



使用權限 Attribution

本教會網站所提供的教育事工內容主要是主日學，主日講道，特別聚會，和查經材料，包括講義和音像。歡迎本會弟兄姐妹及各地基督徒免費使用。使用時請提及出處（本教會及其作者）。教會網站上讀經班教材乃根據王文堂牧師的原著編修。

洛杉磯西區華語浸信會
www.cbcwla.org

新、舊約讀經班講義原著：王文堂牧師
www.biblereadingclass.com

如何研讀對觀福音

How to read the Synoptic Gospels



3/10/2018 王文堂牧師

我們相信 We Believe

讀經者的信念 The Bible Readers' faith

- 聖經都是神所默示的，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。（提後3:16-17）
- All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the servant of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work. (2 Tim. 3:16-17)

神的道活潑而有功效

The Word of God is living and active

- 神的道是活潑的，是有功效的，比一切兩刃的劍更快，甚至魂與靈，骨節與骨髓，都能刺入、剖開，連心中的思念和主意都能辨明。（來4:12）
- For the Word of God is living and active and sharper than any two-edged sword, and piercing as far as the division of soul and spirit, of both joints and marrow, and able to judge the thoughts and intentions of the heart. (Hebrew 4:12)

為要叫你得福 For your own good

- 以色列啊，現在耶和華你神向你所要的是什麼呢？只要你敬畏耶和華你的神，遵行他的道，愛他，盡心盡性事奉他，遵守他的誡命律例，就是我今日所吩咐你的，為要叫你得福。（申 Deut. 10:12-13）
- And now, Israel, what does the Lord your God ask of you but to fear the Lord your God, to walk in obedience to him, to love him, to serve the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul, and to observe the Lord's commands and decrees that I am giving you today for your own good?

我們相信 We Believe...

- 我們相信聖經是神的道。
- 我們相信神的道是活潑而有功效的。
- 我們相信研讀並遵行聖經，這人便為有福。
- We believe the Bible is the Word of God.
- We believe the Word of God is living and active.
- We believe it is for our own good to read the Bible and observe its teachings.

對觀福音 Synoptic Gospels

Synopsis

- 歷代以來，讀經的人注意到前三本福音書有高度的相似之處，與第四本福音書不同。
- 十八世紀末葉，德國的聖經學者 J. J. Griesbach 首先使用“對觀福音 Synoptic Gospels”這個名稱來標示馬太、馬可、路加三本書。
- Throughout history Bible readers have noticed the similarity between the first three Gospels that separates them from the fourth Gospel.
- At the end of 18th century German biblical scholar J.J. Griesbach first labeled the first three Gospels with the name “Synoptic Gospels.”

對觀福音 The Synoptic Gospels

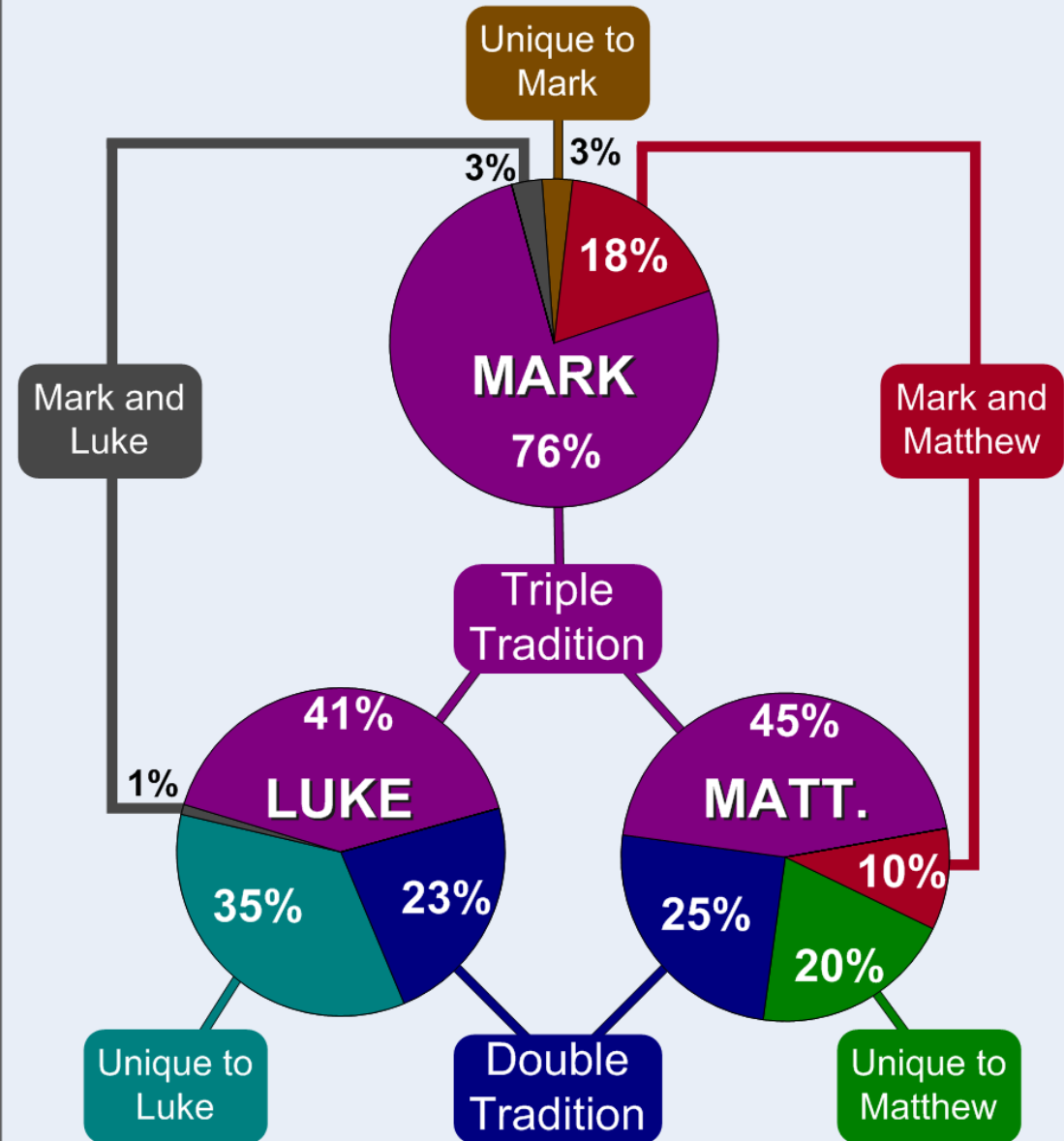
- 對觀 (synoptic) 是由 “syn” (together with) 和 “optic” (seeing) 兩個字所形成，就是 “一同對照觀看 seeing together” 的意思。
- 中文也翻譯為 “符類福音”，就是 “符合、類似” 的意思。
- 約翰福音的內容90%與對觀福音不同，自成一類。

