**Lesson 2**

**GOD’S GRACE CALLS BELIEVERS TO FATIH –**

**UNBELIEVERS REJECT GOD’S CALL OF GRACE**

第十四课 神的恩典呼召信徒相信 – 不信的拒绝了神恩典的呼召

Romans 9:30 – 10:21

Why is God’s revelation of a believer’s election such a comforting message for us?

为什么说神所启示的关乎拣选的真理对我们来说是个充满安慰的信息？

**ROMANS 罗马书9:30 – 10:4**

In addition to Prof. Panning’s comments, it could be added. God placed this stone in Zion. It wasn’t there by accident. God intended this stone to be a blessing but because Israel rejected it, they kept stumbling over it. They wanted to earn their own standing before God by living zealous lives for the Lord. The Jews wouldn’t accept that our standing of innocence before God was a gift accomplished by God himself. But the person that believes in the stone, Jesus, that person will never be put to shame. They aren’t believing in a hoax. They are trusting in God’s love in Christ and that will never disappoint them.

除了Panning教授的注释之外，我们还可以补充几点。神在锡安放置了这块石头，并不是毫无目的的。神要这块石头成为祝福，但是因为以色列人的拒绝，他们就不断的被其绊倒。以色列人想要靠着自己在神面前的行为而使赢得救恩。他们不愿意接受我们在神面前的无罪状态是神白白赐下的礼物。但凡事信靠这石头——耶稣的，这人必不至于羞愧。他们不是误信了一场骗局。他们信靠神在基督里的爱，而这爱绝不会使人失望。

**DISCUSSION讨论**

1. Who is the “stumbling stone” referred to in 9:30-32?

9:30-32节中 “跌人的磐石” 是指谁？

1. Why did many Jews stumble over him?

为什么很多犹太人跌在绊脚石上？

1. How had the Jews misplaced their zeal? (10:2-3)

犹太人如何错误的发热心？（10:2-3)

1. Give examples of how people give zeal to impossible pursuits?

请举例说明人们会如何发热心追求不可能的事？

**ROMANS 罗马书10: 5 – 13**

Ten times in the book of Romans so far, the word “Lord” has been directly and clearly connected to Jesus. What is the significance of confessing “with your mouth Jesus is Lord”? (9) The answer traces a beautiful thread of thought throughout the Scriptures. In the Old Testament God used a number of different names to identify and describe himself. One of them in Hebrew is “Yahweh”. It is used over 1,500 times in the Old Testament to refer to the Triune God. The basic word is the verb, “I am”. (Remember Moses and the burning bush when God says, “I am who I am”. Ex. 3:14) It communicates that God is in the eternal present, changeless and eternal. God uses this name for himself especially when he is describing or displaying his grace, his undeserved love. The Jews considered the name so sacred that they didn’t pronounce it but substituted different sounds for the name.

到目前为止，罗马书至少有十次把“主”和耶稣清楚的联系起来。“口里认耶稣为主”（9）有什么重要意义呢？答案好像一条美好的线索贯穿了整本圣经。在旧约中神用数个不同的名字来称呼自己。其中一个是希伯来文的 “יהוה （Yahweh）”，这个字在旧约中使用超过1500次来指代神。这个字的基本含义是一个动词“我是”（回想圣经中摩西和燃烧的荆棘，神说“我是自有永有”（译注：英译“我是我是”）出埃及记3:14）这个字表明神是永恒的，长存不变的。神总是在祂表明恩典和爱的时候用这个名字称呼自己。犹太人认为这个名字是神圣的，以致于他们不敢使用这个字本来的读音而用其它发音来代替。

Around 250 BC a translation of the complete Hebrew Bible into the Greek language was undertaken by Jewish scholars. A huge question was, what Greek word will we use for this special Hebrew name of God? They settled on the Greek word, kurios, which means lord – master. That Greek word is then connected to the God of free and faithful grace who promised a Messiah. Look at Luke 1:9,11,15,16,17,25,28,32,43,45,46,58, 68,76 to see the word used in the New Testament. As we then read the New Testament, we notice that same name is given to Jesus. In the Old Testament many of the references would point more to one person of the Triune God, the Father, but not exclusively. In the New Testament the name is used much more in connection with the second person of the Trinity, Jesus. The name Lord is a clear reminder that Jesus is true God, eternally God and a God of free and faithful grace.

When someone confesses Jesus is Lord, the person is saying Jesus is true God. He isn’t my master (Lord) simply because he is more powerful than I am. He is my Lord because he loved me so much that he died for my sins and rose again. His free love for me is so overwhelming that I want him to be my master. He is my Savior and so he is my Lord.

