19			
The will	Jn. 8:34; Rom. 7:14-24; Eph. 2:1-3; 2 Pet.			
	2:19			
思想和悟性	创 6:5; 罗 8:7; 林前 1:21; 弗 4:17			
The mind and understanding	Gen. 6:5; Rom. 8:7; 1 Cor. 1:21; Eph. 4:17			
感情和情绪	罗 1:24-27; 提前 6:10; 提后 3:4			
The affections and emotions	Rom. 1:24-27; 1 Tim. 6:10; 2 Tim. 3:4			
外在的言行	可 7:21; 加 5:19-21; 雅 3:5-9			
Outward speech and behavior	Mark 7:21ff; Gal. 5:19-21; James 3:5-9			

人性没有哪个地方或者哪个方面不受到罪的污染,也就是说,人是完全的堕落。 No area or aspect of human nature is untouched by sin = TOTAL DEPRAVITY.

- 孩子就在这种罪恶的条件下进入了世界。
   It is in this sinful condition that a child enters the world.
- 诗 58:3 Psa. 58:3
- 诗 51:5 Psa. 51:5
- 孩子有时在思想、说话或者行为方面会表现良好的事实(路 11:13; 罗 2:14),
   不能证明他不是完全堕落的。因为这些"好"不能达到完全、终身的公义和完美的圣洁,让他能够凭此在神面前站立。(赛 64:6)

The fact that a child at times can think, speak, or act in a way which is relatively good (Luke 11:13; Rom. 2:14ff) does not disprove his total depravity, since this "good" can never approach that entire, lifelong righteousness and perfect holiness by which he can alone stand before God (Isa. 64:6).

每个孩子都是完全的堕落,因此完全需要救赎,所以必须教导他有关神的事,包括他的属性,他的律法,他的爱和饶恕。通过圣经让他知晓他在罪中的状况,以及他的罪在眼下和永恒里的可怕后果,没有任何外在的作为或行为能为他赚取救恩。(弗 2:8-9)

Every child is wholly fallen and hence wholly in need of redemption, so that he must be taught about God, His nature, His law, His love and His forgiveness. And he must be shown from Scripture his sinful condition and its horrible effects in time and eternity, and that no external works or behavior can earn him salvation (Eph. 2:8-9).

必须教导他信靠耶稣基督作为他的救主和生命的主。(约 3:16; 徒 16:30-31) He must then be taught to trust in Jesus Christ as his own Savior and Lord (Jn. 3:16; Acts 16:30-31).

- 圣经教导,人的心灵是生活的控制中心。
  The Scripture teaches that the heart is the control center for life.
- 在创 8:21 Gen. 8:21
- 雅 1:14、15 James 1:14,15
- 箴 4:23 说,一生的果效是由心发出的。(可 7:21; 耶 17:9)参阅附录 III: 心 之图

Prov. 4:23 A person's life is a reflection of his heart (also Mark. 7:21ff; Jer. 17:9). See Appendix III: The Heart Diagram

因此,教养子女主要事关内在,要解决孩子内心的问题,而不仅仅是他行为上的问题。

So...the issue in parenting is primarily internal, dealing with the child's heart, not only his behavior.

因此,教养子女必须定睛于基督,这有关于孩子的救赎和成圣。父母需要不断地带领孩子面对自己的罪,并且藉着相信耶稣流出宝血并且复活,回转归向耶稣,这是他们唯一的盼望。(林前 15:3-5)

Parenting, therefore, must focus on Christ—it is concerned with a child's salvation and then his sanctification. Fathers and mothers need to lead their children to continually face up to their own sin and turn to Jesus through faith in His shed blood and resurrection as their only hope (1 Cor. 15:3-5).

弗 6:4 说:	"你们作	父亲的,	不要惹儿	女的气,	只要照着主的	勺教	划利	和警戒差	育	他们	٦.	,,	
		_	_		_			_		_			

\_\_\_\_\_\_的指示 God's Directions to \_\_\_\_\_

Eph. 6:4 And, fathers, do not provoke your children to anger; but bring them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord.

1.	神指示的	The	of	God's	<b>Directions</b>
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B. 神对

弗 6:4 中的钥节是,"养育他们"(ektrepho)。

In Eph. 6:4, we have the key phrase, "bring them up" (ektrepho).

这句话的意思是抚养、使其成熟、供给和支持。弗 6:4 的含义是,通过提供孩子长大成熟 所需用的,来体贴关心孩子。换言之,孩子需要的就是教训和警戒。

This term means to rear, bring to maturity, provide, support. Here in Eph. 6:4 it would convey tenderly caring for the child by providing what the child needs to grow to maturity. Namely, what children need are discipline and instruction.

在希腊原文中,这是一个主动语态,"你们做父母的要养育他们"。

In the Greek language, this is an active voice, "You parents bring them up..."

- 而不是一个被动语态,像"你们这些被养育的孩子们"(被环境,如主日学等)。 It is not the passive voice which would sound like, "You children be brought up" (by environment, Sunday school etc.).
- 也不是一个中性语态,"孩子们,养育你们自己吧"(箴 22:6 也是以一个主动语态说"教养孩童")。

It isn't a middle voice, "Children, bring yourselves up." (Prov. 22:6 also says "train them up"... in an active voice.)

基督徒不要想成为一个被动的家长。一个被动的家长缺少智慧,不去研读神的话,也不按着教训祷告(箴 1:1-7; 雅 1:5)。

There is no place in Christian thinking for a passive parent. A passive parent lacks wisdom, fails to study God's Word, and fails to pray as instructed (Prov. 1:1-7; Ja. 1:5).

这种被动的教养方式导致许多借口,比如:

This passive approach to parenting results in many excuses such as:

因为我们自己的罪和错误的想法,我们变得被动:

We become passive because of our own sin and wrong thinking:

#### 例子 Example

大卫是一个王,一个合神心意的人,然而他却是一个被动的、对孩子不上心的 父亲。

David was a king, a man after God's heart, and yet he is a sad example of being a passive, preoccupied parent.

- o 撒下 13:1-39: 暗嫩强奸他玛,大卫无所作为,因此押沙龙杀死了暗嫩。 2 Samuel 13:1-39 -- Amnon rapes Tamar, David does nothing so Absalom kills Amnon
- o 撒下 15-19: 押沙龙想要篡权,大卫因他的罪,承受了更多的苦果。 2 Samuel 15-19 -- Absalom tries to take the kingdom, thus David reaps more consequences of his sin
- o 王上 1:5-31: 亚多尼雅称自己必要作王,大卫没有责备他。 1 Kings 1:5-31 David did not oppose Adonijah, who now says he will be king

我们必须主动承担养育孩子的任务,特别是父亲,当然不是说母亲的角色不重要(参 箴 1:8; 箴 31)。实际情况来说,她跟孩子在一起的时间更长,但是有时父亲需要特别的 鼓励来参与教养子女。

We must actively pursue the task of bringing up our children. Particularly Dad Not saying that Mom's role isn't crucial (see Prov. 1:8; Prov. 31). Practically speaking, she is with the children more. But Dads sometimes need extra encouragement.

为什么? Why?

除了是主动语态以外,"养育他们"是一般现在时态,表示持续的动作,即持续不断地养育 他们。坚持,不要停。

In addition to being active, "bring them up" is in the present tense. This conveys continuous action: be continuously bringing them up. Keep at it. Don't stop.

渐渐地,父母要么努力地成为神手中忠心的器皿,按照圣经的原则养育他们的孩子(像申6中的榜样),

Little by little parents are either striving to be faithful instruments in God's hands bringing up their children according to biblical principles (like the model of Deut. 6),

要么 Or,

他们忽视了这个责任(阅读箴 24:30-34, 懒惰人的田地)。被动(懒惰) 在圣经中是被定罪的。

They are neglecting this responsibility through passivity (read Prov. 24:30-34, the field of the sluggard). Passivity (laziness) is condemned in Scripture.

"养育他们"是一个主动的,持续的行为,也是一个命令,而不是一个选择。

"Bring them up" is active, continuous and finally, it is an imperative...a command, not a choice.

2.	
disc	为了遵行神的指示,在弗 6:4 中两个钥词我们必须明白: 教训(管教)和警戒。 Two key words in Eph. 6:4 we must understand in order to fulfill God's directions are cipline and instruction.
	a(paideia)(paideia)

这个词在希腊语中不止一种用法。在弗 6:4 的背景下,最好可以解释为训练的通用说法。

This word has more than one use in the Greek. In the context of Eph. 6:4 it can best be explained under the general heading of training.

孩子堕落本性在实际生活中的表现是他的愚蒙(箴 1:4)、无知(箴 7:7)、容易受骗(箴 15:5),很多时候鲁莽地冲向罪恶(箴 22:3),不知道如何智慧地使用时间。因此,孩子需要父母"养育他们",也就是训练他们如何明智地生活。

A practical outworking of a child's depravity is his naiveté (Prov.1:4). Children lack understanding (Prov. 7:7), are gullible (Prov.15:5), and many times rush headlong into evil (Prov. 22:3). They don't know how to use their time wisely. Thus children need parents to "bring them up"...to train them how to live in a prudent manner.

一个需谨记的要点:

#### A VERY IMPORTANT POINT TO REMEMBER:

教训不单单为了塑造孩子的行为,也是父母向孩子指明他需要耶稣的方法。 当孩子违反了父母教导的标准时,正是给他解释他需要救主的机会。

DISCIPLINE IS NOT ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SHAPING A CHILD'S BEHAVIOR. IT IS ALSO A MEANS BY WHICH A PARENT POINTS A CHILD TO HIS NEED FOR CHRIST. WHEN A CHILD FAILS TO LIVE UP TO THE STANDARDS WHICH HE IS TAUGHT, IT IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLAIN HIS NEED FOR A SAVIOR.

阅读附录 IV: 教养子女和旧约律法

SEE Appendix IV: Parenting and the Old Testament Law

有关训练子女的一个非常重要的方面:纠正。这意味着惩罚错误行为。父母的纠正帮助孩子学习非常重要的课程,即选择是有后果的。这就是撒种和收割的原则。

A further note about one very important aspect of training: correction. This means chastisement for wrongdoing. Parental correction helps a child learn the very important lesson that choices bring consequences...in other words, the principle of sowing and reaping.

纠正包括杖的使用,但不限于此。

Correction includes the use of the rod, but is not limited to it.

注意这些经文: 箴 13:24, 19:18, 23:13-14, 29:15 Note these verses: Prov. 13:24; 19:18; 23:13, 14; 29:15

虽然那些不爱神和他话语的人说,杖责是一套过于老旧或残忍的方法,但是基督徒父母必须在这个方面顺服。我们能把这些经文从圣经中去掉吗?当然,神恨恶虐待儿童,基督徒父母也是如此。但是合乎圣经的纠正与虐待儿童毫不相干。以圣经的方式,慈爱地使用杖责实际上证明你爱你的孩子(箴 13:24)。

Though those who do not love God and His Word say that using the rod is outdated or cruel, a Christian parent must be obedient in this area. Do we cut the verses out of our Bibles? Of course God hates child abuse; so do Christian parents. But biblical correction does not relate to child abuse. Using the rod in a biblical, loving manner actually proves you love your child (Prov. 13:24).

b. \_\_\_\_\_ (nouthesia) \_\_\_\_\_ (nouthesia)

与"教训"更宽泛的含义不同,"警戒"这个词则更加地具体。从字面上看,它表示"放进头脑里",通常翻译为警告。

Unlike the general term discipline, this word is more specific. Literally, it carries the idea of "putting into the mind," and is sometimes translated admonition.

注意: 箴1:7说: 敬畏耶和华是知识的开端。

Note Prov. 1:7...The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge.

看附录 V: 亲子关系(描绘教训和警戒平衡关系的图表)

SEE Appendix V: The Parent-Child Relationship (a graph depicting the balance between discipline and instruction)

#### 总结 Summary

在本课中,我们学习了父母的目标——按照圣经原则,忠心、主动地抚养我们的孩子来取悦神。 In this lesson, we looked at the PARENT'S GOAL—to please God by being faithful in actively bringing up our children according to biblical principles.

#### 一个要反复思想的观念:

A THOUGHT THAT BEARS REPEATING:

我们教训和警戒的目的,不是仅仅为了让孩子遵守某些外在的行为标准。

OUR DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION ARE NOT MERELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONFORMING OUR CHILDREN TO CERTAIN EXTERNAL STANDARDS OF BEHAVIOR.

换言之,作为基督徒父母,我们不是只简单地希望看到孩子循规蹈矩。我们永远不要过于 看重孩子的行为,或者设想智慧的行为等同于与基督建立了关系。

In other words, our desire as Christian parents is NOT TO SIMPLY SEE OUR CHILDREN BEHAVE CORRECTLY. And we must never put our confidence in our child's behavior or assume that wise behavior equates to a relationship with Christ.

(关于父母如何通过教训和警戒向孩子传讲福音,我们将在以后的课程中讨论。)

(How parents use their discipline and instruction to evangelize their children is discussed further in later lessons.)

下一课: 第3课 父母的挑战

NEXT LESSON: III. The Parent's Challenges

PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

问题

**QUESTIONS** 

# 默想原则

#### PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

- 1. 回顾所学课程,包括附录和圣经经文。写下与本课内容有关的问题。 Review the lesson, including any appendices and Scripture passages. Write out any questions you have regarding the content of the lesson.
- 2. 假如你的非基督徒邻居,看到你的家庭与他们的不一样,向你求问一些教养子女的建议,你根据本课的学习,会如何告诉他们?为什么你会那样回答?
  - Suppose your non-Christian neighbors, seeing that your family is different than theirs, ask you for some parenting advice. Based on this lesson and your own study, what will you tell them? Why will you answer that way?
- 3. 父母的正确目标是什么?用自己的话说。你的目标合乎圣经吗?请写下你的目标,并且祷告坚持下去。
  - In your own words, what do you think is the proper goal for parents? Is your goal biblical? You may want to write out your goal and keep it with your prayer requests.
- 4. 仔细观察附录 III(心之图)和包含的经文。当你的孩子成熟以后,耶 17:9、箴 4:23、可 7:20-23 和来 4:12 中所含的真理如何影响你对孩子的教训和警戒?
  - Examine Appendix III (the Heart Diagram) and the included Scriptures. As your child matures, how should the truth of Jer. 17:9, Prov. 4:23, Mark 7:20-23, and Heb. 4:12 influence the discipline and instruction of your children?
- 5. 复习本课中有关弗 6:4 关于神对父母的指示。
  - Review the part of the lesson dealing with Eph. 6:4, God's Directions to Parents.

你常常会:

As a habit, are you:

- 有智慧地牧养你的孩子,还是粗暴地操控他们?
   wisely shepherding your children, or roughly driving them?
- 更主动还是被动地承担父母的责任? active or passive in your role as a parent?
- 随时根据孩子的年龄和成长情况,增加新的教养的内容? staying current with your child, continuously working on new things according to their age and development?

• 假设适当的角色本身就是权柄,意识到养育子女是一个命令,而不是一种选择? assuming an appropriate role as an authority, realizing that bringing them up is a command not an option?

根据以上的特点,思考自己在哪些方面做得好,哪些方面做得不好。你需要在什么地方改进?你要采取什么步骤进行彻底地改变?

Consider your own strengths and weaknesses in light of the above characteristics. Where do you need to improve? How can you take steps toward permanent change?

6. 当我们想到教训这个词的时候,常常出现在脑海里就是纠正的想法。回顾本课讨论训练的部分。 看附录 V,亲子关系。记住极端的表现。没有规矩使孩子误以为他掌管一切,在各样的事情上 反抗父母的指示。

Often, when we think of the word discipline, only the idea of correction comes to mind. Review the section in the lesson that discusses training. Look at Appendix V, the Parent- Child Relationship Chart. Remember the extremes. Too little structure allows the child to think he is "in charge" and resist his parents' instruction on a variety of topics.

例如,一个8岁大的孩子回家就打开电视,不用征得家长的同意,也没有观看时间的限制。 一个小时之后,父母让孩子去做家务或者练钢琴。可是,孩子却不听。为什么?过度地放宽孩子选择的自由,会让孩子觉得凡事他都可以自己决定,因此不尊重父母。

e.g. An 8 year-old is allowed to come home and turn on the TV without permission and with no restrictions as to how long he can watch it. After an hour has passed, the parent asks the child to do a chore or practice the piano. The child, however, resists. Why? Excessive leniency with his freedom of choice may allow the child to conclude that his decisions are always his own, thus dishonoring his parent.

另外,太多的规矩会令孩子感到受挫,因为他看不到与父母的沟通之道。这让他很生气。 他需要成长的机会,从他自己的选择中去学习。

On the other hand, too much structure can frustrate a child because he doesn't see a way to communicate with his parents. It may cause him to be angry. He needs opportunities to grow, learning from his own choices.

每个家庭的平衡点是不一样的,有时孩子与孩子也不同,因为每个人都是独特的。教养子女给了我们一个信靠神寻求智慧的绝佳机会,让我们记住,因着他的恩典和怜悯,他甚至会使用我们的错误、失败和罪去成就他的目的。(罗 8:28; 腓 1:6)。

Finding this balance differs from family to family and sometimes even from child to child because of their uniqueness. Parenting is a wonderful opportunity to trust God for wisdom and to remember that in His grace and mercy He will use even our mistakes, failures, and sins to accomplish His purposes (Rom. 8:28; Phil. 1:6).



## 第3课 Lesson3

# 父母的挑战

The Parent's Challenges

## 回顾第1课和第2课

#### Review Pt. 1 & 2

- II. 父母的优先次序 The Parent's Priorities
  - A. 委身于主耶稣基督 Commitment to the Lord Jesus Christ
  - B. 委身于配偶 Commitment to Your Spouse
  - C. 委身于家庭 Commitment to Your Family
  - D. 委身于其他 Commitment to Others
- III. 父母的目标 The Parent's Goal
  - A. 基于神对人的看法 Based Upon God's View of Man
  - B. 基于神对父母的指示 Based Upon God's Directions to Parents
- III. The Parent's \_\_\_\_\_ 父母的\_\_\_\_
  - A. 保持正确的\_\_\_\_\_ Keeping the Right \_\_\_\_\_

• 民 20:8-13 Num. 20:8-13

• 神不在意某种方法是否"可行",他在意的是父母和孩子内心的态度,认为这是属灵争战过程中的灵性问题。(林后 10:3-6; 弗 6:12)

God is not concerned with whether a methodology is "working." He considers the heart attitudes of the parents and the children to be spiritual issues fought on a spiritual battlefield (2 Cor. 10:3-6; Eph. 6:12).

1.	取悦神还是取悦	Pleasing God vs. Pleasing

父母必须以神的荣耀为动机。这个动机高于个人的幸福。(林前 10:31) A parent's motive must be the glory of God. This is a higher motivation than personal happiness (1 Cor. 10:31).

有的时候,父母认为训练孩子是件麻烦事。

Occasionally, parents view the training of their children as an inconvenience.

父母必须把出现的问题,视为教导和训练孩子的机会,以此来荣耀神,而不仅仅是考虑自己的快乐。那么,正确的动机就是:"要得主的喜悦"(林后 5:9)。我们在每个境况下作出的选择,都要基于什么是神所喜悦的。

Parents must view the problems that come up as opportunities for teaching and training that will bring glory to God, not merely bring about their own pleasure. This, then, is the right motive: "to be pleasing to Him" (2 Cor. 5:9). We must make choices in each situation based upon what will please the Lord.

或者..... or...

你是否不管孩子回应与否,都会按照神所说的去做并得主的喜悦?你以正确的动机顺服圣经,会使你成为神手中合用的器皿。某种方法否是合乎圣经的教养原则,不是以孩子的回应来衡量的。父母行神眼中看为正的事,必然得福(雅 1:25)。

Will you do what God says to do, and therefore what pleases Him, whether or not your child ever responds to it? Your obedience to Scripture with the right motive makes you a faithful instrument in God's hands. The child's response is not necessarily the measure of biblical parenting. The parent who does what is right in the sight of the Lord will be blessed (James 1:25).

#### 2. 取悦神还是取悦

Pleasing God vs. Pleasing

父母不要总想与他人攀比。

Parents must not allow themselves to be motivated by comparison with others.

这体现在两个方面:

This can be seen in a couple ways:

- 我希望孩子在学校表现良好,这样别人会认为我是一个好家长。 I want my child to be behaved and do well in school so others will think I am a good parent.
- 当孩子在公共场合行为不佳时,我会因别人如何看我而感到尴尬。
   I am embarrassed when my child misbehaves in public because of what others will think of me.
  - o 加 1:10 Gal. 1:10
  - o 西 3:22 Col. 3:22
  - o 林后 10:12 2 Cor. 10:12

为了决定正确的行为和教养方法,家庭之间的互相比较会引发问题。更糟糕的是,认为自己的方法是最"属灵的",然后以此去论断其他家庭。

A problem arises when families compare themselves to other families in order to determine right behavior and parenting methodologies. Even worse is believing your own methodology is the most "spiritual" and then judging other families by it.

创建一些并不是从圣经而来的原则,并以此论断其他基督徒,这是由骄傲而来的严重问题。这种做法破坏了基督身体应该体现的合一和爱。(弗4:1-3; 林前4:1-5)

It is a serious issue of pride to create non-biblical guidelines by which we judge other Christians. This destroys the unity and love that should characterize the body of Christ (Eph. 4:1-3; 1 Cor.4:1-5).

推荐阅读: 爱德华·韦尔契所著的《亲爱的,别把上帝缩小了》

Recommended Reading: When People are Big and God is Small by Ed Welch.

3	信靠还是	Trust vs.	
J.	佰维处理	i rust vs.	

父母要避免因错误的惧怕产生的动机(箴 3:5-8;约一 4:16-18)。我们必须明白在生活的各个方面包括教养子女方面,信靠神意味着什么,而不要被惧怕所驱使。

Parents need to avoid being motivated by the wrong kind of fear (Prov. 3:5-8; 1 Jn. 4:16-18). Rather than being motivated by fear, we must understand what it means to trust God in every area of our lives, including parenting.

- 信靠神意味着我们研读圣经,学习涵盖生活各个领域的圣经原则。我们提出问题,帮助我们有智慧地运用那些原则。我们向年长的、更有智慧的圣徒学习生活的技巧。同时,我们也信靠神的带领,并将选择的结果完全交托给他。
  - Trusting God means that we study Scripture to learn biblical principles for all areas of our lives. We ask questions that will help us be wise in applying those principles. We learn skillful living from older, wiser saints. But we trust God to guide us and we trust Him for the outcome of our choices.
- 鉴于我们作为父母失败过很多次,信靠神给予我们盼望。我们不是每次都能做出最好的决定。然而,我们坚信神的旨意不能因为我们的错误而受到拦阻(伯 42:2)。 Trusting God provides hope in light of the fact that we fail many times as parents. We do not always make the best decision in every situation. However, we rest in the fact that God's will is not thwarted by our mistakes (Job. 42:2).

神所求的就是我们的忠心(林前4:2)。

Biblical parenting is not \_\_\_\_\_

God's only requirement is our faithfulness (1 Cor. 4:2).

推荐阅读: 毕哲思所著《信靠神--即使生命创痛》 Recommended reading, *Trusting God* by Jerry Bridges

B.	保持正确的	Keeping the Right
	个话题是从我们曾经讲过的关 	
This flows out of what we've already said in regard to "motivations."		
	1. 合乎圣经的教养方式不	•

在太 22:37-40, 耶稣赐下两条伟大的诫命: 爱神和爱人如己。注意与太 23:4 论到法利赛人的说法作比较,"他们把难担的重担捆起来,搁在人的肩上"。

In Matt. 22:37-40, Jesus gives two great commands: love God and love your neighbor. Note the contrast in Matt. 23:4, to the Pharisees "tying up heavy loads and leaving them on men's shoulders."

父母用某种教养体系来代替忠心运用神的话语,来获得一种错误的自信。

Parents then gain a false sense of confidence by substituting a particular parenting system for the faithful application of God's Word.

2.	合乎圣经的教养允许用	_的方法运用圣经真理。
	Biblical parenting allows a	of ways to apply biblical truth.
换言	言之,不是"只有一种方法"。	
In o	ther words, there is not just "one wa	y."

在处理圣经没有提到的事情时,我们行事原则取决于对他人的爱(加5:13)以及对他人的尊重(罗14:19)。个人偏好本质上没有什么错,但是不应该与圣经的指示等量齐观。我们个人的观点总是会超出圣经的范围。

When dealing with matters not specifically addressed in Scripture, we must be governed by love for others (Gal. 5:13) and showing deference to others (Rom. 14:19). Personal preferences are not inherently wrong, but should not be equated with biblical directives. What is beyond Scripture is our opinion.

父母可以考虑其他人提出的实用建议,但是必须做出对于他们自己家庭而言最好的决定。 Parents can consider the practical suggestions of others but must make decisions as to what is best for their own family.

• 我们需要尽可能明确地区分圣经要求和个人观点,比如命令/原则和建议/应用之间的区别。

And we need to make clear distinctions, as much as is possible, between what is a biblical mandate and what is personal opinion...i.e. command/principle vs. suggestion/application.

3.	合乎圣经的教养并不意味着会"	_,,	
	Biblical parenting does not involve "		_,,

教养子女不是对某一特别问题提出一系列短期解决方案,而是多方面的、持续一生之 久的关系。

Rather than a series of short-term solutions to a particular problem, parenting is a multi-faceted relationship that lasts a lifetime.

你只想立即从孩子恼人的问题或习惯中解脱出来吗?你为所面对的争战寻求快速解决方法吗?或者,你想要花一些时间祷告,处理孩子"心"的问题(箴 4:23; 20:5),从而建造孩子品格,让他一生获益?

Do you just want instant relief from an irritating problem or habit your child has? Do you seek quick fixes for your own struggles? Or, do you want to take the time to prayerfully get to the "heart" of the issue (Prov. 4:23; Prov. 20:5) to gain a character victory that will last a lifetime?

4.	合乎圣经的教养明白父母影响的	.0
	Biblical parenting understands the	_ of parental influence.

父母无法控制他们努力教养之后的结果。但是神控制。

Parents cannot control the results of their parenting effort. God does.

- 腓 1:6 Phil. 1:6
- 加 5:22-25 Gal. 5:22-25
- 来 4:12Heb. 4:12

你不能改变一个孩子的心,但圣灵可以,因为圣灵运用神的话语,并遵照神完全的旨意(耶 24:7; 罗 10:13-17,信道是从听道来的)。你需要活出神的话语,教导神的话语,但是——

You cannot change a child's heart; only the Holy Spirit can as He uses the Word of God, in accordance with the perfect will of God (Jer. 24:7; Rom. 10:13-17, faith comes by hearing the Word of God). You need to live the Word, and teach the Word, but...

最终,孩子自己要向神负责。有朝一日每个人都要为自己的生活交账(结 18;罗 14:12)。
 Ultimately, a child is accountable to God. Each person must give an account for their own lives someday (Ez. 18; Rom. 14:12).

C.	保持正确的	Keeping the Right	
$\sim$	NV 1.1 TT NU H.1	receing the right	

生活中处处都需要平衡。某个方面失去平衡是件容易的事,特别注意下列失衡的这些方面:

Balance applies to every issue of life. It is easy to be out of balance in some area. Watch especially for a lack of balance in these areas:

1. 外在和\_\_\_\_\_。(登山宝训-太 5 和 6)
External and . (Sermon on the Mount-Matt. 5 & 6)

例如:一味注重控制孩子的行为,而没有运用圣经和祷告来对付他的心。

i.e., Majoring on controlling the child's behavior without using Scripture and prayer to deal with his heart.

你不会想要把孩子训练成法利赛人,他们表面看起来不错,但是里面却是败坏(太 23:23, 24, 27, 28)。

You do not want to train your child to become a Pharisee, where everything looks good on the outside but inwardly they are corrupt (Matt. 23:23, 24, 27, 28).

在某种意义上,外在的约束对于孩子心灵的最后长成,收效甚微或者毫不相干。许多人的成长过程没有基督徒的影响,如今信靠基督并有幸参与到有意义的事工中。

In one sense, external controls have little or nothing to do with the final outcome of a child's heart (Phil. 3:6). Many people whose upbringing was without a Christian influence have come to faith in Christ and now enjoy the privileges of useful ministry.

2.	自由和	(加 5:13,14; 彼前 2:16)
	Freedom and	(Gal. 5:13,14; 1 Pt. 2:16)

这表示给予太多的自由,却没有与之平衡的限制和责任。不要太快给予孩子太多自由。

This means giving too much freedom on one hand with no balancing restrictions and responsibilities on the other. Don't give too much freedom too soon.

孩子需要父母的指导,教导他们如何胜过自私的欲望。当孩子学习节制时,父母应该给予他更多的空间,显明何为责任。进一步教导人种的是什么,就会收什么(加 6:7)。

Children need parental guidance to teach them how to have victory over selfish desires. A parent should allow a child more freedom as the child learns self-control, thus demonstrating responsibility. Extending privileges teaches sowing and reaping (Gal. 6:7).