對觀福音與約翰福音之間的關係

Relationships between Synoptic Gospels and John

	獨有 Unique %	與其他福音書共有 Shared with other Gospels %
馬可 Mark	3	97
馬太 Matthew	20	80
路加 Luke	35	65
約翰 John	92	8

Relationships between the Synoptic Gospels



1. 各福音書所獨有的 Unique to each Gospel
2. 三本福音書共有 Shared by 3 Gospels (Triple Tradition)
3. 馬可與馬太共有 Shared by Mark and Matt
4. 馬可與路加共有 Shared by Mark and Luke
5. 馬太與路加共有 Shared by Matt and Luke (Double Tradition)

See us
together

We're
similar.

He's different.



Matt, Mark, Luke



John

對觀福音與約翰福音 The Synoptics and John

對觀福音 The Synoptics	約翰福音 John
敘述性 Narrative	神學性 Theological
強調耶穌的人性：耶穌是彌賽亞， 受苦的僕人，世人的救主 Emphasizes the human nature of Jesus: He's the Messiah, the Suffering Servant, the Savior of the World	強調耶穌的神性：道成了肉身，道 就是神 Emphasizes the divine nature of Jesus: He's the Incarnated Word. The Word is God.
前半段著重於耶穌的加利利事工 First part of the Gospel emphasizes Jesus' Galilean ministry	耶穌在加利利和耶路撒冷之間穿梭 Jesus constantly moves between Galilee and Judea

對觀福音與約翰福音 The Synoptics and John

對觀福音 The Synoptics	約翰福音 John
有趕鬼 Exorcisms	無趕鬼 No exorcism
耶穌多用比喻和短講 Jesus speaks mostly in parables and short sayings	長篇大論 Jesus speaks in long speeches
只提到一個逾越節 Mentions only one Passover	提到三、四個逾越節 Mentions 3 or 4 Passovers (2:13, 6:4, 13:1. Maybe 5:1)

對觀福音之間的關係

Relationships between the Synoptic Gospels

	獨有 Unique %	三本共有 Shared by 3	馬可+馬太 Mark + Matt	馬可+路加 Mark + Luke	馬太+路加 Matt + Luke
馬可 Mark	3	76	18	3	--
馬太 Matthew	20	45	10	--	25
路加 Luke	35	41	--	1	23

對觀福音的異同點

Similarities between the synoptic gospels and each one's
distingue features

相同之處 Similarities:

1. 敘述上的相同：故事的發展順序相同 Similar in Narration: **Story unfolds in similar sequence**

- 1) 耶穌在加利利的事工 The Galilean ministry
- 2) 文士與法利賽的反對 The opposition
- 3) 彼得在該撒利亞腓立比的認信 The Great Confession
- 4) 上耶路撒冷 The way to Jerusalem
- 5) 耶穌的受難與復活 The Passion and Resurrection of Jesus

2. 內容與詞句上的相同：馬可福音的內容90%以上出現在馬太福音及路加福音，有些經文所用的詞句幾乎完全相同。

Similar in content and language: More than 90% of Mark's content appears in Matthew or Luke. Some passages are almost verbatim identical.

