**Lesson 12 -** **Baptism**

**第12讲 洗礼**

**GSLTW 第 480-496页 Chinese 2 pp. 439-454**

**OPENING PRAYER**

**课前祷告**

**HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT REVIEW**

**复习作业**

**LESSON 12 Lecture: Baptism**

**第12讲：洗礼**

A. The Number of Sacraments

圣礼的数目

1. As we define and understand the term sacrament, there are only two: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Apology XIII:17 For no levelheaded person will labor greatly about the number or the term, if only those things are still kept that have God’s command and promises.

正如我们对圣礼的定义和解释，圣礼只有两种：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

辩护书八：17 ——只要那些有神命令以及应许的东西仍然在被遵守，就不会有明哲人会为数目和术语费大工夫。

1. The five extra “sacraments” of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ church lack one or more features of a true sacrament.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_教会的另外五种“圣礼”缺少一项或多项真正圣礼的特质。

1. Confirmation: a church rite that is not commanded by God and that lacks a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

坚信礼：一种不是由神所命令的教会仪式，因此缺少\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

1. Penance: This is not the same as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

忏悔：这与\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 不同。

AC XII Now, strictly speaking, repentance consists of two parts. **4** One part is contrition, that is, terrors striking the conscience through the knowledge of sin. **5** The other part is faith, which is born of the Gospel [Romans 10:17] or the Absolution and believes that for Christ’s sake, sins are forgiven. It comforts the conscience and delivers it from terror. Penance lacks every essential feature of a Sacrament.

AC十二；现在，严格地说，忏悔包括两部分**4**。一部分是悔悟，也就是因为认识了罪而引发的良心上的恐惧。**5**另一部分是由福音而来的信心[罗马书10章17节]或免罪，相信因为基督的缘故，罪被赦免了。它给良心带来安慰，把它从恐惧中解救出来。

忏悔缺少圣礼应该具备的所有基本要素。

1. Order: Formal ordination to the ministry is not commanded; it is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ institution.

神职授任：侍奉中并没有规定正式的神职职务。这是一个\_\_\_\_\_\_ 的制度/习俗。

1. Matrimony: Instituted by God at the beginning but does not confer spiritual blessings. Like civil government it belongs into the kingdom of power.

婚礼： 起初由神设立，但并没有赋予属灵的祝福。如公民政府一样，它属于权力的国度。

Apology XIII:14-15 Marriage was not first instituted in the New Testament, but in the beginning, immediately after the creation of the human race [Genesis 1:28]. Furthermore, it has God’s command. It has also promises, not truly having to do with the New Testament, but rather having to do with bodily life. Therefore, if anyone wishes to call it a Sacrament, he or she should still distinguish it from those preceding ones. They are truly signs of the New Testament and testimonies of grace and the forgiveness of sins. **15** But if marriage has the name “Sacrament” because it has God’s command, other states or offices also, which have God’s command, may be called Sacraments, as, for example, the government.

辩护书 十三：14-15 婚姻的最初设立并不在新约，而是在人被创造之后设立的。（创1:28）再者，它有神的命令，也有应许，和新约并没有真正的关系，而主要和肉身的生活有关。因此，如果有人想把它称为圣礼，他/她应该把它和前面提到的那些圣礼区别开来。它们才真正是新约的标记，而且见证了恩典和对罪的饶恕**15**。但 如果因为有神的命令而冠以“圣礼”之称，则其它事务就也要被称作圣礼了，比如，政府。

1. Extreme Unction: Mark 6:13; James 5:14-15 The object of the anointing with oil in the early church was not to prepare for death but to aid the sick to return to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

给临终者涂油礼；（天主教）临终涂油礼：可6:13; 雅 5:14-15

在早期的教会里，用油抹物体的目的不是为死亡做准备，而是帮助病人回到

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

B. The Sacrament of Baptism

洗礼的圣礼

1. The external element in Baptism is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jn 1:33; Acts 8:36; 10:47; Eph 5:26; Jn 3:5

洗礼中的外在元素是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。约1:33; 徒 8:36; 10:47; 弗5:26; 约 3:5

1. The mode of Baptism

洗礼的方式

* 1. The application of water is essential Mt 28:19; Acts 10:47; Eph 5:26

水是必须要用到的。太28:19; 徒 10:47; 弗 5:26

* 1. Water may be applied by sprinkling, pouring, washing, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

水可以洒，可以倒，可以洗，或者\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

1. The formula of Baptism Mt 28:19

洗礼用到的物品。 太28:19

1. Baptism is a means of grace

洗礼是恩典的途径

* 1. People are made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Baptism Acts 2:38; 22:16; Gal 3:27; Eph 5:26; 1 Pet 3:21

人在洗礼中被\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 徒2:38; 22:16; 加 3:27; 弗 5:26; 彼前 3:21

* 1. Baptism works a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in us Jn 3:5; Col 2:12; Tit 3:5

洗礼在我们里面产生一个新的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 约3:5; 歌 2:12; 提多书 3:5；

1. The power of Baptism. It is the Word of God, connected with the water, and the Holy Spirit that does these things.

洗礼的能力。是神的话，结合水与圣灵，赋予洗礼以能力。

1. Baptism is not to be repeated. Baptism once validly performed remains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

洗礼不能重复。接受一次洗礼的功效\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 保留。

Large Catechism, Infant Baptism:77. Our Baptism abides forever. Even though someone should fall from Baptism and sin, still we always have access to it.

