

圣经函授课程

A BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

LESSON 5 - THE TWO COVENANTS

第五课 - 两个约

## INTRODUCTION

The Bible is divided into two parts: (1) the Old Testament, and (2) the New Testament. The Old Testament contains the Law of Moses. It is also called the first covenant. The New Testament contains the law of Christ. It is also called the second covenant, or new covenant.

The words "covenant" and "testament" have the same meaning. The two words will be used in this lesson, so remember that you can use one in the place of the other.

A "covenant" (testament) is an agreement or contract between two or more people. Let us illustrate this by looking at a man who did not have a job. He went from place to place seeking employment. Finally he found someone who would give him work. Before he started work, he was told that he would receive so much money each month. He was told to start work at 7 o'clock in the morning. He would then stop at 3:30 P.M. He was to work these hours five days a week. Now if this man wants the job, he must agree to these rules. If the man takes the job, an agreement (contract) or "covenant" (testament) has been made between him and the employer.

### THE FIRST COVENANT

If man wants to be pleasing to God, he has to do what God tells him to do. God has had two great covenants with man. God's first great covenant was with the nation of Israel. God gave the covenant to Moses to give to the people. These first commandments that God gave to Moses are known as the Ten Commandments (Exodus 20:1-17). God also gave Moses many other commands and ordinances (See Exodus, Chapters 21-23). The Israelites agreed to all of these commands and ordinances. "...All that the Lord has spoken we will do, and we will be obedient" (Exodus 24:7).

Moses then showed that the covenant had been made between God and the Israelites. "Moses took the blood and dashed it on the people, and said, See the blood of the covenant that the Lord has made with you in accordance with all these words" (Exodus 24:8). This covenant is referred to as the first covenant. "But Jesus has now obtained a more excellent ministry, and to that degree he is the mediator of a better covenant, which has been enacted through better promises. For if that first covenant had been faultless, there would have been no need to look for a second one" (Hebrews 8:6-7). This "first covenant" is better known as the Law of Moses. This covenant (Law of Moses) was given only to the Israelites (Jews). It was not given for all people. Neither was it to last forever.

### PURPOSE OF THE LAW OF MOSES

Man was sinful. He needed to know that he was a sinner. The Law of Moses showed man that he was a sinner. "What then should we say? That the law is sin? By no means! Yet, if it had not been for the law, I would not have known sin..." (Romans 7:7). Another purpose of the law was to serve as a schoolmaster to bring the people unto Christ. "Therefore the law was our

## 测验 - 第五课

请在下列的空白线上填入答案:

1. 圣经分成 \_\_\_\_\_ 大部分.
2. 旧约包括 \_\_\_\_\_ 的律法.
3. 新约包括 \_\_\_\_\_ 的律法.
4. 『约』和 \_\_\_\_\_ 这两个字都是一样的意思.
5. 『约』(遗嘱)是两个人以上所定的 \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. 摩西的律法也叫做 \_\_\_\_\_ 约.
7. 基督的律法也叫做 \_\_\_\_\_ 约或 \_\_\_\_\_ 约.
8. 耶稣钉在 \_\_\_\_\_ 时就借着祂的 \_\_\_\_\_ 撤去摩西的律法了.
9. 基督的律法、是给 \_\_\_\_\_ 人.
10. 摩西的律法是给 \_\_\_\_\_ 而已.

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. \_\_\_ 摩西的律法记载在新约里面.
2. \_\_\_ 基督的律法记载在新约里面.
3. \_\_\_ 以色列人 (犹太人) 从来没有答应神的约.
4. \_\_\_ 神把这些最初的诫命藉摩西传答给以色列人即是众所周知的『十诫』.
5. \_\_\_ 摩西的律法是永远持续的.
6. \_\_\_ 摩西律法的目的是告诉人罪的定义是什么及准备基督的来到.
7. \_\_\_ 基督成全了摩西的律法和先知.
8. \_\_\_ 基督带来新的律法.