對觀福音的異同點

- 相異之處 Distingue Features:
 1. 內容方面: 三本福音雖有類同之處, 但仍各有其特有的內容, 如馬太登山寶訓的大部分, 路加的基督降生等 While they share remarkable similarities, each one of the Synoptic Gospels has its distingue features. For example: The Sermon on the Mount in Matthew, the birth story of Jesus in Luke, etc.
 2. 風格方面: 馬太注重條理, 馬可注重行動, 路加注重細節 They also differ in style. Matthew is well-structured. Mark is action-oriented. Luke is thematic and more detailed.
 3. 對象與主題: 見下頁 Targets and Themes: See next page

四福音 The Four Gospels

		福音 Gospel	對象 Target	主題 Theme	象徵 Symbol
對觀福音 Syn- optics	1	馬太 Matthew	猶太人 Jews	耶穌是彌賽亞 Jesus is the Messiah	獅 Lion
	2	馬可 Mark	羅馬人 Romans	耶穌是神的僕人 Jesus is the Servant of God	牛 Ox
	3	路加 Luke	希臘人 Gentiles	耶穌是世人的救主 Jesus is the Savior of the World	人 Man
約翰 John	4	約翰 John	世人 All people	耶穌是神的兒子 Jesus is the Son of God	鷹 Eagle

如何讀聖經

How to Read the Bible

如何讀對觀福音 How to read the Synoptics

- 以信心讀經: 讀經是一個屬靈的活動，不但要靠悟性，更是要靠信心。
 - “因為有福音傳給我們，像傳給他們一樣；只是所聽見的道與他們無益，因為他們沒有信心與所聽見的道調和。”希伯來書4:2
 - 一個負面的例子：徒17:19-21, 32-34
- Read the Bible in Faith: Bible reading is a spiritual activity. It requires not only reason, but also faith.
 - *For we also have had the good news proclaimed to us, just as they did; but the message they heard was of no value to them, because they did not share the faith of those who obeyed. Hebrews 4:2*
 - A negative example, Acts 17:19-21,32-34

- 對神的信心 **Faith in God**

- 人非有信，就不能得神的喜悅；因為到神面前來的人必須信有神，且信他賞賜那尋求他的人。”希伯來書11:6
- *And without **faith** it is impossible to please God, because anyone who comes to him must **believe** that he exists and that he rewards those who earnestly seek him. Hebrews 11:6*

- 對神話語的信心 **Faith in God's Word**

- 聖經都是神所默示的，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。
提後3:16-17
- *All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the servant of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work. 2 Tim. 3:16-17*

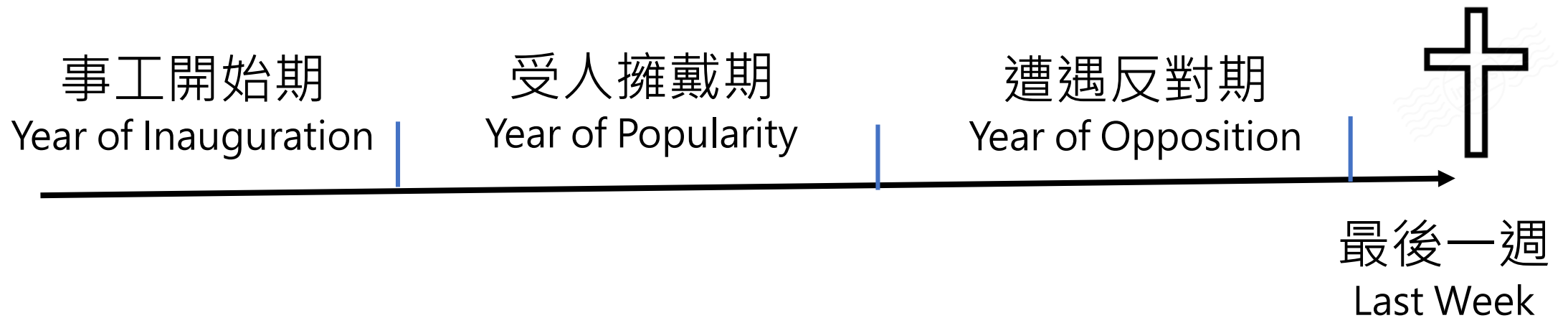
- **整本讀**：不要支離破碎地讀，要整本地讀。一口氣讀完整本馬太福音。一口氣讀完整本馬可福音。一口氣讀完整本路加福音。
- **Read each book in its entirety.** Don't read a book fragmentally, but in its entirety. Read Matthew in its entirety. Read Mark in its entirety. Read Luke in its entirety.

- 上下文讀：每段/每節經文要讀上下文。
- Read in context: Read each paragraph/verse in its context.

