靈修神學(一) 講義

必讀書籍:

灵修神学发展史, James Houston

http://shu.kyhs.net/files/article/info/0/165.htm

等候神,作者:慕安得烈

http://shu.kyhs.me/files/article/html/0/127/index.html

忏悔录,作者:奥古斯丁

http://shu.kyhs.me/files/article/html/0/108/iUndex.html

渴慕神, 作者: 陶恕著

http://shu.kyhs.me/files/article/html/0/114/index.html

交通的秘诀,作者:慕安德烈

http://shu.kyhs.me/files/article/html/0/729/index.html

葡萄树的秘密,作者:魏肯生

http://shu.kyhs.me/files/article/html/0/553/index.html

效法基督 (Imitation of Christ), Thomas Kempis

http://shu.kyhs.net/files/article/info/0/562.htm

推薦書籍

1. Thomas Kempis : 效法基督 (Imitation of Christ)

2. Bro. Lawrence: Practice the Presence of God

3. Modame Guyon: An Autobiography

4. Richard Foster: 屬靈操練禮讚

5. Andrew Murray : 等候神, The Inner Life (內在生活: 錫安堂),

- 6. St. John of the Cross: 心靈的黑夜
- 7. 不知之雲 (The Cloud of Unknowing)
- 8. E. Yarnold: The Study of Spirituality
- 9. James Walsh: Spirituality through the Centuries
- 10. Bernard McGinn: The Foundation of Mysticism. The Growth of Mysticism
- 11.Olivier Clement: The Roots of Christian Mysticism
- 12. Michael Cox: Handbook of Christian Spirituality
- 13. 陳希會: 屬靈古典名著評介
- 14. Bruce Shelley: All the Saints Adore Thee
- 15.候特:基督教靈修神學簡史(B. Holt: Thirsty for God)
- 16.王志學: 經歷神

課程要求:

- 1.上課 25 小時
- 2.閱讀以上指定必讀書籍
- 3. Term Paper 約 2500 到 3000 個字
- 4. 完成指定作業

Term Paper 參考題目

- 1.研究「内在生活」的聖經根據
- 2.研究 Ignatius of Antioch 教會生活與靈
- 3.研究教父時代的殉道主義 (i.e. Ignatius, Justin, Martyr, Origen)
- 4.從俄利根 (Origen) 雅歌書注釋看信徒與主愛的密契
- 5.從俄利根的「靈覺」論 (Spiritual Senses)
- 6.從俄利根的「道與信徒的四層關係」架建今日基督的靈性模式 (Spirituality Model)
- 7.從俄利根的「以色列人靈程七步」建立今日信徒的靈命進程 (Steps of Spiritual Development)
- 8.研究特士良的聖靈與恩賜論
- 9.從奧古斯丁「懺悔論」看奧氏與神的密契經驗
- 10.從奧氏論「登山八福」架建信徒靈命的進程
- 11.從沙漠隱士的靈性經歷說明今日信徒曠野經歷
- 12.研究 St. Benedict 之 Rule of St. Benedict 中靈性操練
- 13.從 Benedict 之謙卑天梯建立今日對謙卑的教導
- 14.研究 Jesus' prayer 在今日之靈性應用
- ❖ 注意用網站參考資料,圖書館書本與字典等

♣ 內在生活 (Inner Life)

- 1.内在生活的聖經根據:
 - a) 啟 3: 20 (心靈內室的愛筵) --太 6: 6, 歌 1: 4
 - b) 路 17: 21 (內在國度的榮美)
 - c) 約4:23-24 (靈與靈相交, spirituality 靈交神學, 靈、魂、體同用)
 - d) 約15: 1-8 (靈:內住基督:不間斷的連結; lodging)--林前12: 13, 弗5: 23, 30
 - e) 西 3: 2-3 -- 弗 2: 6
 - f) 林前 1: 9 restoration of intimacy 約 1: 14 tabernacled among us 林前 6: 19 保守這「殿」聖潔
 - g) 詩 24, 詩 145: 18, 雅 4: 8

- 2.内在生活的榮耀,豐富與祝福:
 - a) 約 15: 5,7 (多結果子,常享主話,祈求必成)
 - b) 林後 3: 18 (榮上加榮, 變成主形)
 - c) 詩 16: 8, 11 (平安, 喜樂), 彼前 1: 8 (榮光喜樂), 西 1: 27 (榮耀盼望)
 - d) 路 10: 39 (不可少的, 上好福份)

