

# Fundamentals of the F A I T H 信仰基要

## Lesson 1 Introduction to the Bible 第一课 圣经介绍

### Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

1. Along with this workbook, you will need a Bible and a journal or notebook for personal notes from the message you will hear. 除了这本练习册以外，你还需要带上一本圣经和一个记事本或笔记本，以便记录所听到的信息。
2. Download message #1, “Our God-Breathed Bible,” from [www.gty.org/fof](http://www.gty.org/fof). 从网站 [www.gty.org/fof](http://www.gty.org/fof) 下载信息一：《神所默示的圣经》
3. Using your Bible, fill in the answers on the following pages. 查考圣经，回答以下几页中的问题。

Memorize 2 Timothy 3:16...背诵经文：提摩太后书 3:16

*“All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness.”*

圣经都是神所默示的，于教训、督责、使人归正、教导人学义都是有益的。

■ I hope you have an appreciation for the Scripture. I hope you have an appreciation for it not as a fetish but because it is the greatest treasure, apart from God Himself, that we have. It is His very word, His very self-revelation. When people ask me why it is that I systematically teach through book after book, why it is that I pay so much attention to detail and to every verse and every phrase and touch all the words, I tell them it's because I understand them to be the words of God revealed to us from Him. And I would not second-guess the necessity of those words being then presented, taught and understood by all of us.

——John MacArthur

我希望你们都珍爱圣经。我希望你们珍爱它，不是出于把它当作有魔力的护身符，而是因为切实地知道，除神自己以外，它是我们所拥有的最大财富。圣经是神的话语，是神的自我启示。人们问我为何要一卷一卷、如此系统地教导圣经，为何要如此细致入微地关注圣经的每节经文、每个短语，甚至斟酌每个字词。我告诉他们，这是因为我认识到，圣经是神亲自向我们启示的话语。既然这些话语已经发出、已然教导给我们，并为我们所了解，那么我就不会再去质疑它们的必要性。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

**The Bible is the Word of God.** It claims to be truth, the message from God to man. 2 Peter 1:21 says that *“men moved by the Holy Spirit spoke from God.”*

圣经是神的话，是真理，是神给人的信息。彼得后书 1:21 告诉我们，圣经的写作乃是“人被圣灵感动，说出神的话来。”

The Scriptures were written by approximately 40 different men. 圣经由大约 40 位不同的作者写成。

These men lived in several different countries and cultures. 这些人生活在不同的国家，所处的文化也不同。

They lived at different eras (1400 BC to AD 90).他们生活的年代也不尽相同（最早的在公元前 1400 年，最晚的在公元 90 年）。

They wrote in three languages: Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek.他们写作的语言也不同。有的作者用希伯来文，有的用亚兰文，还有的用希腊文。

Despite these differences, God moved the writers to focus on His glory in man's redemption through one central figure—Jesus Christ, the *Son of God*.

尽管有如此巨大的差异，神还是感动圣经作者们围绕一个主题写下圣言；这个主题就是神的荣耀在人的救赎上得以彰显，其核心人物就是神子——耶稣基督。

## I. The Old Testament (39 books) 旧约全书 (39 卷)

### A. The Pentateuch (5 books) 摩西五经(5 卷)

The first five books of the Old Testament were written around 1400 BC by Moses. They are often referred to as the “Five Books of Moses” or the “Pentateuch.”

