**Lesson 6** - **Justification**

**第6讲：称义**

**(GSLTW pp. 335-342; ALS pp. 1-14)**

**OPENING PRAYER**

**课前祷告**

**HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT REVIEW**

**作业复习**

**LESSON 6 Justification Lecture**

**第6讲：称义**

Faith demands an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to which it clings and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on which it rests.

Rom 3:28

信心要求一个它可以附着的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，以及一个它可以在上面安歇的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

**Justification in detail**

**称义的细节**

1) All people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 所有人\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

Rom 3:23 罗3:23

Rom 3:19 罗3:19

2) Christ atoned for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sins

基督偿还了\_\_\_\_\_\_\_罪。

Jn 3:16 约3:16

1 Jn 2:2 约一2:2

3) God has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all sins

神已经\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_所有的罪。

2 Cor 5:19 林后5:19

Rom 4:25 罗4:25

2 Cor 5:19 林后5:19

2 Cor 5:21 林后5:21

Rom 4:5 罗4:5

Rom 5:18 罗5:18

4) Christ’s redemption effected a reconciliation with God for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people

基督的救赎使\_\_\_\_\_\_\_人与神和好。

Rom 3:3 罗3:3

2 Tim 2:13 提后2:13

5) The gospel reveals and offers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of sins

福音揭示并提供了罪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

1 Cor 2:7-11 林后2:7-11

Rom 1:17 罗1:17

Rom 3:21-22 罗 3:21-22

Lk 24:47 路24:47

Acts 13:38 徒 13:38

2 Cor 5:19-20 林后5:19-20

**Lesson 6** **Student** **Assignment**

**第6讲 称义 学生作业(GSLTW pp. 335-342; ALS pp. 1-14)**

1. Why is justification the doctrine by which the church either stands or falls?

为什么称义是教会得以存亡的教义？

2. Define the following four facets of the doctrine of justification.

定义以下称义教义的四个方面：

a. Justification is forensic.

称义是法证的

b. Justification is objective.

称义是客观的

c. Justification is universal.

称义是普世的

d. Justification is subjective.

称义是主观的

3. What is the status of all people by nature?

所有人天生都处在什么地位？

1. 1 Co 2:14

林前2:14

1. Eph 2:1

弗2:1

1. Ro 8:7

罗8:7

1. Eph 2:3

弗2:3

1. Ro 5:18

罗5:18

1. Ps 5:5

诗5:5

4. Evaluate the following statement: God loves the sinner but hates the sin. Ps. 5:5

评论下列说法：神爱罪人但恨恶罪恶。诗5:5

5. What is the basic meaning of the word “to justify?” Ap IV: 252

“称义”一词的基本意义是什么？Ap IV: 252

6. Demonstrate that justification is a change in our status, not in our nature.

阐述：称义是我们身份的改变，不是我们本性的改变。

a. Ro 3:24-28

罗3:24-28

b. Ro 4:5

罗4:5

c. Ro 5:6, 8

罗5:6, 8

7. How could a holy and just God justify the world?

一个圣洁公义的神怎么能使让世界称义而无罪呢？

1. Gal 6:7, Ex 34:7

加6:7, 出 34:7

1. Jn 3:16

约3:16

1. Gal 4:4,5

加4:4,5

1. 2 Co 5:19-21

林后5:19-21

1. 1 Jn 2:2

约一2:2

1. Isa 53:4-6

赛53:4-6

1. Ro 4:25

罗4:25

8. Explain: The righteousness a believer receives through faith is a “foreign” righteousness.

解释：信徒因信而得的义是一种“外来的”义。

Ro 4:5, 2 Co 5:21

罗4:5, 林后 5:21

9. Explain: A Christian’s works do not belong in a discussion of justification.

解释：基督徒的行为不属于称义的讨论范畴。

1. Ro 3:28

罗3:28

1. Mt 25:34-40

太25:34-40

1. FC SD III:24, 25, 36

FC SD III:24, 25, 36

10. Identify the following errors concerning the forensic nature of justification.

说出下列有关称义的外来属性方面的错误：

1. Roman Catholic Church (note the statement made by the Council of Trent)

罗马天主教会（留意大公会议上的说法）

1. Joint Declaration on the Doctrine of Justification (1999, ELCA and Rome).

关于称义教义的联合声明（1999, ELCA and Rome）

1. Osiandrianism (note FC SD III 2, 12, 15)

奥西安德主义(注解 FC SD III 2, 12, 15)

1. Arminianism

荷兰神学家阿米纽派教义

1. Methodism

循道宗/卫理公会

1. Pietism

虔敬派/假装虔诚

1. Eastern Orthodox (note the term *theosis*; note the statements made by the Orthodox;

note their distinction between the image of God and the likeness of God)

东正教 （留意*神化*一词；留意东正教派的说法；留意他们对神的形象和像神之间的区分。）