3. 眾聖徒的經歷

- a) 大衛的經歷: 詩 27: 8 (尋求主面), 25: 14-15 (常仰望主, 與主親密) 16: 11 (滿足喜樂), 42: 1-2 (切慕主)
- b) 彼得: 太 17: 4—彼前 1: 8—彼後 1: 19(主晨星心現)
- c) 約翰: 約一1: 3 (與主相交), 4: 16 (愛裡同住)
- d) 保羅: 腓 4: 4 (在主裡喜樂), 3: 8 (認識主至寶), 1: 23 (好的無比), 加 2: 20b (基督在我裡面活), 腓 1: 20 (我活著就是基督)

4.方法心法

- a) 詩 73: 25, 18: 1, 約 14: 21, 詩 42: 1-2 (愛), 詩 37: 4 (樂)
- b) 等候主 wait upon 佇候,靜候,仰望: 詩 123: 2, 42: 2, 5, 11; 賽 40: 31; 詩 25: 5, 62: 1, 33: 22, 130: 5-6
- c) 心單屬主: 歌 4: 12, 2: 16, 詩 145: 5
- d) 默念神、默想神: 詩 145: 5
- e) 遵行主話:約14:21-23
- f) 用「靈」敬拜仰望 詩 42: 1; 用「靈」禱告, 放下悟性 --帖前 5: 17
- g) 住在主裡:要隱藏,要謙卑,無自己

5. 進入禱告之經文:

◇ 禱告之經文:

山(太 6:6) 你禱告的時候,要進你的內屋,關上門,禱告你在暗中的父; 你父在暗中察看, 必然報答你。

四(**路 9:36**) 聲音住了,只見耶穌一人在那裡。當那些日子,門徒不提所看見的事,一樣也不告訴人。

山(**林後3:16-17**) 但他們的心幾時歸向主,帕子就幾時除去了。主就是那靈;主的靈在那裡,那裡就得以自由。

山(**詩 27:4,8**) 有一件事,我曾求耶和華,我仍要尋求:就是一生一世住在耶和華的殿中,瞻仰他的榮美,在他的殿裡求問。…你說:你們當尋求我的面。那時我心向你說:耶和華啊,你的面我正要尋求。

□ (詩 42:1-2) 神啊, 我的心切慕你, 如鹿切慕溪水。我的心渴想 神, 就是永生神; 我幾時得朝

見 神呢?

- □ (**詩 130:6**) 我的心等候主, 勝於守夜的, 等候天亮, 勝於守夜的, 等候天亮。
- **山** (**詩 24:7,8**) 眾城門哪, 你們要抬起頭來! 永久的門戶, 你們要被舉起! 那榮耀的王將要進來! 榮耀的王 是誰呢? 就是有力有能的耶和華, 在戰場上有能的耶和華!
- □ (**彼後 1:19**) 我們並有先知更確的預言,如同燈照在暗處。你們在這預言上留意,直 等到天發亮,晨星在 你們心裡出現的時候,才是好的。
- □ (**詩16:11**) 你必將生命的道路指示我。在你面前有滿足的喜樂: 在你右手中有永遠的福樂。
- □ (**放 3:20**) 看哪,我站在門外叩門,若有聽見我聲音就開門的,我要進到他那裡去,我與他他 與我一同坐席。
- □ (**詩 73:25**) 除你以外,在天上我有誰呢? 除你以外,在地上我也沒有所愛慕的。
- □ (詩 8:1) 耶和華我們的主啊,你的名在全地何其美!你將你的榮耀彰顯於天。
- □ (詩 103:3) 他赦免你的一切罪孽, 醫治你的一切疾病。
- **山**(約4:21-23) 耶穌說: 婦人,你當信我。時候將到,你們拜父,也不在這山上,也不在耶路撒冷。你們所拜的,你們不知道;我們所拜的,我們知道,因為救恩是從猶太人出來的。時候將到,如今就是了,那真正拜父的,要用心靈和誠實拜他,因為父要這樣的人拜他。
- □ (約 15:7) 你們若常在我裡面,我的話也常在你們裡面,凡你們所願意的,祈求,就給你們成就。
- 6. 靈修學的定義與特點:
 - 1) 以基督為中心:仰望主、愛主、經歷主、享受主、活出主。
 - 2) 禱告默想為必要方法 (prayer & meditation)。安靜靈裡默想神,與他的話。領受神同在的光 照與啟示,得主話語 (聆聽主的聲音)。
 - 3) 愛主是唯一進入內在生活之門。
 - 4) 經歷神的同在與顯現,以神為樂!
 - 5) 操練屬靈五官 (spiritual senses) 來 5:14。
 - 6) 靈裡敬拜靈交 (worship in spirit), 身體是聖靈的殿 (約 4:23, 林前 6:19)。
 - 7) 奧秘經歷 (mystic experiences):主聲音、異象、榮光大喜樂…