圣经旧约全书中的头五卷书写于大约公元前 1400 年，作者是摩西，所以常被称为“摩西五经”。

List the books of the Pentateuch in the order you find them in your Bible: 按照圣经中的顺序，列出这五卷书：

1. \_\_\_\_\_ *The book of beginnings: creation, man, sin, redemption, God's nation.* 开端之书；涉及创造、人、罪、救赎及神拣选的民族。
2. \_\_\_\_\_ *God delivers His people from Egypt.* 神将他的子民从埃及拯救出来。
3. \_\_\_\_\_ *Atonement, holiness, and worship through sacrifice and purification.* 借着献祭与洁净礼赎罪、分别为圣、敬拜神。
4. \_\_\_\_\_ *God's people continually disobey and wander in the wilderness for 40 years.* 神的子民因不断悖逆神而在旷野飘流 40 年。
5. \_\_\_\_\_ *Moses' great discourses to prepare Israel to enter the Promised Land.* 摩西郑重训诲以色列民，预备他们进入应许之地。

### B. History (12 books) 历史书 (12 卷)

The historical books are the next twelve books in your Bible following the Pentateuch. They were written between 1400 and 450 B.C. They describe God's dealings with His chosen people, Israel, the Hebrew nation.

在摩西五经之后的 12 卷书是历史书。这些书卷写于公元前 1400 年到公元前 450 年之间。书中记载了神在他所拣选的以色列民——希伯来民族中的作为。

List these books in the order.按顺序列出这 12 卷书。

- |          |           |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____  | 3. _____  | 4. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____  | 7. _____  | 8. _____  |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ | 11. _____ | 12. _____ |

### C. Poetry (5 books) 诗歌书 (5 卷)

The next five books are poetic, describing in poetry and song God's greatness and His dealings with men. 接下来的五卷书采用诗歌的形式描述神的伟大和他在人身上的工作。

List the five poetic books in order. 按顺序列出这五卷诗歌书。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ *The suffering and loyal trust of a man who loved God* 一个爱神之人所经历的患难和他在患难中对神的忠心信靠。
2. \_\_\_\_\_ *Songs of praise and instruction* 赞美与训诲的诗歌。
3. \_\_\_\_\_ *God's practical wisdom for daily life* 神指导人日常生活的实用智慧。
4. \_\_\_\_\_ *The emptiness of an earthly life without God* 没有神的世间生活是虚空的。
5. \_\_\_\_\_ *A celebration of marital joy* 歌颂婚姻的愉悦。

### D. Major Prophets (5 books) 大先知书 (5 卷)

A prophet was a person commissioned by God to deliver His message to men. These next five books are called "Major Prophets" because they are generally longer than the writings of the "Minor Prophets," and they each deal with several themes. The "Major Prophets" were written from approximately 750 to 550 BC.

先知是由神差派向人传圣言的使者。诗歌书之后的五卷书之所以被称作“大先知书”，不仅是因为它们的篇幅比后面的“小先知书”长，也因为书中都有数个主题。这五卷书写于大约公元前 750 到 550 年之间。

List these five books in order. 按顺序列出这五卷书。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### E. Minor Prophets (12 books) 小先知书 (12 卷)

The last 12 books of the Old Testament were written approximately between 840 and 400 B.C. They are called "minor" because they are shorter and each deal with only one theme.

旧约圣经最后 12 卷书大约写于公元前 840 到 400 年之间。因为篇幅较短，且每卷书只有一个主题，所以称为“小先知书”。

List these twelve books in order. 按顺序列出这 12 卷书。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. The New Testament (27 books) 新约全书 (27 卷)

The New Testament, or "New Covenant," reveals Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of men. In it we find:

圣经新约全书向我们启示耶稣基督——人类的救贖者。内容包括：

- The life of Christ 基督生平
- The way of salvation 救恩之路

- The beginning of Christianity 基督教的兴起
- Instruction for Christian living 有关基督徒生活的教导
- God's plan for the future 神对未来的计划

