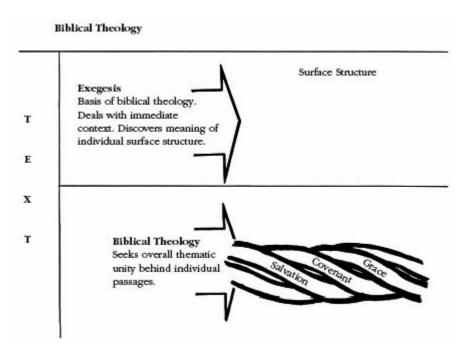
# 歸納式查經法-解釋(六)聖經神學

時間: 30 分鐘

#### 一、 何謂聖經神學

1. 聖經神學-神在歷史進程中對人類的啟示

Osborne: "branch of theological inquiry concerned with tracing themes through the diverse sections of the Bible (such as the wisdom writings or the epistles of Paul) and then with seeking the unifying themes that draw the Bible together."



歸納式:釋經->聖經神學->聖經主題演繹式:當代主題->相關經文->釋經

Exegesis	Biblical Theology	Systematic Theology
Studies particular expressions of God's revelation in terms of their: Cultural setting Semantic organization Philosophical message	Notes the development of these ideas in the progression of God's revelation and considers underlying larger truths behind the individual expressions	Synthesizes the various aspects of these truths into the larger whole of dogma
Controls interpretations of the text	Shows the development throughout history Historical Theology	Becomes a control of dogmatic conclusions of theology

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Grant R. Osborne, *The Hermeneutical Spiral : A Comprehensive Introduction to Biblical Interpretation*, Rev. and expanded, 2nd ed., 349 (Downers Grove, Ill.: InterVarsity Press, 2006).

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### 二、聖經神學的重要性

- 幫助明白新舊約的關係。從新約看舊約,了解聖經的延續性(continuity)和不延續性 (discontinuity)
- 從聖經出發,避免找錯主題。
- 思考相關的模式 (typology)。例:摩西和耶穌,約書亞和耶穌,大衛和耶穌等等。

#### 三、 聖經裡的例子

- 1. 神的國度 (Graeme Godsworthy)
  - 神的掌權 (God's rule)
  - 神的子民 (God's people)
  - 神的地方 (God's place)
  - 神和人的中保 (Mediator)
  - 敵對國 (Anti-kingdom)
  - 例:但以理書
- 2. 安息:希伯來書 3-4, 詩篇 95, 民數紀 14, 創世紀 2
- 3. 約 Unilateral / bilateral; Continuity/discontinuity; conditional/unconditional
  - Noah (Genesis 8:20-9:17) "cut" a covenant? Life and death. 惡的延續
  - Abraham (Genesis 12, 15, 17, 22) 闡明約的內容。
  - Moses (Exodus 24:3-8, Deuteronomy 29 ) 記得亞伯拉罕之約(Exodus 2:23-24)
  - David (2 sam 7) 永遠的國和約
  - Jesus (Jeremiah 31:31-34; Matthew 26:28)
  - Acts? Romans (9-11)? Hebrews? Revelation?
  - Adam? (Genesis 1-3) 沒有約這個字,但有約的內容? (Romans 5)

## 四、 聖經神學的缺失

- 注意主題可能缺乏細節。
- Unity and diversity 不只有一個主題(例:神的國度與智慧文學)。
- 比喻(parable, one kind of analogy)和啟示文學。
- 應用上較困難。

## 五、 與其他神學的關係