大教理问答，婴儿洗礼:77。我们的洗礼永远留存。即使有人从洗礼中堕落而犯罪，我们仍然可以一直得到它的功效。

1. The necessity of Baptism. Jesus commanded it and it is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Mt 28:19; Mk 16:16

洗礼的必要性。耶稣命令我们接受洗礼，它是一个\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。太28:19；可16:16

1. The use we should make of our Baptism. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of our Baptism strengthens us in the faith that in Christ we are forgiven and that we are children of God.

我们应该使用我们的洗礼。洗礼带给我们的\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 使我们更加坚

信，在基督里我们被饶恕，我们是上帝的孩子。

**Lesson 12** **Assignment: (GSLTW pages 480-496; Chinese 2 pp. 439-454)**

**第12课作业：(GSLTW 第 480-496; Chinese 2 pp. 439-454)**

1. Why did Melanchthon speak of 3 sacraments? What was his definition of a sacrament?

Cf. quote on p. 480.

为什么墨兰敦要讲三种圣礼?他对圣礼的定义是什么? 参第480页引言。

2. About how many sacraments did Luther speak? Which were they? What were his criteria for

a sacrament?

路德说到几种圣礼？有哪些？他对圣礼的标准是什么？

3. Of how many sacraments does Rome speak? Which are they?

罗马天主教说了几种圣礼？都有哪些？

4. Which claim, which we have to reject, does Rome make for its number of sacraments?

罗马天主教所说的圣礼的数目中，有哪些是我们必须要反对的？

5. Distinguish Rome’s sacraments from its “sacramentals.”

区别罗马天主教的圣礼和它的“类似圣礼的礼仪”。

6. Compare the Lutheran view on the sacraments with the Catholic view with regard to:

对比路德对圣礼的观点以及天主教在以下几方面的观点：

1. institution

制度

1. establishing validity

确立的有效性

1. what they give Cf. Ap XXIV:69, 70

他们的给予 参辩护书 XXIV:69, 70

1. how the benefit is received

益处怎样接受

7. List the three categories Rome has for its sacraments and the individual sacraments in each

category.

列出罗马天主教的三类圣礼，以及每一类下面的每一项。

8. Evaluate Rome’s five extra sacraments. State what they believe concerning each. Evaluate their belief in the light of Scripture.

评论罗马天主教的5个附加圣礼，说出他们对每一个圣礼所相信的内容。对照圣经评论他们所信的内容。

1. Confirmation

坚信礼

1. Penance

忏悔

1. Anointing of the sick

敷擦圣油仪式（罗马天主教会给病弱教徒举行的）

1. Marriage

婚礼

1. Holy Orders

圣职

9. Identify similarities and differences between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox views

of the sacraments.

说出罗马天主教和东正教在圣礼上的异同点。

10. Demonstrate from Scripture that baptism has the institution of Christ. Mt 28:18-20; Acts

2:38, 41

阐述圣经中基督怎样设立了洗礼。太28:18-20; 徒2:38, 41

11. Demonstrate that water is the earthly element used in baptism. Jn 3:23, Mt 3:16, Eph 5:26.

阐述洗礼中使用的水是属物质的元素。

12. What does it mean to baptize in the name of the Triune God?

奉三位一体神的名施洗是什么意思？

13. Why is baptism valid in a Christian church, even if performed or received by an unbeliever?

为什么说即使施行或接受圣礼的人不是信徒，在基督教会里的洗礼仍然是有效的？

14. Why do Mormons and Jehovah’s Witnesses not have a valid baptism?

为什么说摩门教和耶和华见证人的洗礼是无效的？

15. Demonstrate that immersion is not the only valid method of baptizing. Mark 7:4

阐述：浸礼并不是唯一有效的洗礼方式。可7:4

16. Demonstrate that baptism is a means of grace. Acts 2:38; 22:16; Galatians 3:26, 27.

阐述：洗礼是神赐给人恩典的途径/方式。徒 2:38; 22:16; 加 3:26, 27.

17. Why is baptism called:

为什么说洗礼是：

a. an individual application of the word?

道（话语）的个别应用？

b. the visible word. Cf. Ap XIII: 5

看得见的道（话语）。参考 辩护书 十三: 5

18. What is the daily use of baptism for the Christian? LC Fourth Part: 44, 46

基督徒应该怎样将洗礼应用在我们每日的生活中？LC 第四部分：44,46