## A. History (5 books) 历史书 (5 卷)

### 1) The Gospels(first 4 books) 福音书 (头 4 卷书)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ *The life of Christ, written especially for the Jews, revealing Jesus Christ as their long-awaited Messiah* 基督生平——特别写给犹太人，揭示基督就是犹太人盼望已久的弥赛亚（救主）。
2. \_\_\_\_\_ *The life of Christ, revealing Jesus as the obedient Servant of God. The book was written to the Roman world* 基督生平——特别写给罗马时期的人，揭示耶稣为神顺服的仆人。
3. \_\_\_\_\_ *The life of Christ, revealing Jesus as the perfect man, emphasizing His humanity. It was written by Luke, a Greek, to the Greek world* 基督生平——作者是希腊人路加，特别写给受希腊文化影响的人，揭示耶稣为完美的人，强调耶稣的人性。
4. \_\_\_\_\_ *The life of Christ, revealing Jesus as the Son of God, stressing His deity ; very evangelistic* 基督生平——极具福音性，揭示耶稣为神子，强调耶稣的神性。

What two reasons are given for the writing of John's Gospel (John20:31)? 读约翰福音 20:31。这段经文告诉我们，约翰福音有哪两个写作目的？

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2) History of the Early Church (1 book) 早期教会历史 (1 卷)

\_\_\_\_\_ *The beginning and spread of the Christian church. It could be called the "Acts of the Holy Spirit," and was written as an evangelistic tool.* 记载基督教会的兴起和发展，可谓“圣灵行传”。该书的写作目的是见证（传）福音。

## B. Letters or Epistles (21 books) 书信 (21 卷)

These next 21 books were written to individuals, to churches, or to believers in general. The letters deal with every aspect of Christian faith and responsibility. 接下来的 21 卷书是写给个人、教会或一般信徒的书信。信中涉及基督教信仰及基督徒责任的各个方面。

List these next 21 books in order. 按顺序列出这 21 卷书。

### 1) Paul's Letters (13 books) 保罗书信 (13 卷书)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2) General Letters (8 books) 普通书信 (8 卷书)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Prophecy (1 book) 预言 (1 卷)

The last book of the New Testament tells of future events:

圣经新约全书的最后一卷书是关于将来必成的事，内容包括：

- Return of Jesus Christ 基督的再来
- Reign of Jesus Christ 基督的掌权
- Glory of Jesus Christ 基督的荣耀
- Future state of believers and unbelievers 信徒与非信徒的永恒归宿

This book is called 这卷书的名字是\_\_\_\_\_

## III. Christ in the Bible 基督与圣经

**A. The Old and New Testaments should be seen together, as both portray Jesus Christ as the central figure.** 我们应将圣经的旧约和新约视为一个整体，因为两者所描述的核心人物都是耶稣基督。

Read the following verses and fill in the blanks 阅读下列经文并填空：

1. Luke 24:27. Christ is seen in \_\_\_\_\_.  
路加福音 24:27。圣经中哪些地方见证了基督：\_\_\_\_\_。
2. John 5:39. Jesus said the Scriptures “testify of \_\_\_\_\_.”  
约翰福音 5:39。耶稣如何形容圣经与他自己的关系\_\_\_\_\_。

**B. The key is Jesus. 耶稣是整本圣经的关键。**

5 Law 律法书	12 5 17 History Poetry Prophecy 历史书 诗歌书 先知书	4 Gospels 福音书	1 21 History Letters 教会历史 书信	1 Prophecy 预言
<i>Promises of Christ</i> 关于基督的应许	<i>Anticipation of Christ: Types, Experiences, and Prophecies</i> 期盼基督：预表基督、经历基督、关于基督的预言	<i>Manifestation of Christ</i> 基督的彰显	<i>The Church of Christ</i> 基督的教会	<i>Coronation of Christ</i> 基督作王

## IV. Why Is the Bible Important? 为什么说圣经很重要？

When tempted by Satan, Jesus alluded to Deuteronomy 8:3, “*Man shall not live on bread alone, but on every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God*” (Matthew 4:4) 受到撒但试探时，耶稣引用申命记 8 章 3 节说：“人活着，不是单靠食物，乃是靠神口里所出的一切话”。（马太福音 4:4）

