

# 第七课

## LESSON 7

### 洗礼与原罪

#### BAPTISM AND ORIGINAL SIN

#### 序言 INTRODUCTION

1. 之前我们将罗马天主教徒、路德教徒和长老会教徒列为实行婴儿洗礼的基督徒。这些基督教会有些什么共同点促使他们实行婴儿洗礼？

Previously we listed Roman Catholics, Lutherans and Presbyterians among the Christians that practice infant baptism. What do these Christian churches have in common that has led them to practice infant baptism?

#### 一些人的观点 (WHAT SOME SAY)

一些受欢迎的传道人拒绝婴儿洗礼的讲叙。

Some quotes from popular preachers that reject infant baptism.

#### 原罪的圣经基础

#### THE SCRIPTURAL BASIS FOR INHERITED SIN

1. 哪些圣经经文教导我们生来就有罪

What are the Bible verses that teach that we were born as sinful people?

#### 关于罗马书 5:18-19的学习

#### A STUDY OF ROMANS 5:18-19

#### Romans 5:18-19

*Consequently, just as one trespass resulted in condemnation for all people, so also one righteous act resulted in justification and life for all people. <sup>19</sup> For just as through the disobedience of the one man the many were made sinners, so also through the obedience of the one man the many will be made righteous.*

#### 罗马书 5:18-19

如此说来，因一次的过犯，众人都被定罪；照样，因一次的义行，众人也就被称义得生命了。因一人的悖逆，众人成为罪人；照样，因一人的顺从，众人也成为义了。

2. 什么是 18 节提到的 “一次的过犯” ?  
What was the “*one trespass*” referred to in v.18?
  
3. 谁是 19 节提到的犯了 “一次过犯” 的 “一人” ?  
Who was the “*one man*” (v.19) that committed this “one trespass”?
  
4. 一次过犯的结果是什么?  
What was the result of that one trespass?  
(v.18 节) \_\_\_\_\_  
  
(v.19 节) \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. 什么是 “一次的义行” (18 节) ?  
What was the *one act of righteousness*” (v.18)?
  
6. 谁是 19 节里提到的行 “一次义行” 的人?  
Who is the “*one man*” (v.19) that did this “one act of righteousness”?
  
7. 什么是 “一次的义行” (或 “19 节提到的顺从”) 的结果?  
What was the result of this “*one act of righteousness*” (or “obedience” – v.19)?  
(v.18 节) \_\_\_\_\_  
  
(v.19 节) \_\_\_\_\_

什么是祖传的罪 (原罪)

**WHAT IS INHERITED (“ORIGINAL”) SIN?**

8. What is “inherited sin”?  
什么是祖传的罪?

存在一个责任年龄吗？

**IS THERE AN AGE OF ACCOUNTABILITY?**

9. 存在一个责任年龄吗？（见罗马书3:19）

Is there an age of accountability? (see Romans 3:19)

**家庭作业 (HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT)**

*在下节课前完成 (To be completed prior to the next class)*

阅读莱尔·兰格 (Lyle Lange) 所著《神爱世人》中第9章（“人类”）中标题为“原罪”的部分。然后回答以下问题：

Read the portion titled “**Original Sin**” from chapter 9 (“Mankind”) in the book **God So Loved the World** by Lyle Lange. Then answer these questions:

1) 什么是原罪（What is “original sin”）？

2) 哪两段圣经经文教导我们称为“原罪”的教义？

What are two Bible passages that teach the doctrine we know as “original sin”?

3) 为什么理解圣经关于原罪（人性的败坏）与人性本身不等同的教导很重要？

Why is it important to understand that the Bible teaches that original sin (a corruption of the human nature) is not the same as human nature itself?

4) 为什么让婴儿的父母明白他们的孩子生来就有罪很重要？

Why is it important for parents of a new baby to understand that their baby is born sinful?

5) 耶稣是一个真正的人，由人的母亲所生，出生时没有罪。为什么我们说是他是所有人生来就有罪的教导的一个例外？

Why do we say that Jesus, who was a true human, born of a human mother, was not sinful at birth and is an exception to the teaching that all people are born sinful?