◆ 進入內在生活: 屬靈五官的操練 (2Cor 5:17, Jn3:3)

屬肉體的官能(Senses)與屬靈的官能(來 5:14) 5 Spiritual Senses: 屬靈的視覺、聽覺、味覺、嗅覺、觸覺 。 Inner man 林後 4:16 → Inner spiritual senses

- 1. 靈眼睛,靈裏看見(弗1:17-18; 啟 3:17-18; 林後 3:18)----結 11:24 重生得救,靈眼得開,得見神國,(約 3:3),見主真光(約 1:9), 經歷榮光大喜樂(彼前 1:8),見主晨星出現(彼後 1:19), 用神的話操練靈裏的看見(詩 119:18) 例子:路 23:44-46; 22:41-44
- 2. 靈耳朵,靈聽覺(啟 2:7, 11, 17, 29) \((\text{\ti}\text{\

3. 属灵的口

属肉体的口吃喝→享受甘甜美味,肉体饱足。有属肉体的胃口(appetite),爱吃,能喝,肉体嘴巴,大大张口,说话发声,表达心声需要

- →属灵的口,吃喝基督(约 6: 55) →歌 1: 2
- →属灵的口, 吃主话比蜜甘甜, (诗 19: 9-10) (结 3: 3)
- →属灵的胃口, 灵深处向主大大张口, 被主充满

操练: i) 不断在灵里"吃喝基督", 享受主的丰满

- ii) 吃喝主的话,不断读经,享受主话
- iii) 向主灵里祷告呼口, 悟性祷告, 用灵祷告(方言祷告, 林前 14: 15)
- 4. 属灵的鼻子,嗅觉 (spiritual smelling)

创 2:7 属灵的鼻孔,吸取圣灵灵气,灵里同在的丰满。(灵=气=风)将"呼吸"灵化→ 经历神。 歌 1:3 灵鼻子闻到基督同在的馨香 →灵里的开朗,舒畅,提升。

5. 属灵的触觉

约壹 1:1; 约 20: 26-27; 结 3: 14 "with the strong hand of the Lord upon me" 徒 2: 2 → "亲爱主,牵我手。"

教父

Apostolic Fathers
Church Fathers

♦ 使徒教父:

1.伊格拉修 Ignatius of Antioch (35-110 A.D)

安提阿教會 監督(主教 bishop),被捕,被帶到羅馬處決,沿途寫七封信給不同教會。信中:指責異端錯誤(猶太主義,幻影派,Judaism, Docetism)
(對策) Antidote, 1st 作者: 順服監督,長老,執事 教導帶領

靈性生活乃教會生活 (個人//團體)

教會乃基督身體,信徒乃肢體(林前12:13,27)「成了一個身體」

肢體需在身體裡,過教會生活 → 成長

教會生活是? ⇒參與擘餅聖餐,同領基督的身體,同屬基督的身體(約6:53-56)

靈性生活的中心 → 喫主的肉,喝主的血:領聖餐

教會生活的中心(重點): 聖餐聚會

聖餐主領人是誰?教會大家長:主教,基督的代表,代言人

教會的主要記號(Symbol): 主教與聖餐

強調教會的聖餐與主教重要到一地步,說

"No salvation outside the church" (extra ecclesiam nulla salus)

聖餐是靈性生活的全部 = 永生一切

信徒絕對順服教會: 主教(Christ's representative)

Spiritual life but church communion life

Church life, life in the church, under the leadership of the bishop

靈性生活: 團隊整體性教會生活, 在身體裡順服頭、領導

→在身體(教會)裡成長

no church life → no Christian growth

靈性生活乃重要要素: silence 安靜少言語

"It is better to keep silence & to be than it is to speak & not to be."

話語往往在誇耀自己,保護自己,並傷害別人

主僕人: 美德,特性 ⇒ 安靜

"Allow God's truth & reality to speak in life & act." reflect & prayer for digestion.

