

圣经函授课程

A BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

LESSON 4 - THE NEW TESTAMENT

第四课 - 新约

INTRODUCTION

The Bible has two main parts. The first part is called the Old Testament. The second part is the New Testament. The New Testament contains 27 books. It begins with Matthew and ends with Revelation. These books were written by 8 men. These men wrote what God told them to write. The New Testament books were written in the Greek language. Later the New Testament books were translated into other languages. The New Testament is divided into 4 main sections. These sections are: The Gospels, History, Epistles, and Prophecy.

THE GOSPELS

The first 4 books of the New Testament (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) are called the gospels. The word "gospel" means "good news." These books tell us the good news of the coming of Christ to save man from his sins. These books also tell us of the birth, life, teachings, death, burial, and resurrection of Christ. The authors of the gospels are the same as the title of each book.

HISTORY

The book of history in the New Testament is Acts of the Apostles. It is often called the book of ACTS. This book was written by Luke. It tells of the beginning of Christ's church in Acts, chapter 2. Throughout the rest of the book, it tells how the church spread throughout the world. Acts tells many things that Peter and Paul did.

The book of Acts also tells and shows us how people became Christians. Acts is often called the book of conversions. This is because it has so many examples of people being converted to Christ. The following verses are examples of how people became Christians. You should study them carefully.

A. Acts 2:36-38, 41-42, 47	People on day of Pentecost
B. Acts 8:1, 4-5, 12	People of Samaria
C. Acts 8:35-39	Ethiopian Eunuch
D. Acts 9:1-11, 17-18; 22:12-16	Saul of Tarsus, who later became Paul
E. Acts 10:1-5, 44-48	Cornelius
F. Acts 16:23-34	Philippian jailor
G. Acts 18:8	Corinthians

EPISTLES

The word "epistle" means "letter." There are 21 epistles in the New Testament. These epistles can be divided into 2 groups: the Epistles of Paul and the General Epistles. The apostle Paul wrote 13 of the 21 epistles. They are: Romans, 1 & 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 & 2 Thessalonians, 1 & 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon. Some believe Paul also wrote Hebrews. Paul's epistles were written to individual persons and some to certain churches. Here is a brief summary of each book that Paul wrote:

预言

启示录是一卷预言书。约翰是这卷书的作者。这卷书说到『将必要快成的事』(启 1:1)。启示录是用象征性的文字写的。启示录大部分不能用字面上的方法解释。人必须明白象征的意思。这样他才能够有正确的解释。并且、启示录所记载的很多事是已经发生了。

现在、您可以针对第四课来作答。

测验 - 第四课

请在下列的空白线上填入答案:

1. 新约有 _____ 卷书.
2. 使徒行传告诉我们人如何可成为 _____ .
3. _____ 是用象征性的文字写的.
4. 英文字『epistle』就是 _____ 的意思.
5. 新约四部分是: _____、_____、_____、和 _____.
6. _____ 说到我们借着信得救.
7. 『福音』这个字的意思是 _____ .
8. _____ 和 _____ 是两个年青的传道、保罗写信给他们.
9. 新约从 _____ 开始到 _____ 结束.
10. 使徒保罗就写了二十一卷书信中的 _____ .

假如句子是正确的、在空白线上写『是』; 假如句子是不正确的、在空白线上写『非』.

1. ___ 有十五个人写成新约圣经.
2. ___ 原来的新约书卷是用英文写的.
3. ___ 新约头四卷书 (马太、马可、路加、和约翰福音) 称做基督的生平.
4. ___ 新约中的历史书是使徒行传.
5. ___ 使徒行传常常被称做是『归主之书』.
6. ___ 在新约里有二十一卷书信.
7. ___ 保罗在监狱时写加拉太书.
8. ___ 彼得后书是关于假师傅的警告.
9. ___ 启示录是一卷预言书.
10. ___ 启示录所记载的很多事是已经发生了.