3.	友善和
	Friendship and

认识耶稣是我们最好的朋友,是一件大喜乐的事。事实上,当我们处于困境的时候,他召唤我们坦然无惧地,来到他的面前得蒙帮助(来 4:15-16)。但是我们亲近基督的这份信心,不能使我们失去对他的敬畏和尊重。换言之,我们与他的关系不容有一丝一毫的轻慢。耶稣是我们的朋友,但他也是我们的主(腓 2)。

It is a great joy to know that Jesus is our dearest friend. In fact, He beckons us to come boldly and freely to Him to receive help in our times of need (Heb. 4:15-16). But this confidence we have to approach Christ must never cause us to lose our sense of awe and respect for Him. In other words, we must not be presumptuous in any way in our relationship with Him. Jesus is our friend; but he is also our Lord (Phil. 2).

• 同样地,父母与孩子也可以成为好朋友。我们深爱着我们的孩子,随着时间的推移, 他们变成我们更加亲密的伙伴(甚至是哥们)。但是,我们与孩子的友情和权威之 间一定要存在适当的平衡。

In like manner, friendship is an aspect of the relationship parents enjoy with their children. We love our children dearly, and they become closer companions (and even peers) as time goes on. But a proper balance must exist between our friendship with our children and our authority over them.

4.	主要问题和	问题	
	Major issues and		Issues

"蠓虫你们就滤出来,骆驼你们倒吞下去。"(太 23:23-24)

"straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel" Matt. 23:23-24

人实在很容易变得专横,看重一些不是明显的属灵问题。

It is easy to become overbearing, majoring on issues that are not clearly biblical.

5.	教养子女是基督徒生活的	心和一个重要的方面
	Parenting as the	of the Christian life and parenting as an important
	aspect of the Christian life	

当我们心存这种"永恒观",我们作为父母的角色,会与神赐予我们的其他各项重要的责任保持平衡(比如敬拜,传福音,事奉他人,属灵的教训等)。绝对不要让教养子女消耗殆尽你的精力,让你全部生活都围着它转。

As we keep this "eternal perspective" in mind, our role as parents will be kept in balance with every other important duty God has given us (i.e. worship, evangelism, ministry to others, spiritual disciplines, etc.). Never let parenting consume you to the point where all of life revolves around it.

#### 总结 Summary

我们做父母的目标是,忠心应用圣经原则,这一点并不复杂。但是在达成目标过程中,我们面临各种挑战。我们必须拥有正确的动机、中心和平衡。这些挑战使我们常常需要向神祷告,所以教养子女是我们信心历程的一部分。教养子女不仅仅是完成一项又一项的任务,而是信靠神的绝佳机会。

Our goal as parents--being faithful in applying biblical principles--is not complicated. But we face challenges in meeting the goal. We must have the right motivation, focus, and balance. These challenges keep us on our knees so that our parenting is part of our walk of faith. Instead of merely completing a list of "to do's," parenting is a wonderful opportunity to trust God.

下一周,是我们大纲的第四点,父母的角色: A. 管教者 Next week, is Point IV of our outline, The Parent's Roles: A. The Disciplinarian

默想原则

PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

问题.....

QUESTIONS...

# 默想原则

#### PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

- 1. 回顾本课,包括所有的圣经经文。
  - Review the lesson, including any Scripture passages.
- 2. 本课提到的三种错误动机(取悦自己,取悦他人和有罪的惧怕),你感到争战最大是哪一种(些)?请举例。你需要"脱掉"什么和"穿上"什么?你会怎么做?
  - Of the three types of wrong motives mentioned in the lesson (pleasing self, pleasing others, and sinful fear), which one(s) do you struggle with most? Give examples. What do you need to "put off" and "put on?" How will you do it?
- 3. 你能想到圣经中何处提到父母在子女问题上信靠神的例子吗(比如创 22)?并与一些负面的例子作比较(比如创 25)。根据你自省式的研读,请列举你需要信靠神的地方,包括在教养子女的一些具体方面,或者孩子生命中一些特殊地方。
  - Can you think of examples in Scripture where parents trusted God with issues concerning their children (e.g., Gen. 22)? Contrast these with some negative examples (e.g., Gen. 25). Based on your reflective study, list some specific aspects of parenting, or specific areas of your child's life, in which you need to trust God.

- 4. 教养子女是一个机会,让你认识到哪些想法需要被圣经重新塑造。什么惧怕的或其他有罪的想法是你需要消除的?为了帮助你做到这一点,请默想经文:诗 56:3;赛 41:10;箴 3:5-7 和腓 4:6,7。 Parenting is an opportunity to recognize where your thinking needs to be shaped by Scripture. What fearful or other sinful thoughts do you need to put off? To help in this regard, meditate on passages such as Ps. 56:3, Is. 41:10, Prov. 3:5-7, and Phil. 4:6,7.
- 5. 根据下列四个观点,对你教养子女作出评价: Evaluate your parenting based upon these four perspectives:
  - 你曾经坚信某人的教养"方法",而非日复一日,时时刻刻的信心历程吗?
     Have you become confident in someone's parenting "method" rather than a daily, moment by moment walk of faith?
  - 曾经有人用圣经以外的子女教养标准抨击过你吗?你这样抨击过别人吗? Have you been judged, or do you judge others, by non-biblical standards concerning parenting?
  - 你作为父母只关注快速解决问题的方法吗?如果你没有看到结果,会很快放弃吗? Do you only focus your parental attention on quick solutions? Do you give up quickly on an issue if you don't see results?
  - 你忠心地将神的话告诉你的孩子,相信圣灵去影响他的心吗?还是你轻易认为自己就能改变孩子的心?你的行为是如何回答这两个问题的? Are you faithfully imparting God's Word to your child, trusting the Holy Spirit to affect his heart? Or do you easily fall into the trap of thinking you can change your child's heart yourself? How do your actions answer these two questions?
- 6. 如上所述,对于每天发生在家里的日常问题,存在各种各样实用的解决方法。诠释这个事实,可以用一个熟悉的主题——礼仪。礼仪是向他人显示尊重和关心的方式。什么礼仪对你是重要的?你想让你的孩子如何与人打招呼、接听电话和在大人面前说话?在你的家中,当你给孩子们下达指令或者任务的时候,你想要他们作何反应?制订一个计划,与你的孩子在合理的方式下练习上述事项。
  - As stated, a variety of practical solutions exists to many of the day to day issues that occur in the home. A familiar subject that illustrates this fact is manners. Manners are a way to show respect and consideration of others. What manners are important to you? How do you want your children to greet others, answer the telephone, and address adults? In your home, how do you want your children to respond when you give them instruction or a task to perform? Develop a plan to work on these issues with your children in a reasonable manner.
- 7. 按照课程中所提到的平衡,看看你哪些方面做得好,哪些方面做得不好。制订一个计划,处理 你感到争战最大的地方。
  - Identify your strengths and weaknesses in relation to each of the balances mentioned in the lesson. Develop a plan to address the areas in which you struggle the most.



## 第4课 Lesson 4

## 父母的角色

#### The Parent's Roles

## 回顾第 3 课"父母的挑战" Review Pt. 3"The Parent's Challenges"

- I. 父母的优先次序 The Parent's Priorities
- II. 父母的目标 The Parent's Goal
- III.父母的挑战 The Parent's Challenges
  - A. 保持正确的动机 Keeping the Right Motivation
    - 1. 取悦神还是取悦自己 Pleasing God vs. Pleasing Self
    - 2. 取悦神还是取悦他人 Pleasing God vs. Pleasing Others
    - 3. 信靠还是惧怕 Trust vs. Fear
  - B. 保持正确的中心 Keeping the Right Focus
    - 合乎圣经的教养方式不复杂。
       Biblical parenting is not complicated.
    - 2. 合乎圣经的教养允许用不同方法运用圣经真理。
    - Biblical parenting allows a variety of ways to apply biblical truth.

      3. 合乎圣经的教养并不意味着会"立竿见影"。
    - Biblical parenting does not involve "quick fixes."
    - 4. 合乎圣经的教养明白父母影响的局限性。 Biblical parenting understands the limitations of parental influence.
  - C. 保持正确的平衡 Keeping the Right Balance
    - 1. 外在和内在 External vs. Internal
    - 2. 自由和责任 Freedom and Responsibility
    - 3. 友善和权威 Friendship and Authority

- 4. 主要问题和次要问题 Major issues vs. Minor issues
- 5. 教养子女是唯一中心还是一个重要的方面 Parenting as the sole focus vs. parenting as an important focus

#### IV. 父母的角色 The Parent's Roles

对于父母来说,神给我们的责任是要作忠心的管家(林前 4:2),用圣经的原则抚养我们的孩子。我们要让孩子与神和好(林后 5:18)并且服侍主(西 3:20)。做父母的有责任承担不同的角色,来帮助我们实现最终的目标。

For those with children, God has given you the responsibility to be a faithful steward (1 Cor. 4:2) in using biblical principles to raise our children. We are to call our children to be reconciled to God (2 Cor. 5:18) and to serve the Lord (Col. 3:20). Our responsibility as parentings includes several different roles in order to help us fulfill our ultimate goal.

A.	父母是	The Parent as a
Α.	义丏定_	I ne Parent as a

弗 6:4 说: "你们作父亲的,不要惹儿女的气,只要照着主的教训和警戒养育他们。"正如我们在第 2 课"父母的目标"中所说的,这节经文包含几个关键的词。

Eph. 6:4 says, "And fathers, do not provoke your children to anger; but bring them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord." As we said in Part II, The Parent's Goal, this verse contains several key phrases.

"养育他们"一词是个主动、持续的命令。我们提到过管教最好从训练这个方面来解释。管教的工具包括规则、指引、限制、奖赏、纠正和规矩。

The term "bring them up" is an active, continuous command. We noted discipline is best explained under the general heading training, which includes such tools as rules, guidelines, restrictions, rewards, correction, and structure.

箴 13:24; 19:18; 23:13-14; 29:15
 Prov. 13:24; 19:18; 23:13-14; 29:15

#### 1. 不合乎圣经的管教 Unbiblical Discipline

a.	控制孩子	Depends	on controlling the child
и.	1工1411201	Depends _	on controlling the cline

管教太多,没有实现管教和警戒的平衡。只是一味纠正不能使孩子发生我们所希望的改变,因为孩子的内心并没有真正认识到错误。弗 6:4 要求对孩子的管教和警戒要平衡。

This is too much discipline without a balance of instruction. Correction alone does not produce the kind of change that we desire in our children because the child is not building inner convictions. Eph. 6:4 balances discipline with biblical instruction.

失衡的管教也许是:

	tg的自教也许定: ut-of-balance discipline may:	
	(i.)孩子去反抗他们失去希望,并以愤怒来回应。 a child to rebel…they lose hope and respond in anger.	
	(ii.)孩子内心认罪的进程 the development of inner convictions.	
•	你在纠正孩子的过程中,是否注意教导和讨论的平衡? Is your correction balanced by your teaching and discussions with your child?	
b.	带着的管教(箴 14:17; 箴 16:32) Disciplines in uncontrolled (Prov. 14:17, Prov. 16:32).	
•	脾气火爆的父母永远不是好的管教者;他们的管教缺少一致性,对同样的过错;做出不一样的回应。 Explosive parents are never good disciplinarians; they are inconsistent - same offense get different responses.	
	推荐阅读: 《如何把孩子引到基督面前》Steve Shank (www.chinamuzhe.com) decommended reading: "Ways that Parents Provoke Their Children to Anger" by Steve hank (www.chinamuzhe.com)	
c.	只是因为孩子带来而管教 Disciplines just because the child is an	
•	• 因为动机是自私的,所以失去了管教的目标。 The goal is lost because the motivation is selfish.	
d.	缺乏的管教来 3: 12; 帖前 5:14; 加 6:1 Disciplines without a balance of (Heb. 3:12; 1 Thes. 5:14; Gal. 6:1	.)
	《크사셔지·네셔스 캠핑카크 _ 굿프티티소시·아크램(Yalkwalika) - 굿프소시·아크	

• "寻找各种机会鼓励孩子。不要只是在他们不听话时管教他们,而要在他们行事正直、周到的时候予以奖励,特别是他们在不声张的情况下这样做事。为了得神的喜悦做好事,所得的奖励要远大过为了得奖赏才做好事的。"(*The Things You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised*, Lawrence R. Lucas, page 56) "Find opportunities to encourage your children. Do not only discipline them when they disobey, but reward them when they do an upright or thoughtful deed – especially if it is done "secretly." Doing good for God's pleasure should be rewarded greater than doing good for the reward's sake." (*The* Things *You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised* by Lawrence R. Lucas, page 56.)

s Ro	Des Lesson 4
e.	认为管教会阻碍和潜能
	Thinks discipline will hinder and potential.
•	• 创造力和潜能实际上是通过管教来提升的。而且,"放纵的儿子使母亲羞愧。"(
	Creativity and potential are actually enhanced through discipline. Likewise, a child left to himself will bring his mother shame (Prov. 29:15).
f.	认为管教会孩子的性格 Thinks discipline will the child.
	Timiks discipline will the clind.
•	<ul><li>有些人错误地认为管教是没有爱的,并且会导致孩子失去安全感。因此孩子长大后会变得暴戾、冷酷,或者无法融入社会。与之相反,圣经教导没有规矩才会产生最大的问题。若不管教孩子,愚蒙就会迷住他们的心(箴 22:15)。</li></ul>
	Some wrongly believe discipline is unloving and leads to insecurity in a child. Therefore the child may grow up to be abusive, cruel, or a social misfit. In contrast, the Bible teaches that the greatest problems occur when there is no structure. Without discipline foolishness is left to reign in the child's heart (Prov. 22:15).
g.	没有纠正孩子的错误 Neglects correction.
•	• 趁有指望,管教你的儿子,你的心不可任他死亡。(箴 19:18) Discipline your son while there is hope, and do not desire his death (Prov.19:18).
•	● 因为断定罪名,不立刻施刑,所以世人满心作恶。(传 8:11) Because the sentence against an evil deed is not executed quickly, therefore the hearts of the sons of men among them are given fully to do evil (Ecc. 8:11).
h.	不忍用
	Withholds the use of the
•	<ul><li>不可不管教孩童,你用杖打他,他必不至于死。你要用杖打他,就可以救他的灵魂免下阴间。(箴 23:13,14)</li></ul>
	Do not hold back discipline from the child, although you beat him with the rod, he will not die. You shall beat him with the rod, and deliver his soul from Sheol (Prov. 23:13,

• 箴 22:15 Prov. 22:15

14).

• 箴 13:24 Prov. 13:24

### 2. 合乎圣经的管教 Biblical Discipline

a.	是有	的	It is	_

我们的主管教他所爱的人,是要他们得益处。(来 12:5-15)同样地,父母要充满爱心地管教孩子,因为这是神的命令,而且教导他们服从和节制都是必要的。

Our Lord corrects those He loves for their benefit (Heb. 12:5-15). Likewise, parents lovingly discipline because it is God's command and it is essential for teaching submission and self-control.

有益的限制可以:

Beneficial limits:

(i)	提供良好的	_环境
	Provide a good setting for	

限制是日常生活中的界线,使你可以系统地养成良好的性格和行为习惯。

Limits are the boundaries of daily life that allow you to systematically work on good habits of character and conduct.

开始时,对于蹒跚学步的孩子,你可以用限制来培养他们良好的习惯和对权柄的顺服。他们做什么都是按照你的吩咐。然而,随着他们长大,你可以使用一些限制帮助他们明白神的话语,并且知道他们为什么要顺服。

Initially, with toddlers, you use the limits to develop good habits and submission to authority. At first, they do things just because you say so. As he matures, however, you can use the limits to cultivate an understanding of God's Word and the child's need to obey it.

(ii)	建立
	Establish

秩序涉及到自律、审慎、智慧生活和勤奋等美好的品质。

Order is related to self-discipline, prudence, wise living, and hard work.

(iii)	孩子远离他无法处理的事情
	the child from things he cannot handle

我们生活在这个世界,却不属于这个世界。记住……孩子是天真的,容易上当受骗。 滥交是败坏善行(林前 15:33)。

We are to be in the world, not of the world. Remember...children are naive and gullible. Bad company corrupts good morals (1 Cor. 15:33).

另外,有一些领域,参与其中或者其本身也许无所谓邪恶,但是因为孩子还不成熟, 他们需要在一段时期内受到保护,免得受到这些领域的不良影响。

In addition, there are areas which in and of themselves may not be evil but are areas which the child may need to be protected from for a time because of their immaturity.

(iv)	帮助孩子面对生活中的各种局限
	a child for the limits of life situations
(v)	孩子需要教导
	the need for teaching
(vi)	孩子没有能力保持标准,因此他需要一位救主。
(11)	his inability to keep the standard and his need for a Savior

你的一些限制仅仅是"家规"而已(比如,早上某个时间起床)。但是你的一些家庭标准将直接来源于神的话。正如律法是训蒙的师傅,引我们到基督那里,神使用父母在家里设定的标准,揭露孩子的罪,吸引他到到基督的面前(加 3:24,罗 5:20)。

Some of your limits are simply "house rules" (for example, rising at a certain time in the morning). But some of your house standards will be directly from God's Word. Just as the law is the tutor to lead us to Christ, so God uses the standards parents set in the home to reveal the child's sin and draw him to Christ (Gal. 3:24, Rom. 5:20).

神正是依照这完全的标准来审判世界。当孩子没有达到神的标准时,你有机会在爱心里纠正他,与他交流他内心的状况,并且告诉他基督愿意饶恕他。一个人如要得救,必须意识他若不在基督里就没有盼望。

It is by this perfect standard that God judges the world. When the child doesn't meet God's standard, you have the opportunity to lovingly correct him, interact with him about the condition of his heart, and tell him of the readiness of Christ to forgive him. An individual must realize his hopeless condition apart from Christ in order to be saved.

没有标准 ⇨ 没有罪 ⇨ 不需要救主

No standard ⇒ no sin ⇒ no need for a Savior

低标准 ⇒ 律法主义 ⇒ 不需要救主

Low standard 

⇒ Pharisaism 

⇒ no need for a Savior

神的标准 ➡ 许多的罪 ➡ 需要救主的恩典

God's standard ⇒ sin abounds ⇒ need the Savior's grace

至于基督徒,仍要以基督为标准。我们越遵从基督的话,就越像他的样式。当我们需要的时候,可以向他寻求恩惠和怜悯(来 4:16)。

For the Christian, Christ is still the standard. We are progressively conformed into His image as we obey His Word, and it is He whom we turn to for grace and mercy in times of need (Heb. 4:16).

### 总结 Summary

我们已经比较过不合乎圣经的管教和合乎圣经的管教。合乎圣经的管教是在爱里为孩子设立有益的限制,其中反映出神的属性。有益的限制可以提供良好的学习环境,在家中建立秩序,保护孩子,帮助孩子面对人生,显示孩子需要教导,最重要的是,表明孩子没有能力保持标准(他的堕落),因此他需要一位救主。因此,合乎圣经的管教把孩子引到基督那里。如果孩子真的信了主,管教还可以帮助他更像基督(逐渐成圣),这需要父母教导他如何按照圣经的原则作选择。

We have contrasted unbiblical and biblical discipline. Biblical discipline reflects God's character in that it lovingly provides beneficial limits. These limits provide a good setting for learning, establish order in the home, protect the child, prepare the child for life, reveal the child's need for teaching, and, most important, EXPOSE A CHILD'S INABILITY TO KEEP STANDARDS (his depravity) AND THUS HIS NEED FOR A SAVIOR. Biblical discipline, therefore, points a child to Christ. If truly converted, discipline also helps a child grow further in Christlikeness (progressive sanctification) by teaching him how to make life choices that reflect biblical principles.

问题

**QUESTIONS** 

我们下一节课要继续论述"父母是管教者"。

NEXT LESSON, The Parent as a Disciplinarian continued

## 默想原则

#### PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

- 1. 回顾本课,包括附录和圣经经文。 Review the lesson, including any appendices and Scripture passages.
- 2. 根据所列分类("不合乎圣经的管教"和"合乎圣经的管教"),你的管教在哪些地方是趋向于

背离圣经的?确定问题的根本原因,选择一些圣经经文进行默想,改变不符合圣经的思想(比如,林前13:4-5,腓2:3-4等)。

Based on the categories listed ("Unbiblical Discipline" and "Biblical Discipline"), where does your discipline tend to become unbiblical? Determine the root cause of your responses and select some Bible verses that you can meditate on to change any unbiblical thinking (e.g., I Cor. 13:4-5, Phil. 2:3-4, etc.).

- 3. 你在纠正孩子的时候,是习惯凭着你个人的偏好,还是将孩子的注意力引到神话语的原则上来? 比如,如果你的孩子们正在争吵,你是因为受到打扰而简单地命令他们"不要吵!"还是用神的话(比如箴 20:3)来揭露争吵背后的有罪的心理动机(雅 4:1-3)? 你的孩子越大,你就越要用明确的圣经经文来教训他,这将促进他内心认罪的过程。
  - Do you tend to correct your child based only upon your personal preferences, or do you draw his attention to principles in God's Word? For example, if your children are arguing, do you simply command them to "stop talking so loud!" because it bothers you? Or do you use God's Word (such as Prov. 20:3) to expose the sinful heart motivations that are behind the quarreling (Jms. 4:1-3)? The older your child, the more your instruction should clearly include specific Scripture which will challenge him toward the building of inner convictions.
  - 列出对孩子常见的愚蠢和有罪的行为(比如说谎、吵架、发怨言、恼怒、自私、骄傲、 悖逆等等)进行教导的经文。你可以查找圣经词语索引或浏览网络圣经工具如 www.yanjinggongju.com,
    - Construct a list of Bible verses that address the common foolish and sinful behaviors of children (e.g. lying, quarreling, grumbling, anger, selfishness, pride, disobedience, etc.). A Bible software tool such as www.yanjinggongju.com can help you, as can the appendix listing the "One Anothrers."
  - 至少想出一个你的孩子通常所面临的争战,并做好准备,在这周直接用神的话来处理这个争战。
    - Think of at least one common struggle your child has and prepare yourself this week to bring God's Word directly to bear on the situation.
- 4. 寻找机会鼓励孩子做正确的事(箴 12:25)。努力发现孩子的优点并且为此特别地称赞他。在教育孩子时,要注意纠正和鼓励的平衡。
  - Look for opportunities to encourage your child for doing what is right (Prov. 12:25). Diligently search for strengths and specifically praise your child for them. There needs to be a balance between correction and encouragement.
- 5. 检测你的孩子在他生活的各个方面是否足够节制。下面所列举的例子并非都表示有罪(或者适用于所有年龄阶段的孩子),但是孩子可能会在这些方面失控,表现出缺乏节制或行为失当。节制是一种美好的品质,有助于我们过箴言书中所说的智慧生活。
  - Evaluate your child's self-control in various areas of his life. Not all of the following examples represent sin (or apply to children of all ages), but a child can be out of control in these areas, demonstrating a lack of moderation or appropriateness. Self-control is a trait that helps lead to the wise living spoken of in Proverbs.

- 当你说"够了"的时候,你的孩子会停止玩闹/打斗/大笑吗? Will your child stop playing/rough-housing/laughing loudly when you say "that's enough?"
- 你的孩子会控制他的食欲和欲望吗?或者他需要你的限制吗(箴 25:16)? [比如,他是否总想吃零食和甜食,可能会养成贪食的习惯(箴 23:19-21)?] Does your child control his appetites and desires, or does he need your limits (Prov.25:16)? [e.g. Is he constantly craving for snacks and sweets, possibly developing the lifestyle of a glutton (Prov. 23-19-21)?]
- 你的孩子常常说话过分或者不得体吗(箴.23:15,16)?他能在适当的时候保守秘密,表现 出谨慎吗(箴10:19;12:23)? Does your child tend to talk excessively or inappropriately (Prov. 15:4, 21:23, 29:20)? Can he keep information in confidence when appropriate, showing discretion (Prov. 10:19; 12:23)?
- 你年幼的孩子在一个安静的环境中,能不总是"扭来扭去"吗(比如在教室、饭店、教堂)? Can your younger child keep from excessive "wiggling" in a quiet setting (e.g. classroom, restaurant, church)?
- 你的孩子是考虑后再行动,还是轻率地做决定或开口说话(箴 19:2: 箴 18:13)? Does your child think before he acts, or is he hasty in his decisions or speech (Prov. 19:2; Prov. 18:13)?
- 你的孩子会习惯性地做白日梦,使自己被各样的小事分心吗(箴 18:1, 2)? Does your child habitually daydream, allowing himself to be distracted by every little thing (Prov. 18:1,2)?
- 你的孩子在失望或身体不适的时候,会控制他的反应吗(箴16:32)? Does your child control his responses to disappointment or physical discomfort (Prov.16:32)?
- 在适当的时候,他能够停止所做的事,哪怕是好的事情(特别是他最爱的活动)吗? Is he able to stop doing even good things (especially his favorite activities) when it is appropriate to do so?
- 你的孩子不用吩咐,也会去做正确的事吗(箴 6:6-11; 箴 20:11)? Does your child tend to do what is right, even without directions (Prov. 6:6-11; Prov.20:11)?
- 6. 阅读并思考箴 16:32 和 25:28。这两节经文比较的是哪两种类型的人?根据这些经文,拥有真 正力量的证据是什么?

Read and consider Prov. 16:32 and 25:28. What types of individuals are being compared? What is the evidence of real strength according to these verses?

你的孩子脱离愚蠢的试探、寻求智慧生活的能力在一定程度上取决于他的自制力,这种 自制力是你用爱的限制帮他养成的。你用规则、指导、奖赏、纠正等工具训练他,使他成熟 起来。成熟有一个显著和必要的特征,就是节制。

Your child's ability to turn away from foolish temptation and pursue wise living will be determined partly by the self-control you help him develop through your loving limits. You are training your child, using rules, guidelines, rewards and correction to bring him up to maturity. One of the obvious and necessary manifestations of maturity is self-control.

至少选择一个你的孩子需要操练节制的方面,并为此祷告,求主带领你们制定一个计划,来帮助孩子在这个方面成长。为了评价孩子的进步情况,请常常参考本部分内容。

Select at least one area of life in which your child needs to work on self-control. Commit it to prayer, asking the Lord's guidance in developing a plan to help your child grow in this area. Refer to this section often in order to evaluate your child's progress.

7. 回顾本课要点和圣经经文以后,你还可以提出哪些应用原则,好使自己不单单听道,还要行道(雅1:22-25)?

After reflecting on the main points and Scripture passages in this lesson, is there any other application you should make in order to be a doer not just a hearer of the Word (Jms. 1:22-25)?



### 第5课 Lesson 5

## 父母是管教者

The Parent as a Disciplinarian

回顾第 4 课 "父母的角色" Review Pt. 4"The Parent's Roles"

- I. 父母的优先次序 The Parent's Priorities
- II. 父母的目标 The Parent's Goal
- III.父母的挑战 The Parent's Challenges
- IV. 父母的角色 The Parent's Roles
  - A. 父母是管教者 The Parent as a Disciplinarian
    - 1. 不合乎圣经的管教 Unbiblical discipline
      - a. 过分地控制孩子

Depends excessively on controlling the child

- b. 带着怒气的管教
  - Disciplines in uncontrolled anger
- c. 只是因为孩子带来麻烦而管教

Disciplines just because the child is an inconvenience

- d. 缺乏鼓励的管教
  - Disciplines without a balance of encouragement
- e. 认为管教会阻碍创造力和潜能

Thinks discipline will hinder creativity and potential

- f. 认为管教会扭曲孩子的性格
  - Thinks discipline will warp the child
- g. 没有及时纠正孩子的错误
  - Neglects timely correction

h. 不忍用杖

Withholds the use of the rod

- 2. 合乎圣经的管教 Biblical discipline 效仿神的榜样: It follows God's example:
  - a. 是有爱心的......为孩子设定有益的限制:

It is loving...providing beneficial limits which:

- (i) 提供良好的学习环境 Provide a good setting for learning
- (ii) 建立秩序 Establish order
- (iii) 保护孩子 Protect the child
- (iv) 帮助孩子准备面对人生的局限 Prepare the child for the limits of life
- (v) 显示孩子需要教导 Reveal the need for teaching
- (vi) 表明孩子没有能力保持标准,因此他需要一位救主 Expose the child's inability to keep the standard and thus his need for a Savior

本课我们继续讨论父母作为管教者的角色,看看合乎圣经的管教的另一个方面。它同样效仿神的榜样:

In this additional look at the Role of the Parent as a Disciplinarian, we'll view another aspect of biblical discipline. It also follows God's example in that...

b.	目.	ή/1 T4 : α
D.	疋	的 It is

智慧的规则是 Wise rules are::

(i) 合理的(不是负担)Reasonable (Not Burdensome)

人们很容易消极,常常没有道理地说"不"。

It is easy to be negative, frequently saying "no" without good reason.

● 考虑一下孩子的能力和理解力:他们与你是不同的。你能做到的他不一定能做到。 到。

Consider the child's ability and understanding: they are not the same as yours. He can't always do what you can.

要耐心地激发孩子的勤奋精神和责任感。与要完成的任务相比,要更多地注重孩子的努力和态度(西 3:23; 传 9:10)。这有助于你对孩子有合理的期望。

Be patient as you challenge your child toward diligence and responsibility. Focus more on the hard work and attitude (Col. 3:23; 1 Sam. 16:7) than the task needing to be accomplished. This will help you be reasonable in your expectations.