2.革利免 Clement of Rome (30 – 100 A.D)

他是羅馬教會長老曾寫信給哥林多教會。主後 95 年哥林多教會又出大問題,信徒鬧革命,趕 走所有長老: 所以革利免寫長信給教會 共 65 章

Ch 4-38 美德重要性: 愛、謙卑、順服、悔改

Ch 42 – 44 Apostolic succession 觀念(使徒權柄傳授觀念)

⇒ 天主教,權柄組織,分層遞屬

3. 愛任紐 Irenaeus (130~202)

- 1)生於士每拿 Polycarp 學生(Polycarp 跟過使徒約翰) → Lyons 主教 Major work: Against the Heresies (Gnostic)的
- 2)基督道成肉身 ⇒ 表明神性與人性在基督裡的聯合與和平共處 (基督論) unity of humanity & divinity in Christ
 - ⇒ 救恩之基礎,基督完全人性,完全神性之重要性
- 3)重演論 (recapitulation): (救恩論)

亞當在神面前應要扮演角色,應遵守

沒有做到,失敗 loss → Christ (2nd Adam) 重新

扮演履行人所應遵行 → 改變人類命運

人:天職 Adam 沒做好 // 耶穌:末後 Adam 做好 → 改變神人關係

4)Gradual Perfection (成聖論)

Adam 被造: not defective, but immature: 好//不是 perfect 完美

In Christ → transformation (像基督: 靈與魂)

- → Glorification of the flesh (登山變像) (H.S.與肉體之聯合,被神愛的榮耀灌注充滿)
- → 千禧年之預備成全 → 新天新地
- 5) Experiential (affective) religion:

We can never know God "in His greatness", but only "in His love".

只有透過耶穌,認識耶穌 (屬性,工作,救贖) → 認識神,經歷神

一切宗教哲學推論: no use

真理乃經歷神生命大能與光照 → "Seeing God & enjoying His love"

愛任紐對聖靈恩賜的見證

按手禱告: 瞎眼看見,耳聾聽見; 全教會禁食禱告: 死人復活......1bid., 407 預言,看見異象: "Others have foreknowledge of things to come, they see visions, & utter prophetic expressions, others still, heal the sick by laying their hands upon them, & they are made whole......". The dead even have been raised up."..... ⇒強調教義與主教(牧者)權威 → 防預言、啟示; 偏差,帶來混亂

哲學背景

⊙Plato 柏拉圖 (B.C.428 - 348): 80 歲, 唯心論之父, 超越物質世界, 形而上世界觀

型量 心靈世界,神靈世界。Socrates 蘇格拉底的學生。

當時流行: relativism 相對主義(知識、道德) —— "man the measure of all things" 宇宙世界、人類社會、人思想價值不斷在變

Plato 柏拉圖: 對抗相對主義

提出:有 true virtue, unchanging morality _____unchanging knowledge: not from changing world

& man, but from another unchanging world :form, Idea, Logos World



二元世界觀

(dualism)

世界: 對事物的認知,得知識

as 在黑暗如 Cave:火光照射下的影子(shadow)

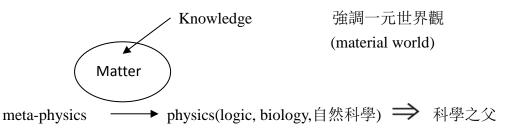
真知識 ─→ 走出山洞,走陽光底下,來看事物:真實

love 世界美麗 → Absolute Beauty (真善美)

Contemplation of absolute beauty is the most perfect life for man.

Platonism → 輕賤身體,苦修主義 → 殉道主義 高峰不變,尚智//輕看易變的情緒,感情 anti-emotion

○ Aristotle (B.C.384 – 322):62 歳



- ⊙ Stoicism (徒 17: 18 斯多亞派)
- "Stoa": parch 門廊下教學, founded by Zeno (336-264)
- 一元物質世界觀: materialist, Monist

一元唯物論者

"the end of life is happiness."

How? "Life according to nature."

崇尚自然,崇尚自然本性道德律(遵守)

moral power, choice

"apatheia" Suppression of desire 禁慾 → happiness

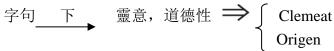
⊙ Gnosticism (受 Platoism 影響)



⊙ Philo (20 B.C. – 41A.D)

亞歷山大,猶太人 Alexandria

以希臘哲學註解說明舊約 O.T. ⇒ 摩西五經注釋



Stocism → virtue, inner freedom:禁慾,擺脫物慾

Platoism → 默想: 讀經、禱告 → ecstasy

與神交通,進入忘我,無智的境界

4.俄利根 Origen (185~254 A.D.)