在空白线里填入经节的字:

1. 『那 \_\_\_\_\_ 若没有瑕疵, 就无处寻求 \_\_\_\_\_ 了』(来 8:7).
2. 『又涂抹了在律例上所写, 攻击我们, 碍于我们的字据, 把他撤去, 钉在 \_\_\_\_\_ 上』(西 2:14).
3. 『莫想我来要 \_\_\_\_\_ 律法和先知. 我来不是要废掉, 乃要 \_\_\_\_\_ 』(太 5:17).

## TEST – LESSON 5

### FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The Bible is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ main parts.
2. The Old Testament contains the law of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The New Testament contains the law of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The words "covenant" and \_\_\_\_\_ have the same meaning.
5. An agreement between two or more people is a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The law of Moses is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ covenant.
7. The law of Christ is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ covenant or \_\_\_\_\_ covenant.
8. Jesus did away with the Law of Moses when He \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The law of Christ is for \_\_\_\_\_ people.
10. The law of Moses was only for the \_\_\_\_\_.

### IF THE STATEMENT IS CORRECT, WRITE TRUE IN THE BLANK; IF THE STATEMENT IS FALSE, WRITE FALSE IN THE BLANK.

1. \_\_\_The law of Moses is found in the New Testament.
2. \_\_\_The law of Christ is found in the New Testament.
3. \_\_\_The Israelites (Jews) never agreed to a covenant with God.
4. \_\_\_The first commands that God gave to Moses to give the Israelites are known as the Ten Commandments.
5. \_\_\_The law of Moses was to last forever.
6. \_\_\_The purpose of the law of Moses was to show man what sin is and to prepare the way for the coming of Christ.
7. \_\_\_Christ fulfilled the law and the prophets.
8. \_\_\_Christ brought a new law.

### FILL IN THE BLANKS IN THE SCRIPTURES:

1. For if that \_\_\_\_\_ covenant had been faultless, then should no place have been sought for the \_\_\_\_\_ (Hebrews 8:7).
2. Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to His \_\_\_\_\_ (Colossians 2:14).
3. Think not that I am come to \_\_\_\_\_ the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to \_\_\_\_\_ (Matthew 5:17).

## 前言

圣经分成两大部分：(1) 旧约、和 (2) 新约。旧约包括摩西的律法，也叫做第一个约。新约包括基督的律法，它也叫做第二个约、或新约。

『约』和『遗嘱』这两个字都是一样的意思。这个课程会用这两个字、所以记住它们是可以交替互用的。

『约』(遗嘱)是两个人以上所定的协议或合约。比方说有一个人没有工作，他去找工作，终于他找到一个人给他工作做。在他开始工作以前、这人告诉他他每个月会赚多少钱。这人告诉他早上 7:00 开始上班，下午 3:30 下班，他每一礼拜要工作五天，假如他想要这个工作、他就要跟他的老板签约。

### 第一个约

假如人想要讨神的喜悦的话、他必须遵守神所吩咐他的。在神和人中间有两个大的约。神第一大的约是与以色列国订的。神借着摩西给予以色列人这约。神把这些最初诫命名叫『十诫』(出 20:1-17)。神也给摩西其它的命令和律例(参考出埃及记二十一至二十三章)。以色列人答应了这些诫命和律例。『...耶和華所吩咐的，我们都必遵行』(出 24:7)。

然后摩西表示这约是神与以色列人立的。『摩西将血洒在百姓身上，说，你看。这是立约的血，是耶和華按这一切话与你们立约的凭据』(出 24:8)。这约即是前约。『那前约若没有瑕疵，就无处寻求后约了』(来 8:7)。这『前约』比较为人所熟悉的名字是摩西的律法。这约(摩西的律法)是给以色列人(犹太人)而已。不是给所有的人。不是永远持续的。

### 摩西律法的目的

人类是有罪的。他需要知道他是犯过罪的。摩西的律法表示人是罪人『这样，我们可说甚么呢？律法是罪吗？断乎不是！只是非因律律法，我就不知何为罪...』(罗 7:7)。律法另外的目的是做师傅引人到基督那里去。『这样，律法是我们训蒙的师傅，引我们到基督那里，使我们因信称义』(加 3:24)。摩西的律法教导以色列人等到基督来。摩西的律法是为准备基督的来到。摩西的律法告诉人罪的定义是什么。因为它这么作、它的目的就达成了。

disciplinarian [tutor] until Christ came, so that we might be justified by faith" (Galatians 3:24). The Law of Moses taught the Israelites until Christ came. It was only to show man what was pleasing to God until Christ came. The Law of Moses was to prepare the way for the coming of Christ. The Law of Moses showed man what sin is. Since it did this, it has fulfilled its purpose.