PROPHECY

The book of Revelation is a book of prophecy. It was written by John. It tells us about the things that "must shortly take place." Revelation is written in symbolic language. Most of Revelation should not be interpreted as it is stated. A person must understand what the symbols mean. Only then can he interpret it properly. Also, many of the things mentioned have already happened.

Now you can answer the questions for lesson 4.

TEST - LESSON 4

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The New Testament contains _____ books.
2. The book of Acts tells us and shows us how people became _____.
3. _____ was written in symbolic language.
4. The word "epistle" means _____.
5. The 4 sections of the New Testament are _____, _____, _____, _____.
6. The book of _____ shows that we are saved by faith.
7. The word "gospel" means _____.
8. _____ and _____ were two young preachers to whom Paul wrote.
9. The New Testament begins with the book of _____ and ends with the book of _____.
10. The apostle Paul wrote _____ of the 21 epistles.

IF THE STATEMENT IS CORRECT, WRITE TRUE IN THE BLANK;

IF THE STATEMENT IS FALSE, WRITE FALSE IN THE BLANK.

1. ___ 15 men wrote the New Testament.
2. ___ The first New Testament was written in English.
3. ___ Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John are called the life of Christ.
4. ___ The book of history in the New Testament is Acts of the Apostles.
5. ___ Acts is often called the book of conversions.
6. ___ There are 21 epistles in the New Testament.
7. ___ The book of Galatians was written while Paul was in prison.
8. ___ 2 Peter gives much warning against false teachers.
9. ___ The book of Revelation is a book of prophecy.
10. ___ Many of the things mentioned in Revelation have already happened.

前言

圣经有两大部分。第一部分叫旧约。第二部分是新约。新约有二十七卷书。从马太福音开始到启示录结束。有八个人写成这些书。这些人所写的是由神而来的。新约书卷是用希腊文写的。之后新约书卷被翻译成不同的语言。新约分成四部分。分别是：基督的生平、历史、书信、和预言。

基督的生平

新约头四卷书（马太、马可、路加、和约翰福音）称做基督的生平。『福音』这个字的意思是『好消息』。这些书卷告诉我们基督来拯救人脱离罪孽的好消息。这些书也告诉我们关于基督的诞生、生活、教训、死亡、埋葬、和复活。基督生平的作者跟这些书的名字是完全一样的。

历史书

新约中的历史书是使徒行传。这卷书是路加写的。这本书说到基督的教会之开始、记在使徒行传第二章。这卷书的其它的内容说到教会如何在普天下传开。使徒行传也谈及许多有关彼得和保罗所作的事情。

使徒行传也告诉我们人如何可成为基督徒。使徒行传常常被称做是『归主之书』。这是因为这本书有很多人归主的例子。下面的经节即是人如何成为基督徒的例子。您应该仔细查看这些例子。

A. 使徒行传 2:26-38, 41, 42, 47	人在五旬节时
B. 使徒行传 8:1, 4-5, 12	撒马利亚人
C. 使徒行传 8:35-39	埃提阿伯（埃塞俄比亚）的太监
D. 使徒行传 9:1-11, 17-18; 22:12-16	大数的扫罗、以后变成使徒保罗
E. 使徒行传 10:1-5, 44-48	哥尼流
F. 使徒行传 16:23-34	腓立比的禁卒七
G. 使徒行传 18:8	哥林多人

书信

英文字『epistle』就是『书信』的意思。在新约里有二十一卷书信。新约中的书信可以分成两大部分：保罗的书信和一般的书信。使徒保罗就写了二十一卷书信中的十四卷。这些书信是：罗马书、哥林多前书、哥林多后书、加拉太书、以弗所书、腓立比书、歌罗西书、帖撒罗尼迦前书、帖撒罗尼迦后书、提摩太前书、提摩太后书、提多书、腓利门书、和希伯来书。保罗的一些书信是给个人写的、一些书信是给不同的教会写的。下面有保罗所写的书信的提要。

Romans: Chapters 1-11 show that we are saved by faith. Chapters 12-16 are given to encourage the Romans to live the Christian life.

