

Sermon 講道信息
January 一月 21, 2024
Christianity's DNA – Scripture 基督教基因 – 聖經
Luke 路加福音 24:13-35

We all have different kinds of books. 每個人都有不同種類的藏書。

Here are some I possess: a guide to Paris, a recipe book, a car repair manual. The Paris guide helped my family plan a trip to Paris.

下面是我个人擁有的一些书：巴黎指南、食譜書、汽車維修手冊。巴黎指南幫助我的家人計劃了一次巴黎之旅。

The recipe book has helped Catherine cook Chinese and Japanese dishes (I don't cook – if I cook, people suffer).

食譜書幫助凱薩琳烹飪中國菜和日本菜（我不做飯—如果我做飯，人們會受苦）。

The repair manual helped me change the brake and steering systems on my first car.

維修手冊幫助我更換了第一輛車的制動和轉向系統。

But the Paris guidebook came alive when I ascended the Eiffel Tower.

但是當我登上埃菲爾鐵塔時，巴黎指南就變得鮮活起來。

The recipe book meant most when I first tasted sweet and sour pork.

我第一次品嚐糖醋豬肉時食譜書的意義非比尋常。

The repair book brought fulfilment when I sped on the highway, the wind rushing through my hair (yes, the book is old!).

維修書帶來前所未有的成就感，當我在高速公路上加速時，風吹著我的頭髮（是的，這本書很舊！）

These books come to life when they are “lived”. 這些書在「被活出」的時候才變得栩栩如生。

Here's something else: when we reach for a book to read, it's not normally a guide book, a recipe book, or a car repair manual (or a dictionary, a phone directory, a marketing advert, or cellphone instructions).

另外，當我們伸手去拿一本書來看時，它通常不是一本指南書、一本食譜或一本汽車維修手冊（或字典、電話簿、營銷廣告或手機說明）。

We want a book that tells a story – a story touches our lives, engages our minds, and opens our eyes to something beyond us.

我們想要看一本講故事的書—一個觸動我們的生活，吸引我們的思想，讓我們睜開眼睛看到外面世界的故事。

Books that give information are great, but books that transform our lives are amazing.

提供資訊的書很棒，但改變我們生活的書更加神奇。

We're looking at basic Christian truths – foundations for our lives.

我們著眼於基督教的基要真理—也是我們生活的基礎。

Last week, we saw how early church leaders expressed the glory of the single greatest truth ever: Jesus is fully God and fully human.

上周，我們看到早期教會領袖如何表達有史以來最偉大而榮耀的真理：耶穌是完全的神，也是完全的人。

Today, we think about the Scriptures – the Bible. 今天，我們進一步來思考神的話語—聖經。

As we go through these magnificent truths, I confess I feel a bit like a mosquito at a sandy beach full of tourists sunning themselves: the task is huge.

在面對和經歷這些宏偉的真理時，我承認感覺中我們有點像沙灘上的蚊子，到處都是曬太陽的遊客：任務是艱巨的。

We cannot cover everything. There's so much more we can say, but we can only scratch the surface. 我們無法面面俱到。雖然可以說的還有很多，但我們只能蜻蜓點水，觸及表面。

This shouldn't surprise us? Of all the disciplines, theology seeks to understand the eternal, infinite God. 這難道不應該讓我們感到驚訝嗎？在所有學科中，神學尋求理解永恆的、無限的上帝。

Our knowledge, however great, can never “plumb the depths of divinity”.

我們的知識，無論多麼偉大，都永遠無法「探究神性的深度」。

So, where should we begin today? 那麼，今天我們應該從哪裡開始呢？

Remember those books: how books come to life when they are “lived”, how books that transform our lives are best.

記住那些書籍：當它們被「活出來」時，是如何變得栩栩如生的，最好的正是這些改變我們生活的書籍。

The Bible is like this – and so much more. Listen to Jesus' words in Luke 24.