### **THE FIRST COVENANT NAILED TO THE CROSS**

The Law of Moses had to be done away before the law of Christ (second covenant) could be established. "...He abolishes the first in order to establish the second" (Hebrews 10:9). When the Law of Moses was done away, the law of Christ came into effect. But when was the Law of Moses done away? The writer of Colossians tells us, "erasing the record that stood against us with its legal demands. He set this aside, nailing it to the cross" (Colossians 2:14). The "record that stood against us" is the Law of Moses. Jesus did away with the Law of Moses when He died on the cross.

### **THE NEW COVENANT (TESTAMENT)**

Jesus said, "Do not think that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to fulfill" (Matthew 5:17). Christ fulfilled the law and the prophets. When He fulfilled them, they were no longer needed. After Jesus was raised from the dead, He said: "...These are the words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms concerning Me" (Luke 24:44). All of the things that had been written about Christ in the law, prophets, and psalms were fulfilled when He died on the cross. In the book of Acts we are told: "Now when they had fulfilled all that was written concerning Him, they took Him down from the tree and laid Him in a tomb" (Acts 13:29). Christ fulfilled the Law of Moses. When He fulfilled the law, He took it out of the way. It was no longer to be obeyed. Christ brought a new law. "And for this reason He is the Mediator of the new covenant...." (Hebrews 9:15).

The law of Christ is now to be obeyed. The New Testament calls the law of Christ the new covenant or the second covenant. This new covenant, the law of Christ, is for ALL people. "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus" (Galatians 3:28).

Christians must live according to the teachings in this new covenant.

Now you can answer the questions for lesson 5.

### **前约钉在十字架上**

在基督的律法（后约）可以建立以前摩西的律法必须撤去。『可见他是除去在先的，为要立定在后的』（来 10:9）。摩西的律法被撤去之后、基督的律法就开始生效。但是、摩西的律法什么时候被撤去了呢？歌罗西书的作者告诉我们。『又涂抹了在律例上所写，攻击我们，碍于我们的字据，把他撤去，钉在十字架上』（西 2:14）。『涂抹了在律例上所写、攻击我们』是指着摩西的律法说的。耶稣钉在十字架时就被撤去了。

### **新约**

耶稣说：『莫想我来要废掉律法和先知。我来不是要废掉，乃是要成全』（太 5:17）。基督成全了摩西的律法和先知。祂成全它们之后、就不再需要这些摩西的律法和先知了。耶稣从死里复活之后、祂说：『耶稣对他们说，这就是我从前与你们同在之时所告诉你们的话说，摩西的律法，先知的书和诗篇上所记的，凡指着我的话，都必须应验』（路 24:44）。在基督死在十字架上时、关于基督在摩西的律法，先知先知的书和诗篇上所记的都应验了。使徒行传告诉我们：『既成就了经上指着他所记的一切话，就把他从木头上取下来，放在坟墓里』（徒 13:29）。基督成全摩西的律法。当祂成全了摩西的律法时、祂就把它撤去了。人就不需要顺从它。而基督带来新的律法。『为此，他作了新约的中保...』（来 9:15）。

现在人应该遵守基督的律法。新约圣经就叫做基督的律法新约或后约。这新约、基督的律法、是给所有的人来遵守的。『并不分犹太人，希利尼人，自主的，为奴的，或男或女。因为你们在基督里都成为一了』（加 3:28）。

基督徒必须按照新约的教训行。

现在、您可以针对第五课来作答。