耶穌事奉的長度 Length of Jesus' Ministry

- 對觀福音只提到過一次逾越節，耶穌事奉的時間可短至一年。
- 約翰福音提到過三次逾越節（約2:13,6:4,13:1），以及一個不知名的節期（5:1），耶穌事奉的時間約三年左右。
- The Synoptics mention only one Passover. Jesus' ministry can be as short as one year.
- John mentions 3 Passovers (John 2:13, 6:4, 13:1) and one unknown festival (5:1). Jesus' ministry is about 3 years.

耶穌事奉的時期 Periods of Jesus' Ministry



耶穌事奉的地點 Places of Jesus' Ministry

- 根據對觀福音，耶穌的事奉集中在三個地區：
 - 加利利事工
 - 去耶路撒冷的路上
 - 耶路撒冷
- 根據約翰福音，耶穌穿梭於加利利和耶路撒冷兩地之間
- According to the Synoptics, Jesus' ministry happens at 3 places:
 - Galilee
 - The way to Jerusalem
 - Jerusalem
- According to John, Jesus constantly moves between Galilee and Jerusalem.

馬太福音的猶太強調

Matthew's Jewish Emphasis

- 馬太要向猶太人證實耶穌是神所應許的彌賽亞 Matthew is to prove to the Jews that Jesus is the promised Messiah
 - 這是要應驗 This is to fulfill...
 - 經上記著說 It is written...

馬可福音向外邦人解釋猶太習俗

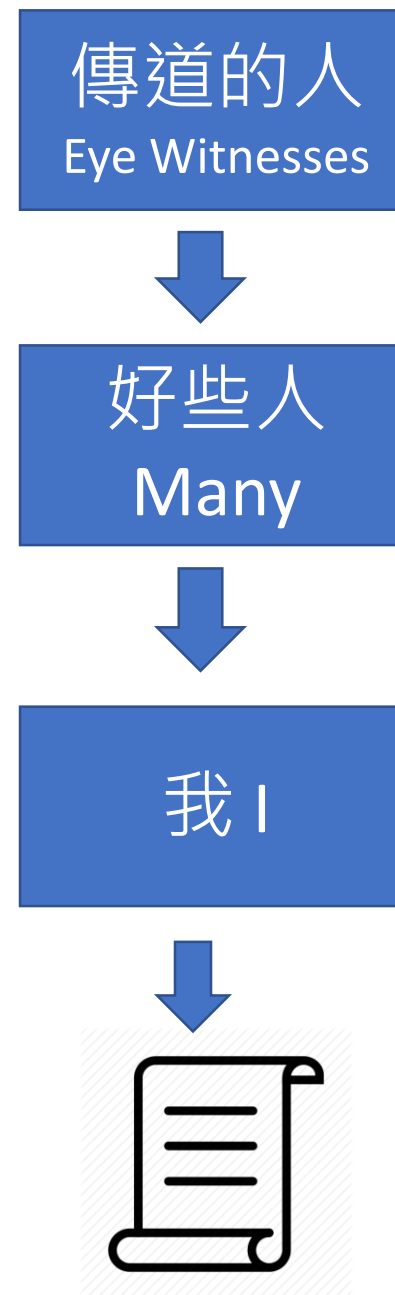
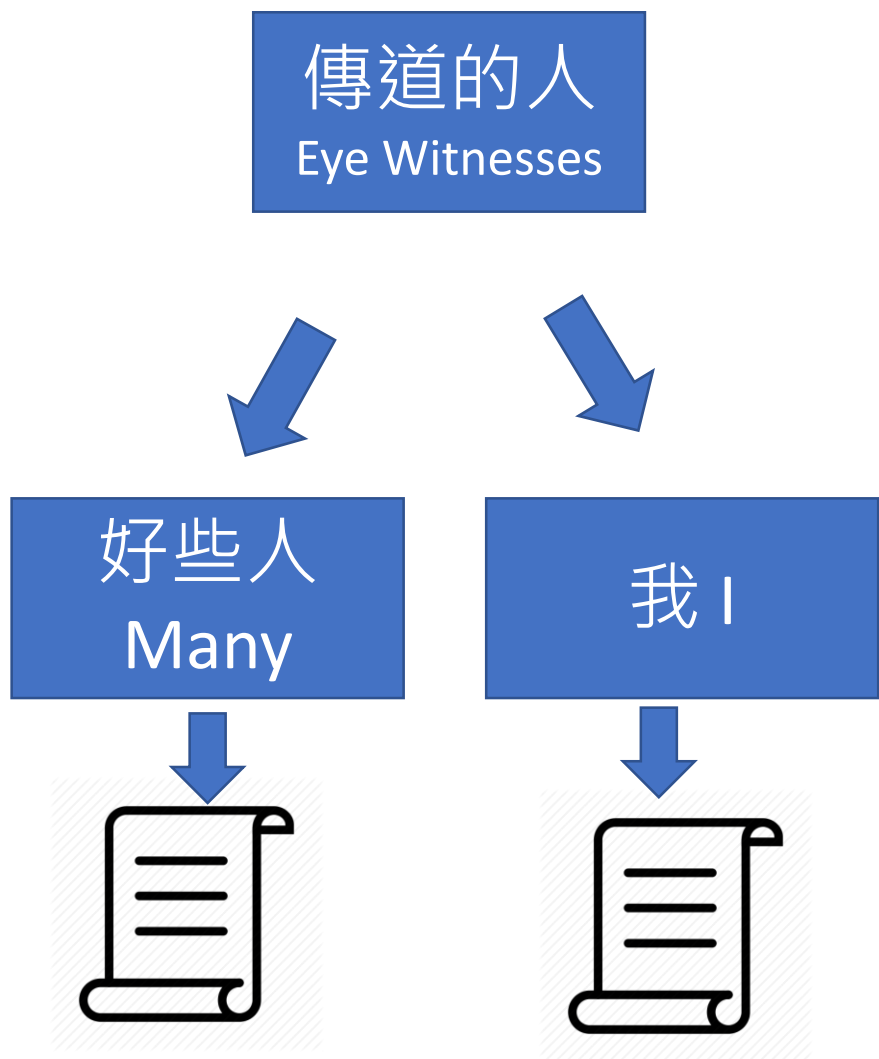
Mark explains Jewish customs to gentiles