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The Parent	as a Disciplinarian

的		
		you have given. This can
的		
lts of disobedience. Pleasing the Bible doesn't ignore	ng God is the highest or negate cause and	motivation for obedience
强调我们选择的	(林前 9:24-27	;加6:7)。
d effect emphasizes the _	of our c	<b>choices</b> (1Cor. 9:24-27; Gal.
5:13-15 13:13-15		
5:19 15:19		
	生活、追求巧妙生活	<b>舌和智慧生活的益处</b> (箴
d effect the		foolish living and
能够使人。 d effect can lead to		
	示。父母和孩子都必须清的s are given. Both the part as well as consequences).  子重复你所给出的指示,helpful to ask the child to releast the lerstandings.  ———————————————————————————————————	示。父母和孩子都必须清楚地明白要求(以ons are given. Both the parent and child must class well as consequences).  子重复你所给出的指示,避免产生误解。helpful to ask the child to repeat the instruction derstandings.  ———————————————————————————————————

	Cause and effect demonstrates a		(Dt. 27, 28)
•	因果原则展示了一个	(申27,	28) 。

在家里对孩子也要赏罚分明,使他们谨慎考虑他们的选择。

Rewards and consequences in the home should depict a contrast that will cause our children to carefully consider their choices.

- o "你想要这个,还是……这个?"
  - "Do you want God's blessing, or God's cursing?"
- o "你是想要我表扬你,还是......管教你?"
  - "Do you want my praise, or my correction?"

如你所见, 教导因果原则的管教包括这两个基本的要素: 奖励和惩罚。

As you can see, discipline that teaches cause and effect consists of these two basic elements: rewards and consequences.

#### (a) 奖励 REWARDS

无愧的良心、父母的称赞和特权,都是孩子因为顺服而得到的奖励。然 而,有时父母想要更具体地奖励孩子。

A clear conscience, parental praise, and privileges are the child's reward for his obedience. On occasion, however, a parent may want to more tangibly reward the child.

#### (b) 惩罚 CONSEQUENCES

惩罚包含着痛苦……要么是身体的不适(打屁股),要么是特权被剥夺。 失去的特权可能包括:

Consequences involve pain...either physical discomfort (spanking) or pain from privileges that are removed. Lost privileges could involve:

当惩罚让孩子付出代价的时候,是最有效的。

Consequences are most effective when they cost the child something.

为了更有果效,	征罚
<b>八</b> 1	<b>芯</b> 刊

To be most effective, consequences...

•	必须要	Must be	
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The Parent as a Disciplinarian

不要自欺,神是轻慢不得的。人种的是什么,收的也是什么。顺着情欲撒种的,必从情欲收败坏;顺着圣灵撒种的,必从圣灵收永生。(加 6:7,8)

Do not be deceived, God is not mocked; for whatever a man sows, this he will also reap. For the one who sows to his own flesh shall from the flesh reap corruption, but the one who sows to the Spirit shall from the Spirit reap eternal life (Gal. 6:7,8).

•	必须不允许孩子	Must not allow
_	247X/11/U1/13X 3	must not anon

当父母给孩子指令时,要求孩子立即服从。如果孩子总是要等父母叫两遍、提高音量或数到 3 才能服从的话,这就会成为你将来一贯的模式。只说一遍,需要很强的原则性。设立"只说一遍就听"的规则真的不比"数到 3"困难多少,但能节约时间,省却麻烦。(The Things You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised by Lawrence R. Lucas, page 28.)

Immediate obedience should be required with any instruction given by the parent. If obedience is only required after asking a second time, raising the voice or counting to three, then this will be the pattern for future responses. It takes great discipline to only ask once. Setting the bar as "first-time obedience" is really no more difficult that setting it at "after a three-count" and saves time and frustration. (The Things You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised by Lawrence R. Lucas, page 28.)

当父母允许孩子不顺服的行为时,其实是在破坏神的期待。

Parents undermine God's expectations when they allow children to linger in disobedience.

o 延迟的顺服、部分的顺服和外表顺服而内心不服,其实都是不 顺服。神要求的是完全的、毫无怨言的顺服。

Delayed obedience, partial obedience, and external obedience without the right attitude are all examples of disobedience. God requires that obedience be complete and without complaint.

例如,在创 22:1-15 中,亚伯拉罕表现出了这种讨神喜悦的顺服。 e.g. Abraham demonstrated the kind of obedience that pleases God in Gen. 22:1-15.

父母不要接受孩子这样的回答:"我必须得做吗?","马上吗?",或者"凭什么要我做?"这些都是不顺服的表达。

Parents, don't accept responses from your children like, "Do I have to?"; or "Right now?"; or "Why should I do that?" These are expressions of disobedience.

The Parent as a Disciplinarian

给孩子讲解规则很重要,而且要经常讲解。多数规则设立的理由是,孩 子没有智慧在无规则的情况下做出正确的决定。如果我们给孩子讲解规则设 立的原因,孩子就会渐渐有智慧和鉴察力,为他以后离开家或不再生活在规 则之下做准备。同时,不论父母每次是否给出理由,孩子都要服从父母的指 示。如果孩子要求父母给出理由,你首先要做的是,帮助他建立服从的意愿。

"Explanations for rules are important, and they should frequently be taught by the parent. Most rules are in place because the child does not yet have the wisdom to make the right decision without rule being in place. If the reason for the rules are explained, the child will grow in wisdom and discernment, preparing him for the day when he is out of the house and no longer under the house rules. At the same time, a child should obey the parent's instruction whether or not an explanation is given each time. If a child asks for an explanation, first establish his willingness to obey.

孩子可能会问起你制定的某个规则的理由。虽然你应当对所制定的每一 条规则都有充足的理由(即使某条规则只是你个人的喜好,例如不要在房间 里大喊大叫),但孩子的反应必须先是服从。

"A child may ask for a reason that a rule is given. While you should have a reason for every rule that you create (even if it is only your preference; e.g. no yelling in the house), the child's response must be obedience before an explanation is given.

在你还不清楚孩子的内心是否顺服时,先不要急于给他们解释理由。只 有你清楚孩子愿意服从时,才可以选择给他们解释。没有明确的反应,就没 有解释的空间。"讲道理是为了教导孩子,而不是为了换取他们的服从。" (The Things You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised by Lawrence R. Lucas, page 26.)

"Do not be quick to give an explanation before the child's heart of submission is made clear. Once the child's obedient response is clear, then you may choose to explain the reason. Until the response is certain, there is no room for explanation. "Explanations are to instruct, not to buy obedience." (The Things You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised by Lawrence R. Lucas, page 26.)

•	一定要	Must be	
•	一定要	Must be	

一完更

不要使用你不能或者不愿意实施的惩罚来威胁你的孩子。 圣经上说,我 们的话,是,就说是;不是,就说不是。言行不一,就是假冒伪善。

Don't threaten your child with consequences you are unable or unwilling to implement. The Bible says to let your "yes" be yes and your "no" be no. Not living by your words is hypocrisy.

必须要	Must be
必须安	Must be

传 8:11 说:"因为断定罪名,不立刻施刑,所以世人满心作恶。" Ecc. 8:11 Because the sentence against an evil deed is not executed quickly, therefore the hearts of the sons of men are given fully to evil.

立刻执行的惩罚所带来的不适,非常有助于年幼的孩子将过错与痛苦的后果联系起来。

The discomfort of swift consequences dramatically helps a young child associate the offense and the painful result.

当实施惩罚时,不要因为口舌之争("那不公平")或互相推诿("他先做的")而偏离主题。箴 26:4 说: "不要照愚昧人的愚妄话回答他,恐怕你与他一样。"当我们容忍孩子的愚味,而不立刻施以惩罚,会使我们的智慧和权柄受损。

When implementing consequences, do not get side-tracked with word battles ("That's not fair") or blame-shifting ("He did it first"). Proverbs 26:4 says not to answer a fool according to his folly lest we become like them. We compromise our wisdom and authority when we allow the child's foolishness to keep the consequences from being swift.

#### • 必须基于孩子的年龄和成熟度

Must be based on the child's age and maturity

然而,当孩子的理解力不断增强,也许要留存减轻惩罚的空间。 As the child grows in understanding, however, there may be a place for mitigating consequences.

孩子大一些时,聆听他的想法对你来说大有益处。这不但证明你关注他的想法,而且他在表达了自己的想法之后,更容易谦卑受教。更重要的是,这给了父母机会聆听孩子的心声,让孩子在表达自己观点的时候,显露出内心的问题,也为解决问题打开了大门。((The Things You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised by Lawrence R. Lucas, page 48.)

Therefore, as they get older it is often profitable to listen to their side of the story. This not only demonstrates that you care about their thoughts, it also makes it easier for them to receive discipline when they have received a hearing. Most importantly, it provides the parent an opportunity to hear how the child is thinking. This will open the door for dealing with heart issues that are revealed by their explanation. (The Things You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised by Lawrence R. Lucas, page 48.)

•	必须基于	
	Must be based on the	

努力分辨悖逆(不仅是外在行为上,还有内心态度的表达上)与坏习惯或者懒散的习惯的区别。最强的惩罚应该留着对付叛逆。

Make efforts to discern the difference between rebellion (not only outward behavior, but also expressions of inner attitude), and bad or sloppy habits. The strongest consequences should be reserved for rebellion.

不要借口要用"有创意"的方式纠正孩子,而不打他的屁股。你应该(几乎总是)因为孩子各种悖逆的行为而打他屁股,包括顶嘴、不尊重、撒谎、不道德的行为,以及其他必须改变的严重罪恶行为。谎言的背后往往隐藏着其他罪。要迅速并严肃地对待撒谎的问题,绝对不能姑息。当孩子的"过错"更多在于懒散的习惯而不是悖逆,其他惩罚方式比打屁股能更有效地纠正和警戒孩子(比如,当一个孩子没有完成指定的任务,或者做事粗心大意,可以让他干更多的活儿)。

Do not hide behind "creative" correction to avoid spanking your child. You should spank (almost always) for acts of rebellion, including talking back, disrespect, lying, immoral behavior, and other significant sinful behaviors that must change. More than any other sin, lying opens the door to other sins since it is use to cover up other sin. Deal with lying swiftly and seriously; it is never to be tolerated. Consequences other than spanking are effective for correcting and instructing a child when the "offense" is more related to sloppy habits than rebellion (e.g. when a child doesn't complete an assigned task or does his work in a careless manner, more work may be added).

▶ 必须有	和和	
Must be done in	and with	h
o 箴 15:1 Prov.15:1		
o 加 6:1 Gal. 6:1		
● 应(尽可能地) Should be		_ (as much as possible)

看附录 VI: 用杖的建议

SEE Appendix VI: Suggestions When Using the Rod

看附录 VII:确定、改变和培养习惯的简单原则

SEE Appendix VII: Simple Principles for Identifying, Changing, and Developing Habits

当你管教孩子的时候:

As you discipline your child:

- 强调你会根据孩子的选择而给予奖励或惩罚。 Stress that you give rewards or penalties because of the child's choice.
- 强调不只是你,神也同样关注他的行为。 Stress the fact that it is God who is concerned with his behavior, not just you.
- 反复教导行为源自于内心。 Re-teach that behavior originates in the heart.
- 给孩子忠告:惩罚的目的不仅是为了改变他的行为。最终是为了让他明白他没有能 力达到神的标准,他惟一的盼望在于神的赦免,并且只有靠着基督,他才能够改变。 Counsel the child that consequences are not just for the purpose of changing his behavior. Ultimately, they are to impress on him his inability to meet God's standards, and that his only hope is for forgiveness, and that power to change is through Christ.

#### 总之,In Conclusion,

要多多劝勉:孩子必须知道他的父母和神都喜悦或讨厌的某些行为和态度。

Encourage a lot: the child must know that his parents and God approve as well as dislike certain behavior and heart attitudes.

要多多祷告: 你需要神的帮助 (箴 3:5, 6)

Pray a lot: you need God's help in this (Prov. 3:5,6)

不必对每个问题都大惊小怪:孩子的失败不表示世界末日的来临。不要放弃;你要走的路还 很长。事实上,孩子的失败(和伴随而来的认罪和内疚感)恰恰是你教训和劝诫他的良机。你可 以借此强调他没有盼望的处境,他对于救恩的需要,和单单从基督而来的力量。

Every problem is not major: the child's failure does not mean the end of the world. Don't give up; you're in it for the "long haul." In fact, a child's failures (and his accompanying conviction of sin and guilt) are opportunities for teaching and counseling. These events allow you to stress his hopeless condition, his need for salvation, and the strength that comes through Christ alone.

问题

**OUESTIONS** 

看附录 VIII: 育儿的简单计划

SEE Appendix VIII: SIMPLE PLAN FOR CHILD REARING

我们下一节课要讨论"父母是老师"

NEXT LESSON, The Parent as a Teacher

## 默想原则

#### PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

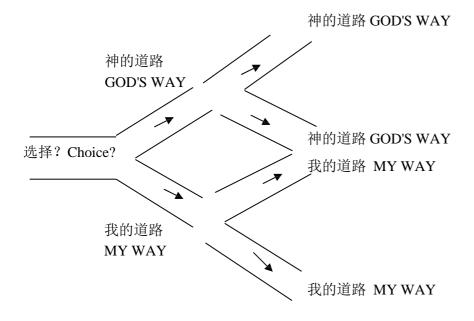
- 1. 回顾所学课程,包括附录和圣经经文。 Review the lesson, including any appendices and Scripture passages.
- 2. 你在家中为每一个孩子设定了哪些规则(包括家规)、指导、限制等等?它们公平合理吗?评价这个规矩的是否合适。你如何依据每个孩子的年龄和责任程度来作出调整?这个规矩需要经常审查。考虑定期召开家庭会议。这是一个表扬孩子优点的良机,他们对你的要求有什么不解,也可以借此机会澄清。他们的想法和建议有助于在家里营造充满爱的、团结的氛围,还可以在智慧领导力上为你提供宝贵的见解。

What rules (including house rules), guidelines, restrictions, etc. do you have in your home for each child? Are they reasonable and fair? Evaluate the appropriateness of this structure. How would you adjust it based on the age and level of responsibility of each child? This structure needs frequent review. Consider having a periodic family meeting. This can be a wonderful opportunity to praise your children's strengths and clarify any confusion about the requirements you have for them. Their ideas and suggestions can provide you with valuable insight for wise leadership, in addition to developing a loving, team atmosphere in your home.

3. 本课说明奖励和惩罚有助于孩子明白因果原则,或者播种与收获的原则(箴 13:13, 18; 加 6:6, 7)。因此,你的教养工作大多要致力于帮助孩子学习如何做出明智的选择。
This lesson stated that rewards and consequences are useful in helping the child understand the principle of cause and effect, or sowing and reaping (Prov. 13:13,18; Gal. 6:6,7). Much of your parenting, therefore, will be devoted to helping your child learn how to make wise choices.

生活的选择会形成习惯,如图所示:

Life's choices, which form habits, could be illustrated like this:



如图所示,如果一个孩子经常选择自己的道路,而不听从圣经智慧的忠告,他更可能在 将来每一个决定上继续选择自己的道路(箴14:12; 传8:11)。惩罚是一个工具,用来帮助 孩子认真思考他的选择是智慧的还是愚蠢的。

As observed from this chart, if a child constantly chooses his way rather than what the wise counsel of Scripture proclaims, he will be more likely to continue to choose his own way with each subsequent decision (Prov. 14:12; Ecc. 8:11). Consequences are a tool that can help a child carefully consider the wisdom or folly of his choice.

另一方面,当孩子开始选择神的道路,而非他自己的道路时,能够在将来的决定中明白 这样做的益处。无愧的良心、父母的劝勉、其他人的敬虔的榜样和(某些情况里的)奖励会 帮助孩子学习选择神的道路的智慧(箴 9:9; 来 11)。

On the other hand, a child who begins to choose God's way over his own can learn the benefit of doing so in future decisions. A clear conscience, parental encouragement, the godly example of others, and rewards (in some cases) help the child learn the wisdom of choosing God's way (Prov. 9:9; Heb. 11).

4. 惩罚应与过错相当。尽可能提前申明惩罚也会有帮助。

Consequences should be appropriate to the offense. It is also helpful to state consequences ahead of time as much as possible.

例如,应该教导孩子如果他们不殷勤工作(西3:23),那么他们除了需要完成最初的任 务之外,还会被分配到更多的工作(受到更加严密的监督)。

- e.g. Children should be taught that if their work isn't done with diligence (Col. 3:23), then in addition to completing the original task, more work may be assigned (with closer supervision).
- a. 当惩罚与过错直接相关时,对于教导孩子通常是最有益的。要尽可能避免你的直接反应 造成的专断的惩罚,相反要经过深思熟虑,决定如何才能使孩子得益处(来12:6-11)。 Consequences associated directly with the offense are usually the most beneficial in instructing the child. Whenever possible, avoid arbitrary consequences that are based more upon your immediate reaction than careful consideration of what would benefit the child (Heb. 12:6-11).
- b. 当孩子没有完成任务时,要避免不断地"提醒"他。这时需要的是惩罚。惩罚对于帮助孩 子学习为自己的行为负责非常重要。不断的"提醒"实际上会抑制孩子的学习,当然也会 令父母感到沮丧。

Avoid the constant practice of "reminding" your child of his duty when he doesn't complete it. There needs to be consequences. Consequences are crucial in helping your child learn to take responsibility for his actions. Constant "reminders" may actually inhibit your child's learning, and are certainly frustrating for the parent.

- c. 孩子越小,就越要向他们经常地、清楚地解释惩罚。孩子越大,越能更好地明白原则。 The younger the child, the more important it is to frequently and clearly explain the consequences. Older children can better understand principles.
- d. 评价一下你家中惩罚的实施情况。它们是否尽可能地与过错相当? Evaluate the use of consequences in your home. Do they fit the offense as much as possible?

5. 你何时决定纠正你的孩子?举例来说,如果你有两个不能和睦相处的孩子,当你听到他们尖叫时,你会干预吗?你是等到他们开始骂人和叫喊,还是等到有人受伤后才开始干预?你越早地对付罪,越容易解决明显的行为问题和与之相应的内心的问题。你让孩子沉溺于罪中的时间越长,需要解决的问题会越多。愚妄若不经制止,通常会导致更多的罪(传 8:11)。When do you decide to correct your children? For example, if you have two children who are not getting along, do you intervene when you hear sharp voices? Do you wait for name calling and yelling, or until an injury has occurred? The earlier you deal with sin, the easier it is to deal with the overt action and the corresponding heart issue. The longer you allow your children to linger in their sin, the more issues there will be to settle. Foolishness unchecked generally results in greater manifestations of sin (Ecc. 8:11).

如图所示,在事情刚发生的时候处理,要比叫喊和造成伤害之后处理少花费许多时间(箴 4:23)。 As you can see from the illustration, it takes less time to deal with an issue at the beginning than later after yelling and possible injury has occurred (Prov. 4:23).

因为你的被动或拖延,在你孩子的生命中有哪些问题正在恶化?

What issues are you allowing to progress in your child's life because of your passivity or procrastination?

6. 评价你家中用杖的情况。

Evaluate the use of the rod in your home.

- 你何时使用?When do you use it
- 如果你已结婚,对于如何用杖你们能达成一致吗?孩子是否看到你们二人为了他们的 益处而团结合作?

If married, are each of you in agreement as to how it is used? Do your children see the two of you working as a team for their benefit?

- 你的孩子明白纠正的意义,并能从中成长吗? Are your children understanding the correction and growing from it?
- 7. 看完附录 VII——《确定、改变和培养习惯的简单原则》后,回答下列问题:
  After looking at Appendix VII Simple Principles for Identifying, Changing, and Developing Habits, answer the following questions:
  - 你的孩子有哪些习惯需要改变? 当不需要用杖时,你常常忽视问题吗?
     What habits does your child need to change? Do you tend to neglect issues when the rod is not required?

- 有没有你一直用杖,但是却应该用其他惩罚来处理的问题?
  Are there any issues for which you have been using the rod that should be dealt with using other consequences?
- 有没有你应该用杖,而不用其他惩罚来处理的问题? Are there any issues for which you should be using the rod instead of other types of consequences?

在本周借着祷告制定一个计划,帮助你的孩子改掉坏习惯,培养好习惯。经常提示圣经经文来引导他的思想。

Prayerfully make a plan this week that will help your child change bad habits and in their place develop good habits, always noting passages from Scripture that should guide his thinking.

8. 确定神希望你使用的其他的应用原则,做一个行道者,而不仅仅是听道者(雅 1:22-25)。 Identify any other applications the Lord would have you make in order to be a doer and not just a hearer of the Word (James 1:22-25).

The Parent as a Teacher Lesson 6



## 第6课 Lesson 6

# 父母是老师

The Parent as a Teacher

## 回顾第5课"父母是管教者"

Review Pt. 5 "The Parent as Disciplinarian"

- 父母的优先次序 The Parent's Priorities
- 父母的目标 The Parent's Goal II.
- III. 父母的挑战 The Parent's Challenges
- IV. 父母的角色 The Parent's Roles
  - A. 父母是管教者 The Parent as a Disciplinarian
    - 1. 不合乎圣经的管教 Unbiblical discipline
    - 合乎圣经的管教 Biblical discipline
      - 是有爱心的 It is loving
      - 有智慧的 It is wise 智慧的规则是: Wise rules are:
        - 合理的 Reasonable (i.)
        - 可确定的 Definable (ii.)
        - 有用的 Useful (iii.) 运用 Utilizing ......
          - (a) 奖赏 Rewards
          - (b) 后果 Consequences

The Parent as a Teacher

父母的第二个角色是......

The second role to examine is...

#### A. 父母是老师 The Parent as a Teacher

弗 6:4 劝诫("放在心里") 指导建立内心的信念

Admonition ("putting into the mind") Instruction to build inner convictions

神给父母的命令是教养子女,使他们走当行的道,而教导是完成神命令的主要方式之一。

Teaching is one of the primary means of fulfilling God's directions to parents in training their children in the way they should go.

家庭课堂的前提

#### PREREQUISITES FOR THE FAMILY CLASSROOM

认识到孩子不明事理(understanding 在《箴言》中被译为"聪明"),需要被教导。所罗门 说到他写《箴言》的目的时,十分明确地提到这一点。

Recognize that a child lacks understanding and needs to be taught. Solomon makes this clear as he states his purpose in writing Proverbs.

筬 1:2-4

Prov. 1:2-4

认识到孩子学习的过程是循序渐进的。

Realize that children learn incrementally.

例如, 你想要你的孩子以纯洁之身步入婚姻吗? 那么你要从何时开始这方面的教导 呢?

e.g. Do you want your children to enter marriage with physical purity? When does that teaching begin?

这种教导是循序渐进、逐渐积累起来的。

This kind of teaching is progressive and cumulative.

要求孩子在你教导的同时操练自制力。

Require that children exercise self-control when you are teaching.

孩子们必须在以下方面操练自制力:

Children must exercise self-control in regard to their:

0	 (比如静坐)
	 (e.g. sitting still)

父母做,孩子\_\_\_\_\_。Parents act and the child \_\_\_\_\_\_.

孩子做,父母\_\_\_\_\_。The child acts and parents \_\_\_\_\_\_.

孩子做,父母看;或者父母当时不在场,之后看孩子\_\_\_\_。 The children act and parents watch or are not present, and then \_\_\_\_\_

Parenting for Life

父母是老师

b.	环境	In _	situations
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当摩西向以色列人重申神的律法时,他说:

When Moses reminded Israel of the Law, he told them . . .

也要殷勤教训你的儿女,无论你坐在家里,行在路上,躺下,起来,都要 谈论。(申6:7)

and you shall teach them diligently to your sons and shall talk of them when you sit in your house and when you walk by the way and when you lie down and when you rise up (Dt. 6:6-7).

最好的教导是在生活中,包括你的家庭环境……你家庭独有的经历。

Teaching is best done in the MILIEU of life...in your family's setting and home environment...unique to your family

不是只有管教的时候,我们才在教导和训练孩子做出智慧的选择。这种教导应当贯穿在一整天当中,包括早餐、晚餐时间,孩子们放学后的时间。要常常和孩子讨论我们顺服会得神的喜悦以及罪所带来的负面结果。(*The Things You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised* by Lawrence R. Lucas, page 8.)

The time for teaching, for instructing in making wise choices, is not just when it is time to discipline, but throughout the day. At breakfast, at dinner, as they return home from school. Always be discussing God's pleasure at our obedience and the negative consequences of sin. (*The Things You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised* by Lawrence R. Lucas, page 8.)

生活的境况使你有机会证明神话语的大能和实用性。弄清楚孩子的想法和计划, 利用这些机会去辅导他(箴 20:5)。

Life's situations are your opportunity to demonstrate the power and relevance of God's Word. Draw out your child's thoughts and plans and use these opportunities to counsel him. (Prov. 20:5).

### c. \_\_\_\_\_ 和回答 By \_\_\_\_\_ and answers

神指示以色列人使用一些象征性的记号(比如逾越节),引发子孙后代内心的 疑问。(书 4:5-7,出 12:26-27)

God instructed the Israelites to use symbols like Passover to create questions in the minds of the children (Josh. 4:5-7, Ex. 12:26-27).

利用孩子天生的好奇心来进行实例教学。耶稣经常对门徒如此行。(太 13 章;约 9:1-3)

Use the child's own natural curiosity for object lessons. Jesus often did this with the disciples (Matt. 13; John 9:1-3).

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在整个教导过程中,你要力求真实、简明和直接。尽可能地运用例子和对比。 让孩子明白,你不仅喜欢指导他,而且期待他能学以致用。教导时,要有乐趣,只 要合宜,随时随地展现你的幽默。

In all your teaching seek to be genuine, concise, and straightforward. Use illustrations and contrasts whenever possible. Let your child know in the way you teach that you not only enjoy instructing him but also expect him to apply what he learns. Have fun. Use humor whenever and wherever appropriate.

推荐阅读:泰德·特里普 ,玛吉·特里普《陶塑子女心:将真理铭刻在孩子的心上》 Recommended Reading: *Instructing a Child's Heart* by Tedd Tripp & Margy Tripp

## 2. 父母教导\_\_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_ do parents teach?

只有神能改变人心。但是父母有责任忠心地、正确地活出并教导神的话语(申 6:1-7; 西 3:16)。

Only God can change the heart. But parents are responsible for faithfully and accurately living and teaching the Word (Deut. 6:1, 7; Col. 3:16).

因为圣经与这些委身息息相关,所以我们教导孩子圣经,盼望我们的孩子信靠基督,遵 循圣经,并且智慧地生活。

We therefore teach the Bible as it relates to these commitments with a hope towards our children trusting Christ, observing Scripture, and living wisely.

### a. \_\_\_\_\_\_ of God

敬畏耶和华是智慧的开端,认识至圣者便是聪明。(箴 9:10)

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and the knowledge of the Holy One is understanding (Prov. 9:10).

"敬畏神是一种内心的状态。在这种状态下,一个人原本的态度、意志、情感、 行为和目标都被换成了神的(参诗篇 42:1)。"麦克阿瑟研读版圣经,关于箴 1:7 的 注释。

"The fear of the Lord is a state of mind in which one's own attitudes, will, feelings, deeds, and goals are exchanged for God's (cf. Ps. 42:1)." The MacArthur Study Bible, note on Prov. 1:7.

The Parent as a Teacher

至于我们的孩子,这意味着要帮助他们形成"神的意识",这样他们才能够明白活在神的同在中是什么意思(箴 15:3;诗 139:1-4)。

In regard to our children, this means helping them develop a "God- consciousness" so that they understand what it means to live life in His presence (Prov. 15:3; Ps. 139:1-4).

(i.) \_\_\_\_\_\_神(耶 9:23-24;约 17:3;腓 3:8-11) \_\_\_\_\_\_God (Jer. 9:23-24; Jn. 17:3; Phil. 3:8-11)

我们需要教导孩子神的属性和大能的作为。

We need to teach our children God's attributes and mighty deeds.

(ii.) \_\_\_\_\_\_神(出 34:14; 诗 29:2; 诗 150; 约 4:23-24) \_\_\_\_\_\_ God (Ex. 34:14; Psa. 29:2; Psa. 150; Jn. 4:23-24)

人生的全部就是敬拜神以及回应关于神的真理。我们如何生活表明我们在敬拜谁或什么(来13:15,16)。

All of life is an opportunity for worship, to respond to truth about God. How we live demonstrates who or what we worship (Heb. 13:15,16).

不存在"神圣又世俗"思想,我们所有人要么敬拜神,要么敬拜我们自己的 欢愉、欲望、道路,如同拜偶像一般(林前 10:31)。

There can be no "sacred vs. secular" thinking. All of us are either worshipping God or our own pleasures, desires, and ways as idols (1 Cor. 10:31).

教导孩子\_\_\_\_\_\_敬拜是什么意思(太 6:1-18)。
 Teach your child what it means to worship God \_\_\_\_\_\_(Matt. 6:1-18).

教导孩子\_\_\_\_\_\_敬拜的本质。
 Teach your child the essentials of worship.