生於亞歷山大城(Alexandria), 17 歲時, 父 Leonides 為主殉道, 他也曾為主殉道, 被母親收藏 衣服而阻止。249~51A.D.大逼迫,入獄受苦刑:要他否認耶穌,不從 ⇒ 身體極大傷害,出獄不 久,254A.D.被主接去。

年青未能為主殉道 → 受教於 Ammonius Saccas 新柏拉圖主義開宗大師 (Neo-Platonism) → 亞城教導聖經 → Caesarea 該撒利亞,教導寫作 → 自閹 (太 19:12)

作品: 六行本聖經 (Hexapla, 希伯來文→ 4、5 種希臘文譯本)

First Principles: 最早之系統神學 — 4 部: God, the World, 自由,

(Philosophical Substructure) 聖經

護教: Against Celsus

實踐神學: Prayer, Exhortation to Martyrdom

特點: 1.靈意解經 (之父) Allegorical Interpretation (路 10:30-35)

2.信仰與哲學關聯: 以柏拉圖哲學架構建立神學思想 philosophical theology

3.強調屬靈內在之超越性,重要性 → 打開「內在生活」追求方向

⇒ 内在生活之父, 靈交神學之父

瞭解他「靈修神學」→ 先瞭解柏拉圖哲學背景

a.世界存有分成二元,二元論: matter//spirit 物質界//屬靈界

人: body//spirit 敗壞、罪惡、靈魂監獄 ⇒ 攻克己身 ⇒ 苦修主義

b.物之起源: 先有理型 (form, reason, idea) → 物質,存在

O.T. → N.T. (基督) N.T.字句 → 靈意, 精義

現象界//實體界 phenomena//reality, being

現象界,世界 → 超自然真實界 (雙重世界觀)

肉身之基督 → 神性的基督, 榮耀的基督

俄氏: 強調 → "基督成形在你們心裡" (加 4:19)

聖化 → the glorious fruit: 基督的內化(interiorisation of Christ)

内住基督榮耀的彰顯

默想神: 愛的默想, 饑渴想望的默想, 異象性的默想

→ 神,話,屬靈世界,天使,各樣奧秘

三一神之聖靈論: rather: preceptor

Son: Mediator

H.S.: Envisioner (異象開啟者) → 看見、摸著基督

※聖經教師的基本責任:激發起學生對神靈魂的饑渴,而他本身亦在這 饑渴中的滿足被昇華

"to awaken in his pupil's soul that desire of God by which himself is consumed." 將靈意的奧秘(mysteries) → 靈命進深

七步靈程: 1.出埃及 (信主, 悔改) 出 13:16

- 2.過紅海 (受洗) 出 14:16
- 3.走曠野道路 (孤單,苦難,十架窄路) 出 16:1
- 4. 爭戰 (屬靈爭戰,世界,老我) 出 17:8
- 5.活水 (安慰) 出 17:6
- 6. 攻取耶利哥 (得勝) 書 6:20
- 7. 進入迦南, 得地為業 (參透生命, 享安息, 住在基督裡) 書 24:8

Commentary of Song of Songs: 屬肉體→不準看→肉體情慾; 屬靈人, 屬靈眼光 →造就 加 5:24, 來 11:16, 腓.3:8-9

前言: 進入完全 3 步驟 Way to perfection:

Purification (潔淨)→Illumination(光照,看破世界)→Divination (成聖聯合) 所羅門: 箴言 → 行為潔淨,言語,思想 ⇒ 凡事敬畏耶和華

> 傳道書 → 世上一切都虛空....,輕看世界物慾、名利、財富 雅歌 → 轉眼仰望耶穌,追求耶穌,永恆不變長闊高深的愛 得著耶穌為至寶,追求"看不見"神同在的豐富

靈、魂、體 ⇒literal meaning: 愛情詩

moral meaning: 教會愛基督,跟隨基督
mystical (spiritual) meaning: 個人靈裡與主的聯合之追求、經歷
union of the soul with the Lord

1: 4 「你若不知道……只管跟隨羊群的腳蹤」

literal meaning:

moral meaning: 知道自己......軟弱,敗壞,無能,無用 mystical (spiritual) meaning: 知道自己與神的關係,人被造,墮落 神的救贖 → 不會跟隨羊群,而跟隨主

七歌 Seven songs:

- 1) Moses 摩西之歌: 出 15:1-13
- 2) Moses 摩西之歌: 民 21:17
- 3) Moses 摩西之歌: 申 31:19 → 32:1-13
- 4) 底波拉 : 士 5:1-3f 5) 大衛 : 2S 22:1-2
- 6) 馬利亞 : 路 1:46f
- 7) Song of Songs (完全的詩歌, 愛的詩歌)

殉道的勸勉 An Exhortation to Martyrdom

進入基督徒的生活 → 與神立約的生活

約內容: 同意完完全全成為神福音國度的子民

"among our agreements with God was the entire citizenship of the Gospel."

