

# Jesus is All About Life!



*Jesus said "I have come that they may have life,  
and have it to the full." (John 10:10)*

盜賊來、無非要偷竊、殺害、毀壞。我來了、是要叫羊  
〔或作人〕得生命、並且得的更豐盛。(約翰福音 10:10)

## ALLC Personal Evangelism Series

### Session 3 – Being a Witnesses

#### 靈糧堂個人福音佈道系列

#### 第三節 — 作為一個見證人

*Focus of today's session: Always be prepared to give an answer to everyone who asks you to give the reason for the hope that you have. But do this with gentleness and respect. (1 Pet.3:15)*  
今天課程的重點是 — 只要心裡尊主基督為聖。有人問你們心中盼望的緣由、就要常作準備、以溫柔敬畏的心回答各人。(彼得前書 3:15)

### 3.1 Introduction 引言

As Christ's witnesses, we testify to what God has done for us through our Lord, Jesus Christ. Testifying is *not* "bashing someone over the head with a Bible," but presenting the truth of an experience, *our* experience, with the living Christ. In the process of discussing our faith with someone, it is natural that questions will be raised. Mostly, the enquirer will be seeking a satisfactory answer to a genuine need for information. Sometimes, it is true, that an enquirer will be responding from cynicism, but if we respond with sincerity and honesty to both, the first group will gain our respect, and the second will minimally have received information that the Holy Spirit can use to convict them of their need for Christ.

作為基督的見證人，我們見證神透過耶穌基督在我們身上的作為。見證並不是要“用聖經敲打人的頭”，而是分享一個真實的經驗，關乎著我們與活著的基督的個人經驗。在與別人分享信仰的過程中，自然會有連帶的問題。發問者大多是真誠的想追尋能夠滿足他們求知的答案，也有時候，發問者會冷嘲熱諷地回答我們，但如果我們能以真誠的態度去回應此兩種人，前者，我們能夠贏得他們的尊重；後者至少也能夠接收到一些福音信息，而聖靈能藉以喚醒他們是需要基督的。

In our session today, we will review some of the common questions that people raise about the Gospel.

今堂，我們會看看一般人對福音最常提出的問題。

### 3.2 But don't all religions lead to God?

不是所有宗教都是導人向神的嗎?

Naturally, proponents of all religions claim that theirs is the only true religion, which inevitably means that many if not most people are sincerely wrong in their faith! But only three, Christianity, Judaism, and Islam, claim to provide the adherent with some kind of relationship with the one true God.

當然,所有宗教的支持者都聲稱自己是唯一真正的宗教,這無可避免地意味著,縱然不是絕大多數人,許多人對其所相信的宗教之確定會是個錯誤!唯獨有三個宗教:基督教,猶太教及伊斯蘭教,稱可以讓信徒與獨一的真神建立某種的關係。

The faith of *Islam* is based on the Qur'an (Koran) which states that all Muslims must believe in God (Allah), and follow the “pillars” of Islam (prayers, alms, etc.), which differ somewhat between the two main sects. The Qur'an indicates that there is a bodily resurrection at some time after death, which will be followed by the gathering of mankind, culminating in their judgment by Allah, at which time each person's ultimate fate will be decided. The Qur'an lists several sins that can condemn a person to hell at that judgement, such as disbelief, usury and dishonesty.

伊斯蘭教的信仰是基於可蘭經(古蘭經),其中規定所有信徒都必須相信上帝(真主),及按照伊斯蘭教的“支柱”(祈禱,施捨等),這就分別其兩派別不同之處。可蘭經表明人死後一段時間,身體才會復活,然後復活的人聚集一起,真主會作最後審判,屆時將會決定每個人終極的命運。可蘭經列出幾項罪行可使人被判處入地獄,例如不信,放高利貸和不誠實。

*Judaism* is the covenantal relationship between the Children of Israel (later, the Jewish nation) and God. Judaism is primarily focussed on life here and now rather than on the afterlife, and does not have much dogma about the latter, nor certainty about one's ultimate destiny. It is possible for an Orthodox Jew to believe that the souls of the righteous dead go to a place similar to the Christian heaven, or that they are reincarnated through many lifetimes, or that they simply wait in limbo (Sheol) until the coming of the Messiah. Conversion to Judaism is rare since the coming of Jesus Christ, because His claim to have fulfilled the requirements of Judaism, and to have ushered in a new covenant with God, has been accepted by virtually all truth-seekers.