**A.** What does 2 Timothy 3:16 say about the Bible? (Choose the correct answer)

提摩太后书 3:16 是怎样形容圣经的? (请选择正确答案)

- Some of the Bible is inspired by God. 圣经的某些部分是神默示的。
- There are a few parts which are not inspired. 圣经中有些部分不是神默示的。
- All of the Bible is inspired by God. 圣经都是神默示的。
- Only those parts which speak to us in a personal way are inspired by God.  
只有跟我们个人有直接关系的部分才是神默示的。

■ The Old Testament is the revelation of God to show man what God is like, who God is, what God tolerates and does not tolerate, and how God desires holiness and punishes sin. The New Testament is God revealed by His Son in the life of His Son, in the message of His Son, in the understanding of the work of His Son, and in the culmination and the coming of His Son to establish His eternal kingdom. But in either case, Old Testament, New Testament, God spoke. And what we have is indeed the word of God. This is not the word of man.

So, men were not inspired but Scripture is. God breathed into them and they wrote it down, word by word what God breathed into them. It was more than dictation. They weren't just listening to some voice and writing mechanically every word; it was flowing through their heart and their soul and their mind and their emotions and their experiences. But it came out every word the Word of God. As God breathed into them the message and they were carried along by the Holy Spirit, they said it and some of them wrote it down. Miraculous, supernatural, inexplicable process that yields to us the Word of God.

——John MacArthur

旧约是神的启示，向人表明神是怎样的神，神是谁，神喜悦什么、不喜悦什么，神如何喜爱圣洁、惩罚罪恶。新约则是神的自我启示，借着祂儿子在地上的生活、所传讲的信息、所做事工的意义，以及祂最终再临、在地建立永恒国度等事将神启示出来。不论旧约还是新约，都是神向我们说的话。我们所拥有的这本圣经诚然是神的话，绝非人的话。

不难看出，神所默示的对象不是人，而是圣经本身。是神先将自己的话语呼入人心，然后人才将其一一写下。这一过程并非简单的听写，并不是人听到某个声音，而后机械地将其逐句记下。确切地说，是这些话先进入人的内心、灵魂、思想、情感和经验，再从他们内里涌流出来，所出之言句句都是神的话语。当神把他的信息呼入人心，人便在圣灵的引导下说出神的话来，有些人还把这些话语记录在册。可见，神的话语交付我们，实在是一个超乎自然、无以言喻、奇妙非常的过程。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

**B.** What do the following verses tell us about the importance of God's Word?

关于圣经的重要性，以下经文告诉我们什么？

1. 2 Timothy 3:15 提摩太后书 3:15 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Hebrews 4:12 希伯来书 4:12 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C.** Read Psalm 19:7-8. What four things does God's Word do? 阅读诗篇 19:7-8。神的话有哪四种功效?

1. Psalm 19:7a 诗篇 19:7 上 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Psalm 19:7b 诗篇 19:7 下 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Psalm 19:8a 诗篇 19:8 上 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Psalm 19:8b 诗篇 19:8 下 \_\_\_\_\_

## V. Personal Application 个人操练

Based on what you have learned about the Bible, what should be your personal response to it?

对圣经有所了解之后，你个人当如何回应？

---

---

---

■ When it comes to godly living and godly service, to growing in “the discipline and instruction of the Lord”(Eph. 6:4), God-breathed Scripture provides for us the comprehensive and complete body of divine truth necessary to live as our heavenly Father desires for us to live. The wisdom and guidance for fulfilling everything He commands us to believe, think, say and do is found in His inerrant, authoritative, comprehensive, and complete Word.

It goes without saying that it is impossible to believe, understand, and follow what you do not even know. It is completely futile, as well as foolish, to expect to live a spiritual life without knowing spiritual truth. Biblically untaught believers, especially those in biblically untaught churches, are easy prey for false teachers. They are spiritual “children, tossed here and there by waves, and carried about by every wind of doctrine, by the trickery of men, by craftiness in deceitful scheming”(Eph. 4:14). Throughout most of redemptive history, God could have said what He said in Hosea's day:” My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge”(Hos. 4:6). It is for that reason, as well as for the even greater reason of honoring the Lord, that regular, systematic, and thorough study of the doctrine in God's Word is imperative for God's people.