1 and 2 Corinthians: These books were written to the church at Corinth. Paul started this church. First Corinthians tells of the many problems the church had. Paul tells them to correct them. Second Corinthians shows that some of these problems had been overcome.

Galatians: This letter shows that Christians do not live under the Law of Moses.

Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians: These letters were written while Paul was in prison at Rome. The letters tell us that unity should be among Christians and that Christ is above and over all.

1 and 2 Thessalonians: These letters deal with the second coming of Christ. Some Christians had stopped working. They thought that Christ was to come again very soon. Paul told them this was not true.

1 and 2 Timothy and Titus: Timothy and Titus were two young preachers. They had been helping churches that Paul had established. He gave them much advice.

Philemon: Philemon was a Christian. He had a slave by the name of Onesimus. Onesimus ran away from Philemon. Paul met Onesimus and converted him. Paul then wrote a letter to Philemon asking him to take Onesimus back as a brother in Christ.

Hebrews: This epistle shows clearly the greatness of Christ's law over the Law of Moses.

James; 1 and 2 Peter; 1, 2, and 3 John; Jude: These books are called the General Epistles. Each book is named after its author. Here is a brief summary of each book: James: He was a brother of Christ. The book was written to Jews who had become Christians. One of its main teachings is that faith without works is dead.

1 Peter: This book was written to encourage those who were being persecuted (harmed). It shows that it is good to suffer for Christ. 2 Peter: Warning is given against false teachers. It also teaches concerning the second coming of Christ.

1, 2, and 3 John: First John is mostly about love. Second John is the shortest book in the Bible. It is written to "the elect lady." Third John is written to Gaius. John praises Gaius for his love for the Lord. Gaius is warned against Diotrophes.

Jude: False teachers had come into the church. Jude wrote in order to encourage Christians to fight for the faith once for all revealed to God's people. Jude teaches us that we must oppose error, even within the Lord's church.

罗马书：一到十一章说到我们借着信得救。十二到十六章鼓励罗马基督徒过基督徒的生活。

哥林多前后书：这些书信是写给哥林多教会。保罗建立了这个教会。哥林多前书说到那边教会的问题。保罗告诉他们如何改正。哥林多后书告诉我们那边的一些问题处理好了。

加拉太书：这封书信指出基督徒不是在摩西的律法之下。

以弗所书、腓立比书、和歌罗西书：保罗在罗马监狱里时写这些书信的。这些书信告诉我们在基督徒中应该有合一、而且基督是超过所有一切的。

帖撒罗尼迦前后书：这些书信说到基督第二次的再来。有些基督徒停止工作。他们以为基督很快就要再来。保罗告诉他们这种观念是不对的。

提摩太前后书和提多书：提摩太和提多是两个年青的传道士。他们帮助保罗建立一些地方教会。他给他们很多忠告。

腓利门书：腓利门是一个基督徒。他有一个奴仆名叫阿尼西母。阿尼西母从腓利门那里逃走。保罗碰见阿尼西母帮助他成为基督徒。然后保罗写信给腓利门要求他接受他在基督里的弟兄阿尼西母。

希伯来书：这书信很清楚地表现基督的律法比摩西的律法更伟大。

雅各书：他是基督同母异父的弟弟。这书信是写给一些已经成为基督徒的犹太人。主要的教训之一是信心没有行为是死的。

彼得前书：这卷书的目的是鼓励受逼迫的基督徒。这书信告诉我们为耶稣受痛苦是好的。彼得后书：是关于假师傅的警告。这书信也说到基督第二次的再来。

约翰一、二、三书：约翰一书大部分说到爱心。约翰二书是圣经上最短的书。约翰二书是写给『蒙拣选的太太』。约翰三书是写给该犹。因为该犹爱主、约翰就赞美他。约翰也警告该犹要留意低米丢。

犹大书：犹大写着这书信说到假师傅的问题。这书信和彼得后书第二章类似。犹大也是基督的弟弟。