**Lesson 7** **Justification**

**第7讲：称义**

**(GSLTW pp. 343-349; ALS pp. 14-26)**

**OPENING PRAYER**

**课前祷告**

**HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT REVIEW**

**作业复习**

**LESSON 7 Justification Lecture**

**第7讲：称义**

The promise of forgiveness is to be accepted by faith, not by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

赦免的应许要凭信心接受，不是凭\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

Rom 1:17 罗1:17

Heb 4:2 来4:2

Faith is worked by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_itself. Rom 10:17

信心是单由\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 做出的。 罗10:17

Faith alone justifies the sinner. The promise of forgiveness is not affected by a person’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Rom 3:3

使罪人称义的只是相信。赦免的应许不受一个人的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_影响。罗3:3

A person has forgiveness the moment he believes he has it. This is personal or subjective justification. Rom 4:5

一个人在他相信他被赦免的那一刻，他就拥有了赦免。这是个人或主观的称义。

罗4:5

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cannot make the promise of forgiveness ineffectual. Rom 3:3

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_不能使赦免的应许变成无效。罗3：3

Faith is the instrument. It does not achieve or earn forgiveness of sins. It does not make a person worthy or move God to forgive sins. It is not a condition we must fulfill. Complete forgiveness rests on the work of Christ alone and is freely offered to people. Mt 22:2-4

信心是工具。它不能实现或赢得罪的赦免。它并不能使一个人变得有价值，也不能使神饶恕他的罪。它不是一个我们必须满足的条件。完全的赦免只取决于基督的工作，而且是白白赐给人的。 太22:2-4

The function of faith is that it trusts what God offers in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Rom 3:28

信心的功用在于它信靠神在\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_里所赐给人的。罗3:28

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_justification means that because of Christ God has declared the whole world justified in his sight.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_称义就是神因为基督的缘故称全世界为义。

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_justification means that God imputes the effect of this declaration to all whom he brings to faith by the work of the Holy Spirit through the means of grace.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_称义是指神藉著圣灵的工作，透过恩典的途径，将这宣言的效力归给一切信祂的人。

* Universal justification does not benefit anyone unless it is followed by personal justification.

普遍称义只有在个人称义之后才会对人产生益处。

Justification is a judicial act of God. God has declared people righteous because of the righteousness of Christ. It is not a moral transformation but takes place outside the sinner.

Rom 4:5-8

称义是神的一个司法行动。神因基督的义，已经称人为义了。这不是道德上的转变，而是发生在罪人之外。罗4:5-8

The word “justify” means to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Mt 12:37 Pr 17:15

“称义”一词的意思是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。太12:37； 箴17:15

Justification is not partial or progressive but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ps 103:3 Is 38:17 Col 2:13

称义不是部分的或者渐进式的，而是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。诗103:3 赛 38:17 西 2:13

Christ has atoned for all sins, and God offers forgiveness of sins for Christ’s sake alone to \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 1 Jn 2:2 2 Cor 5:19-20

基督已经为所有的罪付了赎价，而且神只因为基督的缘故把罪的赦免赐给了\_\_\_\_\_\_。

Forgiveness of sins is not a future blessing but a present possession. There are degrees of faith but not degrees of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

罪的赦免不是将来的一个祝福，而是现在就拥有的。信心有程度之分，但\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_没有程度之分。

**Lesson 7 Justification Student** **Assignment**

**(GSLTW pp. 343-349; ALS pp. 14-26)**

**第7讲：称义 学生作业**

1. Distinguish between objective and universal justification.

Why do we need to maintain this distinction?

区别客观称义与普世称义。

我们为什么需要对二者加以区分？

1. Demonstrate that justification is objective in nature.

阐述：称义的本质是客观的。

* 1. Mt 9:2

太9:2

* 1. Jn 19:30

约19:30

* 1. Heb 10:10-14

来10:10-14

* 1. Ro 3:24-28

罗3:24-28

3. What is the role of faith in justification? Ro 3:28

Why do we call faith the *organon leptikon*? Cf. FC SD III: 13,14

在称义中信心的作用是什么？罗3:28

我们为什么把信心称为得恩典的工具（*organon leptikon*）？Cf. FC SD III: 13,14

1. Explain the following errors:

解释下面的错误：

* 1. God purposes to justify those who come to faith (Sandusky Declaration)

神计划使那些相信的人称义（桑达斯基宣言）

* 1. Decision for Christ theology

为基督做决定的神学

* 1. Levels of justification—Roman Catholic church

称义的级别——罗马天主教会

* + 1. Merit of congruity

施赠的功德（非赚取的）

* + 1. Merit of condignity

赚取的功德

* + 1. What does this do to the certainty of salvation? Cf. Ap IV: 165, 166;

FC SD III: 30.

这对确定得救有什么作用？

Cf. Ap IV: 165, 166; FC SD III: 30.

1. Demonstrate that sin is universal.

阐述罪是普世性的。

* 1. Ge 5:3

创5:3

* 1. Ps 51:5

诗51:5

* 1. Jn 3:6

约3:6

* 1. Eph 2:3

弗2:3

* 1. Ro 3:23

罗3:23

1. Demonstrate that justification is universal in nature.

阐述：称义的本质是普世性的。

* 1. Ro 3:24

罗3:24

* 1. Jn 1:29; 3:16

约1:29; 3:16

* 1. 2 Co 5:19-21

林后5:19-21

* 1. 1 Jn 2:2

约一2:2

1. Demonstrate that God desires the salvation of all sinners.

阐述神期望所有罪人得救。

* 1. 1 Tm 2:4

提前2:4

* 1. 2 Pe 3:9

彼后3:9

* 1. Eze 33:11

拉33:11

* 1. Gen 12:3

创12:3

* 1. Ac 10:43

徒10:43

* 1. Lk 2:10, 31,32

路2:10, 31,32

* 1. Jn 3:16

约3:16

* 1. Mt 28:18-20

太28:18-20

* 1. Cf. FC SD XI: 28

1. Why is the doctrine of universal justification of such great comfort to us?

为什么普世称义的教义对我们是极大的安慰？

1. What was Calvin’s error concerning justification?

加尔文有关称义的错误是什么？

1. What is the role of faith in justification

信心在称义中的作用是什么？

* 1. Mk 16:16

可16:16

* 1. Jn 3:16

约3:16

* 1. Ac 16:31

徒16:31

* 1. Ro 3:22, 28; 4:5
  2. 罗3:22, 28; 4:5
  3. Distinguish between the *organon leptikon* and the *organon dotikon*.

区别接受神的恩典与赚取神的恩典。

1. Demonstrate that faith is the work of God.

阐述：信心是神的工作。

* 1. Eph 2:1

弗2:1

* 1. 1 Co 2:14

林前2:14

* 1. Ro 8:7

罗8:7

* 1. 1 Cor 12:3

林前12:3

* 1. Jn 6:44

约6:44

* 1. Eph 2:8

弗2:8

1. Is faith a good work? Explain. Cf. FC SD III: 13.

信心是好行为吗？解释。

1. Demonstrate that unbelief loses the benefit of what Jesus did. 2 Pe 2:1

阐述：不相信就失去了耶稣所成就工作的益处。彼后2:1

1. Is saving faith a mere historical knowledge of the facts of salvation? Explain. Cf. Ap IV:48.

得救的信心仅仅是得救事实的历史知识吗？解释。Cf. Ap IV:48.