猶太教是有關神與以色列民(後來成為猶太民族)之間所立約的關係。猶太教基本的信念是在於今生的生命,而不是死後的生命,並沒有太多的教條關於後者(死後風扇命),或有關個人最終命運的肯定。一個東正教猶太人可能相信義人死後的靈魂,會到一個類似基督教天堂的地方,或者經過好多次今世的轉生(輪迴),或者在地獄(Sheol)裡等待彌賽亞的來臨。自從耶穌基督來到世上,相信猶太教是罕見的,因為尋找真理的猶太教信徒已完全地接受主所宣稱的,這已達到猶太教的要求和引領他們進入神的新盟約裡。

*Christianity* is based in a personal faith in Jesus Christ, who proclaimed that he was the Son of God, and the only way to God: He said “I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.” (John.14:6, see also Acts 4:12). Christianity proclaims a bodily resurrection followed by eternal life with God in heaven for those who have come to God through Christ.

基督教是建基於個人對耶穌基督的信心，耶穌宣稱自己是神的兒子及與神和好的唯一途徑，祂說：「我就是道路、真理、生命。若不藉著我，沒有人能到父那裡去。」（約翰福音 14:6，另使徒行傳 4:12）。基督教說明，凡藉著基督可到神那裡去，隨著身體的復活，我們更可與神在天堂安享永生。

Any enquirer should be encouraged to check out our claims for him/herself – to read the NT, especially the Gospels and/or Romans, and come to a personal, rational conclusion. *But do this with gentleness and respect. (1 Pet.3:15)*

遇上有疑問者，應該鼓勵他們去查考我們所宣講的是否屬實——如翻閱新約聖經，特別是四福音書和羅馬書，使他們能夠作個人理性的判斷和結論。“以溫柔敬畏的心回答各人。”（彼得前書 3:15）

### **3.3 Is Jesus really the Son of God?**

#### **耶穌真是神的兒子嗎？**

C.S. Lewis pointed out that if Jesus is not the Son of God then he must be either a liar or a lunatic. If Jesus believed that He was the Son of God (in addition to the other claims He made), and was not, then He would have to have been a lunatic. No one in his or her right mind would make the claims He did and risk death for no gain. Moreover, if we look at the records of Jesus life, we find that He was very wise. Lunacy is the opposite of wisdom!

魯益師曾指出，如果耶穌不是神的兒子的話，那祂必定是個說謊的人，要不然祂便是個瘋子。如果耶穌並非祂所宣稱，祂就是神的兒子的話（連同其餘的所有宣示都是祂虛構的話），那末，祂無疑是個瘋子。一個神志正常的人沒可能會像祂那樣作出那些聲明，全無得益的，就連自己的性命也都給賠上了。再者，我們試看看耶穌的生平記錄，我們不難發現祂是何等的有智慧。瘋癲和智慧是互相對立的！

One can find a lunatic in just about any asylum who sincerely believes that he is the son of God (or is God!). It is a well-known complex and sufferers tend to have the following traits: egotism, narcissism, inflexibility, dullness and inability to understand and love others as they really are, and to creatively relate to others. Does that sound like the personality of Jesus as revealed in the many records of Him?

幾乎在任何一間精神病院，均可找到個瘋子自稱是神的兒子（或甚至自稱為神！）。這是人所皆知的複雜，患者往往有以下幾個特性：自我中心，自戀，頑固，遲鈍，無法理解人和去愛人，無法與其他人建立關係。這些性格特質跟記錄顯示的耶穌相吻合嗎？

Could Jesus have been a liar? If so, He would have known that what He was saying about Himself was untrue. He would have deceived His followers on purpose. If He could not have fulfilled His claims, and knew it, then He was totally evil. As we examine the life of Jesus, we see that He was not evil, but morally impeccable. In addition, He would have been a fool because it was His claims (lies???) that resulted in His death by crucifixion. He could easily have avoided that death if he had confessed before Pilate that what he said was less than true.

耶穌可曾是個說謊的人? 若果是的話, 那即是說祂所講所說, 一切均屬虛構, 祂是蓄意瞞騙祂的跟隨者。如果祂明知道自己不能履行一直以來所宣講的, 那等於說祂是個不折不扣的惡魔。當我們審視耶穌的一生, 祂當然不是惡魔, 反之在道德方面絕對是無懈可擊的。再說, 如果祂因為宣稱是神兒子的身份, 宣講天國的福音, 因為這些所謂的謊言, 結果致使祂被釘死於十字架上, 祂便可算得上是個愚不可及的人了。祂只需要在希律面前承認自己所宣講都並非屬實, 祂便可免了一死。

### **3.4 Christians are hypocrites, so why should I become a Christian?**

**基督徒都是偽善者, 我何必要成為一個基督徒?**

Real Christians do not claim to be perfect, but imperfect people forgiven through faith in Christ. Your enquirer may have heard that we “shall not,” “do not,” or “should not” and expect each of us to meet that standard every time. We cannot – any of us will let them down from time to time, but Jesus will not. Christianity is about a relationship with Christ not with a group of people.