聖經就是這樣一本能改變我們生命的書 – 不僅如此。請聽耶穌在路加福音 24 章所說的話。

He tells us something that's so important. 祂告訴我們一些非常重要的事情。

Luke 24:27 says, “And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he explained to them what was said in all the Scriptures concerning himself.”

路加福音 24 章 27 節說：「於是，他從摩西和眾先知起，凡經上所指着的話都給他們作了解釋。」

Do you see it? Jesus says Scripture points to him. 你看到了嗎？耶穌說聖經指向祂。

This is hugely important – Scripture is lived when it's lived by following what Scripture says about Jesus.

這是非常重要的—當遵循《聖經》中有關耶穌所說的話而生活時，《聖經》中神的話就栩栩如生被活出來了。

We can study Scripture, we can analyze Scripture, we can discuss Scripture, but fundamentally, study, analysis, and discussion miss the point if they do not lead us closer to Jesus.

我們可以研讀《聖經》，我們可以分析《聖經》，我們可以討論《聖經》，但從根本上說，如果研讀、分析和討論不能使我們更接近耶穌，那就本末倒置，錯過了重點。

This is exactly what Scripture itself says. 這正是聖經本身所教導的。

In John 20:30-31, John says he wrote about Jesus that we may believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, and that by believing we may have life in his name.

在約翰福音 20 章 30 到 31 節，約翰說他寫到耶穌，是要我們相信耶穌是彌賽亞，是神的兒子，並且通過相信，我們可以奉祂的名得生命。

Paul says the same: the Holy Scriptures “are able to make you wise for salvation through faith in Christ Jesus” (2 Timothy 3:15) and “useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the servant of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work” (2 Timothy 3:16-17).

保羅也說了同樣的話：聖經「能使你因在基督耶穌裏的信有得救的智慧。」（提摩太后書 3：15），並且「於教訓、督責、使人歸正、教導人學義都是有益的，叫屬神的人得以完全，預備行各樣的善事。」（提摩太后書 3：16-17）。

Scripture is given to point us to Jesus Christ and to equip us for godly discipleship. This is the Bible’s purpose. 聖經是要把我們引向耶穌基督，並裝備我們成為敬虔的門徒。這是聖經的目的。

The Bible is not a scientific textbook, it’s more than a study of human psychology, it’s not merely insight into ancient history, it’s not just a book of good morals, it’s greater than a map of life, it’s more than a source of comfort to prepare us for “the afterlife”.

聖經不是一本科學教科書，它不僅僅是一本研究人類心理學的書，它不僅僅是一本洞察古代歷史的書，它不僅僅是一本道德的書，它比一張生命藍圖更宏大，它不僅僅是一個安慰的源泉，讓我們為「來世」做好準備。

The Bible is the revelation of God’s love in the person of Jesus Christ so that we might believe in him as he truly is and serve him now and forever.

聖經是神的愛在耶穌基督身上的啟示，因着祂之所是我們可以這樣來相信祂，並服侍祂從今時直到永遠。

The Bible’s purpose is to lead us to and equip us to follow Jesus Christ.

聖經的目的是引導我們歸向耶穌基督，並裝備我們跟隨耶穌基督。

How does the Bible do this? First, the Bible is unique. There is no other book like it. It is the Word of God.

聖經是如何做到的呢？首先，聖經是獨一無二的。沒有任何一本書能和它媲美。這是神的話語。

Psalms 119, the longest psalm in the Bible, is a celebration of Scripture.

詩篇 119 篇是聖經中最長的詩篇，是對聖經的禮讚。

It repeatedly refers to Scripture as God’s Word. “Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path,” says verse 105.

它反覆提到聖經是神的話語。「你的話是我腳前的燈，是我路上的光」第 105 節說。

To say the Bible is God’s Word means the Bible is authored by God.

說聖經是神的話語，意味著聖經是神所寫的。

2 Timothy 3:16 says “All Scripture is God-breathed.” 提摩太后書 3:16 說：聖經都是神所默示的。

2 Peter 1:21 says the human writers of Scripture “spoke from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit.” 彼得後書 1：21 說《聖經》的人類作者「而是人被聖靈感動說出神的話來。」

These tell us several important points. The Bible carries God’s authority.