(創17, 出19)

神國度子民的責任(守則): 太 16:24-25,加 2:20

Jn.15:15: Paul 有三重天的經歷 → 每一基督徒能有同樣的經歷, 能聽比保羅

更大、更奇妙"隱秘的言語" "know more & greater things

than the unspeakable words uttered to Paul."

How? → "Take up the Cross & follow Jesus".

"If you do not shrink from what following His means, you will pass through the heavens, climbing above not only earth & earth's mysteries, but also above the heavens & their mysteries."

I am convinced that God stores up & keep by Himself much greater visions than the sun, the moon, & the chorus of the stars haven seen,His purpose is to reveal them when the whole creation is set free from its bondage." (Ro.3:21)

更重要:不單是外在肉身捨己殉道(outward martyrdom),而是內在、內心捨己 殉道(inward martyrdom):乃是每天內心捨己(釘死老我,釘死邪情私慾, 放下自己,捨己愛人,捨己愛神)

The Mystical Senses

faculties of perception

來 5:14 — "心竅": senses → spiritual/mystical senses

約 2:8 一 耶穌"真光"→ 靈魂裡有屬靈的視覺、眼睛

約 1:1 — Word 話語 → 屬靈的耳朵聽這「話語」

約 6:35 — bread of life → sense of taste, 品嚐 (味覺) → 飽足

Sol.1:12 — 香膏: soul's sense of smell → 香氣

約 1:14 — 道成肉身的主: inner hand 觸摸到他

約.4:11 — 活水 → sp. Feeling 涼快舒暢, sp. thirsty → 清涼解渴,滿足

聽見基督(話), 呼吸基督(香膏), 摸到基督(成肉身的主), 品嚐基督(生命的糧) → 生命餵養 詩

34:8 "O taste & see that the Lord is good."

Practise meditation: by sp. senses

約 1:4-7, 路 9:28-29,32,33,36 → Ep.1:17-19, 路.11:34 → 徒.2:17

約一 1:1 →約 1:14 →約 20,26-27 「摸」→ 啟 2:1 「行走」

路 10:39「道」「信」,約 10:2-4 好牧人「聽」→ 羅.3:20

→約 6:63 →約 5:25 「聽」→ 活了

5. Montanus 孟它努 (偏差的靈恩)

異教的祭司,155年受洗信主

宣告 → 自己是聖靈說話的器皿 "inspired organ of the Spirit....."

領受的啟示比教會使徒所領受更完備

用神第一身說話或講預言

"It is I., the Lord God Almighty, who am present.....a man,

I am neither an angel nor an emissary, I, the Lord God, the Father, have come." "Behold, man is like a lyre & I have over him like a plectrum."

兩門徒: 女先知 Pricilla, Maximilla (離丈夫跟隨 Montanus)

預言: 新耶路撒冷 177 降在 Phrygia → not fulfilled → 假先知

特點: 強烈主快來末世性思想,過聖徒苦修生活 → 等候主再來

對抗:教會開始世俗化,制度化,權力化(主教制)

6.Tertullian 特土良 (160 - 225)

1.160 生於北非之 Carthage, 專攻修辭學 rhetoric 和法律 ── 在羅馬作律師

197 信主 ── 在主流天主教 207 因為看見教會不夠聖潔,問題

── Montamist church 孟它努

2.作品: Apology (辯護基督教之合理性)

Prescription of Heretics (反諾斯底主義 Gnosticism) "What them has Athens to so with Jerusalem?"

特點:反對希臘哲學

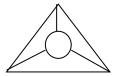
"Against Praxeas" (神格唯一論 Monarchianism) 首先提出三位一體觀念, 聖靈位格、恩賜

→ 為貢獻三位一體教義, 奠下很好基礎

首先用 "Trinity" 這個字, 三位一體神 "三位格" Person 字

"God is one substance in 3 persons"

西方神學之父, 1st 重要教父之 Latin 寫作



3.1ST pentecostal theologian 第一位靈恩神學家, 207 年離開天主教 → 孟它努派

強調:信徒活在"聖靈的時代",聖靈對信徒的管制,管教 → 完全

"The reason why the Lord sent the Paraclete was, that, since human mediocrity was unable to take in all things at once, discipline should, little by little, be directed, & ordained, & carried on to perfection by that Vicar or the Lord, the H.S.what, then, is the Paraclete's administrative office but this; the direction of discipline, the revelation of the Scripture, the reformation of the intellect, the advancement toward the better things."