6) 本章列出了原罪的 9 个后果。列出其中三个。

This chapter lists 9 consequences of original sin. Name three of them.

**在受洗之前死的婴儿怎么办？**

**WHAT ABOUT BABIES WHO DIE BEFORE THEY CAN BE BAPTIZED?**

有时，婴儿在有机会受洗之前死去是主的旨意。这样的婴儿会不会因为原罪而自动下地狱？

Sometimes it is the Lord's will that a baby dies before there is an opportunity for it to be baptized. Will such babies automatically go to hell because of original sin?

对于了解圣经关于原罪教导的父母来说，这是一个非常令人担心的问题。那些父母不仅为突然失去宝贝孩子而悲痛，也为孩子的永恒幸福感到担忧。

This question is a great concern to parents who understand what the Bible teaches about inherited sin. Those parents are not only mourning the sudden loss of their precious baby, but they are also troubled by doubts regarding the eternal welfare of their child.

为了安慰这些悲伤的父母，我们不能否认圣经的任何教导，也不能自我编造“例外”。然而，我们可以给这些父母圣经中的确切的安慰。

In our desire to comfort these grieving parents, we must not deny any teachings of the Bible or make up our own “exceptions.” However, we can give the sure comfort of the Bible to such parents.

首先，我们可以提醒父母，上帝爱他们的孩子，甚至比他们爱得更多。我们可以把它们引向约翰福音 3:16，耶稣说：“神爱世人，甚至将他的独生子赐给他们。”他们的孩子是世人的一部分。耶稣说上帝爱他们的孩子，耶稣受死是要为他的罪付出赎价。毫无疑问。这是一个可以带来极大安慰的真理。

First, we can remind the parents that God loves their baby, even more than they do. We can point them to John 3:16 where Jesus said, “God so loved the world that he gave his one and only

Son.” Their baby is part of this world. Jesus says that God loves their baby and that Jesus died to pay for its sins. There is no doubt about this. It is a truth that can bring great comfort.

其次，我们可以提醒悲伤的父母，上帝不希望任何人下地狱。他在他的话语中清楚地地说：“主不愿一人沉沦，但愿人人悔改。”（彼得后书 3:9）他又说：“我指着我的永生起誓，我断不喜悦恶人死亡，”（以西结书 33:11）

Secondly, we can remind the grieving parents that God doesn't want anyone to go to hell. He says that plainly in His Word: “The Lord does not want anyone to perish, but everyone to come to repentance.” (2 Peter 3:9) Again he says: “As surely as I live, declares the Sovereign LORD, I take no pleasure in the death of the wicked” (Ezekiel 33:11).

第三，我们可以提醒悲伤的父母，上帝是慈悲的。他说：“<sup>31</sup> 耶和华你 神原是有怜悯的神，他总不撇下你、不灭绝你，也不忘记他起誓与你列祖所立的约。”（申命记 4:31）。他还说：“主，我们的神，是怜悯饶恕人的，我们却违背了他”（但以理书 9: 9）。他说他““要怜悯谁，就怜悯谁；要恩待谁，就恩待谁。”（罗马书 9:15）。

Thirdly, we can remind the grieving parents that God is merciful. He says: “For the LORD your God is a merciful God; he will not abandon or destroy you or forget the covenant with your forefathers, which he confirmed to them by oath” (Deuteronomy 4:31). He also says: “The Lord our God is merciful and forgiving, even though we have rebelled against him” (Daniel 9:9). He says that he “will have mercy on whom I have mercy, and I will have compassion on whom I have compassion” (Romans 9:15).

因此，我们从这三个真理中得到安慰，并将我们死去的婴儿交给有怜悯和恩典的上帝，他爱我们的孩子并希望他们在天堂。

Therefore, we take comfort in those three truths, and commend our departed babies to the mercy and grace of God who loves our children and wants them to be in heaven.

请注意，以上内容均不与圣经的任何部分相矛盾，也不否认圣经的任何教导。相反，它侧重于上帝在圣经中对于在失落和心痛时所提供的安慰。

Please take note that none of the above contradicts any part of Scripture nor denies any of the teachings of the Scripture. Rather, it focuses on the comfort that God provides in the Bible during times of loss and heartache.