這些告訴我們幾個要點。聖經帶有神的權柄。

If you want to know what God thinks, read the Bible. 如果你想知道神的想法，請閱讀聖經。

But even more amazing, if you want to know who God is and what he is like, read the Bible.

但更令人驚奇的是，如果你想知道神是誰，祂是怎樣的一位神，請閱讀聖經。

Yes, creation displays the wonders of God, but only the Scriptures tell us who God is.
是的，創造彰顯了神的奇妙，但只有聖經告訴我們神是誰。

Put the other way round, without the Bible, we'd only know God through creation.
反過來說，沒有聖經，我們只能透過被造物來認識神。

What else does the inspiration of Scripture tell us? 《聖經》的默示還告訴我們什麼？

It tells us that what God intended Scripture to do is what it achieves.

它告訴我們，神希望《聖經》成就那一切應當成就的。

It leads us to salvation in Christ. 它引導我們在基督里得救。

Scholars call this the infallibility of the Bible. 學者們稱這是聖經的無誤性。

The fact that millions of people over 2,000 years have come to faith in Jesus demonstrates the infallibility of the Bible.

2000 多年來，無以計數的人歸信了耶穌，這一事實有力地證明了聖經的無誤性。

When I came to faith in Jesus, over 42 years ago, I become living proof that God saves, as the Bible tells us.

當我在 42 年前歸信耶穌時，我就成了被神拯救的活生生的證據，正如聖經告訴我們的那樣。

The infallibility of Scripture also means what scholars call the sufficiency of Scripture.

《聖經》的無誤性也意味著《聖經》的完備性，正如學者們所說的那樣。

The sufficiency of Scripture does not mean that the Bible will tell us everything we can know about everything.

《聖經》的完備性並不意味著《聖經》會告訴我們關於一切我們所能知道的。

It's not going to tell you how to change a car tire. 它不會告訴你如何更換汽車輪胎。

Instead, sufficiency of Scripture reminds us that what Scripture tells us about how to know Christ and how to follow him are all we need to know. We can rely upon Scripture!

相反，《聖經》的完備性提醒我們，它告訴我們所需要的是如何認識基督以及如何跟隨祂。聖經是我們可以依靠的！

Inspiration also means that what Scripture says is trustworthy.

默示也意味著聖經所說的是可信的。

Scholars call this biblical inerrancy. 學者們稱這為聖經的無誤性。

It means the Bible is without error. Inerrancy is understood in two ways.

這意味著聖經沒有錯誤。無誤性有兩種理解方式。

First, what God has revealed about himself in the Bible is exactly as God is.

首先，神在聖經中所啟示的祂自己，就是神本身，和神自己如出一轍，完全一樣。

Isaiah 45:6 says, "I am the Lord, and there is no other."

以賽亞書 45: 6 說：「我是耶和華，再沒有別的了。」

So, this is absolute truth about God. 所以，這是關於神的絕對真理。

It's the same as we learned last week: we cannot explain how the Incarnation happened, but we can be certain that the Incarnation is exactly what the Bible says it is: Jesus is one person, in two natures.

這與我們上周學到的一樣：我們無法解釋道成肉身是如何發生的，但我們可以肯定的是，道成肉身正是聖經所說的：耶穌是一個人，有兩種本性。

The Word was with God and the Word was God; the Word became flesh.

道與神同在，道就是神；道成了肉身。

The same is true about the Trinity. 三位一體也是如此。

Scripture reveals God as one and three. 聖經啟示神是三位一體。

When we see God in glory, it's not as if we'll say, "Oh, that's not what we were told!"

當我們看見神榮耀的顯現時，我們並不會說，「哦，我們不是這樣被告知的！」

The Trinity is who God is, as we'll explore next week. 三位一體就是神，我們下周還會繼續探討。

The second way to think of inerrancy is how we understand the accuracy of Scripture.

思考無誤性的第二種方式是我們如何理解《聖經》的準確性。

Our God is perfect, holy, pure, loving, just, and true.