相信聖靈超自然恩賜 → 幫助聖徒認識神的真實並見證教會的權威......

For seeing that we acknowledge spiritual charisma, or gifts, we too have merited the attainment of the prophetic gift.....a sister.....with gifts of revelation....she converses with angels, & sometimes with the Lord; she both see & hears mysterious communications, some men's hearts she understands, and to them who are in need she distributes remedies......seeing vision.....reporting to us whatever things she may have seen in vision (for her communication are examined with the most scrupulous core, in order that their truth may be probed.)

以神蹟恩賜證明教會權柄,信仰純正,有神同在。

Let Marcion then exhibit, as gifts of his god, some prophets.....predicted things to come....now all there signs (of sp. Gifts) are forthcoming from my side without difficulty." Vol.3, 446

4.孟它努教團:問題 → 只有他有聖靈,是真正的教會 強調:聖靈恩賜,講預言,主耶穌再來預言,苦修生活,不勉勵婚嫁

5.高舉殉道:有一禮更榮耀,1st baptism of water, 2nd baptism of blood

水洗 → 血洗 , 血洗比水洗更寶貴

高舉守童身: 童身,將身體獻上,與基督結婚 ── → 天主教

6.De Oratione → prayer, 要舉手, 略為張開像主受難釘死的樣子, 且要揚聲禱告, 五次禱告: 6、9、12 下午 3、6

1st Commentary on Lord's prayer (主禱文): "禱告的動向"

真正有能力的禱告乃是由聖靈感動,推動而發出

"being sent forth by the H.S.(弗 6: 18, 猷 20)

強調基督徒: 自由,喜樂,釋放,因為聖靈是使人自由的聖靈,聖靈是澆灌喜樂油的聖靈

Ambrose (A.D. 339 ~ 397) 安波羅修

西方 (Latin church) 四大教父之一 (Jorome、Augustine、Gregory the Great) 。

受修辭學 (rhetoric)、法律訓練,羅馬省府之總督 (governor)。於 A.D. 373 受洗,受洗前一週已被選立為主教 (Milan),而其家產皆分給窮人。影響 Augustine 信主,於 A.D. 387 為之施洗。

基要教義之貢獻:

反對亞流派 (Arianism) , 主張 Trinity: "unity of substance and the distinction of persons. Father is the fountain of the Son, and the Son is the fountain of the Spirit."他與三位羅馬皇帝 (Gratian、Maximus、Theodosius I) 都是好朋友。

- → 打擊異端有極大幫助。
- → 講章、聖經註釋: Luke、Ps.
- → Triple meaning of Scripture: Literal、moral、allegorical (最重要)
- → 論聖禮 洗禮: 得救得恩典一種經歷 聖餐: first 變質說
- → Mystical union and original sin:
 - "In Adam I fell; in Adam I was cast out of Paradise; in Adam I died.— Guilty as I was in Adam, now I am justified in Christ."
- → 對於靈修神學貢獻最大的作品: De Virginibus 論童身。Ambrose 一生守獨身,教導婚姻是聖潔,但守獨身是更大恩賜。(higher good)
 - 守獨身的弟兄姊妹就像(地上)"天使"一樣,不嫁不娶,專心服事主。耶穌就是信徒守獨身最好的榜樣。
 - Also, Christ is both the spouse and the model of virgins. 高舉 Mary 為 model of virgins → 影響後來天主教高舉 (聖化) Mary。
- → 靈意解經應用在"靈交神學"上。以詩 16:5 為例:
 - "Drink Christ, for his is the vine. Drink Christ, for he is the rock from which water gushed. Drink Christ, for he is the fountain of life. Drink Christ, for he is the river whose current brings joy to the city of God. Drink Christ, for he is peace. Drink Christ, for streams of living water flow from his body. Drink Christ, and drink the blood by which you were redeemed. Drink Christ and drink his words (Explan. Psalm., I.33; PL 14.940)"