你可以通过家庭敬拜得以实现,并且应该通过积极参与当地教会给孩子做榜样(来10:24,25)。

This can be accomplished through times of family worship, and should be modeled through active involvement in a biblical local church (Heb. 10:24,25).

推荐阅读: J. I. 巴刻《认识神》;斯图尔特•斯科特《敬虔的丈夫》第7章 Recommended reading: *Knowing God* by J.I. Packer; *The Exemplary Husband* by Stuart Scott, chapter 7.

(iii.) \_\_\_\_\_\_神(林前 10:31; 林后 5:9,15; 加拉太书 1:10; 西 3:20, 23) \_\_\_\_\_\_God (1 Cor. 10:31; 2 Cor. 5:9, 15; Gal. 1:10; Col. 3:20, 23)

这包括帮助孩子学习做出合乎圣经的决定(箴 3:5,6)。你的孩子倚靠他自己的见识吗?或他在一切的事情上(包括做决定)都认定主,相信神不会让他走弯路?

This includes helping children learn to make decisions biblically. (Prov. 3:5,6) Does your child lean on his own understanding? Or in all his ways (including decisions) will he acknowledge the Lord, believing that God will make his paths straight?

现在就让他们做决定并且面对后果,这样他们就能学会如何做出尊崇神的选择。

Let them make decisions now and deal with the consequences so that they can learn for themselves how to make God-honoring choices.

参见附录 9: 帮助评判生活中的"灰色地带" SEE Appendix IX: Help with the Gray Areas of Life

b	和权柄(弗 6:1,2)		
		and	to Authority (Eph. 6:1.2)

神的权柄是无限的,我们应该在一切事上顺服他。同样,他也将有限的权柄赐给某些人(institution 的一个意思是"熟悉的人")。我们的孩子需要明白,神要求他们去尊敬和顺服这些有限的、会犯错的人。通过认可和顺服这些神所任命的掌权者,他们就是在顺服神(罗 13:1-7)。

God's authority is limitless and we are to obey Him in all things. Also, He has given limited authority to the following human institutions. Our children need to understand God's requirement for them to honor and obey these finite, fallible institutions. In recognizing and obeying these God ordained authorities, they are obeying God (Romans 13:1-7).

•	父母	弗 6:1-3
	Parents	Eph. 6:1-3
•	老师	彼前 2:13
	Teachers	1 Pet. 2:13
•	政府	罗 13:1-7
	Government	Rom. 13:1-7
•	教会	来 13:17
	Church	Heb. 13:17

雇主 西 3:22Employers Col. 3:22

降服是一方对处于另一方权柄之下的认可。

Submission is the recognition that one is under the authority of another.

顺服是以适当的行为和态度回应权柄的责任。神要求完全的顺服和一个正确的心(创22:撒上15)。

Obedience is the obligation to respond to that authority with the appropriate action and attitude. God requires that obedience be complete and with a right heart (Gen. 22; 1 Sam. 15).

西 3:20 Col. 3:20

不尊重权柄,会严重阻碍你或者另外的权威人物的所有教导(技巧、品格或者数学口诀)。父母们,在帮助孩子顺服你、以遵行神给他们直接的命令上,你们绝不能失败。

Without respect of authority, ALL other kinds of teaching (skills, character, or math tables) by you or any other authority figures could be severely hindered. Parents, you must not fail in helping your children fulfill God's direct command for them to be obedient to you.

我儿, 你若领受我的言语, 存记我的命令,

侧耳听智慧, 专心求聪明,

呼求明哲,扬声求聪明。

寻找它,如寻找银子,搜求它,如搜求隐藏的珍宝,

你就明白敬畏耶和华,得以认识神。

因为耶和华赐人智慧,知识和聪明都由他口而出。

他给正直人存留真智慧,给行为纯正的人作盾牌。(箴言 2:1-7)

My son, if you receive my sayings, and treasure my commandments within you, Make your ear attentive to wisdom, incline your heart to understanding;

For if you cry for discernment, lift your voice for understanding;

If you seek her as silver, and search for her as for hidden treasures;

Then you will discern the fear of the Lord, and discover the knowledge of God.

For the Lord gives wisdom; from His mouth come knowledge and understanding.

He stores up sound wisdom for the upright; He is a shield to those who walk in integrity (Prov. 2:1-7).

下一节课,我们将继续来看父母作为老师的角色。

Next lesson, we'll continue with our look at The Role of the Parent as a Teacher.

问题 QUESTIONS

PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

## 默想原则

#### PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

复习课程,包括附录和圣经经文。

#### Review the lesson, including any appendices and Scripture passages.

1. 本课讲述了四种基本的指导方法:效法榜样、环境背景、提问回答和正式教导。在这些方法 中,你的强项和弱项是什么?你在这四种方法中保持平衡吗?为了让你的教导更加信实、有 效, 你能够做哪些改变?

Four basic methods of instruction were described in the lesson: modeling, milieu, question and answer, and formal teaching. In which method are you strongest and weakest? Do you maintain a balance among these four methods? What changes can you make in order to be more faithful and effective in your teaching?

2. 你使用哪种正式教导的方法(比如家庭灵修等)?针对这种方式,你有什么样的建议或将要 做出哪些改变?

What methods of formal teaching do you use (e.g. family devotions, etc.)? What proposals or changes in this manner of teaching your children would you like to make in the future?

3. 研读箴 1:7; 箴 31:30; 伯 1:1-8。在约伯的一生中, 他敬畏耶和华的结果是什么(箴 14:2, 14:26, 16:6)?一个蒙福的家庭是敬畏神的家庭。你对主的敬畏之心在增长吗?如果你最近没有学 习过这个重要的主题, 你也许需要:

Study Prov. 1:7, Prov. 31:30, and Job 1:1-8. In Job's life, what does the fear of the Lord result in (Prov. 14:2, 14:26, 16:6)? A blessed family is a God-fearing family. Are you growing in the fear of the Lord? If you haven't recently studied this vital topic, you may want to:

- 对"敬畏主"进行主题研究 Do a topical search on the "fear of the Lord"
- 阅读 A. W.陶恕所著的《认识至圣者》 Read Knowledge of the Holy by A. W. Tozer
- 阅读:爱德华·韦尔契所著的《亲爱的,别把上帝缩小了》(特别是6、7和13章) Read: When People Are Big and God Is Small by Ed Welch (particularly Chs. 6, 7 and 13)
- 学习神的属性 Study the attributes of God

这个认识会让你更好地敬拜神以及更深地认识神。你对神的敬畏会让你遵守他的诫 命并恨恶罪吗? (传 12:13: 箴 8:13)

This knowledge should lead you to greater worship and a greater God-consciousness. Does your fear of God cause you to keep his commandments and to hate evil? (Ecc. 12:13; Prov. 8:13)

4. 评价孩子对你教训的回应。

Evaluate your child's response to your instruction.

你孩子最初的反应是可亲的、展现出他灵里的降伏吗?如果不是,你容忍了孩子的哪些最初的回应,使得你在孩子心目中的权威受损(比如言语反应、表情等)?你想要看到孩子怎样回应?这周你可以采取什么步骤帮助孩子改变?

Is your child's initial response gracious, displaying a submissive spirit? If not, what type of initial responses are you tolerating that may compromise your authority in the mind of the child (i.e., verbal responses, facial expressions, etc.)? What responses would you like to see in their place? What steps can you take this week for helping your child change?

- 你的孩子给父亲、母亲不同的回应吗?为什么? Does your child respond differently to one parent as compared to the other? Why?
- 评价孩子们可能会有的几种回应:

Evaluate the following possible responses from children:

"我非做不可吗?"
"为什么?"
"我不想去做。"
"I don't want to."
"相反,我能……?"
"这不公平。"
"我的朋友不必做,为什么我非得去做?"
"My friends don't have to, so why do I?"

o "你不会懂的。" "You don't understand." "I can't do it."

作为父母,帮助你的孩子学会按照圣经的原则去评价他们的回应,确定是否蒙神喜悦。

As a parent, help your child learn how to assess their responses in light of biblical principles to determine if they are pleasing to the Lord.

5. 评估下列例子。了解孩子的过错、性格和年龄将如何影响你纠正他们的方式? Evaluate the following example. How does understanding the offense, the child's character, and his age influence correction?

例如,在颁布和实行一项特定的"家规"——午餐后收拾碗盘,看看这个家中谁会得到奖 赏或者惩罚?为什么?

- e.g. After giving and implementing a particular "house rule" for cleaning up after lunch, who may receive a reward or consequence in this family and why?
  - a. 一个孩子将自己用过的餐具都洗干净? (尽了自己的责任) A child who sets his dish in the sink instead of rinsing it off and washing it as he was told? (partial obedience)

- b. 一个孩子玩了好长时间电脑,才来收拾他的餐具? (拖延) A child who plays on the computer for a long while and then comes to take care of his dishes? (procrastination)
- c. 一个孩子直接离开了厨房? (忘记或者是完全的悖逆) A child who just leaves the kitchen altogether? (forgetfulness or outright disobedience)
- d. 一个孩子立即顺服,不过阴沉着脸、撅着嘴和满脸的不高兴?(不尊敬的表情) One who obeys right away but who has what appears to be a sulky, pouting, angry face? (disrespectful expressions)
- e. 一个孩子将自己用过的餐具都洗干净? (尽了自己的责任) A child who completely washes all his dishes? (did his duty)
- f. 在未经要求的情况下,一个孩子默默地但是甘心乐意地把所有人的餐具都洗干净。 (做事主动的人)

A child who quietly, but cheerfully, washes everyone's dishes without being asked. (self-starter)

有些人在某种程度上感到内疚,但为什么内疚呢?有些人做了,但是做到什么程度呢?

Some are guilty to an extent, but guilty of what? Some worked, but to what level?

违背命令导致的内疚,是因为叛逆、懒散还是因为明显的不尊敬态度?根据孩子的 年龄大小、一次无心之过或是已形成常态、是否对于一个或几个孩子来说是一个新的要求,违背命令和导致的后果是截然不同的。

Are the guilty in violation because of rebellion, sloppiness, or an apparent disrespectful attitude? The violation and consequence may differ based on age of the child, whether it is a one-time, careless mistake as opposed to a pattern, or whether for one or more of the children it is a new requirement.

一个孩子如果平时忠于完成自己的任务,他只需要一个温柔的"提醒"。一个孩子也许需要做一项额外的家务。一个孩子也许需要在下一次用餐后收拾所有人的餐具。一个或者几个孩子需要因为完全的悖逆和/或者不尊敬的表情被打屁股。

One child might only need a gentle "reminder" if he is usually faithful to complete his tasks. One might need to do an additional chore. One might need to do everyone's dishes at the next meal. One or more might need spankings for outright disobedience and/or disrespectful expressions.

如何对待两个顺服的孩子呢?一个仅仅完成了他的任务。持续的忠心是一定值得称赞的,但是做事主动者配得更大的奖赏(也许是新规定的上床时间,或者其他特权等)。

What about the two children who were obedient? One only did his duty. Continued faithfulness is definitely praiseworthy, but the self-starter deserves the greatest reward (maybe a new bedtime, or other privilege, etc.).

PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

要常常记得教导孩子合适的圣经经文,有意识地将你的管教深化于孩子的心中。孩 子需要学会如何将他自己的心和行为与圣经的标准作比较。

Always remember to thoughtfully direct your discipline at the heart of your child by teaching appropriate Bible passages. The child needs to learn how to compare his own heart and behavior against the standard of Scripture.

正如你所见,有效地教导和纠正一个孩子,是需要耐心和智慧的。 As you can see, it takes patience and wisdom to effectively teach and correct a child.

- 6. 评价你对于以前课程的应用情况,你取得了哪些进步?你的行为需要在哪些地方作出调整,你的计划在哪些方面需要重新考虑(箴 16:9; 22:6)?记住成长是循序渐进的。不要厌倦做正确的事情!
  - As you review applications from previous lessons, what progress have you made? Where do you need to adjust your actions and reconsider your plans (Prov. 16:9; 22:6)? Remember that growth is incremental and progressive. Don't grow weary in doing well!
- 7. 为了行道,而不仅仅是听道,确定主希望你在生活中应用的其他方面(雅 1:22-25) Identify any other applications the Lord would have you make in order to be a *doer* and not just a *hearer* of the Word (Jms. 1:22-25).



## 第7课 Lesson7

# 父母教导什么?

What Do Parents Teach?

## 回顾第6课"母是老师" Review Pt. 6"The Parent as Teacher"

- I. 父母的优先次序 The Parent's Priorities
- II. 父母的目标 The Parent's Goal
- III. 父母的挑战 The Parent's Challenges
- IV. 父母的角色 The Parent's Roles
  - A. 父母是管教者 The Parent as a Disciplinarian
  - B. 父母是老师 The Parent as a Teacher
    - 1. 父母如何教导? How Do Parents Teach?
    - 2. 父母教导什么? What Do Parents Teach?
      - a. 敬畏神 Fear of God
        - (i.) 认识神 Knowing God
        - (ii.) 敬拜神 Worshipping God
        - (iii.) 取悦神 Pleasing God
      - b. 降服与顺服权柄

Submission and Obedience to Authority

c.	如何对付	
	How to Deal with	

What Do Parents Teach?

敬畏耶和华, 在乎恨恶邪恶.....(箴 8:13 上)

The fear of the LORD is to hate evil...Prov. 8:13a

(i.) 对付\_\_\_\_\_\_的罪 Dealing with \_\_\_\_\_\_ sin

筬 3:7

Prov. 3:7

我们应该要省察自己,并且乐意接受他人的责备(诗 139:23、24; 箴 6:23, 15:5、31、32, 27:5、6上)。

We should be willing to examine ourselves and receive reproof from others (Ps. 139:23, 24; Prov. 6:23; 15:5, 31, 32; 27:5, 6a;).

- o 箴言 15:5 Prov. 15:5
- o 这包括对我们的罪负责,不推卸责任、给自己找借口、合理化或淡化过错。 This includes taking responsibility for our sin without blame shifting, making excuses, rationalizing, or minimizing the offense.

当我们犯罪的时候,神要求我们悔改……心思意念的转变会导致行为的转变。 When we sin, God requires REPENTANCE… a change of mind that leads to a change in behavior.

- o 圣灵能使人认罪(诗 51; 约 16:8-11)以及为罪感到忧愁(哥林多后书 7:10)。 The Holy Spirit's role in bringing conviction of sin (Ps. 51; John 16:8-11) and sorrow over sin (2 Cor.7:10).
- o 如何通过承认和知罪,得到神的饶恕(箴 28:13; 太 7:3-5; 约壹 1:8、9)。 How to receive God's forgiveness through confession and acknowledgement of sin (Prov.28:13; Matt. 7:3-5; I Jn. 1:8,9).
- o 在任何必要的时候寻求与他人和好的重要性(太 5:23-24)。 The importance of seeking reconciliation with others whenever necessary (Matt. 5:23-24).
- o 在必要和合适的情况下有关补偿的要求(路 19:8)
  About the requirement for making restitution when necessary and appropriate (Luke19:8)
- 他们如何从失败中学习。鼓励他们为下一次做好准备。问他们下一次会做得有什么不同。

How they can learn from failure. Encourage them to be ready for next time. Ask them what they could do differently next time.

What Do Parents Teach?

看附录七:确定、改变和培养习惯的简单原则

SEE Appendix VII: Simple Principles for Identifying, Changing, and Developing Habits

### (ii.) 对付\_\_\_\_\_\_的罪 Dealing with \_\_\_\_\_\_ sin

o 解释"躲避"的时机,使他们不致陷入他人的罪中(箴 4:14、15; 创 39:12; 林前 15:33)。

Explain times to flee so they don't get caught up in the sin of others (Prov. 4:14,15; Gen. 39:12; 1 Cor. 15:33).

- o 罗 12:17-21 Rom. 12:17-21
- o 罗 12:18 Rom.12:18

《罗马书》12章 10节说:这需要放弃自己的权利或者个人的偏好,为别人舍命牺牲(约 15:13; 腓 2:3-8)。

Rom. 12:10 says this may require giving up their own right or personal preference, laying down their own life in sacrifice for others (John 15:13; Phil. 2:3-8).

教导孩子如何以一种既有爱心又很坚定的方式面对罪(太 18:15 及以下;太 5:23 及以下;加 6:1;彼前 3:8、9)。

Teach your child how to confront sin in a loving but firm manner (Matt. 18:15ff; Matt. 5:23ff; Gal. 6:1; 1 Pet. 3:8, 9).

推荐阅读:谢恳德 所著的《我们和好吧!和平使者解决冲突之道》。 Recommended reading: *The Peacemaker*, by Ken Sande.

o 教导饶恕他人的重要性(弗 4:32)。

Teach the importance of forgiving others (Eph. 4:32).

饶恕包括选择不再记念(即不会按照他们所做的对待他们),正如神 待我们一样(赛 43:25; 耶 31:34)。饶恕的次数是无限的(太 18:21-35; 路 17:3、4),这对于维护家里家外各种健康的关系至关重要。

Forgiveness involves choosing not to remember (i.e. not to act toward another person based on what they have done), like God does for us (Is. 43:25; Jer. 31:34). It is required in unlimited amounts (Matt. 18:21-35; Luke 17:3,4) and is essential for maintaining healthy relationships both within and outside the family.

推荐:约翰·麦克阿瑟所讲的《圓滿的家庭--神為家庭所繪的藍圖》。 Recommended reading: "The Fulfilled Family" by John MacArthur, Jr. d. 合乎圣经的\_\_\_\_\_ Biblical 弗 4:29 Eph. 4:29 筬 15:2 Prov. 15:2 帮助你的孩子认识到良好的沟通具备下列要素: Help your child identify the following elements of good communication: \_\_\_\_\_(箴 18:13,、15,、17) (i.) (Prov. 18:13, 15, 17) 注意:打断别人的谈话(如果没有正当理由),表明对人的不尊重和缺 乏自制(箴17:27-28)。 NOTE: Interrupting a conversation (when there is no valid reason) shows disrespect and a lack of self- control (Prov. 17:27-28). (ii.) 教导孩子如何通过有益的讨论去接触其他人。有效的交谈包括: Teach your children how to reach out to others through edifying discussion. Effective conversation involves:

在合适的时候,乐于参与谈话。
 A willingness to engage in and contribute to conversations when

• 所说的话在内容、动机、语气和音量上都是合宜的(箴 15:1, 16:21)。 Speech that is edifying in content, motive, tone, and volume (Prov. 15:1; 16:21)

- 谈话的多少恰如其分(不会太沉默,也不会话太多) The right amount of talking (not too little, or not too much)
- 给予交谈的对象合适的回应
   Responses appropriate to the people being addressed

appropriate

**注意**: 你孩子说话的内容以及他如何说话,表明他内心所想的(太 12:34下)。

NOTE: What your child says and how he says it is an indication of what is in his heart (Matt. 12:34b).

圣经明确提到愚蠢的言语,比如:

Scripture clearly addresses foolish speech tendencies such as:

- 说谎(箴 12:22; 西 3:9)。极力对付所有的不诚实。 Lying (Prov.12:22; Col. 3:9). Deal strongly with all dishonesty.
- 浮躁和尖锐的话(箴 12:18, 29:20)
   Rash, sharp words (Prov. 12:18; 16:24; 29:20)
- 夸口(诗 75:4; 雅 4:16) Boasting (Ps. 75:4; James 4:16)
- 说闲话(箴言 11:13; 17:9) Tattling (Prov. 11:13; 17:9)
- 管闲事(箴 26:17; 帖后 3:11) Meddling (Prov. 26:17; 2 Thess. 3:11)
- 说是非(罗 1:29; 林后 12:20; 提前 5:13) Gossip (Rom. 1:29; 2 Cor. 12:20; 1 Tim. 5:13)
- 抱怨和发牢骚(腓 2:14) Grumbling and whining (Phil. 2:14)
- 争论(箴 20:3;腓 2:14) Arguing (Prov. 20:3; Phil. 2:14)
- 不合宜的幽默(箴 26:18,19; 弗 5:4) Inappropriate humor (Prov. 26:18,19; Eph 5:4)

**记住:** 舌头是有力的工具,可以用来造就(弗 4:29)或者摧毁他人(箴 18:21)。

REMEMBER: the tongue is a powerful instrument and can be used either to edify (Eph. 4:29) or devastate others (Prov.18:21).

看附录十:沟通的四个原则

SEE Appendix X: Four Helpful Principles of Communication

What Do Parents Teach?

e.	去爱和	他人	
	To Love and	Others	

圣经所说的爱是"圣爱"(agape),意味着牺牲自己给予别人,不求任何回报......爱不可爱的、不值得爱的人。

Biblical love is agape love, which means sacrificial giving without a motive for any reciprocation...love of the unlovable, love of the unworthy.

以基督的方式爱其他人,不是因为他们配得,而是因为基督为我们作了榜样——当我们还作罪人的时候,他就爱了我们(罗 5:8)。一个罪人向其他罪人表现出爱和关怀,是向世人所做的有力见证。

Loving others Christ's way isn't based on their merit, but on His example of loving us while we were yet sinners (Rom. 5:8). And sinners showing love and deference to other sinners is a powerful testimony to the world.

腓 2:3

Phil.2:3

我们对他人的爱要效法神的样式。(约 13:34, 15:12; 弗 15:12; 腓 2:3-9)

Our love for others should follow God's example (John 13:34, 15:12; Eph. 5:2; Phil. 2:3-9).

留意基督在地上事奉的这些特点:

Note these characteristics of Christ's earthly ministry:

- o 他不自私; 他很慷慨。 He was not selfish; he was generous.
- o 他向我们表明想要得到,就要放弃个人的"权利"。 He showed us that the way to gain was to give up one's "rights."
- o 他自己付上代价,去满足他人真实的需要。 He met the genuine needs of others at His own expense.
- o 他选择视他人利益重于自己的利益。 He chose to view others' interests as more important than His own.
- o 他在牺牲的爱里,从不偏待人。 He was impartial in His sacrificial love.
- Agape 的爱包括的基本要素,如体贴别人和表现恩慈。
   Agape love involves basics like being considerate and showing kindness.

Agape 的爱包括忍耐(弗4:1、2)和包容。

Agape love includes forbearance (Eph. 4:1,2); being tolerant.

谨防你的孩子以其他人的利益为代价,过分强调个人偏好。

Beware of your children being overly picky about their own personal preferences at the expense of other's interests.

腓 2:3

Phil. 2:3

• Agape 的爱不包括苛刻的态度。

Agape love excludes having an overly critical spirit.

教导孩子《哥林多前书》13 章中神的标准——爱要"凡事包容,凡事相信, 凡事忍耐"。

Teach your children God's standard of a 1 Corinthians 13, "bears all things, hopes all things, endures all things" kind of love.

看附录一: 关于彼此的命令

SEE Appendix I: The "One Anothers"

f. 如何解决欲望、\_\_\_\_\_和失望

How to Deal with Desires, and Disappointments

少有财宝,敬畏耶和华,强如多有财宝,烦乱不安。(箴 15:16)

Better is a little with the fear of the LORD than great treasure and turmoil with it (Prov. 15:16).

神允许我们拥有许多欲望。但是父母必须教导孩子,当欲望变成期望时会发生什么事(比如,我们**必须**拥有才能得满足)。当圣经使用具有否定意义的"私欲"一词时(雅 1:14-16),表示欲望已经成为支配的动机(任何对我们来说,比神的旨意更加重要的欲望)。

God allows us to have many desires. But parents must teach their children what happens when desires become expectations (i.e. something we MUST have to be content). When the Bible uses the term "lust" in a negative sense (James 1:14-16), it's referring to desires which have become ruling motives (any desire more important to us than God's will).

当遇下列情形,欲望被认为是期望(私欲):

A desire can be recognized as an expectation (lust) when:

为了得到,例如对人和环境等的操控(参创 27 章的雅各),我们情愿去犯罪。

We are willing to sin in order to get it, including manipulation of people, circumstances, etc. (cf. Jacob Gen. 27).

 当我们得不到的时候,我们会生气,并且情愿在态度和行为上犯罪,例如自 怜、撅嘴、抱怨、沉默、生闷气、报复、打斗、争吵。(林前 10:6-14; 雅 4:1-3)

We are upset and willing to sin both in attitude and action when we don't get it, examples are self pity, pouting, grumbling, silence, seething, retaliation, fighting, quarreling (1 Cor. 10:6-14; Jms. 4:1-3).

教导孩子认识控制内心渴望的重要性:

Teach your child to see the importance of controlling their cravings for:

注意: 这些欲望的根源在于自私,如果父母没有通过教训和智慧的限制来加以遏制的话,也许会变为"贪婪,与拜偶像一样"(西 3:5)。所有的事(物质方面的东西、其他人的反应、愉悦)都是合法的,但不是所有的事都有益处。一个孩子不应该被这世上的任何事情所奴役。(林前 6:12;约壹 2:15,16)

NOTE: These cravings are rooted in selfishness and if left unchecked by parental instruction and wise limits may grow into the "covetousness which is idolatry" (Col. 3:5). All things (material things, responses from others, and pleasure) are lawful, but not all things are profitable. A child should not become enslaved to anything in this world (1 Cor. 6:12; 1 Jn. 2:15,16).

我愿意将我的欲望交托给神和他对我一生的至高安排吗? Am I willing to entrust my desires to God and His sovereign plan for my life?

我是知足的还是好争吵的? (腓 4: 11-13; 提前 6:6-10) Will I be content or contentious? (Phil. 4:11-13; 1 Tim. 6:6-10)

推荐阅读: : 谢肯德《直指冲突的核心》 (www.chinamuzhe.com) Recommended reading: "Getting to the Heart of Conflict" by Ken Sande (www.chinamuzhe.com)

g.	按照圣经处理	_ (罗8:28,29;	雅 1: 2-8;	林后 12:7-10;	箴 3:3-5)
	To Handle	Biblically (Rom.	8:28,29; Jms	. 1:2-8; 2 Cor.	12:7-10; Prov
	3:3-5)				

What Do Parents Teach?

心中自是的,便是愚昧人;凭智慧行事的,必蒙拯救。(箴 28:26)

He who trusts in his own heart is a fool, but he who walks wisely will be delivered. Prov. 28:26

正如圣经明确教导,试炼是每个人生活的一部分(对父母和孩子都是一样)。 对于孩子来说,试炼也许包括:

As the Bible clearly teaches, trials are a part of life for everyone (parents and children alike). For children, trials might include:

孩子必须得到父母的言传身教,以在面对试炼的时候信赖和倚靠神。孩子应对 试炼的能力,与认识神的主权和目的直接相关。试炼不表示神没有掌权或者他不在 乎。相反,他允许试炼临到是为了我们的益处。(哀 3:31-40; 诗 115:3; 诗 119: 71,75)

Children must be taught by precept and example to trust and depend on God during these times. The ability to handle trials is directly related to recognizing God's sovereignty and divine purposes. Trials do not indicate that God isn't in control or that He doesn't care. Instead, He allows them for our benefit (Lam 3:31-40; Ps. 115:3; Ps. 119: 71,75).

在经历试炼期间,教导孩子提出下列问题可能会有帮助: It might be helpful to teach your children to ask questions like these during times of trial:

推荐阅读: 毕哲思所著的《信靠神--即使生命创痛》; 亚当斯博士所著的《基督徒 的難處》。

by Jay

的好管家 Good stewards of \_\_\_\_\_

	Recommended reading: <i>Trusting God</i> by Jerry Bridges; <i>Christ and Your Problems</i> Adams.
h.	·
	神所求于管家的,是要他有忠心。(林前 4:1-3) God requires faithfulness of a steward (1 Cor. 4:1-3).
	关键在于教导孩子重要的是成为: It is crucial to teach children the importance of being:

指教我们怎样数算自己的日子......诗 90:12 Teach us to number our days...Ps. 90:12

(i.)

- o 要爱惜光阴......弗 5:16 Redeem the time...Eph. 5:16;
- o 不要浪费机会......太 25:14-30 Don't waste opportunities...Matt. 25:14-30
- 如果给孩子太多空余的时间,他们就会缺乏自制。
   Children may struggle with self-control if allowed too much idle time.
- 如果给孩子太多空余的时间,他们就会挑战父母的权柄。父母如果不建立足够的限制,帮助孩子学会合理使用时间,就会陷入与孩子不必要的争战之中。

Children may struggle with parental authority if allowed too much idle time. Parents who do not establish sufficient limits to help their children mature in their use of time may get into unnecessary struggles with their children.

如果经常允许孩子浪费时间,他们将养成糟糕的工作习惯而且会变得懒惰。

Children will develop poor work habits and a tendency toward laziness if allowed to waste time regularly.

(ii.)	他们和_	的好管家。	(帖前 4:3-8;	林前 9:24-27)	
	Good stewards of	their an	d (	1 Thess. 4:3-8;	1 Cor.
	9:24-27).				

(iii.) \_\_\_\_\_方面的好管家(他们自己的和其他人的)。

Good stewards of \_\_\_\_\_\_ blessings (their own possessions and those of others).

i.	合乎圣经的	(西 3:23; 传 9:10)
	A Biblical	(Col. 3:23, Ecc. 9:10)

• 我们如何工作? How do we work?

箴言 6:6-11

Proverbs 6:6-11

西 3:23

Col. 3:23

• 我们为何工作? Why do we work?