我們的神是完全的、聖潔的、純潔的、慈愛的、公義的、真實的。

Deuteronomy 32:4 says, "He is the Rock, his works are perfect, and all his ways are just. A faithful God who does no wrong, upright and just is he."

申命記 32: 4 說：「他是磐石，他的作為完全，他一切所行的都公平；他是信實無偽的神，又公義，又正直。」

The Bible is his Word; it will be without error. 聖經是神的話；它不會有錯誤。

Discoveries continue to confirm the Bible's accuracy. 不斷有新的發現繼續證實聖經的準確性。

So the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls in 1947 gave us confirmation about so much of the Old Testament. 1947 年死海古卷的發現為我們證實了舊約的很多內容。

But inerrancy does not mean we are free to ignore wise interpretation.

但無誤性並不意味著我們可以自由發揮，從而忽視明晰和精確地解釋聖經。

One mistake some Christians make is they think inerrancy means the human authors of the Bible were just a "voice-to-text" app on God's phone – as if the Bible was "dropped from the sky" and Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Matthew, Peter, Paul were just dictation secretaries.

一些基督徒常犯的錯誤是，聖經無誤意味著聖經的人類作者是神手機上的一個「語音轉文本」應用程式——就好像聖經是「從天上掉下來的」，而摩西、以賽亞、耶利米、馬太、彼得、保羅只是聽寫秘書。

This is how Muslim's understand how the Koran was given. 這就是穆斯林對《古蘭經》的理解。

But it's not how the Bible was authored. 但聖經不是這樣寫成的。

The Bible is God's authored Word expressed in the languages, style, contexts, history, understanding, and personality of each human author.

聖經是神的話，透過人類作者書寫表達，其語言、風格、背景、歷史、理解等都帶有強烈的個人風格。

So how Matthew organizes his Gospel is different from how Mark or Luke or John organize theirs.

因此，馬太如何架構他的福音書，與馬可福音、路加福音或約翰福音書的架構是不同的。

A good principle is this: interpret the Bible following carefully what the human authors intended their words to mean when they wrote them. Start there and we'll do well.

一個好的原則是：仔細解釋聖經，遵循人類作者在寫這些話時的意圖。從那裡開始，我們會做得很好。

We must be careful when we say we follow a literal interpretation of the Bible.

當我們說自己是根據字面的意思來解釋聖經時，我們必須非常小心。

Isaiah 40:31 says those who hope in the Lord will “soar on wings like eagles”.

以賽亞書 40: 31 說，那些盼望主的人會「如鷹一樣展翅上騰」。

I’ve never seen anyone sprout eagle wings and take to the sky.

我從來沒見過有人長出鷹的翅膀飛上天空。

Leviticus 11:20-23 speaks of “Flying insects that walk on all fours”. Insects have six legs.

利未記 11: 20-23 談到「凡有翅膀卻用四足爬行的。」是指昆蟲有六條腿。

Genesis 41:57 says “all the world” came to Egypt to buy grain during the famine.

創世記 41: 57 說，在饑荒期間，「全地」都來到埃及購買穀物。

Does this mean that all inhabitants of the earth were in Egypt at the same time?

這是否意味著地球上的所有居民都同時在埃及？

We don’t read these literally. Instead, let’s remember that the 66 books in the Bible include history, poetry, laws, hymns, liturgy, allegory, metaphor, hyperbole, eye-witness account, personal reflection, wise sayings, letters, visions, stories, and prophecy.

我們不能從字面上理解這些內容。相反，讓我們記住，聖經 66 卷書包括歷史、詩歌、律法、讚美詩、禮儀、寓言、隱喻、誇張、目擊者的敘述、個人反思、明智的諺語、書信、異象、故事和預言。

Just as we don’t expect a Taylor Swift song to give instructions on plumbing, so when we read our Bible’s, let’s always ask, “What kind of literature is this passage I am reading?” This will help us apply Scripture wisely.