- 解釋猶太習俗 Explain Jewish customs: 7:2-4, 15:42
- 翻譯亞蘭文 Translate Aramaic: 3:17, 5:41, 7:11,34, 15:22,34

路加福音特有的比喻 Parables found only in Luke

- 好撒瑪利亞人 Good Samaritan, 10:30-37
- 無知的財主 Rich fool, 12:16-21
- 門徒的代價 Cost of discipleship, 14:28-33
- 浪子的比喻 Lost son (prodigal son), 15:11-32
- 不義的管家 Shrew manager, 16:1-8
- 財主與拉撒路 Rich man and Lazarus, 16:19-31
- 切求的寡婦 Persistent widow, 18:2-8
- 法利賽人和稅吏 Pharisee and tax collector, 18:10-14

路加福音 Luke 1:1-4



對觀難題 The Synoptic Problem

以下內容牽涉到自由派（不信派）神學

The following content involves liberal
(unbelieving) theology.

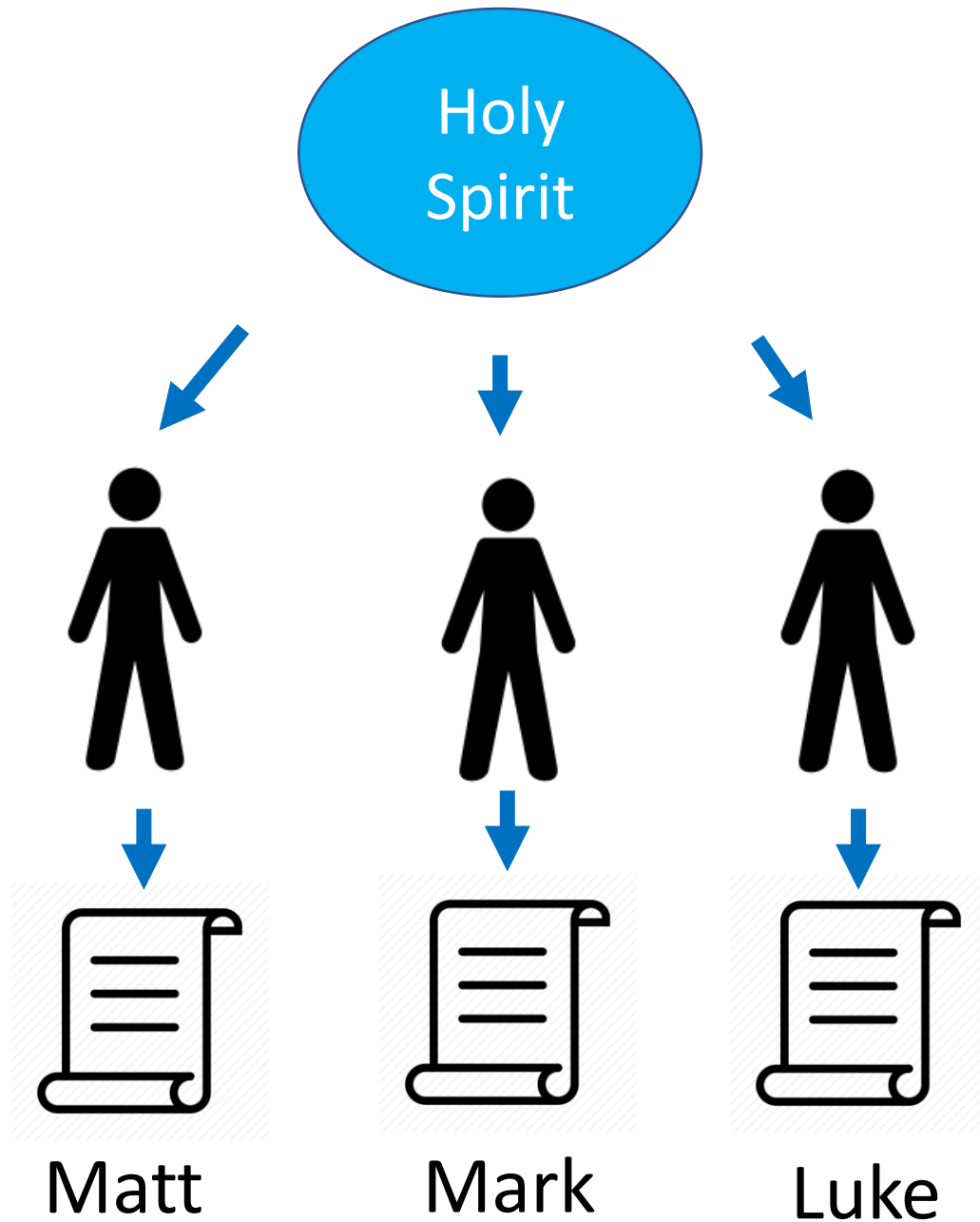


對觀難題 The Synoptic Problem

- 問題：馬太、馬可、路加三本福音書有許多相似之處。有些地方不但內容相似，連用字都相同。如何解釋這個現象？

The striking similarities between the Synoptics presents a problem to biblical scholars: How did this phenomena happen?

- 解法：有兩條解釋的路線 There are to ways to solve this problem
 1. **福音書是神的作品**：聖靈啟示福音書的作者將神的啟示記載下來。若彼此之間有相似之處，那也是神的作為。It's from God. God in His sovereignty revealed the contents to Gospel authors.
 2. **福音書是人的作品**：對觀福音的作者抄襲相同的來源，加上一些個人的創意，所以才會這麼相似。It's from men. Human authors copied from common sources to create the Gospels.



神的啟示 God's Revelation

基督徒相信聖經來自於神。神啟示聖經的內容並看顧它成書的過程。

Christians believe the Bible is from God. God revealed its contents and watched over its production process.

理性主義 Rationalism

- 十八世紀理性主義在歐洲抬頭，其中以德國為甚。他們以人類理性為判斷的根據，不相信聖經是神的啟示，批判聖經的內容，拒絕他們認為“不合理”的東西。
- Eighteenth century saw the rise of rationalism in Europe, especially Germany. They base their judgments purely on human reason. They don't believe Bible is God's revelation, criticizing its content, rejecting everything they deem "unreasonable."

聖經批判 Biblical Criticism

- 歷史批判 Historical Criticism
- 來源批判 Source Criticism
- 形式批判 Form Criticism
- 校訂批判 Redaction Criticism

耶穌研討會 The Jesus Seminar

- 從1985起，耶穌研討會定期聚會，投票表決福音書的內容。根據他們的投票，福音書中耶穌所說的話僅有20%是真的。
- Members of the Jesus Seminar, which has been in existence since 1985, meet periodically to vote on the authenticity of the gospel material. The vote has usually gone negative against the gospel; only 20% of the sayings of Jesus, for example, have been accepted as possibly authentic.