西 3:23 Col. 3:23

另外,工作是神满足我们的个人需求(帖后 3:10)和他人需求(弗 4:28)的基本方式。

In addition, work is God's primary way of meeting our own needs (2 Thess. 3:10) and the needs of others (Eph. 4:28).

看附录 XI: 工作伦理的特征 SEE Appendix XI: The Character of the Work Ethic

j. 关于\_\_\_\_\_\_的圣经原则(弗 5:22-33; 彼前 3:1-7; 簏 31:10-31) Biblical Principles Concerning \_\_\_\_\_\_ (Eph. 5:22-33; 1 Pet 3:1-7; Prov. 31:10-31)

从幼年时期,孩子们就可以学习神对丈夫和妻子的要求。家是孩子为了拥有尊崇神的关系,学习控制私心、以圣洁和尊贵守着自己的身体的理想训练场所(帖撒罗尼迦前书 4:4)。这些功课将在日后对他们大有帮助。

From the earliest years, children can learn God's requirements for husbands and wives. The home is the ideal training ground for learning to control selfishness and to possess one's body in sanctification and honor (I Thess. 4:4) in order to have Godhonoring relationships. These lessons will help them in the future.

推荐阅读:斯图尔特·斯科特著《敬虔的丈夫》;玛莎·佩斯著《贤德的妻子》。 Recommended Reading: *The Exemplary Husband* by Stuart Scott, *The Excellent Wife* by Martha Peace

### 总结 Summary

父母要通过言传身教向孩子教导神的话语。你认为这主要是牧师的工作吗?或者这是主日学老师的工作?还是你的工作呢?你的孩子见到你读圣经吗?当有事情发生时,他们听到你是用神的话语还是你自己的想法回答呢?

Parents are to teach the Word of God by precept and example to their children. Do you think this is primarily the pastor's job? The Sunday school teacher's job? Or your job? Do your children see you read your Bible? When issues come up, do they hear you answer with God's Word or your own opinion?

正如你所见,我们需要研究许多话题,并且作好准备教导孩子。总的来说,我们要像带门徒那样教养子女,使他们明白神的标准,以及他们不能依靠自己的力量达到这些标准。在神的帮助下,你将他们带到基督面前,他能满足他们所有的需要。

As you can see, there are many topics which we need to study and be prepared to teach our children. In general, we are trying to disciple our children so that they understand God's standards and their inability to live by them on their own strength. With God's help, you can guide them to Christ, Who is sufficient for all that they need.

问题 QUESTIONS

# 默想原则

### PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

- 1. 回顾课程,包括附录和圣经经文。 Review the lesson, including any appendices and Scripture passages.
- 2. 你是否殷勤教导孩子,对个人的罪作出合乎圣经的回应? 你是否忠心地挑战孩子,使他们认识到自己的悖逆、自私和骄傲等都是罪? 你的孩子是否心甘情愿地认罪? Are you diligently teaching your children the biblical response to personal sin? Do you faithfully challenge your children to identify their disobedience, selfishness, and pride, etc. as sin? How willing are your children to admit their sin?

当罪破坏了家庭成员之间的关系时,你是否要求大家以合乎圣经的方式和好?你在家中示范过什么是合神心意的悔改吗?

Do you require biblical reconciliation between family members when sin has broken fellowship? Are you modeling biblical repentance in your home?

记住: 虽然你不能改变一个孩子的心,但是你是神手中的器皿,为将他的真理放在孩子的良心里。然后将结果交托给神。

Remember: Though you cannot change a child's heart, you are an instrument in God's hands for bringing His truth to bear on your child's conscience. Then trust God for the results.

What will you teach your children regarding the kind of friends to have (or avoid), and the kind of a friend to be? (See Prov. 1:10; 17:17; 18:24; 22:24; 1 Cor. 15:33)

4. 清教徒理查德·巴克斯特如此论到孩子和闲暇时间:

Puritan Richard Baxter says of children and leisure:

"对于体育运动和娱乐项目,只要够他们健康和快乐所需的程度即可,不能多到让他们的心思意念转离更好的事情,使他们不去看书,不完成其他工作,更不能多到引诱他们走上赌博或贪婪之途。孩子必须要参加一些便利的运动,以保持他们身体健康和思想敏捷,最好的选择是那些让他们的身体得到充分锻炼的运动,而不是那种让他们动不起来的游戏……必须要限制他们的时间,玩耍不可以成为他们的工作。从他们一开始使用理性和言语的时候,就要教给他们更好的东西。不要让孩子到五六岁时,还什么都不做,只会在玩耍中浪费时间。其实孩子在很小的时候就就能学习,所学到的还能为将来的学习做好准备。"

"For sports and recreations, let them be such, and so much, as may be needful to their health and cheerfulness; but not so much as may carry away their minds from better things, and

Lesson 7 or

draw them from their books or other duties, nor such as may tempt them to gaming or covetousness. Children must have convenient sport for the health of the body and alacrity of the mind; such as well exerciseth their bodies is best, and not such as little stirreth them...Their time also must be limited them, that their play may not be their work; as soon as ever they have the use of any reason and speech, they should be taught some better things, and not left till they are five or six years of age, to do nothing, but get a custom of wasting all their time in play. Children are very early capable of learning something which may prepare them for more."

你给孩子的工作有什么特点和和有用性?他倾向于懒惰还是勤奋?你的孩子通常会 完成你交代的任务吗?你可以教给孩子什么技能,使他在家中能更好地帮助你?

Of what quality and usefulness is your child's work? Does he tend toward laziness or diligence? Does your child complete tasks that you assign? What skills could you teach your child so he is more helpful in your home?

- 5. 你的孩子需要在管家的哪个方面成长? In what areas of stewardship does your child need to grow?
  - 他如何处置他的零用钱?为了让孩子学习管理金钱的目的,通过给他们一些零用钱可以教 导圣经有关储蓄、支出和给予的原则。与一些给孩子零用钱的家庭谈话。你认为在家中处 理这件事最智慧的方式是什么?当你的孩子观察你的消费习惯和对物质的看法,他们针对 管家学到了什么功课?
    - How does he handle his money? An allowance, for the purpose of learning money management, may be useful to teach biblical principles of saving, spending, and giving. Talk with a few families who give allowances to their children. What do you think is the wisest way to handle this issue in your family? What are your children learning about stewardship as they observe your own spending habits and view of material things?
  - 你的孩子在运用他的时间和才能方面,学到了要追求卓越和忠心(不是完美)功课吗?他 对待音乐练习、体育训练和家庭作业等的态度如何?他在哪些方面需要你的鼓励和教导, 使他能正确地运用神所给他的恩赐?
    - Is your child learning to pursue excellence and faithfulness (not perfection) in the use of his time and talents? What is his attitude toward music practice, sports practice, his schoolwork, etc.? In what areas does he need your encouragement and teaching so that he properly uses the gifts God has given him?
- 6. 一般情况下,你孩子的言语是造就他人,还是拆毁他人?请再次注意本课所列举的愚蠢话语的常见模式。另外,这周查看《箴言》,寻找描述有益言辞的经文。有哪些合乎圣经的言辞的例子,你需要教导或与孩子讨论?当你的孩子观察你在家里的言语,他们可以学到什么?考虑让家人在每天晚上就餐时,分享那天有益的言语范例。
  - Does your child's speech generally build up or tear down others? Note again the common foolish speech patterns that were listed in the lesson. In addition, search the book of Proverbs this week, looking for verses describing edifying speech. What examples of biblical speech do you need to teach or discuss with your child? What are your children learning as they observe your speech in the home? Consider having family members share at dinner each night examples of speech that was edifying that day.

7. 为了成为行道者,而不仅仅是听道者,确定主想要你实际应用的其他任何方面(雅1:22-25)。 Identify any other applications the Lord would have you make in order to be a doer and not just a hearer of the Word (Jms. 1:22-25)



### 第8课 Lesson8

# 父母是鼓励者

### The Parent As An Encourager

回顾第7课"父母是老师" Review Pt. 7"The Parent as Teacher"

- I. 父母的优先次序 The Parent's Priorities
- II. 父母的目标 The Parent's Goal
- III. 父母的挑战 The Parent's Challenges
- IV. 父母的角色 The Parent's Roles
  - A. 父母是管教者 The Parent as a Disciplinarian
  - B. 父母是老师 The Parent as a Teacher
    - 1. 父母如何教导? How Do Parents Teach?
    - 2. 父母教导什么? What Do Parents Teach?

В.	父母是	The Parent As An
D.	乂	1 ne Parent As An

弗 6:4 你们作父亲的,不要惹儿女的气,只要照着主的教训和警戒养育他们。

Eph. 6:4 And, fathers, do not provoke your children to anger; but bring them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord.

到目前为止,我们连《以弗所书》6章4节的第一部分还没有完成,我们会继续讨论。《歌 罗西书》3章21节也有类似的教导。

In Ephesians 6:4, we have not covered one part of this verse! We will discuss that part today. We can see that this command is similarly stated in Colossians 3:21.

西 3:21 你们作父亲的,不要惹儿女的气,恐怕他们失了志气。

Col. 3:21 Fathers, do not exasperate your children that they may not lose heart.

我们如何鼓励孩子?按照《以弗所书》6章4节和《歌罗西书》3章21节所说,重要的 一点,就是不要令他们气馁。

How do we encourage our children? One important way, according to Eph.6:4 and Col. 3:21, is to avoid being a DISCOURAGEMENT to them.

"不要惹儿女的气"(注:和合本这两个词的翻译相同)

"Don't provoke to anger" and "Don't exasperate"

### 以弗所书 6:4 Ephesians 6:4

The Parent As An Encourager

- **"惹"**:这个字表示否定意味的"激起"或者"刺激",因此含有"激怒"的意思 provoke: This word means to "excite" or to "stimulate" in the negative sense...thus carries the idea of to "irritate."
- "怒"气: 正如前面说过,父母有时必须反对孩子(参第2课)。这种反对也许会 激起孩子的反抗情绪和让孩子感到不开心。但这并非《以弗所书》6章4节所说的"怒 气"。相反,圣灵说的是父母刺激孩子形成一种不满、愤怒和冲动的生活方式。 anger: As already stated, a parent must at times oppose their children (see Lesson 2). This opposition may provoke moments of resistance from the child and obvious displeasure on his part. But this is not the anger spoken of in Eph. 6:4. Instead, the Holy Spirit is referring to parents provoking children to an angry, wrathful, impulsive lifestyle.

#### 歌罗西书 3:21 Colossians 3:21

"惹……气"这是另外一个语气强烈的词,意思是让你的孩子灰心、气馁。这个词只 在新约圣经《歌罗西书》3章21节中出现过一次,包含的意思是没有精神、沉闷的、 委靡,或者是气馁的性情。

**exasperate**: Another strong term which means to cause your child to lose heart...to be discouraged. Colossians 3:21 is the only place in the New Testament where this word appears, and carries the idea of having no spirit, being sullen, listless, or having a discouraged disposition

The Parent As An Encourager

那么具体来说,父母如何惹孩子的气呢?父母必须要避免的事情是什么?

Specifically, then, how do parents provoke anger and exasperation in their children? What must parents avoid?

父母因他们"不做什么"或"做什么"惹动孩子的气。这些例子可视为"不作为的罪"和"有意为之的罪"。

Parents can provoke and exasperate children by WHAT THEY DON'T DO (in other words, failing to do helpful actions) and by WHAT THEY DO (doing harmful actions). Examples of these may be thought of as "sins of omission" and "sins of commission."

首先,我们来说"不作为的罪"。

FIRST: We will address the "sins of omission."

1. 父母不做什么会惹孩子的气。

WHAT PARENTS DON'T DO that can provoke and exasperate children.

	Not CONSISTENTLY	and	their children
a.	不能始终如一地	孩子。	

《以弗所书》6章 4 节说: "不要惹儿女的气,只要照着主的教训和警戒养育他们。" Eph. 6:4 "...do not provoke your children to anger; BUT bring them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord."

孩子需要来自父母的训练和教导。

Children need the training and teaching that their parents provide.

一个重要提醒:父母必须在管教和教导之间努力保持一个适当的平衡。父母在训练孩子过程中,如果表现出前后矛盾、无规律可循或者无法预期,就会惹孩子的气。这特别意味着要避免两种极端:过度控制和没有限制。

AN IMPORTANT REMINDER: Parents must strive to maintain a proper BALANCE between discipline and instruction. The parents who are inconsistent, irregular, or unpredictable in the training of their children can be guilty of provoking their children to exasperation. This especially means avoiding two extremes: excessive control and no limits.

(i.)	<b></b>	Excessive
(1.)	Y 1 1 A	EXCESSIVE

这体现于设立太多的规则和限制,制定没有意义的、苛刻和过于严格的规则。不要让你自己成为一个移动的"禁止"标志。

This is manifested by the creation of TOO MANY rules and restrictions, rules that are POINTLESS, or in rules that are HARSH AND TOO STRICT.

过度控制可能是因管教的错误动机而产生的问题。

Excessive control can be a problem because of WRONG MOTIVES for discipline.

《希伯来书》12 章 5-11 节提醒父母管教孩子时应具备的动机。正确的动机包括:

Hebrews 12:5-11 illustrates to parents what their motivations ought to be when they discipline their children. Proper motivations include:

- 第6节v.6
- 第 10 节v. 10
- 第11节 v.11

制定规则并试图通过这些规则过度控制孩子的错误动机包括:

Wrong motives for developing rules and attempting to excessively control our children through them may include:

(a)	侧重	而非圣经原则
	Elevating	over biblical principle
(b)		<del></del>
(-)		

这种父母害怕自己失败,也害怕孩子失败。他们制定过多的规则是担心孩子长大 后不成样子,因此就事无巨细地管孩子。

This parent is afraid of failure, both in himself and in his child. Parents who make excessive rules many times fear how their child will turn out. Thus they "micro manage."

父母可能因害怕面对个人的窘境,而根据别人的想法来管教孩子。这种父母常常将自己的孩子与其他孩子作比较,将自己的教养方式与其他家庭的方式作比较。这种比较会使孩子生气,激起他的愤怒。

Parents may also fear personal embarrassment, so they discipline based upon what others may think. This parent compares his children to other children, and his parenting to that of other families. This kind of comparison can exasperate a child and provoke him to anger.

父母如果理解了自己成圣的过程,就不会成为一位过度控制者。

Parents who understand their own sanctification process will avoid being an excessive controller.

另外一种表达方式:不要追求成为你孩子生命中的终极权威。相反,让他看到遵循自己的良心、学习跟随主的重要性。

ANOTHER WAY OF STATING IT: Avoid seeking to become the ultimate authority in the life of your child. Instead, show him the importance of learning to follow the Lord according to his own conscience.

(ii.)	没有	No	
	箴言 13:24 Prov. 13:24		
_	没有限制,没有 No limits, no		

没有限制,孩子身上就没有谦卑。由于他内心愚蒙,堕落将开始在越来越大的范围内表现出来。孩子将掌管自己的生命,而不是谦卑自己,服在神话语的大能教导下(雅4:10)。

Without limits, there is no humility on the part of a child because foolishness is bound up in his heart and depravity will begin to express itself in greater and greater dimensions. Children will rule their own lives rather than humble themselves under the mighty instruction of the Word of God (Jms. 4:10).

一个孩子在没有限制的情况下长大,不仅不谦卑,还会变得骄傲自大,看不到自己需要智慧的忠告。

In place of humility, a child who grows up with no limits will be prideful and arrogant, seeing no need for wise counsel.

在《列王纪上》1章5节,大卫的儿子亚多尼雅说:"我必作王。"我们能够明白为什么。他一直掌管他自己的生命,现在要去掌管他人的生命 列王纪上 1:6 他父亲素来没有使他忧闷,说:"你是作什么呢?"这是多么生动的例子,大卫撒下风的种子(没有限制),现在却要收获风暴(一个儿子想要废掉他的王位)。

In 1 Kings 1:5, David's son Adonijah had just said, "I will be king." We can see why. He had always ruled his own life, so now it was time to rule others as well. 1 Kings 1:6 And his father had never crossed him at any time by asking "Why have you done so?" What a vivid example of David sowing the wind (no limits) and now reaping the whirlwind (a son who wanted to depose him).

The Parent As An Encourager

提醒你的孩子,省察他们如何地固执己见。如果让他们梳理自己的想法,并且将神的话语置于自己的想法之上,那当然很好。

Caution your children to examine how strongly they hold to their opinions. It's good for them to work through their opinions and to bring the Word of God to bear upon their thoughts.

• 没有限制,没有\_\_\_\_\_\_ No limits, no \_\_\_\_\_\_

箴言 20:30

Prov. 20:30

管教使孩子明白罪的严重性(因而帮助他明白基督代赎的必要性),教导他关于罪的后果所带来的痛苦,使他牢记需要承认他的罪。认罪使孩子随后能经历到神赦免的喜乐和一个清洁的良心(约壹 1:9)。

Discipline drives home the seriousness of the child's sin (thus helping him understand the necessity for the atoning work of Christ), teaches him about the pain of sin's consequences, and impresses upon him the need for confession of his sin. Confession of sin allows the child to then experience the joy of God's forgiveness and a clear conscience (1 John 1:9).

正如《诗篇》32 篇所表明的,当罪没有被对付的时候,一个人会变得愤怒、急躁,沮丧,甚至过分地悲伤。

As Psalm 32 indicates, when sin is not dealt with, one can become angry, irritable, depressed, and even excessively sorrowful.

因此,通过教导孩子何为正确的事,并要求他以此而活,来鼓励和帮助你的孩子。 记住:如果你没有限制,或者只有很少的限制,孩子将不会尊重你的权威,并会试 图掌管他自己和其他人。

So encourage and help your child by teaching him what is right and calling him to live by it. REMEMBER: If you have no limits, or possibly low limits, your child will not respect your authority and will thus try to rule himself and others.

尊重 + 关系 = 潜在的门徒训练

RESPECT + RELATIONSHIP = POTENTIAL DISCIPLESHIP

b.	没有	_孩子的生活	
	Not		in the child's life.

这包括疏忽或无视你的孩子。

This includes neglecting or ignoring your child

时间和努力都是重要的。

TIME and EFFORT are important.

《申命记》6章7节的命令道:"无论你坐在家里,行在路上,躺下,起来"都要教导,这说明要积极地参与到你孩子的生活中。

The command in Deut. 6:7, to teach "when you sit down, rise up, walk by the way," etc., demonstrates an active involvement with your child.

因此……带上你的孩子与你一起去办事;一起走路;分享零食、一起吃饭……就 是在一起。

So...take your child with you on errands; go for walks; share snacks and meals...just be together.

而且……当你与他们在一起的时候,要真正地与他们在一起!要把心完全放在他们身上。

AND...when you're with them, REALLY BE WITH THEM! Give them your complete attention.

	Not visibly showing love for	your	(Eph.	5:22-33;	Tit. 2:4; 1 Jn.	3:18)
c.	没有明显地向你的	表达爱意	(弗 5:22-33;	多 2:4;	约壹 3:18)	

这包括:

This includes:

- 争吵;不解决分歧 arguing; not resolving differences
- 不表达爱 not showing affection
- 居高临下的态度 being condescending
- 对你配偶的想法和计划缺乏热情(漠不关心)
   a lack of enthusiasm for your spouse's ideas or plans (indifference)

婚姻角色的颠倒同样也会在家庭中产生混乱,惹孩子的气。

Reversed roles in marriage can also produce turmoil in the home that can exasperate children.

推荐阅读: 及亚当斯博士所著《信徒之家》

(http://www.chinesebiblicalcounseling.net/BC\_books/S\_Home\_Adams.htm). Recommended reading: "Christian Living in the Home" by Jay Adams.

2.

d.	<b>没有明显地向表达爱意(</b> 林前 13:1; 多 2:4; 约壹 3:18) <b>Not visibly showing love for your</b> (1 Cor. 13:1; Titus 2:4; 1 Jn. 3:18)
	毫不犹豫地通过一些爱的举动来表达你的爱,比如拥抱、亲吻脸颊等。 Don't hesitate to show your love through loving deeds, hugs, kisses on the cheek, etc.
e.	不孩子的声音(箴 18:13; 腓 2:3-4) Not to your child (Prov. 18:13; Phil. 2:3-4)
	不回答;不关注;不让他们说完。 Not answering them; not paying attention; not letting them finish.
	·母做什么会惹孩子的气 HAT PARENTS DO that can provoke and exasperate children
a.	你自己是一个的人。 Being an angry person yourself.
	有罪的愤怒是内心骄傲和自私的表现,包括:

Sinful anger is an expression of pride and selfishness in the heart, and includes:

(i.) \_\_\_\_\_\_或者公开的愤怒

\_\_\_\_\_ or overt anger

• 箴 19:19......暴怒的人必受刑罚,而且会反复。 Prov. 19:19 ...anger bears a penalty and is repetitive

- 箴 20:3......愤怒是愚蠢的;愚妄人都爱争闹。 Prov. 20:3 ...anger is foolish; any fool will quarrel
- 箴 22:24,25......愤怒是不好的榜样;不要与好生气的人来往。 Prov. 22:24,25...anger is a bad example; don't associate with angry people
- 箴 25:28......没有自制的人是软弱的,容易被打败。 Prov. 25:28 ....those with no self-control are weak, easily overtaken

父母决不要在有罪的愤怒中施行管教(看第 4 课)。 Parents must never discipline in sinful anger (see Lesson 4). The Parent As An Encourager

不要以辱骂的言语和语调说话(弗 4:26-32)。在有罪的愤怒中管教必定会导致身体虐待。这种管教的动机是自私的。

Avoid abusive words or tone of voice (Eph. 4:26-32). Discipline in sinful anger can certainly lead to physical abuse. This is discipline with selfish motives.

(ii.) \_\_\_\_\_\_的愤怒 \_\_\_\_\_anger

这也可被称为发牢骚,或者使人激怒。

This can also be called grouchiness, or being given to irritableness.

这种有罪的愤怒包括:唠叨、挑剔、不断批评。

This sinful anger includes: a critical spirit...constant fault finding...a constant rain of criticism.

在生活中,要成为"恒温器",而不是"温度计"。

Be a "thermostat" not a "thermometer" when it comes to the situations in your own life.

看附录十二:论易怒

SEE Appendix XII: Essay on Irritability

b. \_\_\_\_\_\_(箴 12:22; 弗 4:29) \_\_\_\_\_(Prov. 12:22; Eph. 4:29)

这尤其会涉及到孩子行为的问题,因为它在事实中加添了谎言的成分:

This is especially a problem in regards to the child's behavior, for it is a form of deceit—adding to the truth:

相反,我们要寻找他们的成功之处并且鼓励他们。你的孩子应该经常听到"谢谢你"和"做得好"。这会激励孩子,给予他勇气尝试新事物,给他自信去坚持正确的事情。

Instead, look for their successes and encourage them. Your children should hear "Thank you" and "Good job" often. This encourages the child and gives him courage to try new things and confidence to continue in what is right.

c.	孩子生活	
	Living	_ through your children
	雅 3:13-16	

Jms. 3:13-16

腓 2:3-4

Phil. 2:3-4

父母们会对孩子的表现,抱有不切实际的期望。比如,体育,光荣榜等 Parents can put unrealistic expectations on the performance of their children. e.g. sports, honor roll, etc.

d. \_\_\_\_\_他们 \_\_\_\_them

> 弗 4:29 Eph. 4:29

过度责骂孩子基本上是没有教育意义的,在他人面前冲他们叫嚷也达不到教化的目的。另外,不应该在别人包括其他家庭成员面前说出令他们尴尬的话。

It is seldom edifying to excessively scold your children, and never edifying to yell at them in front of others. In addition, nothing should be said that would embarrass them in front of others, including other family members.

《以弗所书》4章 29节说要敏感于人"需要的时刻"。保护他们的名声,不要说出他们所有的秘密。

Ephesians 4:29 says to be sensitive to the needs of the moment. Protect their reputation. Don't tell all their secrets.

这将会鼓励他们去相信你。

This will encourage them to trust you.

e.		_地生活	(太23:3;	赛 29:13;	路 6:46;	多 1:16)
	Living	(	Matt. 23:3;	Isa. 29:13;	Luke 6:46	; Tit. 1:16)

父母不需要达到完美,但是必须要让孩子看到你的正直。说教是一种标准,而生活却是另外一种标准,是明显的假冒为善。孩子在某种情况下,会注意到的。

Parents are not called upon to be perfect. But there must be a level of integrity visible to your children. Saying and teaching one standard, but then living another is overt hypocrisy. And children, at some point, notice.

在神的帮助下,努力避免下列假冒为善的例子,比如: Seek, with God's help, to avoid examples of hypocrisy like:

第8课

Lesson 8

- 箴 16:18; 18:12 Prov. 16:18; 18:12
- 箴 12:22; 19:5 Prov. 12:22; 19:5
- 太 18:21-35; 弗 4:31-32)
   Matt. 18:21-35; Eph. 4:31-32

所有这些都破坏了信任。 All this destroys trust.

相反,当你勇于承认自己的错误时,会鼓励孩子。让他们知道你会犯错误。这帮助他们明白你也需要一位救主......你靠自己永远不可能达到完全的公义。这是表达福音信息以及解释逐渐成圣过程多么有效的方式!

Instead, encourage your children by admitting when you are wrong. Let them know you make mistakes. This helps them understand that you too were in need of a Savior...that you could never attain perfect righteousness on your own. What a powerful way to present the gospel message and illustrate progressive sanctification!

f.	改变
	Changing

规则需要根据环境、情景、孩子年龄等作出改变。但是没有一个规定的理由而任意改变规则,会惹孩子的气。

Rules may need to change based upon environments, context, age of the children, etc. But changing rules without a stated cause can exasperate a child.

许多时候,父母只是根据他们情绪的变化,而不停地改变规则。这些情绪的变化 是思维方式不合乎圣经的产物。

Many times, the parent who is constantly changing the rules is simply living by their changing emotions. And these changing emotions are the product of unbiblical thinking.

g.	成为	

Being \_\_\_\_\_

箴 11:1

Prov. 11:1

雅 2:9

James 2:9

不公义也包括从不奖赏。我们应当在该赞美的地方,给予赞美。 Injustice also includes never rewarding. Give praise where it is due.

h.	期望	
	Expecting	

1 帖前 5:14 说, "要向众人忍耐"。

Thes. 5:14 "be patient with all men"

完美主义与追求卓越是不同的。我们教导孩子发挥神所赐给他们的能力是很重要的。那是追求卓越。但我们不都是一样的。一些人要比其他人更有恩赐。因此一个孩子认为他必须要成为完美的人,或者他必须达到他无法达到的标准,会令他感到非常挫败。我们应该期望孩子们在勤奋和规矩中成长,但是这个过程必须要与大量的忍耐相伴。

"Perfectionism" is different than pursuing excellence. We want to teach our children the importance of living up to the abilities God has given them. That is striving for excellence. But we are not all alike. Some people are more gifted than others. So it is very frustrating to a child to think he has to be perfect, or that he has to live up to a standard which he is not able to meet. Children should be expected to grow in their diligence and discipline, but this process must be met with a great deal of patience.

一般来说,追求完美的父母允许一种令人不愉快的气氛弥漫在他们家里。他们不允许生活中基本的错误和失败存在。与充满喜乐的家庭不同,他们的家里有一种压抑、消极的氛围。孩子出于罪性的选择当然需要对付,但是要确保让人明确知道事情已经结束,从而使家庭重新回到一个平和宁静的怡人所在。

In a general sense, perfectionistic parents allow an unpleasant atmosphere to permeate their home. There is no allowance for mistakes and failures that are basic to life. Instead of a home that is filled with joy, there is an oppressive, negative atmosphere. Sinful choices by your children definitely need to be dealt with. But make sure there is a visible end to the consequences, with the home thus returning to a pleasant atmosphere of peace and tranquility.

#### 总结 Summary

我们要么建造,要么拆毁与孩子之间的关系……这种关系会持续一生之久。教养是一个巨大的责任,但是它也能成为莫大的祝福。

We are either building up or tearing down the relationship with our children...a relationship that can last a lifetime. Parenting is a great responsibility, but it can also be a great blessing.

甚至在基督徒的家中,我们发现家庭分崩离析,单单是因为父母与孩子之间没有鼓励的关系。 我们的孩子与我们是一样的。他们需要被挑战,但是他们也需要父母给予鼓励。

Even in Christian homes we find families torn apart simply because there is no relationship of encouragement between parent and child. Our children are just like us. They need to be challenged, but they also need the encouragement their parents can give.

你的言语和行为使孩子的心在困难之中仍能欢喜吗?你扰乱了家里的结果是使他们被建立,还是被拆毁呢?父母常常担心家庭之外、社会上的各样邪恶,其实毁灭性最强的力量往往来自家庭内部,来自他们自己的言语行为。正确的行为加上错误的态度会抵消做工的果效。一个人也许努力地成为合乎圣经的父母,但是由于错误的态度,他会抹煞自己的努力,引起孩子不必要的忿恨、愤怒和反叛。

Do your actions and words make the heart of your child glad in the midst of his distress? Do they build up, or do they tear down, with the result that you trouble your house? Parents often fret about the evils of society outside their homes, when often the most destructive force brought upon their family comes from within, from their own words and deeds. And right action with the wrong attitude can negate the effectiveness of labor. One may actively strive to be a biblical parent, but with the wrong attitude he can ambush his own effort, causing his child to be unnecessarily resentful, angry, and rebellious.