——John MacArthur

论到敬虔的生活和敬虔的侍奉，以及照着“主的教训和警戒”(弗 6:4) 成长等事，神所默示的圣经已为我们提供了全面、完备的属神真理，使我们可以活出合乎天父心意的生活。我们在信心、思想、言语、行为方面践行天父命令所需的一切智慧和引导，尽都蕴藏在他那准确无误、满有权柄、全面完备的圣经之中。

对于不知道的事物，人当然就无从相信，毋须说去理解和遵从。同样，不知道属灵真理，却要过属灵生活，那绝对是痴心妄想。对圣经认识贫乏的信徒，又身处对圣经认识贫乏的教会，这样的人最容易受到假师傅的迷惑。他们是属灵上的“小孩子，中了人的诡计和欺骗的法术，被一切异教之风摇动，飘来飘去，就随从各样的异端”(弗 4:14) 纵观人类救赎史，其实大部分时候神都可以像他在何西阿时代那样说：“我的民因无知识而灭亡”(何 4:6) 正是基于这一原因，乃至更重要的原因——荣耀神，我们可以说，系统而全面地定期查考神话语中的教义，对于神的子民而言，诚然是必不可少的。<sup>†</sup>

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

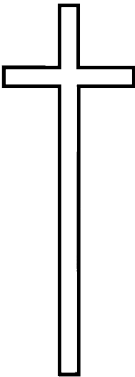
<sup>†</sup> The MacArthur New Testament Commentary series, 2 *Timothy* (Moody), © 1987 by John MacArthur. 154-155.

THE BIBLE AT A GLANCE

(66 books)

圣经一览

(共 66 卷)

OLD TESTAMENT (39 books) 旧约全书 (39 卷)				NEW TESTAMENT (27 books) 新约全书 (27 卷)		
HISTORY (17 books) 历史书 (17 卷)	POETRY (5 books) 诗歌 (5 卷)	PROPHECY (17 books) 先知书 (17 卷)		HISTORY (5 books) 历史书 (5 卷)	LETTERS (21 books) 书信 (21 卷)	PROPHECY (1 books) 预言 (1 卷)
The Law 律法书	1.Job 约伯记	Major Prophets 大先知书	About 400 years between Testaments 两约之间相隔 近 400 年	Gospels 福音书	Paul's Letters 保罗书信	Revelation 启示录
1.Genesis 创世记	2.Psalms 诗篇	1.Isaiah 以赛亚书		1.Matthew 马太福音	1.Romans 罗马书	
2.Exodus 出埃及记	3.Proverbs 箴言	2.Jeremiah 耶利米书		2.Mark 马可福音	2.1 Corinthians 哥林多前书	
3.Leviticus 利未记	4.Ecclesiastes 传道书	3.Lamentations 耶利米哀歌		3.Luke 路加福音	3.2 Corinthians 哥林多后书	
4.Numbers 民数记	5.Song of Solomon 雅歌	4.Ezekiel 以西结书		4.John 约翰福音	4.Galatians 加拉太书	
5.Deuteronomy 申命记		5.Daniel 但以理书		History of the early church 早期教会史	5.Ephesians 以弗所书	
History and Governments		Minor Prophets 小先知书		Acts 使徒行传	6.Philippians 腓立比书	
1.Joshua 约书亚记		1.Hosea 何西阿书			7.Colossians 歌罗西书	
2.Judges 士师记		2.Joel 约珥书			8.1 Thessalonians 贴撒罗尼迦前书	
3.Ruth 路得记		3.Amos 阿摩司书			9.2 Thessalonians 贴撒罗尼迦后书	
4.1 Samuel 撒母耳记上		4.Obadiah 俄巴底亚书		10.1 Timothy 提摩太前书		
		5.Jonah 约拿书		11.2 Timothy 提摩太后书		