來源論 Source Theories

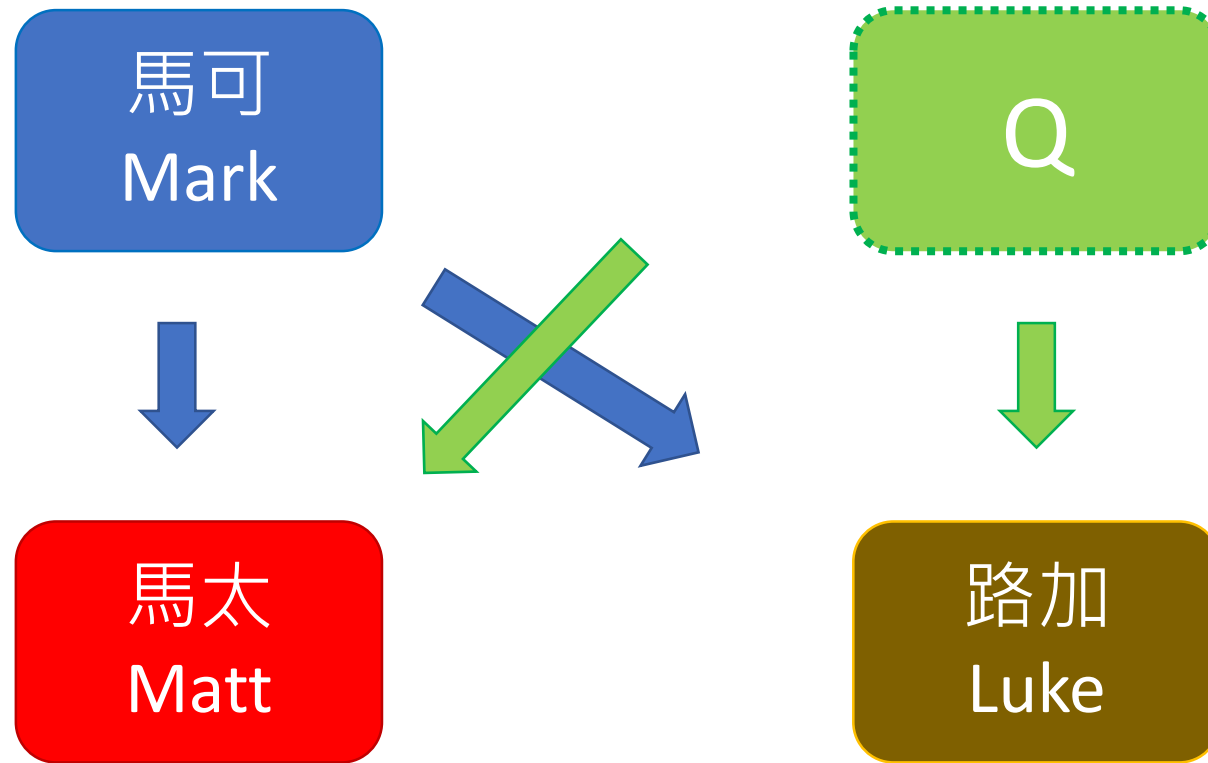
馬可優先論 Marcan Priority

- 根據這個理論，馬可福音最早寫成，馬太和路加寫作的過程中，參照了馬可福音。因為：
 - 馬可福音最短，越短的資料越原始。
 - 馬可僅有3%獨有的資料，其他資料都出現在馬太和路加。而馬太和路加卻有許多獨有的資料。
- According to this theory Mark was written first. Both Matthew and Luke based their writings on Mark. Because...
- Mark is the shortest Gospel. The shorter one is the original one.
- Only 3% Mark is unique, all the rest can be found in Matthew or Luke. Both Matthew and Luke have more materials that are unique to themselves.

The Q

- 在對觀福音中，有一部分內容是馬可福音沒有、馬太福音和路加福音卻有。有一種理論認為，這部分的經文來自於一個已經失傳的來源Q（德文 *Quelle* 來源）
- Among the synoptic Gospels, part of content is shared between Matthew and Luke, but not found in Mark. According to one theory Matthew and Luke got this part from a now lost source, called Q (German *Quelle*, source).