箴言 14:1 智慧妇人建立家室,愚妄妇人亲手拆毁。

Proverbs 14:1 The wise woman builds her house, but the foolish tears it down with her own hands.

这个表述指的是建立家室。如果你不营造一个氛围,即错误并非世界末日,你如何能够 建立家室呢?父母只有成为家中的鼓励者,才能实施教导和管教。

This statement refers to the building of a house. How can you build it if you do not cultivate an atmosphere where mistakes are not the end of the world? Instruction and discipline must be carried out in a home where parents are encouragers.

最重要的是,一个智慧的父母必须敬畏神,因为这会给家庭带来祝福。

Above all, a wise parent must fear God, for this brings blessing into the home.

《诗篇》128篇 1-4节说:

Psalm 128:1-4 says:

凡敬畏耶和华、遵行他道的人,便为有福。你要吃劳碌得来的,你要享福,事情顺利。你妻子在你的内室,好像多结果子的葡萄树;你儿女围绕你的桌子,好像橄榄栽子。看哪,敬畏耶和华的人,必要这样蒙福!

How blessed is everyone who fears the Lord, who walks in His ways. When you shall eat of the fruit of your hands, you will be happy and it will be well with you. Your wife shall be like a fruitful vine, within your house, your children like olive plants around your table.

Behold, for thus shall the man be blessed who fears the Lord.

选择成为孩子的"参照点"……有些事情不会移动,但是稳定、可预知的、扎根和建基于圣 经的原则……你会发现家成了一个让人备受鼓励的地方。

Choose to be a "reference point" for your children...something that doesn't move but is stable, predictable, and rooted and grounded in the principles of Scripture...and you'll find your home to be a very encouraging one!

# 默想原则

#### PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

- 1. 回顾本课,包括附录和圣经经文。 Review the lesson, including any appendices and Scripture passages.
- 2. 我们有多喜爱和享受我们的孩子,对他们的训练就会给我们带来多大的不方便。训练有时会打 乱我们的计划。

As much as we love and enjoy our children, their training often inconveniences us. It sometimes interrupts our plans.

- 我们应该如何看待"我们的计划",《约翰福音》15章13节、《箴言》16章9节、《腓立 比书》2章3-4节和《雅各书》4章13-15节中提供了什么看法? What insight do John 15:13, Prov. 16:9, Phil. 2:3-4, and Jms. 4:13-15 give us about how we should view "our plans?"
- 关于神对生命中"麻烦"事的目的,《罗马书》8章 28-29节和《哥林多后书》4章 17-18 节给予我们什么盼望?

What hope does Rom. 8:28-29 and 2 Cor. 4:17-18 give us about God's purpose for the "inconvenient" events of life?

- 3. 你更加挣扎于明显的愤怒还是隐藏的愤怒?何种环境会使你变得不满?下次你被试探要发怒 的时候,需要什么圣经的观点帮助你?在面对这些试探的时刻,你能够为何事感恩? Do you struggle more with overt or subtle anger? What circumstances increase your temptation to become grouchy? What biblical perspective do you need to have in place the next time you are tempted to be irritable? What can you be grateful for in these moments of temptation?
- 《以弗所书》4章1-3节提出了决定你家里气氛的基本态度。这些特质如何影响你与家人的沟 4. 通?其他家庭成员会如何描述你:你是谦卑忍耐,还是骄傲没有耐心?问问他们吧。 Ephesians 4:1-3 provides the foundational attitudes that should determine the atmosphere of your home. How should these qualities affect your communication with your family? How would the other members of your family characterize you: Are you humble and longsuffering? Or are you proud and impatient? Ask them.
- 5. 在对孩子训练中, 你倾向于严管还是宽松? 你能采取哪些步骤变得更加平衡呢? Do you tend to be *controlling* or too *lenient* in your child training? What steps can you take to become more balanced?

- 6. 评价你的日程安排。你的日、周、周末和月计划如何显明你对孩子的兴趣?你计划一些有趣的家庭时光和假期吗?你的家庭喜欢什么特别的活动?问问你的孩子,然后写进去。 Evaluate your calendar commitments. How do your daily, weekly, weekend, and monthly plans demonstrate interest in your child's life? Do you **plan** fun family times and vacations? What special activities does your family enjoy? Ask your children for input.
- 7. 什么使你的家庭独一无二? 什么家庭传统能够激励你的孩子? 你愿意开始建立哪些传统呢? What makes your family unique? What family traditions provide an encouragement to your children? What traditions would you like to begin?
- 8. 回顾本课的两大分类:**父母不做什么**和**父母做什么**。每一类中选择一个你最失败的例子。列出改变策略的要点。

Review the two major categories of the lesson: *What Parents Don't Do* and *What Parents Do*. Choose an example from each category that illustrates when you fail the most. Outline a strategy for change.

在你过去效法基督的一年里,这两类所列的例子中,你经历到最大的成长是哪些?你在 这些方面改变的关键是什么?

In which examples listed in the two categories have you experienced the most growth toward Christlikeness this past year? What has been the key to your change in these areas?



## 第9课 Lesson 9

# 父母的奖赏

The Parent's Reward

回顾第8课"父母是鼓励者"

Review Pt. 8 "The Parent as Encourager"

- I. 父母的优先次序 The Parent's Priorities
- II. 父母的目标 The Parent's Goal
- III. 父母的挑战 The Parent's Challenges
- IV. 父母的角色 The Parent's Roles
  - A. 父母是管教者 The Parent as a Disciplinarian
  - B. 父母是老师 The Parent as a Teacher
  - C. 父母是鼓励者 The Parent as an Encourager

C.	父母是	(太 28:18-20;	徒 1:8)
	The Parent as an		(Matt. 28:18-20; Acts 1:8)

这是一个重要的角色。这就是为什么福音成为这个教养课程贯穿始终的主题。

This is a crucial role. That is why the gospel has been a theme running throughout this entire parenting curriculum.

有一些需要记住的要点(大部分来自于约翰·麦克阿瑟所著的《信心工作》): Some key thoughts to keep in mind (mostly from *Faith Works*, by John MacArthur, Jr.):

1.	不要		福音	
	Do not	or	t	the gospel.

不要不讨论神的属性、基督的宝血、十字架、罪的代赎、复活、基督的主权、永恒的刑罚、悔改、饶恕、恩典和怜悯。

Don't omit discussing the attributes of God, Christ's blood, the cross, atonement for sins, the resurrection, Christ's lordship, eternal punishment, repentance, forgiveness, grace, and mercy.

虽然你需要配合孩子的年龄使用适当的词汇,但过度简化的危险远比过于详细大得多。

Though you will need to use proper terminology suitable to the child's age, oversimplification is a greater danger than giving too much detail.

孩子们会因为许多理由对福音邀请作出回应。我们必须极其小心,以免当孩子到了一定年龄,具备成熟的属灵悟性,却由于我们所"灌输"的思想而抗拒真正委身基督。

Children may respond to gospel invitations for a host of reasons. We must take extreme care lest we "inoculate" children against any real commitment to Christ when they do come to an age of mature spiritual understanding.

2. 记住任何人来到基督面前最主要的因素,不在于知道多少\_\_\_\_\_,而在于神在 人心里做工的程度。

Remember that the primary factor in any person's coming to Christ is not solely how much \_\_\_\_\_ he or she knows. The real issue is the extent of God's work in the heart.

重要的是,要允许孩子在他们成长过程的特定时间里,能够按照他们所理解的作出回应。

It is important that children be allowed to respond to whatever they understand at any given time in their process of growth.

当圣灵光照孩子的心(约壹 5:13; 林前 2:10-14; 约 16:8-13),让他明白圣经,并加给他力量顺服(林前 2:4-5; 帖前 1:5)时,孩子就拥有了救恩的确据。

Assurance of salvation comes as the Holy Spirit illumines the child's mind (1 Jn. 5:13; 1 Cor. 2:10-14; Jn. 16:8-13) to understand Scripture and then strengthens him to obey it (1 Cor. 2:4-5; 1 Thess. 1:5).

提后 3:14-15

2 Tim. 3:14-15

如果确据是从人来的,不是从神来的,孩子的心里就会有潜在的严重困惑。

There is a potential for serious confusion in the mind of the child if the assurance is from man and not God.

**回顾**:麦克阿瑟研读版圣经中《真正的得救信心》所提到的下列特征, (第二个列表在第1课中:父母的优先次序):

REVIEW the following Characteristics of Genuine Saving Faith from the MacArthur Study Bible, (the second list was in Lesson 1: The Parent's Priorities):

• 既不能证明也不能否定一个人信心的证据:

### EVIDENCES THAT NEITHER PROVE NOR DISPROVE ONE'S FAITH:

o 可见的道德: 太 19:16-21; 23:27-28 Visible Morality: Matt. 19:16-21; 23:27-28

o 聪明的知识: 罗 1:21; 2:17ff Intellectual Knowledge: Rom. 1:21; 2:17ff.

o 宗教的参与: 太 25:1-10; 雅 2:19-20 Religious Involvement: Matt. 25:1-10; Jms. 2:19-20

o 积极事奉: 太 7:21-24 Active Ministry: Matt. 7:21-24

o 确据: 太 23 Assurance: Matt. 23

决志时间 路 8:13,14 Time of Decision Luke 8:13,14

• 真正基督教信仰的果子/凭据:

### THE FRUIT/PROOFS OFAUTHENTIC/TRUE CHRISTIANITY:

o 对神的爱: 路 10:27; 罗 8:7

Love for God: Luke 10:27; Romans 8:7

Genuine Humility: Ps. 51:17; Matt. 5:1-12; James 4:6,9ff

o 为了神的荣耀 诗 105:3; 115:1; 赛 43:7; 48:10 Devotion to God's Glory: Ps. 105:3; 115:1; Is. 43:7; 48:10ff b 恒切祷告 路 18:1; 弗 6:18; 腓 4:6

Continual Prayer: Luke 18:1; Eph. 6:18ff; Phil. 4:6ff

o 无私的爱 约一 2:9; 3:14; 4:7 Selfless Love: 1 John 2:9ff, 3:14; 4:7ff

o 与世界分离 林前 2:12; 雅 4:4; 约一 2:15-17 Separation from the World: 1 Cor. 2:12; James 4:4ff; 1 John 2:15-17

支命的成长路 8:15; 约 15:1-6; 弗 4:12-16Spiritual Growth:Luke 8:15; John 15:1-6; Eph. 4:12-16

o 顺服的生活 太 7:21; 约 15:14; 罗 16:26 Obedient Living: Matt. 7:21; John 15:14ff; Rom. 16:26

如果一个人符合第一个列表,而与第二个列表不符,有理由去质疑此人所承认信仰的真实性。然而如果符合第二个列表,那么第一个列表也必定同样符合。

If List I is true of a person and List II is false, there is cause to question the validity of one's profession of faith. Yet if List II is true, then the top list will be also.

**记住:** 你正在为收割撒种,这个种子也许很多年都不会结果。真正的果子会存活下来,并且经过试验得以成长(太 13:8)。

REMEMBER: You are planting seeds for a harvest that may not bear fruit for many years. Genuine fruit survives and grows through times of testing (Matt. 13:8).

#### 推荐资料: Recommended Resources:

泰德·特里普所著的《子女心,父母情》 Shepherding Your Child's Heart, by Tedd Tripp

看附录 13: 恩典社区教会 1996 年春季音乐会,约翰·麦克阿瑟讲道"有一位救主"。 SEE Appendix XIII: "There is a Savior," Spring Concert 1996, Grace Community Church, by John MacArthur, Jr.

看附录 14: 菲利普·约翰逊所著的《司布真的信》

SEE Appendix XIV: The Conversion of Spurgeon, by Phillip R. Johnson

D.	父母是	(西 4:2, 12;	帖前 5:17;	腓 4:6,7)
	The Parent as a	(C	ol. 4:2, 12; 1	Thes. 5:17; Phil. 4:6, 7)

"如果你们有人问什么最能代表基督教信仰,我要说的就是一个词——祷告。"——司 布真

"If any of you should ask me for an epitome of the Christian religion, I should say it is in that one word - prayer." Spurgeon

1.	祷告祈求养育孩子的_	,以及信靠神供应的能力。
	Pray for	in raising your children as well as the ability to trust God's
	providence.	
•	N. 66 87 66	<b>***</b>
2.		<b>筹告。</b> (罗 10:1;弗 1:15-18, 3:14-17)
	Pray for their	(Rom. 10:1; Eph. 1:15-18, 3:14-17)
3.	为他们增加	_ <b>神的悟性祷告(</b> 箴 2:1-5)
		d of the knowledge of God. (Prov. 2:1-5)
		旁样。(帖前 5:23-24; 弗 1:18-21; 腓 1:9-11; 西 1:9-11) xamples. (1 Thes. 5:23-24; Eph. 1:18-21; Phil. 1:9-11; Col. 1:9-11)
4.	为他们得到	<b>祷告</b>
	Pray for their	·
	保守祷告的同时, 4:12-13)。 From physical har	本的伤害、疾病等(罗 15:30-31;约三 2 章)。你在为他们蒙神也要祷告他们在信靠神主权方面不断长进(雅 5:14-16;彼前m, sickness, etc. (Rom.15:30-31; 3 Jn. 2) As you pray for their y that they will grow in trusting God's sovereign purposes (Jms. 2-13).
	• 免于受到世界的影的。弗 6:10-18)	<b>影响</b> (要在属灵争战中得到力量,"神的全副军装"和祷告是必须
	From the influence	of the world (the "armor of God" and prayer are necessary for l warfare, Eph. 6:10-18)
5.	<b>为他们在</b>	<b>中得到力量和安慰祷告</b> (林后 12:7-10; 腓 4: 6-7; 彼前 5:6-11;
	Pray for strength and 6 5:6-11; Rom.8:26-30)	comfort in their (2 Cor. 12:7-10; Phil. 4: 6-7; 1 Pet.
6.		7 <b>将来做</b>

7.	为他们的人际_	祷告	
	Pray for their _		•

朋友乃时常亲爱; 弟兄为患难而生。(箴 17:17)

A friend loves at all times, and a brother is born for adversity (Prov. 17:17).

滥交是败坏善行。(林前 15:33)

Bad company corrupts good morals (1 Cor. 15:33).

为他们在几个方面的成长祷告(见附录1)

Pray for their growth in the one anothers (See Appendix I)

**要做一名祷告勇士!**知道神垂听义人的祷告,多么令人安慰(箴言 15:29)。祷告给我们带来成为合乎圣经原则的父母这一角色所需的激励、力量和智慧。记住,我们祷告的目的,不是让神按我们的要求去行,而是让我们愿望的与他的旨意一致。

**Be a PRAYER WARRIOR!** What a comfort to know that God hears the prayers of the righteous (Prov. 15:29). Prayer brings us the encouragement, strength, and wisdom we need to fulfill our role as biblical parents. Remember, our intent in prayer is not to move God to do our bidding but rather to align our desires with His.

### V. 父母的奖赏 The Parent's Reward

A. 个人的	(罗 8:28-29)
Personal	(Rom. 8:28-29)

神在你成圣的过程中使用你的孩子。孩子如同父母的一面"镜子"。有人曾经说过:"没有孩子以前,我不知道自己如此没有耐心。"

God is using your children in the process of your sanctification. Children serve as a "mirror" for the parents. Someone said once, "I didn't know how impatient I was until I had children."

Lesson 9

教养使我们在许多方面得以扩展:我们对圣经的理解、对神的信靠,以及圣洁的生活。我们认识到必须以自己的生活来教导孩子,这使我们不断地注意到自己的失败和罪。这个认知驱使我们"来到施恩的宝座前,为要得怜恤,蒙恩惠,作随时的帮助"(来 4:16)。这样我们才会转变和成长。

Parenting stretches us in many ways: in our understanding of Scripture, our trust in God, and in holy living. Knowing that we must teach our children what we ourselves are living causes us to be constantly aware of our own failures and sin. And this recognition drives us to "the throne of grace, that we may receive mercy and may find grace to help in time of need" (Heb. 4:16). Thus, we change and grow.

В.	属灵的_	
	Divine _	

作为一个合乎圣经的父母,蒙神悦纳有极大的喜乐。因为神喜悦你通过影响后代去敬拜和荣耀他,努力实现他自己的救赎目的。你找不到任何比塑造孩子为神国所用更大或更有满足感的事情。

There is tremendous joy in pleasing God as a biblical parent. He is pleased because you are endeavoring to further His own redemptive purposes by influencing successive generations to worship and glorify Him. You can devote yourself to no greater or more fulfilling enterprise than molding and shaping your children for usefulness in the Kingdom.

按着圣经教养……一生用生命影响生命。尽情享受这个过程吧! BIBLICAL PARENTING ...A LIFE TO A LIFE FOR A LIFETIME. ENJOY!

# 默想原则

#### PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

- 1. 回顾本课,包括附录和圣经经文。 Review the lesson, including any appendices and Scripture passages.
- 2. 查看附录中约翰·麦克阿瑟所写的福音信息。你的孩子理解哪些要素?哪些要素是你难以向孩子解释的?也许你需要老师、牧师或者其他成熟的基督徒讨论这个问题。

Examine the gospel message in the appendix by John MacArthur. Which elements does your child comprehend? Which elements do you have the most difficulty explaining to your child? Perhaps it will help to discuss this issue with your teacher, pastor, or another mature Christian.

常常记得你要忠心地在言语和行为上向孩子宣扬福音。结果交托给神。多么令人释放的 想法!

Always remember that you are to be faithful to proclaim the gospel both in word and deed to your child. The result is up to God. What a freeing concept!

3. 诚实地评价你的祷告生活。你坚持为孩子祷告吗?你为他们代求最多的是什么?记住哈拿(撒母耳记上2章)和约伯(约伯记1章)的例子。

Honestly evaluate your prayer life. Do you consistently pray for your children? What do you pray for the most on their behalf? Remember the examples of Hannah (1 Sam. 2) and Job (Job 1).

挑出课程中所提到的圣经段落,在你为孩子的祷告中运用其中的原则。

Take the biblical passages mentioned in the lesson, and implement their principles in your prayers for your children.

- 4. 在你所学的与教养有关的圣经原则中,哪些原则最深刻地影响你的思想和实践?考虑写一份总结报告表达你的想法,可以复印给你的老师或者牧师。
  - Of all the biblical principles you have learned related to parenting, which have most profoundly affected your thinking and practice? Consider writing a summary paper expressing your thoughts, which you could copy for your teacher and/or pastor.
- 5. 在你的日历上作标记,未来一到三个月内找个时间重新复习所学的教养课程,包括附录和家庭作业。

Mark your calendar for a time one to three months in the future when you can go back through all your parenting lessons, including the appendices and homework.

回顾圣经原则,为所有的成长和进步赞美神。祈祷思考你如何能够教导别人这些原则(提后 2:2)。

Review the biblical principles, praising God for any growth and progress. Prayerfully consider how you can teach these principles to others (2 Tim. 2:2).

# 附录

### 附录

#### **APPENDICIES**

- 附录 1: 关于彼此的命令 One Another Commands
- 附录 2: 关于家庭作业的建议 Suggestions for Using Homework
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#### 附录一

附录一

### 关于彼此的命令

#### 1. 彼此的关系

#### A. 属于彼此

- 罗 12:5
- 弗 4:25
- 约壹 1:7

#### B. 彼此同心合意

- 罗 12:16
- 林前 1:10

#### 2. 彼此接纳

#### A. 不彼此论断

- 罗 14:3
- 雅 5:9

#### B. 彼此问安

- 林前 16:20
- 罗 16:16
- 林后 13:12
- 彼前 5:14

#### C. 彼此款待

- 林前 11:33
- 彼前 4:9

#### 3. 彼此回应

#### A. 彼此相爱

• 罗 12:10

- 帖前 4:9
- 彼前 1:22
- 约13:34
- 约 15:12
- 约13:35
- 帖前 3:12
- 约壹 4:7
- 约壹 3:11
- 约壹 3:23
- 约壹 4:11
- 约壹 4:12
- 约贰5
- 约 15:17
- 约13:8
- 彼前 4:8

#### B. 谦卑

- 罗 12:10 下
- 弗 5:21
- 约13:14
- 腓 2:3
- 彼前 5:5

#### C. 关心

- 林前 12:25
- 弗 4:2
- 加 6:2
- 彼前 3:8
- 帖前 5:15

#### D. 服侍

- 加 5:3
- 来 10:24

#### 4. 彼此挽回

#### A. 彼此挽回

• 加 6:1

#### B. 彼此劝戒

• 罗 15:14

#### C. 彼此建立

- 罗 14:19
- 来 3:13
- 帖前 5:11
- 罗 1:11-12

#### D. 彼此饶恕

- 西 3:13
- 弗 4:32

#### E. 彼此说话

- 西 3:9
- 雅 4:11
- 弗 5:11
- 雅 5:16
- 约16:19

#### F. 彼此和睦

- 可 4:50
- 加 5:15
- 加 5:26

#### 附录二

### 关于家庭作业的建议

每课的结尾部分都有"默想原则"。下列指南有助于从课程中这一重要部分获得最大的益处:

#### 1. 认识到家庭作业的重要性。

- 每一课都有大量需要认真思考的经文。
- 家庭作业就像一座桥,将你从老师那里听的、在课程里读的,与你的改变(应用)联结起来。
- 它给你机会让你成为行道者,而不是单单听道,自己欺哄自己。(雅1:22)
- 如果你已经结婚,这些问题会在你和配偶之间引发建设性的思考和讨论。若想在家中统一执行这些重要的圣经原则,这样的沟通是至关重要的。

#### 2. 认识到家庭作业会花时间和精力。

- 计划将家庭作业用于你的个人灵修是很有帮助的。每一课都有许多滋养灵命的经文可供 学习。
- 安排好个人的时间。如果已婚,就安排夫妻一起讨论家庭作业的时间。

#### 3. 认识到积极完成家庭作业的奖赏。

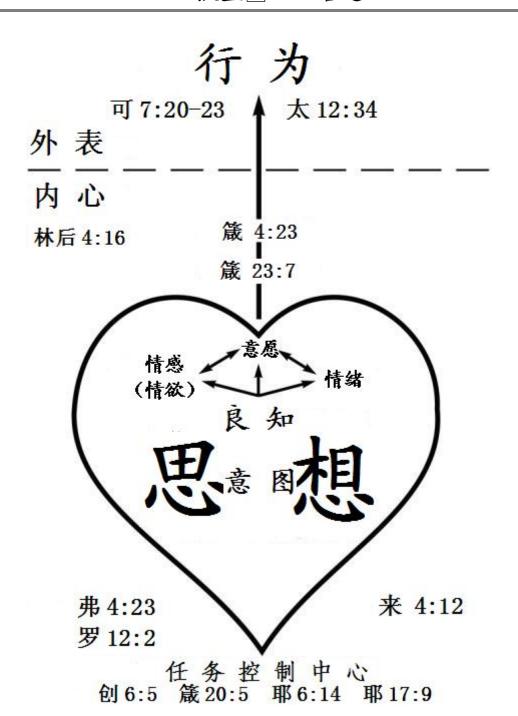
- 诸般勤劳都有益处(箴14:23 上)。
- 把基督的道理丰丰富富地存在心里(西3:16)。神的话决不徒然返回(赛55:11)。
- 如果你顺服他的话语,就在你所行的事上必然得福(雅1:25)。
- 与同学分享主曾经如何指教过你,能够帮助他人更深地理解主的话语。作为父母,你们可以帮助其他父母(箴言 27:17)。

#### 附录三

### 心之图

凯里□

哈迪



#### 附录四

### 教养子女和旧约律法

#### 凯里•吟迪

有关旧约律法的主题已有诸多论述。神学家们曾经长期讨论律法的目的、特征和在新约圣徒生命中扮演的角色。我们知道耶稣来到世上,不是"要废掉律法,乃是要成全律法"(太 5:17)。如何准确表达律法与当今基督徒的关系,是一项重要而且具有挑战性的责任。

圣经显示神的律法有两大好处。第一是横向的,影响人与人之间的关系。律法横向地提供给人们各种行为标准,因此社会不会处于混乱和无序的状态之中。当人选择顺服神的指示,不去贪恋、偷盗、说谎、淫乱或者杀人,就会有益于社会。城镇更加安全,家庭也会少有混乱。简言之,当人遵守神的律法(个体法),社会生活会更加美好。

另外,使徒保罗也清楚表明,律法纵向的好处是将人引向基督。如何引向呢?无论人多么尽力或者拥有多大的热情想要完全地遵守神的律法,他都会失败。他曾经失败,将来也会一直失败。因此,人的每一次失败都在提醒自己:他是堕落的,要完全依靠神才能得救。人有时不想顺服神的律法、只是部分顺服、不以正确的动机顺服或者根本不顺服,这一切都显明了人的罪性。神需要对他律法的完全顺服(太 5:48;彼前 1:16),但人不可能完全顺服(雅 2:10)。因此,律法成为一个咒诅(加 3:10-13)。

那么,最后的结果是什么呢?律法既然不能被人完全遵守,设立律法的最终目的又是什么呢?神设立律法不是让人为了达到完全做更多的无用功,而是使律法成为训蒙的师傅(加 3:19-24)。律法是一位属神的师傅,带领罪人悔改,并且使他明白自己需要神的怜悯。因此,律法好象一面镜子,它只能向一个人显出他脸上的污秽,但不能洗净污秽。神的恩典才是罪人唯一的盼望。

一个未得救的人越想要达到神的标准,就越会感到失望。在这种失望的境况中,在基督得蒙饶恕的福音成为极具大能的盼望信息。基督死在十字架上,为罪付上所有的代价。他的复活,是为了证明他胜过罪和死亡的权势。因为基督替人献上赎罪祭,当那些想要靠自己努力称义的人悔改并愿意顺服基督掌管他们的生命时,神就赦免他们。神的赦免是人唯一的盼望,而律法就是为了使这个真理深刻地显明出来(罗 4:1-8)。如此,律法就成为一个祝福。

这与教养子女有什么关系呢?我们可以将律法的目的与教养孩子日常行为的目的进行比较。然 而,在讨论这个对比之前,我们首先必须明白父母们所犯的一大错误。父母容易走入的误区是,认为 规则、限制、指南、奖赏、纠正、训练和教导只是为了在孩子身上形成某种特定的**行为**。的确,所有 这些方法在教养方面都是必需的,孩子行为举止得体也很重要。顺服使家中秩序井然。像神的律法一 样,父母的"律法"也会产生一种横向的好处。父母要求孩子遵守的许多一般标准,都是直接源于圣经的告诫,还有一些"家规"则来自圣经中的一般道德原则。当孩子顺服父母的时候,不仅仅家中会减少混乱,而且当孩子成为负责任的成年人时,社会也随之受益。

父母有责任将这些横向的益处带到家中。他们的确能"训练"孩子,并且相信孩子"就是到老他也不偏离"所学的智慧生活之道[诸如箴 22:6 是"神圣的指南和智慧的观点,即教导真理或原则(24:3、4),但不一定是固定的律法或者绝对的应许。因为生活的不确定和堕落的人不可预知的行为,使得这些一般真理的表达(参 10:27; 22:4)总是有例外。"(麦克阿瑟研读版圣经,第 876页)〕

父母如果只因教导孩子如何守规矩就心满意足的话,会产生一些问题。比如,如果有人恭维他们的孩子表现良好,父母容易认为他们已经完成了工作。只因为孩子表现很好,父母甚至会错误地认为他已经重生。事实上,这也许仅仅是律法主义而已。

但是父母的管教和教导**不是**仅仅为了使孩子的行为符合一定外在的标准。相反,父母应该关注,孩子是否仅仅满足于知道他们是顺服的。父母的规则、纠正和教导的确能帮助孩子有正确的行为,但除此之外,还应当有更远大的目标。正如旧约是训蒙的师傅,带领人们认识他们需要一位救主,我们教养的每个方面也具有同样的目的。

父母作为传道者的角色,是其最重要的角色(申 6:6-9)。但是向孩子传道并不仅仅意味着只是在某个特定的时间向孩子解释福音。由于孩子不可能达到对他的要求,无论他外在的改变达到了什么程度,当他在行为或态度上失败的时候,你就拥有了向孩子传道的非常重要的机会。即使他是顺服的,仍旧存在内心动机的问题。他为什么会顺服?当他被告之要顺服的时候,他要的是什么,想的是什么?自私和骄傲可能非常隐蔽(耶 17:9-10; 箴 4:23)。任何不荣耀神的动机都是不蒙悦纳的。

是的,你要训练孩子有智慧地生活;是的,你要努力帮助他成长为一个负责任的成年人。然而,你作为父亲或母亲最大的特权就是被神使用,让孩子清楚地意识到他的堕落以及他需要赦免。永远不要忘记教养子女的纵向含义。**你要利用孩子不能活出全心顺服的生命,向他解释他需要一位救主,以及他需要神的恩典和能力,才能过圣洁的生活**(罗 3:23-24,6:23;弗 2:1-10)。这样才可以达到你的目标,成为神手中忠心的器皿,按照圣经真理养育孩子,并不断地祷告神以慈爱唤起他们得救的信心和重生。