正如我們不期望泰勒·斯威夫特（Taylor Swift）的歌曲對疏通管道進行指導一樣，當我們閱讀聖經時，讓我們時常問一句：「我正在閱讀的這段經文是什麼樣的文學作品？」這將幫助我們明智地應用聖經。

Another point naturally follows: God chose to communicate with us in history.

另一點自然而然地隨之而來：神選擇在歷史中與我們溝通。

Events like the birth, life, death, and resurrection of Jesus are historical.

耶穌的誕生、生平、死亡和復活等事件都是歷史性的。

This means God let’s us investigate the events in the Bible.這意味著神讓我們審查聖經中的事件。

He’s OK with us researching archeology, tracing the development of the copying of ancient manuscripts, searching for evidence, and pursuing scholarly study of biblical cultures and languages. 祂允許我們研究考古學，追蹤古代手稿抄寫的發展，尋找證據，並對聖經文化和語言進行學術研究。

Christianity is the only faith where such investigation occurs on such a huge scale because Christianity is the only faith that declares God has come to us.

基督教是唯一進行如此大規模研究的信仰，因基督教是唯一宣告神已經來到我們中間的信仰。

But this is good – it means our faith isn’t “blind faith”, it has historical truth.

但這很好 — 這意味著我們的信仰不是「盲目的信仰」，它是歷史檢驗過的真理。

We can, for example, demonstrate that Luke is a most careful historian, recording names, events, locations, and customs with astonishing accuracy.

例如，我們可以證明路加是一位最細心的歷史學家，他以驚人的準確性記錄了名字、事件、地點和習俗。

We can, for example, analyze the copying of ancient biblical texts – the number of which, especially for the New Testament, is so great and so widely spread across the ancient world that the accuracy of our modern translations is beyond dispute (and where there are differences, generally they are very minor, the result of the copying process).

例如，我們可以分析古代《聖經》文本的抄寫 — 其數量如此之多，尤其是新約《聖經》，在古代世界傳播得如此之廣，以至於我們現代譯本的準確性是無可爭議的（如果存在差異，通常它們非常小，這是抄襲過程的結果）。

For example, the resurrection of Jesus as it is described in the Gospel makes the most sense of all the evidence. 例如，福音書中所描述的耶穌復活是所有證據中最有意義的。

Don't be afraid of such investigation – the Bible will stand the test!

不要害怕這樣的研究 — 聖經經得起各種考驗！

Allow me to make two more comments before we conclude. 在結束之前，請允許我再談兩點。

Why these 66 books? There were many others written by Jews in Old Testament times and Christians in New Testament times.

為什麼會是這 66 卷書？在舊約時代，猶太人還寫過許多其它書，而在新約時代，基督徒也寫了許多其它的書。

By the time of Jesus, the 39 books of our Old Testament were accepted as inspired by God, as Scripture. 到了耶穌的時代，39 卷舊約書卷被認為是神默示的聖經。

We don't know the process behind this selection, but Jesus and the apostles acknowledged these 39 books as Scripture. 我們不知道這個選擇背後的過程，但耶穌和使徒承認這 39 卷書是聖經。

It means, for example, that other books, like the Apocrypha (a collection of documents considered Scripture by the Roman Catholic Church), were never accepted by the early church – Jesus and the apostles never quote them.

這意味著，例如，其它一些書卷，比如偽經（羅馬天主教會認為是聖經的一部分），從未被早期教會接受 — 耶穌和使徒從未引用過它們。

And what about the 27 books of the New Testament? 那麼新約的 27 卷書呢？

By the fourth century AD, the New Testament as we have it was recognized as Scripture.

到了西元四世紀，我們所擁有的新約被公認為聖經。

Three criteria were used. First, was the book written by one of the first apostles or can it be traced to an apostle? 使用了三個標準。首先，這卷書是由最早的使徒之一寫的，或是可以追溯到一個使徒？

Peter, Matthew, John, Paul were among the first apostles. 彼得、馬太、約翰、保羅是第一批使徒。 James was the brother of Jesus – that's a great credential. 雅各是耶穌的弟弟-這是一個很好的資格。 Luke was with Paul on his journeys. 路加與保羅一起宣教。

Mark got his information from Peter. 馬可從彼得那裡得到了他的資訊。

Second, how widely was a New Testament book used?