大约在公元前250年，犹太学者们把整本希伯来文圣经翻译成希腊文。他们面临一个巨大难题就是用什么希腊词来翻译这个特别的神的希伯来文的名字。最终他们决定用希腊字Κύριος （kurios）意思是主，来翻译这个名字。这样这个希腊字就和这位白白赐给我们爱和信实的恩典的神联系起来，这位神应许我们弥赛亚要来。参考路加福音1:9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 25, 28, 32, 43, 45, 46, 58, 68, 76的经文来看这个字在新约圣经中的用法。当我们读新约圣经的时候就会发现这个字也被用来称呼耶稣。在旧约圣经中的很多例子里，这个名字常常被用来指代三位一体神中父神的位格，但并不是绝对的。在新约圣经中，这个名字常用来指代三位一体神的第二个位格，耶稣。 “主”这个名字清楚的表明耶稣是真神，永生的神，白白赐下恩典和信实的神。

当人认耶稣是主时，这个人是在说耶稣是真神。祂不仅仅因为能力超过我而做我的主人（Master）。祂是我的主是因为祂如此爱我，为我的罪而死并且复活。祂白白赐下的爱满有能力以致于我完全降服愿意称祂为主。祂是我的救主并且祂是我的主。

**KEYWORD: LORD** – God’s name that emphasizes that he is changeless and eternal who makes and keeps promises of forgiveness simply because of his love. It is the name frequently attached to Jesus in the New Testament.

关键词： 上主 – 神的名字之一，特别强调祂是亘古不变的，因祂自己的爱祂向我们应许赦免之恩并且持守这个应许。新约中常用这个名字称呼耶稣。

**DISCUSSION讨论**

1. What is the time sequence between a Christian’s confession of Christ and his/her belief in Christ?

基督徒对基督的认信和他们在基督里的信心在发生时间上有什么样的先后次序？

1. What important truth does Paul express in 10:12-13?

保罗在10:12-13中论述了什么重要真理？

1. How does that truth affect the way we relate to others in the church?

这个真理对我们在教会中如何面对他人有什么指导意义？

**ROMANS 罗马书10: 14 – 21**

For a chapter and a half Paul has dealt with the difficult subject of, “What happened spiritually to the Jewish people as a nation?” So many in the past didn’t believe in the promise of a Savior, Messiah, and so many during this early New Testament era rejected him as well. Has God failed? Has he not delivered on his promises? In answering those heart-breaking questions, Paul stresses the problem isn’t with God. He has kept his word. He has fulfilled the promises, salvation was accomplished for all. Both in Old Testament times and now in the New Testament, he has sent out messengers with the gospel message. Through that message of Christ, people will hear of him, believe in him and thus confess him as their Savior. Maybe the Jews didn’t understand the message and that is the reason why they rejected it, but Paul’s quotes bring out if the Gentiles, people who weren’t God’s chosen nation and were looked down on by the Jews, could understand it when they heard the Gospel and believed certainly the Jews could understand it. The Jews are without excuse in both Old Testament and New Testament times. The majority stubbornly rejected the message. God showed great patience (waited all day long). What a reminder for us that God patiently calls sinners to repentance and faith in Jesus.

保罗用一章半的篇幅来论述一个难题，“对于以色列这个民族来说，他们在属灵的意义上经历了什么？”过去他们中的很多人不相信应许的救主，弥撒亚。同样，在新约的时代，也有很多人拒绝耶稣。神失败了吗？祂没有成就祂的应许吗？在回应这些令人心碎的问题时，保罗强调问题并不是出在神身上。祂持守了自己话语。祂成就了应许。救恩已经为所有人成就了。无论是旧约时代还是新约时代，祂都差遣福音的使者出来。藉着基督的信息，人们得以听祂的话语，相信祂从而得以认信祂是他们的救主。或许犹太人并不明白神发出的信息以致于他们拒绝相信，但是保罗所引用的经文说明，如果外邦人，就是不是神的选民，被犹太人所轻视的人，他们如果听了福音就明白并且相信的话，那么犹太人当然也应该能明白。无论是旧约时代还是新约时代，犹太人并没有任何借口。大多数人顽梗不化的拒绝了神的信息。神显出了极大的忍耐（长久等候）。神如此耐心的呼召罪人悔改归信耶稣，这对我们来说是很重要的提醒。

**DISCUSSION讨论**

1. Working backward from the end of 10:15 to 10:14, list the four things needed to bring a person to faith in Christ?

从10:15 到10:14反过来看，用列举四件使人归信耶稣所必须的事件。

1. Why is it so important to preach, teach and tell the Gospel to people? (10:17)

为什么说传讲，教导，分享福音给人是非常重要的事？（10:17）

1. Is it possible for a person to come to faith in Jesus without hearing (with their ears) the Gospel? (explain)

人不用耳朵听福音就可以相信耶稣，这是可能的吗？（请解释）

1. Where did the responsibility for the unbelief of unbelieving Israel lie? 10:21

那些不信的以色列人他们不信的责任落在何处？10:21

**Preparing for next week’s class预备下周的课程**

1. Read Romans 11:1 – 36 阅读罗马书11:1 – 36
2. Read Romans – the People’s Bible Pages 166 – 180 阅读罗马书——大众圣经读本 166 – 180页
3. Read Romans 11:1 – 36 a second time but this time out loud. 再次大声朗读罗马书 11:1 – 36

Why are the unbelieving Jews without excuse before God?

为什么说不信的犹太人在神面前没有任何借口逃罪？