当孩子失败的时候,父母会沮丧,这通常是出于父母自私的目的。例如,父母也许不想要孩子制造麻烦,或者想要向别人炫耀孩子的顺服。然而,失败却是向孩子传福音的机会。你的孩子必须感到他不能活出神的标准,从而意识到他内心深处的罪恶。这不是说父母要不断地斥责孩子,惹他们的气,让他们认为父母不爱自己或者自己永远不能让父母满意(西 3:21)。父母也不要用双重标准来对待神的律法,教导是一个标准,在生活中是另外一个标准。然而,我们必须要寻找机会,帮助孩子明白**在神面前**有罪的情形,以及不可能靠着"好行为"得救(加 2:16;多 3:5-7)。

许多父母错误地认为,顺服和外在的遵从表示他们的孩子是更加"可以得救的"。这绝不是真

理。**你孩子的好行为并不能使他更容易被神拯救**。好行为对法利赛人是没有用的。他的好行为与救恩一点关系也没有。因为孩子的问题在于他的心,外在有多少改变也不能拯救他或者让他更有利于得救。他需要的只有神能做成:**重生**和**成为新造的人**。在孩子的好行为和未得救的有罪状态之间寻求平衡是一个挑战。

时刻警惕创造一个当代法利赛人的危险。基督曾经用激烈的言辞描述过与他同时代的法利赛人: 你们这假冒为善的文士和法利赛人有祸了!因为你们洗净杯盘的外面,里面却盛满了勒索和放荡。你们这瞎眼的法利赛人,先洗净杯盘的里面,好叫外面也干净了。你们这假冒为善的文士和法利赛人有祸了!因为你们好像粉饰的坟墓,外面好看,里面却装满了死人的骨头和一切的污秽。你们也

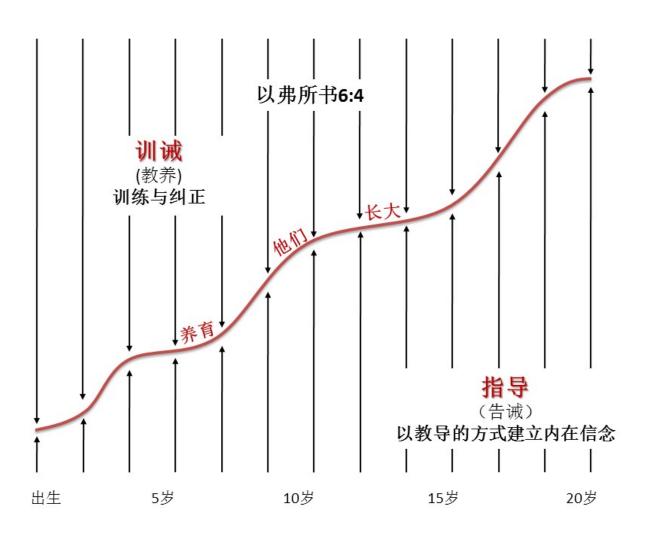
是如此,在人前、外面显出公义来,里面却装满了假善和不法的事。(太 23:25-28)

再说一遍,你必须记住你管教和指示的最终目的:灌输神圣洁的标准,使孩子明白他不能靠着那些标准过一个完全的生活。正如律法一样,你也是一面镜子。虽然你不能洁净污秽,但可以帮助孩子看到他脸上的污秽。当孩子认识到他的光景时,**那时**他就只会喜欢一个答案——赦罪来自于从罪中悔改以及在基督里的信心。

虽然基督徒父母不会有意识地制造法利赛人,但这也不是难事。想办法"控制"孩子、塑造他的行为,在教养子女的过程中并非难事。相反,父母要更加关注孩子内心的真实景况(可 7:20-23)。孩子需要明白,要想得救,他必须认识到自己是一个罪人。因此,教导他圣经真理,并且祷告神将孩子对福音的认识与个人的信心结合起来。

#### 附录五

### 亲子关系表 <sup>韦恩•麦克</sup>



#### 附录六

### 用杖的建议

合乎圣经管教的目标不是单单为了惩罚,而是去纠正,清洁良心,并且与神、与人和好。这些事情适用于惩罚和负面后果。

"把杖留着对付任性,至少这是一种更加严厉的方式。它是药,不是食物;是偶尔生病时的治疗方法,不是生命的供应和滋养之道。将药转变为日常食物,将逐渐削弱治疗的效果。"查尔斯·布里奇斯所著的《箴言》第430页。

当孩子任性地反抗父母时,父母是神用来纠正孩子的工具,使孩子知道他的选择是错误的,违背了神的旨意。然而,神没有告诉父母具体情况下如何实际地运用管教。下列建议也许有助于你学习将 圣经中的管教原则慈爱地、有效地并靠着不断的祷告运用于你的家中。

平静地思考过错的性质。

这样的过错是悖逆吗? 是反抗吗?

- 是否给予孩子清楚的指示,孩子是否能够毫不抗拒、找借口或者延迟听从?
- 是否通过撅嘴、抱怨或者生闷气表现出固执的样子?孩子是在用他的身体语言说"不"吗?通过问一些问题,确定他们想要用身体语言传达什么信息(箴 18:13)。(注意不要将暂时的失望或者伤心与反抗混淆。)
- 说不尊重或不荣耀神的话吗?
- 经常有对立情绪吗?
- 是否撒谎?

如果你确信存在悖逆或者反抗,基本上就必须要打屁股(箴言 15:10 上),除非有其他减罪因素(例如不成熟、恩典)。如果没有必要打屁股,可以在这个过程中用另一种负面后果代替。

要求孩子认错并为他的愚蠢选择承担责任。

- 问他本来应该做出何种选择。
- 问他所做的在神眼中是对还是错。
- 要求他悔改,并且祷告求神让他有真正的悔改。他需要明白他得罪了神。

#### 平静而彻底地执行惩罚。

- 不要用会伤害孩子的方式责打。体罚应该是适度的、合理的以及符合年龄的。
- 管教需要彻底,足以产生能够带来改变的反思和痛悔。
- 责打的区域要适当,保证孩子的安全。
- 总之,应该尽可能在私下里惩罚孩子。特别要注意避免在公众场合管教孩子。
- 记住:目标不是惩罚而是纠正,目的是使他悔改,而不是重复犯错(彼后2:22;箴

26:11) 。

惩罚过后,接下来是指示、教导、训练和祷告(提后3:16、17)。

- 问他本来应该做出何种选择。
- 讨论下次出现类似情况要怎么做。他下次会怎么做?为什么?
- 提醒孩子你愿意与他并肩同行并且帮助他。
- 这可能是一个安慰和祷告的特殊时刻,求神在他的心里做工。
- 指示他真诚地寻求神和其他相关人员的饶恕,用爱心安慰被冒犯的弟兄或姐妹,努力修复彼此的关系。(路 11:24-26; 弗 4:22-24)

你所做的一切都应该彰显出牺牲(agape)的爱。

- 回答柔和, 使怒消退; 言语暴戾, 触动怒气。(箴 15:1)
- 因为人的怒气并不成就神的义。(雅1:20)
- 使用有助于解决和阐明问题的言语,避免攻击人的言语和语调(弗4:29)。
- 不要重提以往的过错责备孩子。如果必须重提,也是为了他们的益处(例如:帮助他们对付一个罪的模式)。
- 等问题解决了,就要寻找机会鼓励孩子。

要明白一点,虽然你祷告并期望纠正孩子结果是悔改与和好,但是有时会事与愿违。当神在孩子心里动工时,要有耐心。

除非他们的反应非常激烈必须要重新纠正,否则就开始做别的事。为了明白孩子内心真正的状况,可以寻找其他的机会与孩子交谈,但是不要提这次特别的冲突(箴 4:23, 20:5)。祷告求智慧,神必赐给(雅 1:5)。

推荐阅读: 箴 13:24, 19:18, 23:13、14, 22:15, 29:15; 来 12:6-11 泰德·特里普所著的《子女心,父母情》第 11 章 布鲁斯·瑞所著的《敢于纠正》

#### 附录七

### 确定、改变和培养习惯的简单原则

我们在生活中自然而然形成各种习惯。习惯有好(有益的)坏(有害的)之分。[注意《希伯来书》5章14节和《彼得后书》2章14节("心中习惯了贪婪")]。帮助你年幼的孩子形成好的习惯。

- 1. 列出你孩子的优点和缺点。
- 2. 为他们的优点感谢神,并且鼓励他们。

箴 10:22 上, 25:11, 27:2

当你表扬孩子的时候,要提醒他,神是我们一切祝福和能力的来源(罗11:36;雅1:17)。

3. 集中精力一次对付1个或2个缺点/坏习惯。

不要试图一次解决所有的问题。

4. 与孩子讨论你想要他学习的品格特质。

确定教导适合孩子应用的圣经经文

5. 决定合适的奖赏和惩罚

与孩子沟通确定奖惩原则(根据年龄)。

尽量始终如一地坚持你的决定。

记住: 不是所有的事情都应该得到有形的奖赏。有些事情只有那样做才是正确的(路 17:7-

- 10)。另外,不是所有的坏习惯都源于叛逆、都需要惩罚。
- 6. 借着祷告,将你的计划交托给主。

箴 3:5-6, 16:1-3

你需要神的智慧,孩子需要神的帮助才能改变。

7. 对孩子的进步做出定期评价。

根据评价,你也许需要相应地调整奖惩原则。或者,你也许需要开始对付另外一个习惯。

制订这样一个简单计划,有助于你训练孩子有智慧地生活。但是请记住:帮助孩子养成好的行为习惯不能改变他的心。因此,你要祷告,求神将孩子对圣经标准的认识和增加的生活技能,与得救的信心和对主不断增加的爱结合起来。

#### 附录八

附录八

### 育儿的简单计划 威廉·古德博士

#### 1. 多鼓励。

经常受到鼓励和纠正的儿童,能分别对错。(罗13:7)

#### 2. 多玩耍。

虽然我们作为成年人必须要沉稳,但生活有许多的问题,孩子们需要看到我们工作和玩耍、欢笑和严肃,很有兴趣与他们一起做游戏。(箴 17:22)

#### 3. 多祷告。

我们需要神的帮助。常常向神倾诉他们的问题。(雅1:5)

#### 4. 多教导。

《以弗所书》6章4节说:"教训"=放进心里;建立内在的确信。

#### 5. 多使用因果原则。

(为了纠正)。这是最自然的方式学习行为会产生结果。(加 6:7)

#### 6. 管教孩子时...

...,要充满慈爱地、不急不躁地、以祷告的心、彻底地地管教,这样你不会常常这样做。

#### 附录九

## 帮助评判生活中的"灰色地带"神想要我怎么做?

#### 下列问题的答案都应该为"是的"。

- 1. 在各个方面都荣耀神吗? (林前 10:31)
- 2. 效法基督所做的吗? (约壹 2:6)
- 3. 鼓励我感谢神吗? (林前 10:31; 西 3:17)
- 4. 合法吗? (罗 13:1-7; 彼后 2:13-17)
- 5. 会鼓励其他人吗? (林前 10:23)
- 6. 帮助我传福音而不在真理上妥协吗? (林前 10:27-33)
- 7. 帮助我顺服吗?我父母的看法如何? (弗5:21)
- 8. 帮助我以敬虔的方式思考吗? (腓 4:8; 罗 12:1-2)
- 9. 使我的属灵生命增长吗?

#### 下列问题的答案都应该为"不是"。

- 1. 使我受到辖制吗? (林前 6:12)
- 2. 使我不能竭尽所能吗? (来 12:1)
- 3. 鼓励我使我的罪合理化吗?似乎"每个人都在听"。(彼前 2:16)
- 4. 拦阻我管理好神所赐的资源吗?例如:管理好时间、金钱和能力。1 Cor. 6:19-20; Eph. 5:15-16(林前 6:19-20; 弗 5:15-16)
- 5. 会优先服侍我吗? (林前 10:33; 罗 15:1-2; 腓 2:3-4)
- 6. 使我不正确地论断别人吗? (罗 14:2-13)
- 7. 使别人效法我犯罪吗? (林前 8:9-13)
- 8. 违背我的良心吗? (罗 14:22-23)

#### 附录十

### 沟通的四个原则

以弗所书 4:25-32

改编自信心浸信会教会 (印第安纳州拉斐特市) 约翰·百特勒

良好的关系不会自动产生,也不可能没有问题!世人都犯了罪(罗马书 3:10-12, 23),都是自私和有限的,这为各样冲突搭建了平台。

不要灰心!认识耶稣基督并且遵循他的沟通原则的人(特别是解决难题的时候),能够建立起坚固和持久的人际关系。

《以弗所书》4章 25-32节说到了"沟通的四个有用原则",父母应该教导孩子这些原则,并且给孩子做出榜样。

#### I. 要诚实(25节)

#### A. 说出来

- 1. 希腊文的祈使语气,表示一个命令:"你说"。
  - 为什么要说?因为人们不可能读懂我们的心思。
  - 基督徒不应选择沉默不言。这种沉默包括回避和推拖。
- 2. 这个动词是现在时态——持续的动作。(也见 4:15; 西 3:9)

#### B. 说实话(箴12:22, 19:5)

但诚实不单单是不撒谎。 其他不诚实的例子:

- 欺骗
- 和"从不")
- 闪烁其辞
- 掩饰真实的信息; 讥讽
- 说话的内容和面部表情(或者身体语言)不一致
- 半真半假

#### C. 用爱心说诚实话(4:15; 箴 21:23)

- 关注你说的是什么(弗4:29)。
- 关注你如何说(箴 12:18, 15:1,4, 16:21)。
- 关注你说多少(箴 10:19, 16:23, 17:27, 18:2)。
- 关注你何时说(箴 15:23, 25:11)。

对于说诚实话的补充:掌握聆听的技巧(箴 18:13, 15)。

#### II. 要及时(26、27节)

- A. 不尽快解决当天的问题就是罪。
- B. 不迅速解决问题:
  - 1. 会导致愤怒、怨恨和苦毒。
  - 2. 会使后面的问题恶化(见太 6:34)。
- C. 解决一个问题之前,请问自己下列问题:
  - 1. 《箴言》18章 13、15节"我掌握的事实正确吗?"
  - 2. 《箴言》27章6节、《马太福音》12章34节"我提出这个问题的动机是什么?" (我是作为朋友好心来帮助吗?)
  - 3. 《马太福音》7章 1-5节"我首先对付自己的罪了吗?"
  - 4. 《彼得前书》4章8节"我可以用爱遮掩吗?"
  - 5. 《以弗所书》4章15节、《箴言》15章1节"我的言语充满爱吗?"
  - 6. 《箴言》15章 23节、25章 11节"时机正确吗?"
  - 7. 《箴言》3章5节、《腓立比书》4章6-7节、《帖撒罗尼迦前书》5章17节"我祷告寻求神的智慧了吗?"

#### III. 针对问题,不针对人(29、30节)

- A. 避免"污秽的言语"
  - 1. 拆毁的言语。
  - 2. 与冲突无关的言语。
  - 3. 使圣灵担忧的言语。

#### B. 运用有益的言语

- 1. 造就的言语。
- 2. 只针对对方所说的或所做的言语。
- 3. 有助于达成解决方案的言语。

#### IV. 要行动,不要反击 (31、32 节)

#### A. 要"脱去"的反击行为(31节)

对已经发生事情的态度和行为:

- 1. 苦毒
- 2. 愤怒
- 3. 怒气
- 4. 喧嚷
- 5. 诽谤
- 6. 怨恨

在对付罪时,我们罪性的自然倾向是替自己辩解(推卸责任、逃跑、反击等)。

#### B. 要"穿上"的行动(32节)

无论发生过什么事,应该要积极采取的态度和行动是:

- 1. 恩慈
- 2. 怜悯的心
- 3. 饶恕

借着神的灵,我们能够学习如此行。当我们行动而不反击的时候,就能解决冲突。

#### 结论

- 1. 改变习惯不容易,但是能够实现(林前 10:13)。这需要付出努力。尽管如此,也比奸 诈人的路要容易(箴 13:15 下)。
- 2. 无论别人犯怎样的错,你必须按照圣经来做!你未必能够改变别人,但是你一定能够改变你回应的方式。

#### 附录十一

### 工作伦理的特征

### 谢丽尔•威廉姆斯

懒惰的人	仆人		
应被定罪的	应被称赞的		
怠惰的、懒惰的	勤奋的、忍耐的		
坏的	好的	更好的	最好的
不负责任的	负责任的	更负责任的	最负责任的
以后再做或者根本不做	完成任务	做事有规律	做新任务
做得很慢	按照要求忠心做事	主动做事	自发地做事
三心二意地做	这是好的(但是基	成熟的程度正在增加	看到需要并且设法满
	督指出我们不能得		足它们
	到特别的奖赏)		
			对别人保持敏感以爱
			为动机
《箴言》21章 25节:	《路加福音》17章 7-10节:这个比喻表明一个仆人完成他自己分		
"懒惰人的心愿将他杀	内的工作,不应该期待有特别的奖赏。就这一点而言,顺服不是什		
害,因为他手不肯作	么有功劳的事。		
工。"			
《箴言》26章 14节:	《传道书》9章10节:"要尽力去作。"		
"门在枢纽转动,懒惰	《歌罗西书》3章 23节: "都要从心里作,像是给主作的。"		
人在床上也是如此。"			
《箴言》19章 15节:	《路加福音》10章 34节所说的好撒玛利亚人		
"懒惰使人沉睡,懈怠			
的人必受饥饿。"			

注意:大多数父母似乎很满足于孩子做分内的事,努力尽责。虽然这很好,但我们如果满足于此,孩子也就只能到这个程度。只有在父母的引导下,孩子才能成为主动做事的人。

#### 附录十二

### 论易怒 杰瑞·雷格

唯一能够达到天国要求的愤怒就是义怒。这是对冒犯神的事情所产生的愤怒。我们虽然不能像神 那样表达愤怒,但是可以被他的真理所充满,通过他的标准看待别人的过错。当父母处理孩子的问题 时,这一点尤为重要。许多时候父母生气是出于内心的自私,想要按照某种方式生活,当他们不能如 愿时,就会生气并恶语相加。

辱骂包括任何不造就别人的言语,违背了《以弗所书》4章 29节。问你自己(和孩子)这样的问题:"这些话是拆毁人,还是造就人呢?""你刚才说的那段话如何造就对方的生命?"

《雅各书》1章 20节告诉我们说: "人的怒气并不成就神的义。"深深的怨恨结不出敬虔的果子。《加拉太书》4章 16节说这是仇敌才会显示出来的态度。父母不要表现得像孩子的仇敌。

父母需要坚定地告诉孩子,罪会毁坏他们的生命……如果放任罪,会导致他们成为愚蠢的人…… 罪在神眼中是卑劣的。我们必须通过爱的管教和不断地要求他们悔改,为"他们远远地"赶除愚蒙 (箴 22:15)。然而,你如果通过辱骂和怒气来表达这些真理,反而会使孩子陷入绝望。

当父母不按照圣经行事,孩子是知道的。当父母没有将自己降服于神话语的真理之下时,他们也是知道的。随着年龄的增长,他们会对此更加敏锐。

隐藏的愤怒也同样危险。易怒的人无法忍受生活中的不方便。如果你希望自己在养育子女的岁月 里,生活中没有任何不方便,那你这种想法是愚蠢的。

神允许我们在生活中遇到种种不便,这样我们才可以变得刚强并且受到激励······才可以成长。神 在做工,他为了这个目的必定会在生活中使用我们的孩子。当我们发怒的时候,就是表明我们不相信 神的主权和他有能力使用试炼使我们成圣。

如果你不想要惹孩子的气,如果你想要成为每天坦然面对生活的父母,就不要再要求生活中的公平。不论在工作中还是在家里,不论和朋友在一起还是在教会里,你在任何人际关系中都不要如此要求。不要求公平对待。生活在许多方面是非常不公平的。事实就是这样。感恩的是,因着神的恩典,我们没有得到应得的报应,反而,我们在基督里得到了怜悯。让我们别再要求从生活中得到公平,而

要充满感恩,特别为因家庭而来的、为建立信心的各种不方便而感恩。

你辛苦工作了整整一天,祈祷回到家里与孩子相处融洽。你会说: "我已在职场打拼了一番,难 道没有权利放松一下吗?"这是人在压力下常有的观点,而这种观点最容易引发冲突和怒气。父母认 为他们为了所爱的人辛勤工作,已经为他们赢得了当之无愧的休息时间。这里的问题不在于想要得到 休息,而是期望生活应该按照他们应得的回报他们。

事实上,按照神的目的如此期望是没有必要的。有时主提供给我们休息的机会(诗 127:2),另外一些时候,他允许生活的各样要求挤掉我们的休息时间(传 2:23)。大多数时间,处于成长和活跃期的孩子有无数的问题和关注点,需要父母留心。这里还没说到呵护婚姻关系所花费的时间和精力呢。因此,极为有益的是,为将要发生的事情祷告并且预备自己的心,让自己伏在神的计划之下。

你要习惯于将每一次挑战都看作是从神而来的。《诗篇》119篇 75 节说: "耶和华啊,我知道你的判语是公义的,你使我受苦是以诚实待我。"主以他温柔的手,给我们生活中带来某些问题使我们受苦。重要的是,我们拥抱这些问题,才不至于愤怒。事实上易怒是没有完全表达出来的内在的愤怒。持有这种态度人会说: "今天可别有什么让我感到不方便。我不想让家人、孩子或者任何事情来烦我。"第 75 节经文提醒我们,就算神有时让我们受苦,他也是信实的,为要帮助我们预备迎接生活的试炼。第 67 节说: "我未受苦以先走迷了路。"你需要受苦,我也需要受苦。

当你回到家中、孩子要占用你所有的时间和注意力时,你不必恼怒。你可以简单地说:"主啊,你现在显明你的计划。"这难道意味着家永远不应该成为一个安息之地吗?这难道意味着永远不能向孩子提出任何要求吗?当然不是。作为父母,你可以按照你的方式管理家,但是,你要确保所制定的规则要荣耀耶稣基督,并且是为着一个特定的目标。注意避免经常让家人感觉你很自私的生活方式。

在你想要在家中营造一种轻松的氛围之前,首先在你自己的心中培养一种意愿和能力,无论生活环境如何,都要寻求灵性的更新。然后,当你回到家中,一个孩子对你说: "爸爸,我现在需要和你谈件事。"这时,你能通过服侍他,获得属灵的更新。否则,你就犯下了大错。为生活中诸如此类的情况预备好自己,它们随时会发生。

《诗篇》119篇77节给了我们极大的鼓励,"愿你的慈悲临到我,使我存活"。这指的是在主的慈爱里得到生命力。当我们为了服侍他人包括在家中彼此服事,牺牲自己的喜好和计划时,主就会以他的怜悯复兴我们。因此拒绝易怒。当神使用你的痛苦让你更加像他自己时,你会蒙受主的祝福。

#### 附录十三

### 有一位教主

#### 约翰•麦克阿瑟在 1996 年春季音乐会上的讲道

基督教传扬的是,有一位救主。圣经说:如果你相信基督,就会从罪、死亡和永远的地狱中得到拯救。最近我在飞机上与一个男人谈论基督和圣经里的事,他说:"哦,我相信的与你的一样。"那么,只要相信就足够了吗?圣经不是说我们因着信心得救吗?什么样的信心呢?

圣经做出了非常有意思的表述。关于耶稣它说:"许多人……信了他的名。耶稣却不将自己交托他们。"(约 2:23-24)你也许会大吃一惊,人们可能相信耶稣,却不能从他们的罪恶中得救。但是,你如果知道《雅各书》所说的,就不会觉得惊讶了,书中说"鬼魔也信"(雅 2:19)。而且我们知道他们要去往何处,正如圣经所说,去往为他们所预备的火湖。圣经教导的重点是,人有可能非常接近得救的边缘,却完全错失。

让我用这种方式告诉你:

#### 1. 再多的知识也不是得救的证据

无论有多少知识。无论你多么了解圣经,多么认识基督,认识他的生命、他的死亡和他的复活。正如我说过,就算魔鬼也知道准确的神学。很多人都知道我们主耶稣的事情。不论你拥有多少知识,都不是得救的证据。接着看第二点。

#### 2. 再怎么相信知识也不是得救的证据。

魔鬼不但拥有知识,也相信它是真的。他们完全知道它是真的。魔鬼曾经是天国里圣洁的天使,因着罪被赶了出来,但他们知道关于神的真理。他们知道关于基督的真理,也知道关于复活的真理。他们知道圣经从头至尾在讲什么,并且知道那都是真的。但这不能救他们。再多的知识,再怎么相信知识,都不一定是得救的证据。让我更进一步说明。

#### 3. 再怎么惧怕神的审判也不是得救的证据。

魔鬼相信而且害怕得发抖。他们为什么相信?因为他们知道审判快要临到他们了。《罗马书》1章说人类面临同样的事情。虽然他们知道神的审判必定要来,但仍然远离他(1:18-23)。他们知道终有一天将为他们的邪恶付上代价。他们明白审判快来了。不但圣经对此十分明确,而

且纵观历史也有许多证据。我们生活在南加州的人有时感受到的地震真是可怕。这些地震对于将 来要发生的事情来说,太微不足道了。对审判本身的惧怕,并不是得救的证据。让我更进一步说 明。

#### 4. 再怎么对罪愧疚也不是得救的证据。

世界充满了感到愧疚的人。这就是为什么人们抑郁、吸毒、酗酒,这是想麻痹自己。这也是 为什么人们去看精神病医生。他们是想缓解良心的痛苦。感觉自己很糟糕,感觉自己的罪很糟 糕,这太常见了,这就是为何我们的社会发明了自尊的解决办法。自尊给人们一个借口,告诉他 们为什么不应该觉得自己糟糕。但事实上,他们应该这样觉得。有了关于自尊的教导,人们仍旧 感到愧疚。但愧疚感不一定是得救的证据。让我更进一步说明。

#### 5. 渴慕救恩本身并不表示你得到救恩。

世界上充斥着各种宗教,而且大多数人都相信那些宗教。他们赞成那些宗教的仪式、礼仪、 伦理和道德, 指望能得到救恩, 即永生。但这不表示他们已经得到。他们渴慕救恩, 向往天国, 但是渴慕本身不能确保他们将来能够得到救恩。地狱里充满了宗教人士。最后一点:

#### 6. 再怎么相信耶稣基督的超越性也不一定是得救的证据。

很多人相信耶稣是超越一切的。很多人相信耶稣是真神。他就是神。他是神以人的形象来到 世上。他们相信现在没有、将来也不会有人能与他相比。但是相信基督的荣耀、基督的超越性本 身,并不是得救的证据。

我在说什么?你可能知道圣经从头至尾所讲述的事实,甚至相信那些事实是真的。你可能惧 怕神的审判,对罪感到愧疚,并且渴望得救。你可能成为宗教人士,甚至相信基督的超越性。然 而,你的结局仍旧可能是永远的地狱。因为所有这些信念和行为本身,都不能成为得救的信心。 事实上,它只是真正得救信心的预备。我说的这一切都是必要的。一个人必须明白真理,相信真 理,意识到审判临近,感受到罪疚,转向神,认识基督是至高的救主。但是所有这些只是引向救 恩。你说:"那么,在哪个点救恩才能临到呢?"非常简单,当你愿意转离你的罪,相信耶稣基督 并且只相信他能赦免你,以行为表明完全委身于他,救恩才临到。当你愿意这样说的时候,救恩 会临到。你说:"是的,我知道事实。我知道神是谁。我知道我是谁。我知道在审判时等候我的 是什么。我想要得救。我渴慕它到一个地步恨恶我的罪。我渴望得到赦免。我将自己完全投靠在 神借着基督所施的怜悯中。"我认为当你愿意向主说"救我脱离罪恶。借着耶稣基督救我脱离老自

己"时,救恩就会临到。这就是你愿意离开罪转向神并邀请基督成为你生命的主的时刻。只有这样的委身才能使救恩成为现实。

教会里充满这样的人,他们相信所有正确的事,但是却没有做出委身。从来没有。谁没有说过他们想要远离罪恶、转向神,过一个公义的生活;谁没有说过他们不能拯救自己?但是当你感到绝望和无助时,你愿意靠着救主基督得到神的怜悯,那么在那一刻你就由死入生了。

现在你知道了救恩的简单真理。委身是关键。我不知道你现在处于何种光景中。也许你不明白圣经,你需要读经。也许你不确定基督是谁,或者不确定你的罪,神的话——圣经,启示了这一切。但是你如果知道自己是一个罪人,知道耶稣基督为你的罪而死,那么你必须愿意转离罪并转向主、寻求他的怜悯。这是一个恳求,更是一个祈求。就像那个税吏捶胸哭号说:"神啊,开恩可怜我这个罪人!"(路 18:13)基督为你的罪付上了赎价。他为你而死,并且愿意赦免你。所有你需要做的事,就是将你的生命交托给他。