第二，新約《聖經》的書卷被使用流傳有多廣泛？

We know letters in the New Testament were circulated – Peter wrote to a whole region.

我們知道新約中的書信是流傳的 — 彼得寫信給整個地區。

Galatians was written to a region, not a city. 加拉太書是寫給一個地區，而不是一個城市。

Paul tells the Colossians to pass his letter to the Laodiceans – and vice versa.

保羅吩咐歌羅西人把他的信轉交給老底嘉人，老底嘉人也會把他的信轉交給歌羅西人。

Widespread use means these 27 documents had special authority.

27 卷書的廣泛使用意味著其具有特殊的權柄。

Finally, and most importantly, the church, in worship and devotion, recognized the authentic voice of the Lord in these 27 books alone.

最後，也是最重要的，教會在敬拜和委身中，僅從這 27 卷書中就能辨識到主的真實聲音。

The Holy Spirit was at work and, as Jesus says in John 10:4, the sheep know the voice of the Shepherd. 聖靈在工作，正如耶穌在約翰福音 10 章 4 節中所說，羊知道牧羊人的聲音。

At the beginning I said that when we reach for a book, we reach for a book with a story.

一開始我說，當我們伸手去拿一本書時，我們通常會拿一本有故事的書。

The Bible is a grand story – not a fiction. It begins with creation and ends with consummation.

聖經是一個宏大的故事，不是虛構的。它從創造開始，到圓滿結束。

The “story” of the Bible is the great story of redemption – the story of you and me, of all humanity, of all creation, and of God’s plan to redeem us.

聖經的「故事」是救贖的偉大故事 — 你和我的故事，全人類的故事，所有受造物的故事，以及神救贖我們的計劃實現的故事。

God creates us to know him. We rebel and sin enters the world.

神創造我們是為了讓我們認識祂。但我們悖逆，罪惡進入世界。

So, God puts his plan of salvation into action. 於是，神將祂的救恩計劃付諸行動。

Through one man (Abraham) and his descendants (the Israelites) he creates a people called to display his light to the world. 通過一個人（亞伯拉罕）和他的後裔（以色列人），祂創造了一個被呼召向世界展示祂的光的民族。

He gives them a land and laws to fulfil his mission. He gives them a king who is to live in humble obedience to God. 祂賜給他們一塊土地和律法來完成祂的使命。一位謙卑順服神的君王。

Israel fails – the rebellion in humanity is just as evil in them too.

以色列失敗了 — 人類的悖逆也同樣邪惡。

Prophets calling them to return to God. They do not listen. 先知呼召他們回到神身邊。他們不聽。

They go into exile. But throughout, God never gives up on them.

他們流亡國外。但自始至終，神從未放棄他們。

He promises that one day someone will come who will fulfil the law, who will display God’s glory perfectly, who will announce God’s Kingdom.

祂應許將來，有一位會來成就律法，完美地彰顯神的榮耀，宣揚神的國。

That person is Jesus – everything the Old Testament hoped for is found in him. He is the light of the world, he is the perfect priest, he is the glorious King and Messiah, and he is the only sacrifice for sin.

那個人就是耶穌 — 舊約所盼望的一切，都能在祂身上找到。祂是世界的光，是完美的祭司，是榮耀的君王和彌賽亞，祂是贖罪的唯一祭物。

At the cross, God’s love – a love God has always had for his creation – is shown.

在十字架上，神的愛 — 神對祂的創造物愛到底的愛 — 被彰顯出來。

God loves the world so much that God comes to us in Jesus Christ, fully God and fully human.
神如此愛世人，以至於神在耶穌基督里來到我們這裡，完全的神和完全的人。

And Jesus died for us. And he rose from the dead. The end of the ages has begun.