二來源論 Two-Source Theory



獨立來源論 Independence Theory

口傳來源 Oral Tradition



馬可
Mark

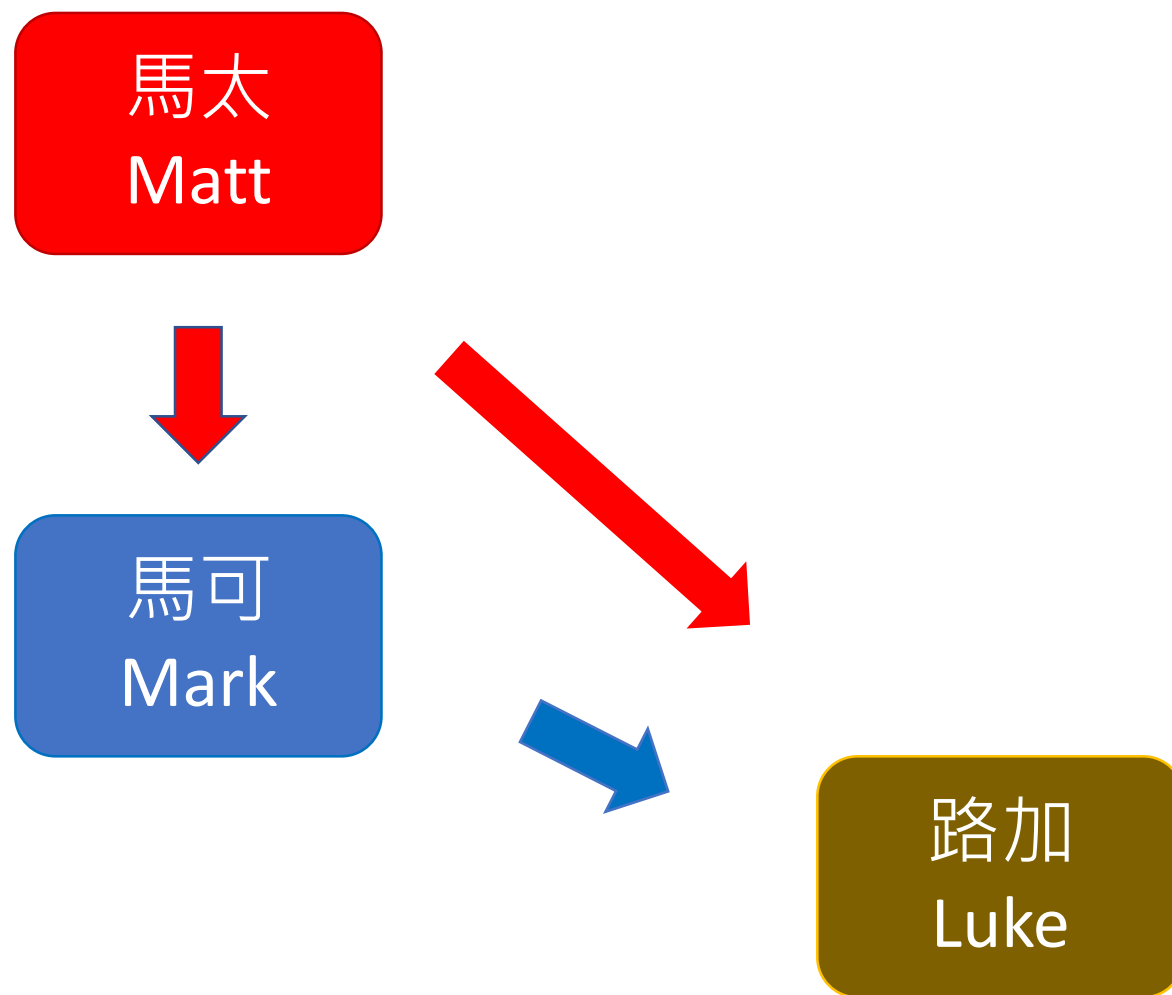


馬太
Matt

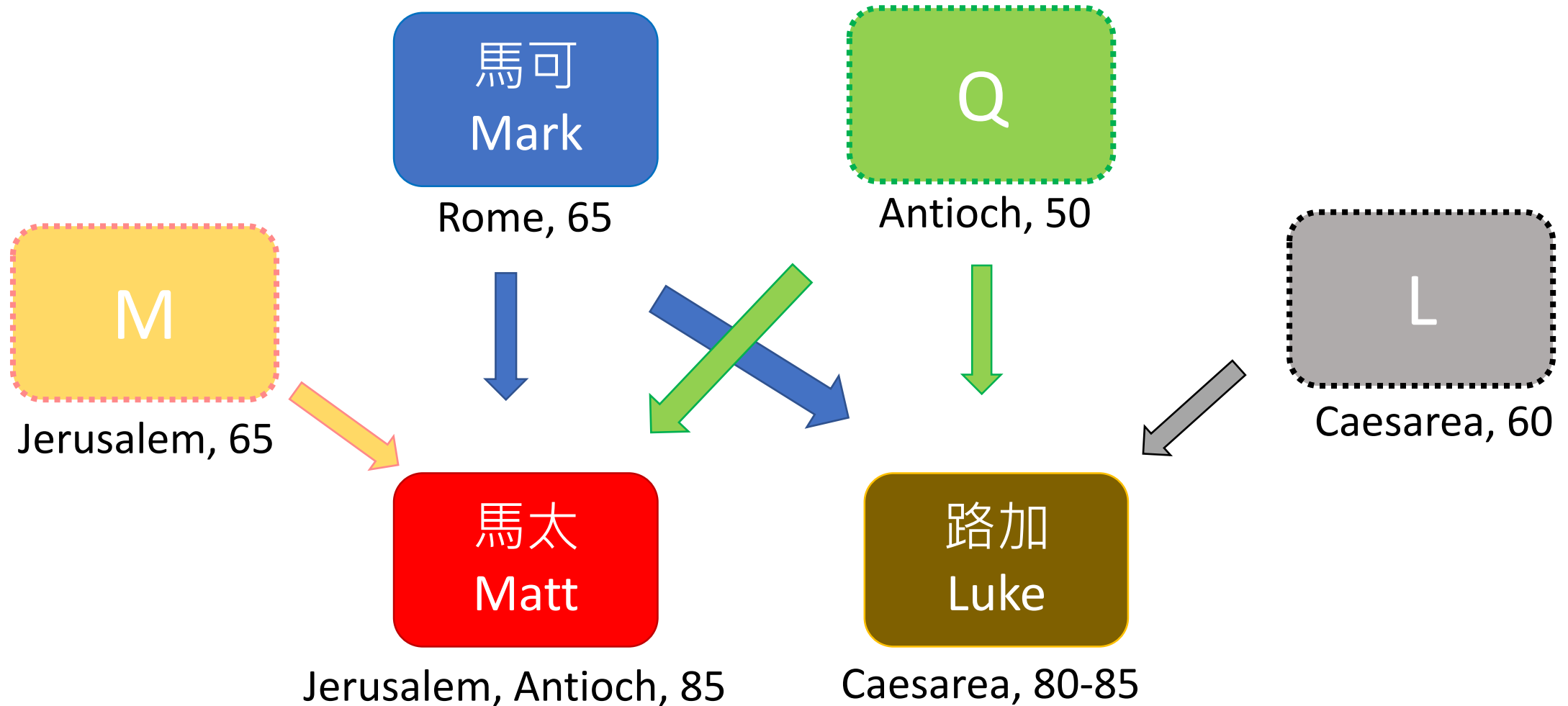


路加
Luke

馬太優先論 Matthean Priority



四來源論 Four-Source Theory



讀經者的信念 The Bible Readers' faith

- 聖經都是神所默示的，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。（提後3:16-17）
- All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the servant of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work. (2 Tim. 3:16-17)