

## Covenant and Law 盟約和律法

### I. The Old Covenant 旧盟約

- A. The Old Covenant was established between God and the Jewish nation of Israel immediately He brought them out of the Egyptian bondage in order to establish a kingdom of priests to the world. (Exodus 19:5-6)  
A. 旧盟約是神与以色列的犹太国建立的，就是当神帶了以色列人出埃及，使他们不再作奴隸，给他们在世上建立一个祭司的国度。（出埃及记 19:5-6）
- B. The book of the law was read by Moses, the people agreed to abide by the law in order to keep their side of the covenant and the covenant was ratified by blood. (Exodus 24:3-8)  
B. 律法书是神透过摩西讲给以色列人听，他们同意遵从律法而守盟約，这盟約是用血來立定的。（this Chinese term is from Gal. 3:15）（出埃及记 24:3-8）
- C. The Old Covenant was abolished because it was faulty. (Hebrews 8:6-9 and 10:1-4)
  - 1. If the old Law could bring righteousness, then Christ died for no purpose. Galatians 2:21
  - 2. It is impossible for the blood of animals to take away sin. Hebrews 10:4C. 旧盟約被废去，因为它是不完善的。（希伯来书 8:6-9 和 10:1-4）
  - 1. 如果旧的律法能带来公义，基督就白白地死了。加拉太书 2:21
  - 2. 因为动物的血断不能把罪除去。希伯来书 10:4
- D. The Old Covenant ended when the New Covenant was established. (Hebrews 10:9)
  - 1. God promised that he would establish a New Covenant. Jeremiah 31:31
  - 2. The old Law was given as a guardian until the right time for the New Covenant of faith. Galatians 3:21-24D. 当新盟約被建立时，旧盟約便被除去了。（希伯来书 10:9）
  - 1. 神曾承诺他将建立一个新的盟約。耶利米书 31:31
  - 2. 神给旧律法作保护人，直等到适当的时间，建立信心的新盟約。加拉太书 3:21-24

### II. Primary areas covered by the law (Note: the Jews did not distinguish between the types of law as indicated by the fact that various types of law are interspersed throughout the law.)

II. 律法所讲及的主点（注：犹太人不区分律法的种类，因此各类的律法穿插在所有律法书里。）

- A. Laws about relationship to God. Exodus 20:3-11 (the first 4 of the 10 Commandments)
  - 1. The greatest commandment is to love God. Matthew 22:36, Deuteronomy 6:5
  - 2. Most laws concerning relationship to God dealt with ceremonial law about sacrifices, offerings, washings, etc. Hebrews 9:1-10
  - 3. There were also laws about the stewardship of God's creation. Leviticus 25:4, Deuteronomy 25:4A. 关乎与神关系的律法。出埃及记 20:3-11（十戒的头四戒）
  - 1. 最大的诫命就是爱神。马太福音 22:36，申命记 6:5
  - 2. 大多数与神关系的律法讲及献祭的礼仪，献供物，洗洁等等。希伯来书 9:1-10
  - 3. 也有关乎管理创造物的律法。利未记 25:4，申命记 25:4
- B. Laws about relationship to other people. Exodus 20:12-17 (the last 6 of the 10 Commandments)
  - 1. The second greatest commandment is to love your neighbor and it can not be separatedB. 关乎与别人关系的律法。出埃及记 20:12-17（十戒的后面六戒）
  - 1. 第二大的诫命是爱你的邻舍，它不能分开

from the greatest. Matthew 22:37, Leviticus 19:18

2. Right relationship with God demands justice and mercy toward other people. Micah 6:6-

B. 关乎与他人关系的律法。出埃及记 20:12-17（十戒的後六戒）

1. 第二条最大的诫命是爱你的邻居，它不能与最大的诫命脱节。马太福音 22:37，利未记 19:18

2. 若要与神有正确关系，必需要以正义和怜悯对待他人。弥迦书 6:6-8

III. When did the New Covenant begin?

A. The New Covenant was established by Jesus on the night before he was crucified. Luke 22:20

B. The New Covenant was ratified by the spilling of his blood. Hebrews 9:17-22

1. The New Covenant was established between God and all who desire a personal relationship with Him. Romans 10:8-13

2. We are justified by Christ's blood. Romans 5:9, Ephesians 2:13

III. 新盟约是什么时候开始的？

A. 新盟约是耶稣被钉死在十字架上的前一天晚上被建立的。路加福音 22:20

B. 新盟约是用流出来的血批过的。希伯来书 9:17-22

1. 新盟约是神和所有渴望与祂有个人关系的人建立的。罗马书 10:8-13

2. 我们是靠着基督的血得称义。罗马书 5:9，以弗所书 2:13

IV. Which parts of the law still apply even though the Old Covenant is abolished?

A. Jesus did not come to abolish the law, but to fulfill it (Matthew 5:17-18), which he did by his death on the cross. (Hebrews 10:8-13) The law concerning our relationship to God has been fulfilled and we can add nothing to it. Hebrews 9:12

1. God himself has done the work that the law could not do. Romans 8:1-4

2. Ordering your life around religious sounding rules has an appearance of wisdom, but is of no real value. The real substance is in relationship to Christ. Colossians 2:16-23

