**Lesson 11 -** **Law and Gospel**

**第11讲 律法与福音**

**GSLTW 第 464-480 页Chinese 2 pp. 426-438**

**OPENING PRAYER**

**课前祷告**

**HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT REVIEW**

**作业复习**

**LESSON 11 Lecture: Law and Gospel**

**第11讲： 律法与福音**

1. Law and gospel must both be taught and carefully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 2 Tim 2:15

律法与福音既要教导，又要认真\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。提后2:15

2. Differences between the law and the gospel.

律法与福音的区别。

1. The law is partly known to man by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the gospel must be revealed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Rom 2:14-15; 1 Cor 2:6-12

律法在一定程度上是通过\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_而为人所知的，但福音必须要由\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_揭示出来。罗2:14 - 15;林前2:6-12

1. The law tells us what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_must do, but the gospel tells us what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has done. Eph 2:15; Mt 22:37; Ex 20:3; Gal 3:10; Mt 5:48; Jn 3:16; Lk 4:18-19; Rom 1:16-17; 3:21; Mt 9:2; 1 Jn 3:23

律法告诉我们的是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_必须要做什么，但福音告诉我们的是神已经做了什么。弗2:15; 太22:37; 出20:3; 加3:10; 太5:48; 约3:16; 路4:18-19; 罗1:16-17; 3：21; 太9：2; 约一3:23

1. The law promises eternal life on the condition of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the gospel promise is free and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Lk 10:28; Lev 18:5; Gal 3:12; Rom 3:24; 4:16; 11:6; Is 1:18; 43:25

律法应许，人在达到\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的条件下可以得着永生；但福音的应许是白白得着的，是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

路28;利18：5; 加3:12; 罗3：24； 4：16; 11:6；赛1:18；43:25

1. The law convinces us of our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the gospel assures us we are forgiven for Jesus’ sake. Rom 3:20; Deut 27:26; Jn 3:16; Acts 20:24; Lk 24:47; Rom 1:17; Rom 4:5; 2 Cor 5:19

律法使我们确知我们是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，但福音使我们确信我们因耶稣而被宽恕。罗3:20;申27：26; 约3:16; 徒20:24; 路24:47; 罗1:17;罗4:5;林后5:19

1. The law reveals God’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_against all sin, but the gospel comforts us with the assurance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Rom 1:18; Mt 22:37; Rom 7:11; 2 Cor 3:6; Gal 3:2; Is 40:1-2; Rom 10:17; 1 Jn 4:19,21; 1 Pet 1:3,6; 1 Pet 1:23; Jn 6:33; Ps 119:32

律法揭示神\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_所有的罪；但福音却用\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的确据安慰我们。罗1:18; 太22:37; 罗7:11; 林后3：6; 加3:2; 赛40:1-2; 罗10:17;

约一4:19, 21;彼前1:3,6; 彼前1:23; 约6：33; 诗 119:32

3. The use of the law and the gospel

律法与福音的应用

1. The law convinces of sin and must be preached to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Gal 3:19

律法使人确信自己的罪恶，而且必须要向\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_传讲。加3:19

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_must be preached to those who are troubled by their sins.

面对那些被自己的罪所困扰的人，就必须要给他们传讲\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

1. The law must be preached after conversion as a curb, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and guide. Rom 3:28; FC Art VI:14; Rom 12:1-2; FC Art VI:24

法律要向信主的人传讲，使之成为约束、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 和指导。

罗3:28;FC Art VI: 14; 罗12:1-2;FC Art 第6条:24

1. A believer needs both law and gospel because he has the old Adam that is under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the new man that is under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

信徒需要律法和福音，因为他有老亚当的旧人，在\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_之下，也有处于

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 之下的新人。

**Lesson 11** **Assignment: (GSLTW pages 464-480; Chinese 2 pp. 426-438)**

**第11课 作业：(GSLTW 第 464-480页; Chinese 2 pp. 426-438)**

1. List one similarity between the law and the gospel. 2 Ti 3:15-17.

列出律法与福音之间的相似点。提后3:15-17.

2. List seven differences between the law and the gospel.

列出律法与福音之间的7个不同点。

**Law 律法 Gospel 福音**

a. Ro 2:14, 15 1 Co 2:7-10; Mk 16:15

罗2:14, 15 林前2:7-10；可16:15

b. Ro 13:10 John 3:16

罗13:10 约3:16

c. Dt 27:26 Mt 9:2

申27:26 太9:2

d. Ro 3:20 (SA III II:4) Ro 10:17

罗3:20 罗10:17

e. Ro 1:18 Ps 147:3

罗1:18 诗147:3

f. Mt 5:48; Cf.参 Luther quote, pp. 471-472 Ac 16:31; 2:38; 1 Co 11:24

太5:48 ；路德语录471-472； 徒16:31; 2:38; 林前 11:24

g. Ga 5:21 (FC SD VI:24) Mt 9:2

加5:21；(见原稿 SD VI:24) 太9:2

Concerning the proper use of law and gospel, cf. FC SD V: 27.

有关律法与福音的合理使用，参考&见原稿 FC SD V:27

3. Define the following errors:

给出下列错误做法的定义：

a. turning the law into a gospel

把律法变成福音

b. turning the gospel into a law

把福音变成律法

c. Legalism

律法主义

d. Moralizing

道德说教

e. Making the gospel conditional

给福音加上条件

f. Giving a faulty description of a Christian

错误地描述基督徒

g. Softening the law

将律法软化处理

h. Sweeping generalizations of the law

把律法笼统一般化

i. Speaking only of the evils of society.

只讲说社会的邪恶

4. Define the term sacrament and list the criteria for a sacrament.

给出圣礼一词的定义，列出圣礼的标准。

5. Why do we call the word “sacrament” an “ecclesiastical” term?

我们为什么把“圣礼”一词称为“基督教会的”词汇？

6. Why did Melanchthon list three sacraments? Cf. Ap XIII: 3

墨兰敦为什么列出三种圣礼？参考Ap XIII:3

7. What two principles deal with the validity of a sacrament?

检测圣礼有效性的两个原则是什么？

a. Cf. SA III V: 1 参SA III V: 1

b. FC SD VII: 85见原稿 SD VII: 85

8. Explain: the validity of the sacrament does not depend on the faith of the officiant or the recipient.

解释：圣礼的有效性并不取决于主持圣礼或者接受圣礼者的信心。

9. Is a baptism performed in an anti-Trinitarian church valid? Explain.

在反三位一体的教会里施行的洗礼是否有效？请解释。

10. Who receives the benefit of the sacrament? Mark 16:15, 16

谁接收到了圣礼的好处？可16:15, 16