耶穌為我們而死。祂從死裡復活了。時代的終結已經開始。

And once again, God creates a people who are called to display his light to the world – a community of both Jew and Gentile: the church.

再一次，神創造了一個被呼召向世界展示祂的光的子民 — 一個由猶太人和外邦人組成的群體：教會。

This community is the very temple of God's Spirit – empowered by God to live for Jesus.

這個群體正是神聖靈的殿 — 神賦予他們為耶穌而活的能力。

Now, we announce the Good News and call women and men into God's Kingdom, as we await the glorious return of our Lord Jesus and the restoration of all creation – the beginning redeemed, forever.

現在，我們宣告好消息，並呼召神的兒女進入神的國度，等待我們主耶穌榮耀的再來和所有受造物的復興 — 這是被救贖的開始，直到永遠。

This is the biblical story. 這是聖經的故事。

So whether you read a verse, a passage, a chapter, a whole Book; whether you read the Bible in a year or focus on just one theme; whether you listen to Scripture on a phone app or rest a large Bible on your lap, remember this big picture.

因此，無論你讀的是一節經句、一段經文、一章，或者整本書；無論你是在一年內讀完聖經，還是只專注於一個主題；無論你是在手機應用程序上聽聖經，還是把一本大聖經放在膝蓋上，永遠要記住這張大圖畫。

Consider how the part of the Bible you are reading fits this big picture.

想想你正在閱讀的聖經部分該怎樣和這幅大圖畫吻合。

On the road to Emmaus, one Sunday afternoon 2,000 years ago, two disciples met a stranger.

2000 年前的一個星期天下午，在去以馬忤斯的路上，兩個門徒遇到了一個陌生人。

They were talking about all that had happened that very morning: reports that seemed incredible – the person they had followed, whom they had seen crucified and buried, was said to be alive.

他們正在談論那天早上發生的一切：似乎令人難以置信的報導 — 他們跟隨的人，他們看到被釘在十字架上並被埋葬的人，據說還活著。

What should they make of it? 他們該如何看這件事？

At that moment, the stranger did something amazing: he told the grand story of the Bible and how it pointed to the resurrected Messiah.

在那一刻，這個陌生人做了一件令人驚奇的事情：他講述了聖經的宏大故事，以及這個故事如何指向復活的彌賽亞。

At the end of the journey, over dinner, the stranger was revealed.

在旅程的最後，晚餐時，陌生人是誰被揭露了。

He was the resurrected Messiah – it was Jesus. 祂是復活的彌賽亞 — 就是耶穌。

The two disciples rushed back to Jerusalem. 兩個門徒趕回耶路撒冷。

On the way, they recalled all that had been said by the stranger – and they said, “Were not our hearts burning with us while he talked with us on the road and opened the Scriptures to us?” (Luke 24:32).

在路上，他們回想起那個陌生人所說的一切 – 他們說：「在路上他和我們說話，給我們講解聖經的時候，我們的心在我們裏面豈不是火熱的嗎？」（路加福音 24：32）。

The Bible is the Word of God. It is unique. God is the author, supervising human authors.

聖經是神的話。這是獨一無二的。神是作者，監督人類的作者。

The Bible is infallible – what God wants it to do, it does.

聖經是無誤的 – 神要它成就什麼，就成就了。

The Bible is inerrant – it is without error, a fact we discover when we interpret it wisely and humbly.

聖經是無誤的 – 它沒有錯誤，當我們明智而謙卑地解釋它時，我們會發現這是事實。The Bible is complete – only these 66 Books carry God’s authority, because in the Bible do we hear the voice of our Lord.

聖經是完備的 – 只有這 66 卷書承載著神的權柄，因為在聖經中我們聽到了主的聲音。And the Bible – it’s grand story – leads us to the central character in all of creation and history and eternity: Jesus Christ.

而《聖經》 – 這是一個宏大的故事 – 把我們引向所有創造、歷史和永恆的中心人物：耶穌基督。

Pray your hearts will burn within. This is the Book you read!

祈盼你們心裡火熱如烈焰燃燒。《聖經》這是你必須要讀的書！