3. Trying to live by the old law is going backward in your relationship to God. It is falling from grace. Galatians 3:2-6

4. Unbelievers can not keep the law of God. Romans 8:7-8

5. Unbelievers live according to the flesh and will not inherit the kingdom of God.

(Galatians 5:19-21) Live according to the Spirit of God. Galatians 5:22-25

IV. 旧盟约雖被废除了，但那些律法仍然适用？

A. 耶稣没有来废掉律法，而是成全了律法（马太福音 5:17-18），这是藉着他死在十字架上成全的（希伯来书 10:8-13），关乎与神关系的律法已经被成全了，我们绝不可以加添什么。希伯来书 9:12

1. 律法不能做的工作，神自己已经做了。罗马书 8:1-4

2. 你在生活行为中遵守宗教规则，外表似乎明智，但是没有真正的价值。真正的实质是在乎与基督的关系。歌罗西书 2:16-23

3. 想按旧律法行事，就是在与神的关系倒退，是从恩典中坠落。加拉太书 3:2-6

4. 非信徒不能守神的律法。罗马书 8:7-8

5. 非信徒靠情欲行事，他们必不能承受神的国。（加拉太书 5:19-21）靠神的灵行事。

加拉太书 5:22-25

B. We are required to love others and thus fulfill the law concerning relationship to other people (Romans 13:8-10) because of our love for Jesus. (John 14:21) This, also, is God's work in us (I John 4:7-12), and it is still being fulfilled.

1. We uphold the law by our faith. Romans 3:31
2. Faith in Christ is our righteousness. Romans 10:1-4
3. The laws that we are to obey are for peace and building one another up. Romans 14:19-23

B. 我们需要存爱耶稣的心去爱其他人，从而履行关乎与他人关系的律法，（罗马书 13:8-10）。（约翰福音 14:21）这亦是神在我们的工作（约翰一书 4:7-12），这工作仍继续被成全。

- 1。我们靠信心巩固律法。罗马书 3:31
- 2。信靠基督是我们的义。罗马书 10:1-4
- 3。我们服从律法，目的是追求和睦和彼此造就（或建立）。罗马书 14:19-23

C. One way to determine whether a law applies to us today is to view it in light of Micah 6:8.

1. Will it cause me (or us) to deal justly with others?
2. Will it make me (or us) love being merciful and kind to others?
3. Will it help me (or us) to walk humbly with God?

C. 有一个方法可以决定律法是否仍然适用于我们，就是用弥迦书 6:8 来查看情况。

- 1。它会引导我（或我们）行公义待他人吗？
- 2。它会使我（或我们）喜欢存怜悯的心善待他人吗？
- 3。它会帮我（或我们）存谦卑的心与神同行吗？

D. We are to walk in a manner that is fully pleasing to God. This requires spiritual discernment, including which laws to keep. Colossians 1:9-10

1. This requires knowledge of His will with spiritual wisdom and understanding.
2. The result is that the believer will bear fruit.
3. All of this is the result of God's filling, not our keeping of laws.

D. 我们行事为人要完全讨神的喜悦。这需要有属灵的识辨，包括分辨需要遵守那些律法。歌罗西书 1:9-10

- 1。这需要有属灵的智慧 and 聪明，认识神的旨意。
- 2。结果是信徒会结出果子。
- 3。这一切都是因为神的充满，不是因我们守律法。

E. Other things to consider.

1. Who was required to obey the particular law? Deuteronomy 14:21, Exodus 30:12
2. Why was that particular law given? Leviticus 18:3
3. Upon what principle is the law based? I Corinthians 9:9
4. Some times it only a matter of one's own personal conviction, and not for everyone. Romans 14:5-12
5. Everything that is done, including the obeying of laws, should be done for the glory of God so that people will be saved. I Corinthians 10:31-33

God

E. 其他要考虑的事情。

- 1。那些人需要遵守某一件律法？申命记 14:21，出埃及记 30:12
- 2。神为什么赐下那一件律法？利未记 18:3
- 3。律法建基于什么原则？哥林多前书 9:9

4。有些时候，遵守一个律法是在乎自己个人的信念，并不适合每一个人。罗马书 14:5-12

5。我们做任何事，包括遵守律法，都要是为荣耀神，因而使他人得救。歌林多前书 10:31-33

Are we bound by the following Old Testament laws?

1. You shall not muzzle the ox when it is treading out the grain. Deuteronomy 25:4 (see also I Corinthians 9:9)

2. You shall not spread a false report. Exodus 23:1

3. Whatever does not have fins and scales you shall not eat. Deuteronomy 14:10

4. You shall not make any cuts on your body for the dead or tattoo yourselves. Leviticus 19:28

我们是否被以下的旧约律法约束？

1。牛在场上踹谷的时候、您不可笼住他的嘴。申命记 25:4（见歌林多前书 9:9）

2。您不可布散谣言。出埃及记 23:1

3。凡无翅无鳞的、你都不可吃。申命记 14:10

4。你不可为死人用刀划身、也不可在身上刺花纹。利未记 19:28