真正的基督徒不會稱自己為完全人, 然而通過在基督裡的信心, 不完全人也得蒙赦免。人們或聽聞過我們 “不會”, “不能”, 或 “不應該” 期望我們每個人每次都能達到那個標準。我們的確不能 — 我們會讓人感到失望, 但耶穌不會。基督教是基於和基督的關係, 對像並不是一群人。

However, it is possible that your enquirer has had a bad or hurtful experience with some person who claimed to be a Christian. That calls for a sympathetic listening ear, not a defence of the accused. It is our job in such cases to follow the example of Jesus, who came to “bind up the brokenhearted.”

然而, 詢問者有可能跟一些自稱為基督徒的人, 有過不愉快或傷痛的經驗, 遇上類似情況, 我們的工作便是效法耶穌, 祂來是為要 “醫好傷心的人” 。

### **3.5 I always do good/ try my best/ follow the Ten Commandments. Isn't that enough?**

**我經常做好事 / 盡我所能 / 遵守十誡, 難道那還不足夠嗎?**

Who is qualified to set the standard of “goodness” or of achievement in living an acceptable life? God has said, “There is no one righteous, not even one; there is no one who understands, no one who seeks God. For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God.” (Romans 3:10-11,23)

誰符合資格製定“良善美德”，“豐功偉業”，這些被認可的生活標準？神曾這樣說：  
“「沒有義人、連一個也沒有。沒有明白的、沒有尋求神的。因為世人都犯了罪、虧缺了神的榮耀。」(羅馬書 3:10-11,23)

The Ten Commandments were given to the Jewish people to define the standard of uprightness before God. They are spelled out in Exodus 20:1-17. Read them. Has any of us ever followed them in their entirety? *But do this with gentleness and respect. (1 Pet.3:15)*

頒佈給猶太民族的十誡，列明能站在神面前作義人的標準。請參閱出埃及記20:1-17，我們可曾全然的遵守這些誡命？但以溫柔敬畏的心回答各人。(彼得前書 3:15)

God, the One who is qualified to set the standard of "goodness" has defined what He requires: "For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith - and this not from yourselves, it is the gift of God - not by works, so that no one can boast." (Ephesians 2:8,9)

神，是唯一有資格製定何為“良善美德”的標準，祂的要求是：「你們得救是本乎恩、也因著信、這並不是出於自己、乃是神所賜的。也不是出於行為、免得有人自誇。」(以弗所書 2:8,9)

### **3.6 If Jesus is the only way to God, what about those who have never heard about Him?**

如果耶穌是到神那裡的唯一途徑，那麼從未聽聞祂的人將又如何？

Everyone has received some information about God: “For since the creation of the world God’s invisible qualities—his eternal power and divine nature—have been clearly seen, being understood from what has been made, so that men are without excuse.” (Romans 1:20, but see Rom.1:18 to 2:16). God is just, and will hold each of us responsible to act on the knowledge we have. The point is that the hearer *has* heard, therefore the question does not apply to him/her. *But do this with gentleness and respect. (1 Pet.3:15)*

所有人都曾接收過有關神的信息：「自從造天地以來、神的永能和神性是明明可知的、雖是眼不能見、但藉著所造之物、就可以曉得、叫人無可推諉。」(羅馬書1:20,另羅馬書1:18至2:16)。神是公正的，我們既認識祂，祂便要求我們有責任作出相應的行動。而問題是聽者**已曾**聽過福音，那上述的問題便不適用。但以溫柔敬畏的心回答各人。(彼得前書 3:15)

### 3.7 But hasn't science disproved God?

科學不是已經否定了神嗎？

This kind of question usually arises out of an awareness that there is a “creationist” position, and an “evolutionist” position, with the latter being seen as the scientifically respectable one – we live in the scientific age, and the phrase “more scientific than” is usually taken to mean “superior to.” Unfortunately, the discussion is dominated by the extreme (and shrill) proponents of both positions, with the media being most unhelpful, as it merely presents that which it expects to sell well. Becoming involved in argument about alternative theories of the development of the universe or of living things will only lead us farther from the real issue, which is the eternal destiny of your friend. Ultimately, the issue really resolves to the *origin* of life, for which science has no satisfactory explanation. *But do this with gentleness and respect. (1 Pet.3:15)*

通常抱“創造論”和“進化論”立場者都愛提出這些問題。尤以後者合乎科學角度,備受推崇—我們身處科學世紀,“比較科學化”一語等同“優越”。不幸的是,主導這些討論的皆屬兩派論說的極端(和尖刻)的支持者,加上最不合作的是傳媒,只愛提供能夠為他們帶來銷量的報導,越是投入爭論有關宇宙或生物的發展理論,便越導致我們遠離真正問題的核心—也就是你朋友永恆的生命。畢竟,要真正解答問題,便要回到生命的起源,就連科學方面也不能提供到滿意的解說。但以溫柔敬畏的心回答各人。(彼得前書 3:15)

### 3.8 I don't believe in God!

我不相信神!