<p>5.2 Samuel 撒母耳记下</p> <p>6.1 Kings 列王记上</p> <p>7.2 Kings 列王记下</p> <p>8.1 Chronicles 历代志上</p> <p>9.2 Chronicles 历代志下</p> <p>10.Ezra 以斯拉记</p> <p>11.Nehemiah 尼希米记</p> <p>12.Esther 以斯帖记</p>	<p>6.Micah 弥迦书</p> <p>7.Nahum 那鸿书</p> <p>8.Habakkuk 哈巴谷书</p> <p>9.Zephaniah 西番雅书</p> <p>10.Haggai 哈该书</p> <p>11.Zechariah 撒加利亚书</p> <p>12.Malachi 玛拉基书</p>		<p>12.Titus 提多书</p> <p>13.Philemon 腓利门书</p> <p>General Letters 普通书信</p> <p>1.Hebrews 希伯来书</p> <p>2.James 雅各书</p> <p>3.1 Peter 彼得前书</p> <p>4.2 Peter 彼得后书</p> <p>5.1 John 约翰一书</p> <p>6.2 John 约翰二书</p> <p>7.3 John 约翰三书</p> <p>8.Jude 犹大书</p>
<p>God used 40 different men over a period of 1,500 years (about 1400 B.C. to A.D. 90) in writing the Bible - 2 Peter 1:20-21</p> <p>神借 40 人之手，历时 1500 年（约公元前 1400 至公元 90 年）写成了圣经。——彼得后书 1:20-21</p>			

# How the Bible Became Ours 我们的圣经是怎么来的？

## Original Manuscripts

### 原稿

from around 1500 BC to AD 100 写于公元前 1500 年到公元 100 年间。

Sixty-six distinct works; Some writers unknown. 各有特色的 66 卷书；部分作者不祥。

## Manuscripts 手抄稿

in original language

↓原文

AD 385-404: The Vulgate (Jerome's Latin translation)

↓公元 385-404 年 哲罗姆的拉丁文译本

700-1000: Various Anglo-Saxon partial translations

↓公元 700-1000 年 各种盎格鲁-撒克逊语系节译本

1382: Complete translations by John Wycliffe and followers

↓公元 1382 年 威克利夫及其追随者完成的完整英文译本

1525-1535: First printed translation by William Tyndale

↓公元 1525-1535 年 首次印刷丁道尔译本

Other translations: 其他译本

1535: Coverdale;1535 年科弗代尔译本 1537: Matthew;1537 马修译本 1539: Taverner and Great Bible

translation;1539 塔文纳及大圣经译本 1560: Geneva Bible;1560 日内瓦圣经

1568: Bishop;1568 主教译本 1610: Rheim's-Douai 1610 任戴译本

↓

1611: The King James Version 1611 英王钦定译本

**More discoveries 更多考古发现**

↓

1885: English Revised Version 1885 英文修订译本

↓

1901: American Standard Version 1901 美国标准译本

**ADD: 1919 CHINESE BIBLE 译者补充: 1919 年中文和合本**

↓

**1947: Dead Sea Scrolls discovery 1947 发现死海古卷**

↓

1952: Revised Standard Version;1952 修订标准译本 1960: New American Standard Version;1960 新美国标准译本

1966: The Jerusalem Bible;1966 耶路撒冷圣经 1971: Living Bible (Paraphrase); 1971 今日圣经意译本

1973: New International Version; 1973 新国际译本 1979: New King James Version 1979 新英王钦定本

1995: New American Standard Update;新美国标准修订本 2001:English Standard Version 英语标准译本

Note: all translations have made direct use of the manuscripts in original languages 注：所有译本都直接依据原文手稿