#### 附录十四

### 查尔斯•司布真的认信

菲利普 R. 约翰逊 by Phillip R. Johnson

众所周知,查尔斯·司布真因为在一间小教堂里躲避暴风雪,听到了福音,才来到基督的面前。一些人错误地认为司布真是从不信主的人生突然转向基督的。司布真自己曾经说过,他在最终找到基督之前,如何长期遭受罪的重压。因为他把自己描述成一个大罪人,亏欠了神的恩典,所以许多听过他布道的人,都觉得他曾经深陷罪恶之中,在年纪比较大的时候才来到基督面前。

但是事实是,查尔斯•司布真是在他年轻的时候就相信基督,他生长在敬虔的牧师之家。他的两个重要的人生榜样——父亲和祖父,都是敬虔的牧师。

司布真从婴儿时期直到将近六岁,都在他的祖父家中度过的。由于某种原因,可能是经济拮据,使得他从将近两岁直到准备上小学,一直与祖父母住在一起。年幼的司布真常常跟在祖父身边,不论他是在进行研经还是在探访。小司布真喜爱祖父的书籍。他是阅读天才,从很小的时候就培养出对书的热爱。他尤其喜欢《天路历程》。

司布真六岁回到他父母家中时,他已经有了两个妹妹和一个弟弟。他似乎已经深感作为长兄的责任,要给予弟兄姐妹好的影响。那种想法肯定部分来源于祖父的牧养,使得他拥有超过他年龄的成熟。这也是查尔斯•司布真一直以来的品质。作为一个年幼的男孩,甚至在他成为青少年之前,他的兴趣爱好就是写诗和编辑杂志。那时他就已经开始潜心钻研文学技巧,这使得他日后成为传奇的传道人和作家。

观看司布真发展的任何阶段,你可以看到他超越年龄的智慧,以及对人生持有异乎寻常的成熟观点。司布真自己也曾提到此事。当他 40 岁的时候,向一群年轻人演讲,在那场演讲中他说到,他已经是一个 40 岁的老人了。他对他们说:

我也许在 12 岁的时候,还是一个年轻人,但到了十六岁,我就已经是一个严肃的、受人尊敬的浸信会牧师了。我当时位居要职,管控着整个教会。那本应是我在运动场上锻炼腿和肌肉的时期,如果真是那样,我现在毫无疑问会远离痛风。然而,我当时却将时间花在书本上,努力学习和工作,持之以恒,与校长的爱好非常相近。

六岁时,司布真回到他的父母家中,他上学了。超强的阅读能力和对书本的热爱,使得他从一开始就表现卓越,成为一名优等生。虽然他入学时间较晚,但成绩却超过了同班同学。(他在学生时代仅有一次不及格,表现也异于平常。老师很震惊,因为司布真是她最好的学生。后来,老师发现最好学生的座位远离壁炉,并紧挨着一扇四处漏风的门。老师明白是学生的排座方式有了问题,司布真实际上是故意考砸的,他不想要优等生的座位,因为那个位置最不舒服。于是,老师重新调整了学生的座位,司布真的成绩很快就上来了,并且再也没有出现过不及格。)

司布真 14 岁的时候,和弟弟雅各在梅德斯通上学,他的叔叔是这所学校的一名教师。在一次与学校教员的谈话中,司布真作为一个青少年,第一次听到了浸信会关于洗礼的观点。(司布真的祖父是公理会的牧师,施行婴儿洗,这是司布真所知道的一切。)当时,一所圣公会学校可不是任何具有公理教会传承背景的人接受浸信会信仰的地方。但是司布真在那样的年纪,就感到一种力量催促他从圣经中学习关于此事的教训,并且做出他自己的决定。在此过程中,他发现浸信会的立场是无懈可击的。因此,他在 14 岁的时候立定心志,如果有了认信的经历,他就受洗。由此可见,他在认信以前就对属灵事情非常严肃。

当司布真在大约 10 或 11 岁的时候,他开始深切地认识他的罪。他确信他没有基督救赎的知识。因此他开始寻求救恩,时间持续了 5 年之久。对于司布真来说,这是生命中极其痛苦的一段时间,因为他用比同龄所有男孩都更加严肃的态度看待属灵的事。他认识到自己并不是一名真正的基督徒,这使他承受的重担是语言无法表达的。这成为他一直不断背负的重担。

富勒顿是司布真传记作者之一,也是司布真成人岁月里的一位挚友,关于司布真在那些年如何寻求救恩,他如此写道:

那些年里无数的经历,使他能够在后来的事工中去探究许多心灵的秘密。那些年里他学到的重要事情,超过大多数人一生所学的。

他是如此年轻,如此受到庇护,从婴孩时期就按照神的方法得蒙训练;他感受得那么多,并且经受了几乎不可能的灵魂操练;他关于自己陷于黑暗和绝望中的记录令人难以置信,但是谙熟神方法的人都会明白。

司布真记录自己如何挣扎寻求救恩的过程,真是令我们惊诧,一个男孩竟然能够如此深切地感受到他自己的罪。毕竟,他成长于一个敬虔的家庭、一个牧师家里,他从来没有犯什么过于丢脸的罪(大概他犯过最严重的罪,就是撒谎),然而他的罪的重担如此沉重地压在他身上,并且将他带到了完全绝望的边缘。

这是司布真自己写的关于认信期间那些黑暗的日子:

当我在圣灵手中,认罪的时候,我对神的公正有一个清楚并且强烈的感受。罪,无论其他人对它的感受如何,对我来说它是一个无法承受的重担。我没有像害怕罪那样地害怕过地狱;同时,我的心思深切关注荣耀神的名和他道德的掌权。如果我以不公正的方式得到赦免,我的良心并不会感到满足。但是接下来有一个问题——"神如何使曾经那么有罪的我为义,同时又保证自己是公正的?"这个问题很令我担忧、疲惫,我也看不到问题的答案。当然,我从来不可能发明一个答案,可以满足我的良心。我从年幼的时候,就听过靠着耶稣的死实现救恩的计划,但是在我内心最深处,对此了解得并不比知道我是一个霍屯督人多。光在那里,而我却是瞎眼的,需要主自己将其向我显明。

注意司布真以诗歌的形式描绘他对罪的感受。记住,他描述自己感受的时候还只是一个男孩,可能还没有超过十岁。(他认信的整个时期是从 11 到 16 岁。)他进一步写道:

有一天,我到外面四处走走。来到一个令我永远刻骨铭心的地方,因为在那里我 看到了这位朋友,我最好的、唯一的朋友,被杀害了。我怀着忧伤震惊的心弯下 腰去,看着他。我看到他的手被粗制的铁钉扎过,他的脚也是同样。他死去的表 情是如此悲惨可怕,使我几乎不敢凝视。他的身体因饥饿而憔悴,他的背因残忍 的鞭打而成为鲜红,他的眉间有一圈伤痕: 人们清晰可见是被荆棘刺伤所致。我 颤抖起来,因为我深知这位朋友,他从来没有犯过错,他是至纯至圣的。谁可以 如此伤害他呢?因为他从未伤害过任何人,一生"四处行善":他医治有病的 人,喂饱饥饿的人,让死人复活。他们就因他做这些事要杀他?他没有传扬别 的, 唯独爱。当我观察那既可怜又悲伤的脸庞, 充满极大的痛苦, 然而又充满慈 爱,我疑惑是谁那么卑鄙无耻去钉他的双手。我心想,"这些叛徒能在哪里呢? 如此打击这个人的是哪些人呢?如果他们杀害一个压迫者,我们也许可以饶恕他 们;如果他们杀死一个沉迷于罪恶淫行中的人,这也许是他应得的下场;如果被 杀的是一个杀人犯、一个叛徒,或者是一个煽动叛乱的人,我们也许会说:'埋 葬他的尸体吧,公义最终给了他应得的报偿。'但是当你被害之时,我的最爱, 我唯一的挚爱,让那些叛徒居于何处呢?让我抓住他们,把他们处以极刑。如果 我能设计出各种酷刑,一定要让他们都完全经历一遍。哦!小心一点,我要报 复!如果我可以找到这些杀人犯,看看我什么做不了! 当我看着那具尸体,我听 到脚步声,心想脚步声从哪里传来。我听着,并且明显感到杀人犯近在咫尺。天 很黑,我摸索着想要找到他。我发现莫明其妙地,无论我的手伸向哪里,就是不 能抓住他,因为他总是比我的手所到之处更加接近我。最后,我把手放在胸前, 说: "我现在抓到你了!"看哪!他就在我的心里!杀人犯正藏在我自己的心中, 住在我的灵魂最深处。啊!然后我实实在在地哭了起来,我就在被我杀害的主面 前, 当我向他的尸体弯下腰去, 我感到自己是那么的罪疾……

那篇文章一定是司布真在他成年之后写的,因此它表现出他以成熟的方式,来描述当他还是个孩子时的感受。但是很显然,就算是一个 11 岁或者 12 岁大的孩子,他所承受的个人罪疚感也是异乎寻常的强烈。他的罪疚感是如此深,以至于在 5 年时间里更渗透了他的全部思想。他从来不能完全摆脱他是个罪人的感受,他很愧疚,觉得他应该下地狱。

司布真的母亲,首先唤醒了他请求基督进入他的生命。她对孩子们的劝诫,以及她为他们的代 祷,给予年幼的孩子查尔斯难以磨灭的影响。

司布真的父亲对于孩子属灵指导方面,扮演次要的角色。他是一个牧师和敬虔的人。他自己承认他的妻子对孩子属灵指导更负责任。事实上,他过去常说起一件在宣教旅程中发生的事情(布道活动常常令他不在家)。有一次,他感到自己良心受到谴责,认为他一直在照顾其他人及其属灵的需要,却忽略了自己的家庭和孩子。因此,他立刻返身回家。当他回到家,走进房门的时候,听到司布真太太在另一个房间,正在为她孩子们的认信而祷告。约翰·司布真说他确定孩子们的属灵状况处于很好的看顾下之后,就重新回去布道了。

然而,如此推断约翰·司布真是一个不关心孩子或者缺乏同情心的父亲,是错误的。他为孩子付出很多,并参与他们的生活。富勒顿记录了一个关于父子关系的感人故事:

当孩子从祖父家中回来时,他做了令全体会众非常震惊的一件事,就是将每节诗歌的最后一行唱两遍。他的父亲责备他,但是他说祖父这样做,他也要这样做。因此他的父亲告诉他,如果他再这样做,他就会抽他一鞭子,使他这辈子永远都会记得。又一个主日,男孩又把最后一行歌词唱了两遍。一定是为了好玩,因为他没有唱出声来。礼拜结束后,他的父亲问他是否记得他曾经说过的话。男孩记得。于是父亲和儿子走进丛林,路上经过一个麦田,父亲试图让孩子悔改。在那里他们屈膝,一同祷告,二人都大受感动。转回到麦田,父亲摘了一根麦穗,让查尔斯伸出手来。父亲只是用麦秆轻轻地拂过孩子的手。"我说过我要给你一鞭,让你永远不会忘记。你永远都不会忘记的。"父亲说。这温柔而又严厉的惩罚击溃了他,并且赢得了他,他从来不曾忘记。

显然,司布真的父亲是一个深爱耶稣的人。他满有同情心和柔和的态度,给年轻查尔斯的生命留下难忘的印象。司布真的父亲、祖父,尤其是他的母亲,都因此从灵性方面给予他强大的影响。

在礼拜天的晚上,司布真太太会将孩子们招聚在桌旁,一起读圣经和祷告。司布真说她常常做这样的祷告:"主啊,现在如果我的孩子继续他们的罪,他们的灭亡不是出于他们的无知。如果他们不

持守基督的话,在审判之日我的灵魂会立刻为他们做见证。"司布真说,一想到在基督的审判台前他自己母亲的见证,他的良心就被刺透了。

正因为有如此的影响,在 10 岁或者 11 岁的时候,他的内心就开始形成强烈的罪疚感。使他感到负担沉重的是,他清楚明白在神的眼中他是有罪的。他的想法不像许多孩子那样局限——只因为他们得罪了父母才会难过。司布真似乎非常严肃地意识到,即使在很小的年纪,他犯的所有的罪都得罪了神。

他似乎也没有遭受到我们大多数人通常遭遇到的失败,彼此攀比,自以为是,因为觉得我们比其 他人要好很多。司布真的认识让他根本不会这样做,他曾经写道:

我不相信我的罪可能被赦免。我不知道为什么,但我似乎是世上一个奇特的人。 当册子被列出,对于我来说,因为某些原因,我似乎一定会被排除在外。如果神 救了我,而不是世界,我真的会有所怀疑,但是如果他救了整个世界,除了我以 外,对我来说似乎是正确的。现在,靠着恩典得救,我禁不住说: "我真的是从 火中抽出来的一根柴!"

司布真以独特的见解,解释了为什么他将自己视为"在我们找到神之前,已经被他保守了很长时间"的人中的一个。在他的心里,背负罪的重担的那些年似乎持续到永远。记住,他从婴孩时期就成长于牧师家里,拥有一个敬虔的环境。他似乎从未屈服于任何一种邪恶或者恶劣的行为,从未陷入到任何让他声名狼藉的罪中。他的一生中也未有过任何丑闻。他年仅16岁就认信基督了。然而直到去世那天,他始终铭记在心中的强烈感受是,他除了是一个糟糕的罪人以外,什么都不是。他从未想过自己比别人强。他在余生常常保持曾经负担过的罪疚感。正因为如此,他与那些长期陷在罪恶深渊最终转向基督的人,有一种亲密的家人关系。

#### 他写道:

我喜欢《天路历程》里那幅老基督徒的图画。当我第一次读《天路历程》时,看 到木刻画中的基督徒背上扛着重担,一下子就被那个可怜人吸引住了。当看到他 在背负了重担很长时间之后,最终扔掉重担那一刻,我几乎高兴地跳起来,这也 是我忍受很久的罪疚重担永远地从我的肩头和心中滑落时的感受。

在认信的那些年里,司布真停了很多有关律法、罪疚感和罪的讲道,所有这些只是加重了他的痛苦。他记录了那段期间他所读过的一些书,比如菲利普·道瑞治的《宗教在心灵中的兴盛》、理查德·巴刻斯特的《对未信之人的呼召》、约瑟夫·艾兰的《对罪人的警告》、约翰·安吉尔·雅各的《急切的求问者》。那些书大多出自清教徒之手。所有的书都为了让自负的人能够认罪。司布真说自

己仿佛坐在锡安的山脚下。富勒顿补充道: "他从头至尾读完圣经,却发现危险惊恐的话似乎是大写,而应许的话似乎是小写。他甚至弄巧成拙,根据自己的伤害扭曲了一切信息,将令人高兴的话语运用在别人身上,却将那些灾祸的话语用在自己身上。"

司布真日后写下了他曾经历过的内心混乱:

神的手昼夜重压在我的身上。如果我夜里梦到无底坑,醒来之时我为梦中所见的感到悲哀。我上到神的殿,我的歌只是叹息。我厌倦我的内室,在那里一边流泪、呻吟。我祈祷,但没有盼望,没有避难的地方,因为神的律法正以十条鞭抽打着我,之后又用盐水来摩擦我,我因痛苦、苦闷而发抖、战栗。

在另外一处,司布真把向人宣讲律法比喻为用"十匹黑马"(十诫)反复犁同一块地。

在认信的那些年中,认识司布真的人似乎不了解他内心的混乱。他将其转为内在的。富勒顿写道:

没有人想到在那些年里,这个少年人竟然变得病态。他有两种生活,一个是热心的、自然的、好学的、善于观察的;另一个是干瘪的、害怕的、怀疑的、反叛的。如果他把自己的烦恼说出来,他身边的人也许能够帮助他摆脱,但是他却独自战斗,向所有人隐瞒了他的想法。只有一次他对祖父说起,害怕成为失丧的灵魂,并从祖父那里得到了一段时间的安慰。他不会因为其他人相信就去相信,他必须有自己的确据,只有知道以后才能得到安息。

通常地,人们挣扎于这种重担会与其他人交谈,渴望到得安慰和确据,他们在某种程度上想要从你那里得到确据。安慰者可以说出鼓励和安慰的言语,也许能持续一段时间。但是因为他们内心并未 真正地接受,所以他们继续回去怀疑。为这样的人提供辅导是非常令人沮丧的。

但是司布真更加明白这一点。他没有要求来自他人的确据和鼓励。他认识到这是他与神之间的事情,他将此事保留在他与神之间。毋庸置疑,司布真向他的祖辈、父辈或者他身边的成熟信徒寻求帮助是很好的。但是他没有这么做。

他描述那段黑暗的认罪的日子:

在对灵魂关注的同时,为了找到救恩的途径,我决定参加小镇上所有地方的敬拜。只要神单单赦免我的罪,我愿意做任何事,成为任何器皿。我决定走遍所有

的礼拜堂参加敬拜,但是很长一段时间,我都是徒劳,但我并不责怪那些传道人。有一个人宣讲神的主权,我听得出他的讲道满有喜乐,但是对于一个想要知道自己必须做什么才能得救的可怜的罪人来说,什么才是最高的真理呢?另外一个令人钦佩的人,总是宣讲神的律法,但是对于需要撒种的田地来说,反复耕耘有什么用呢?另一个是注重实际运用的传道人,我听了他的讲道,好象一个指挥官在向一群没有脚的人教导战争策略。我该怎么办呢?所有的讲道词对我来说都不起作用。我知道有人会说,"当相信主耶稣基督,你就必定得救。"但是我不知道相信基督是什么意思。这些好人都在传扬真理,并且符合他们大多数属灵会众的需要。但是我想要知道的是,"我如何才能使我的罪得到赦免?"他们从未告诉过我。我渴慕听到一个可怜的罪人,在罪的感觉下,如何得到与神同在的平安。当我听到"不要自欺,神是轻慢不得的",只是感到内心被打击得更加厉害,却没有将我带入安息。另一天,讲题是关于义人的荣耀,这与可怜的我无关!我像一只桌旁的狗,不被允许去吃孩子们的食物。我一次又一次地去,可以诚实地说,我每一次去都向神祷告,而且我确信所有地方没有人比我听得更专心,因为我极其渴望明白我如何才能得救。

司布真的经历,日后帮助他形成了他的讲道风格。他清楚地记得他想要听到福音,但听到的只是 律法,这让他及其失望。这就是为什么司布真每次讲道,都会插入如此强烈的福音信息。他几乎每次 站在讲坛上都会清楚指明救恩的途径,呼召罪人转向基督。

最终,司布真的认信来自于最不可能的环境。一个礼拜天的早晨,当司布真还处于选择不同教会的阶段,一场可怕的暴风雪将科尔切斯特小镇几乎封闭了。司布真正从寄宿学校回到家里度圣诞假期。那天是 1850 年 1 月 6 日礼拜天。暴风雪从清晨就开始了。司布真起得很早,因为他计划去小镇的另一端一个特别的礼拜堂。司布真正准备去教堂的时候,暴风雪变得更加猛烈了。

司布真自己叙述所发生的一切:

在此之前我时常处于黑暗和绝望之中,直到因着神的良善,在一个礼拜天的早晨,在我打算去某个地方敬拜的时候,来了一场暴风雪。我实在无法继续前行,拐进了一条小巷,来到一个小而传统的卫理公会教堂。教堂里大概有 12 或 15 个人。我听说传统的卫理公会唱诗声音非常洪亮,使得人们很头疼,但是这点丝毫没有妨碍到我。我想要知道如何才能得救,如果他们告诉我答案,我不在乎他们会令我多么头疼。那天早晨牧师没有来。我猜他是被雪困住了。最后,一个非常瘦削的男人,可能一个皮鞋匠,或者一个裁缝,或者其他什么手工业者,走上讲坛开始讲道。现在,传道人经过培训是好的;但是这个人真的很笨。他不得不谨照经文,理由很简单,他实在说不出别的话。经文是——

"地极的人都当仰望我,就必得救。" (赛 45:22)

尽管他的发音并不正确,但是没有关系。我认为那个讲义令我看到了一丝盼望。 传道人如此开始——"我亲爱的朋友们,这是一句非常简单的经文。它说'仰望'。 仰望并不会带来很多的痛苦。它不是让你抬脚或者举手,只是让你'仰望'。-个人不用上大学去学习如何仰望。你也许是个大傻瓜,可是你能仰望。一个人不 需要一年挣 1000 英磅才能仰望。任何人都可以仰望,就算孩子也能仰望。但是 接下来经文说, '仰望我!'"他用艾塞克斯口音大声说道, "你们很多人都只 仰望你们自己,但是仰望自己没有用。你在自己里面永远不会找到任何安慰。有 些人仰望父上帝。不对,要一步一步地仰望他。耶稣基督说,'仰望我'。你们 有些人说, '我们必须等候圣灵做工。'你现在还与圣灵无关。要仰望基督。经 文说'仰望我'。"接着,这个好人继续如此讲述: "仰望我,我正在大滴大滴 地流血; 仰望我, 我正被挂在十字架上; 仰望我, 我死了并且被埋葬了; 仰望我, 我复活了; 仰望我, 我升到天上了; 仰望我, 我坐在天父的右边。哦, 可怜的罪 人,来仰望我!来仰望我!"当他讲了一定时间,并努力再讲 10 分钟左右,他已 无话可说了。然后他看到走廊下的我。我敢说,他知道我是个陌生人。当他定睛 在我身上,好像知道我所有的心思,他说:"年轻人,你看起来很痛苦。"是的, 我的确如此。但是我以前还不习惯于听到从讲坛发出的,对我个人外表所做出的 评价。然而,它是一个很好的冲击,直达内心。他继续说,"你将一直痛苦下去 一生也痛苦,死也痛苦,一如果你不听从我的经文;但是如果你现在就听从的话, 就在此时此刻,你就会得救。"接着,举起他的双手,正如只有卫理公会成员才 会那样,他大叫道: "年青人,仰望耶稣基督。仰望!仰望!仰望!你不必做任 何事,只要去仰望去活出来。"我立刻看到了救恩之路。我不知道他说的其他话, 全心被一个想法所占据。就像铜蛇被举起来一样,人们只要仰望,就得医治,我 也如同正在看到铜蛇一般。我曾经等着要做 50 件事,但是当我听这个词,"仰 望!"对我来说是一个多么迷人的词语啊!哦!我无法移开我的目光一直仰望。 就在那里, 就在那时, 云已经被驱散, 黑暗已经挪开, 在那个时刻我看到了太阳, 我差点立即站了起来,与最富有热情的他们一起歌唱,称颂基督的宝血和单单仰 望他的简单信心。哦,有人曾经告诉过我: "相信基督,你必能得救。"

司布真在他认信以后马上开始布道。他认信的时间是 1850 年 1 月。奇妙的是,之后不到 5 年时间,他被呼召成为伦敦最大的浸信会牧师。因此在他认信后的四年里,他作为牧师在讲坛上的第一篇讲道是,他愿意牧养教会直到去世。他从未上过大学或者神学院。他似乎是一蹴而就长成为一位牧师、传道人和一位神学家。

但是司布真卓越事工背后的真相是,造就了他的许多影响与他早期的教养经历息息相关。他从敬虔的家族生活中,在敬虔的父辈和祖辈的照管下,得到的这些影响。

#### 附录十五

### 参考书籍

#### 下列每个建议都包含有益的材料。读者应当对照圣经评估所参考的资料。

亚当斯博士所著的《基督徒的家庭生活》。菲利普斯堡,新泽西州:长老会和改革宗出版社,1972年。有助于解决家庭生活主要问题的概述。

《自尊,自爱,自我形象的圣经观点》。尤金,俄勒冈州: 收获书屋出版社,1986年。作者明确表明这些属世的哲学如何传染教会,以及适用的圣经医治方法。

《如何得胜罪恶》。菲利普斯堡,新泽西州:长老会和改革宗出版社,1977年。这是有关罗马书 12:17-21 的小册子。

《基督和你的问题》。菲利普斯堡,新泽西州:长老会和改革宗出版社,1971年。这是有关哥林多前书10:13的小册子。

亚当斯博士所写的任何有关辅导、解决问题等书籍都非常精彩。

J·W·亚历山大所著的《家庭崇拜的思考》。利将军,宾夕法尼亚州: 唯独荣耀神出版社,1847年。如果你以前还没有考虑过家庭灵修,本书将使你确信你需要马上开始。

查尔斯·布里奇斯所著的《箴言书》。卡莱,宾夕法尼亚州:真理旌旗出版社,1846年。是《日内瓦注释》系列中的精彩注释。

杰瑞•布里奇斯所著的《信靠神》。科泉市,科罗拉多州:乃屋出版社,1988年。

《信靠神 学习指南》。科泉市,科罗拉多州:乃屋出版社,1989年。

芭芭拉·德克尔所著的《教养箴言》。博伊西,爱达荷州:琳恩的书架出版社,1973年。一本根据箴言书教养孩子的专题指南。可见各种版本的圣经。

伊丽莎白·艾略特所著的《激情和纯洁》。大急流城,密歇根州:雷维尔出版社,1984年。吉姆和伊丽莎白·艾略特美丽而纯洁的爱情故事,后来吉姆被杀害于向印第安奥卡人宣教的旅程中。

《塑造一个基督徒家庭》。纳什维尔,田纳西州: 奥利弗-尼尔逊之书出版社,1992年。 本书不是指示如何去做,而是描写一个家庭如何将他们的家建造在敬虔的原则之上。他们 将所信的活出来。多么丰富的故事!

丹尼斯·冈德森所著的《你孩子的信仰告白》。阿米提维尔,纽约州:加略山出版社,1994年。

约翰·柳扎德所著的《儿童福音》。阿米提维尔,纽约州:加略山出版社,1996年。这是一个色彩缤纷、准确并且令人愉快的方式与小孩子分享福音。

约翰·麦克阿瑟所著的《信心工作》。达拉斯,德克萨斯州:文字出版社,1993年。集合了救恩与主权的想法。

《在基督里的满足》。达拉斯,德克萨斯州:文字出版社,1991年。论述了三个致命的力量(心理学、实用主义、神秘主义)试图破坏我们的属灵生命。

《消失的良心》。达拉斯,德克萨斯州:文字出版社,1994年。详细说明良心在对付个人的罪时,所起到的作用以及良心的工作。

《麦克阿瑟研读版圣经》,新英王钦定本。纳什维尔,田纳西州:托马斯尼尔逊出版社, 1997年。

《最终的优先次序》。芝加哥,伊利诺伊州:穆迪出版社,1983年。本书处理敬拜的各样问题。

《饶恕的自由和能力》。惠顿,伊利诺伊州:十字路出版社,1998年。

如果将这位牧师所写的都仔细思想,必定会带来属灵生命的成长。

麦克·韦恩所著的《建造你的家》。菲利普斯堡,新泽西州:长老会和改革宗出版公司, 1991年。主要聚焦如何沟通,每章附有大量圣经经文和很好的家庭作业。

《坚固你的婚姻》。菲利普斯堡,新泽西州:长老会和改革宗出版公司,1997年。以大纲形式,大量圣经经文,一本不错的研读书籍。

《按照圣经生活的家庭作业手册--卷 2》。菲利普斯堡,新泽西州:长老会和改革宗出版公司,1979年。一本咨询指南。

玛莎·佩斯所著的《贤德的妻子》。伯米吉,明尼苏达州:焦点出版社有限公司,1995年。

《贤德的妻子学习指南》。伯米吉,明尼苏达州:焦点出版社有限公司,1996年。

卢·普里奥所著的《愤怒的心》。菲利普斯堡,新泽西州:长老会和改革宗出版公司,1996年。

约翰·查尔斯·莱尔所著的《父母的责任》。肖托,蒙大拿州:基督徒产业出版社福音使命,1888年。17个有力的要点,充满圣经经文,摆脱现代心理学。

《对年轻人的思考》。阿米提维尔,纽约州:加略山出版社,1982年。

布鲁斯•A•雷所著的《敢于纠正》。菲利普斯堡,新泽西州:长老会和改革宗出版公司,1978年。简单、直接、充满圣经经文;真诚提倡合乎圣经的管教。对于怀疑惩罚的人,这是一本极好的书。

肯•桑德所著的《我们和好吧》。大急流城,密歇根州:贝克书屋出版社,1991年。

泰德·特里普所著的《子女心父母情》。外普沃欧盆,宾夕法尼亚州:谢泼德出版社, 1995年。深入彻底的探讨和劝告,使父母能够到达孩子的内心,而不是仅仅试图改变他 的外在行为。

保罗·特里普所著的《充满机会的年龄》。菲利普斯堡,新泽西州:长老会和改革宗出版公司,1997年。处理如何教养青少年的主题。

亨利•特朗布尔所著的《儿童训练的几点提示》。布伦特伍德,田纳西州:沃尔格木斯和海特出版社,1890年。伊莉莎白•艾略特的曾祖父,内战时期的一位牧师,主日学运动的先驱,八个孩子的父亲。对于今天的父母来说,是一个丰富、极好的挑战。特别精彩的是,他关于节制方面不同的教导、训练和想法的探讨。

爱德华•T•威尔奇所著的《当人大神小的时候》。菲利普斯堡,新泽西州:长老会和改革宗出版公司,1997年。对于敬畏神有很好的表述,以及帮助我们如何面对常见的问题——害怕人。

唐纳德·惠特尼所著的《基督徒生命的属灵管教》。科泉市,科罗拉罗州:乃屋出版社,1991年。门徒训练的极好资源。

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