*But God believes in you – cf John 3:16. The statement usually means that the respondent would find it more comfortable if there were no God! But do this with gentleness and respect. (1 Pet.3:15)*

但是神相信你—參閱約翰福音 3:16。這聲明對於認為沒有神的答辯者,會顯得較輕鬆容易接受!但以溫柔敬畏的心回答各人。(彼得前書 3:15)

### 3.9 I am an atheist

我是無神論者

Not the same as the previous position. If the respondent is seriously making this claim, he/she is presenting a philosophical position that he/she has found no evidence for the existence of a deity or deities. Arising from such a position are ethical philosophies that affirm the dignity of humankind, based on the ability to rationally determine right and wrong, without appealing to supernatural or the divine authority. They claim that truth and morality are discovered through human investigation; as such, the nature of truth, or views on morals, can change when new knowledge or information is discovered. Hence, the life stance of an atheist is based on human reason, ethics, and justice, and rejects the supernatural and spiritual. Faith as we know it is regarded as superstition.

這和先前的觀點又有不同,如果答辯者認真地作此聲明,他/她站在哲學觀點,不能找到證據支持有神的存在。基於抱著此觀點的倫理哲學論,要給人類尊嚴一個肯定,憑著個人能力理性地分辨對與錯,而無需依靠超自然或神聖的權能。他們宣稱真理與道德是通過人類研究

而發展出來的；例如，大自然的真理，道德的觀點，皆可隨著知識或資訊的新發現而更改。因此，無神論者人生立場是基於人類的理性，道德，正義，駁斥超自然和靈界上的追求。我們所認識的信仰卻被視為是迷信。

It is entirely possible for an atheist to live as morally acceptable a life as a Christian. However, the Christian position can be argued to be logically preferable (*But do this with gentleness and respect. (1 Pet.3:15)*):

一個無神論者和基督徒一般，同樣絕對可以過著合乎道德標準的生活。只是，理論上基督徒的立場可辯稱為最可取的。但以溫柔敬畏的心回答各人。(彼得前書3:15)

*Christian:* I believe in God, and accept that He has revealed Himself through Jesus Christ: I enjoy His support in living a morally acceptable life now, with the promise of eternal life with God when I die. If I am right, my life now is enhanced by my relationship with God, and I enjoy paradise hereafter. If I am wrong, my life now is enhanced by my relationship with God, and I die like a dog. Result: win/win outcome.

基督徒：我信神，並接受，祂通過耶穌基督彰顯了自己：我享受在我生命中能享有祂的支持，使我現在可以過著合乎道德標準的人生，以及應許在我死後，能與神共享永生。如果我是對的，我現在的生命，因為我與神的關係的緣故變得更茁壯，此後，我還要享受天國的福樂。如果我是錯了，我現在的生命，仍然因為我與神的關係的緣故變得更茁壯，我死如一頭犬，結果是：雙贏局面。

*Atheist:* I believe there is no supreme being, and I believe in the dignity of mankind, and in our ability to live good and successful lives based on the ethical and philosophical precepts we discover. If I am right, I live a happy and successful life, and die like a dog. If I am wrong, I live a happy and successful life, die, and spend eternity in the hell the Christians warn about. Result: win/lose outcome.

無神論者：我不相信有至高的主宰，我相信人類的尊嚴，並按我們在道德和哲學的戒律基礎上，憑藉我們的能力過著愉快又成功的生活。如果我是對的，我會過著愉快又成功的生活，死時如一頭犬。如果我是錯了，我仍然過著愉快又成功的生活，但死後，如基督徒所警告過的，我將掉進永死的地獄中。結果：先贏後輸的局面。

### 3.10 The ultimate weapon! 最後武器！

Finally, make good use of the “Sword of the Spirit” – make use of direct quotations from Scripture wherever possible. It is the Word of God, which is “living and active. Sharper than any double-edged sword, it penetrates even to dividing soul and spirit, joints and marrow; it judges the thoughts and attitudes of the heart.” (Hebrews 4:12)

最後，好好利用“聖靈的寶劍”——盡可能直接引用聖經經文，因為「神的道是活潑的、是有功效的、比一切兩刃的劍更快、甚至魂與靈、骨節與骨髓、都能刺入剖開、連心中的思念和主意、都能辨明。」(希伯來書4:12)