Jerome (A.D. 340 ~ 420) 耶柔美

生於今 Italy 與 Yugoslavia 邊界,曾在羅馬讀書,十九歲受洗信主。

在夢中被神責備,愛世俗知識與哲學過於愛神的話。站在主審判台前,主問: "你是誰?" Christian!// No! You are a Ciceronian, not a Christian. "財寶在哪裏,心也在哪裏。" → 鞭打,良心也被鞭打。立誓不再看世俗事奉。因此於 A.D. 370 放下政府公職,成為隱士,在敘利亞沙漠過苦修生活,專心尋求神,讀聖經,學習 Hebrew。

382~385 年 回 Rome, 成為教皇 Damasus 秘書,得其支持,著手將聖經翻譯成拉丁文,成為 Vulgate 武加大譯本。

386 年住在伯利恆,成立修道院 (monastery)。一生翻譯聖經並寫作,將東方教會苦修的觀念與方式帶進西方教會 (歐洲羅馬)。

→ O.T. 39 卷正典。不承認"次經" (Apocrypha) 權威性 → Reformers。缺點: 不準確翻譯。Mk 1 ¹⁵ do penance (行懺悔禮)

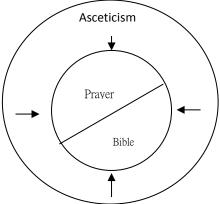
§一生努力追求兩個重點:過苦修生活/讀聖經。二者緊密關連。

讀聖經 → 讀神的話 → 聖神的聲音

prayer: 我們向神說話 / 讀經: 神向我們說話

讀經與禱告是與神靈交不可分的兩個主要內容 → 而苦修生活、獨身生活則能幫助專心進入讀經禱告,與神靈交的生活。

認為: married person 不可能 "不住的禱告"(1 Th 5^{17})。高舉獨身。 苦修不是目標 \rightarrow 乃幫助達到專心與主靈交的目標。



不以默想 (contemplation) 為與神靈交的方法 → 著重話語的靈交,禱告的靈交。 → reformers: to be ignorant of Scripture is to be ignorant of Christ (五經)

Entering with Moses into the cloud.

Meditation on the Bible nourishes the ascetic soul and points him Godward.

in prayerful seclusion, to live amongst these (books of the Bible), to meditate on them, to know nothing else, to seek nothing - does not this seem to you a corner of heaven already, on earth? (Ep. 53, 10)

《應用》

• 解經方面:強調 literal meaning 之首要性 (grammatical, historical)。在字義正意的基礎上追求發展 "靈意",而不應只重靈意,輕看字義,甚或扔掉字義。

奥古斯丁 Augustine (A.D. 354 ~ 430)

生於非洲 Thagaste (Algeria) 。父親為異教徒,母親 Monica 為基督徒。

從小受基督教教育→ 後至迦太基唸修辭學 → 離開基督教 → Manichees 摩尼教:

以二元論解釋宇宙來源、善惡的來源。

善元 (神) / 惡元; 光元 / 暗元

美神與惡神彼此在鬥爭衝突。

物質世界乃惡神的創造來解釋惡的來源(origin of evil)

人裏面靈乃善神的創造 → 相信黑暗:光之欠缺 // 惡乃美之欠缺 萬惡沒有本體的存在 善元.無惡元

九年之久為摩尼教徒,十五年同居,有一子。

384 年去米蘭作修辭學教授,聽安波羅修講道 → 開始歸向基督教

386 年 8 月奇妙的經歷: 在花園聽到孩童般天使的聲音: "Take and read Bible", 便拿起聖經, 讀到 羅 13 ¹³⁻¹⁴。一股信心之光充滿我的心, 所有黑暗疑惑盡消失。

387年復活節安波羅修給他施洗。

391 年回到非洲的 Hippo,被按立為教父(priest) → 395 年成為 Hippo 主教(bishop),忠心事奉三十五年,一直至死。

□貢獻: 西方神學之父

影響整個中世紀神學,留存113本書、800篇講章、250封書信。

影響馬丁路德(Luther) 之改教運動: 路德恢復奧氏恩典之教義 (doctrine of grace), 復興保羅神學 (羅 9 11-16, 2 10-12)

奧氏預定論,人自由意志墮落論 → 影響加爾文 Calvin → 改革宗神學加爾文五大定律總括奧氏之神學思想:

Total depravity (全然敗壞) — 羅 2 10-12;林前 2 14;約 1 5,10,11;約壹 5 19b

Unconditional election (無條件的揀選) — 弗 1 ⁴; 羅 9 ¹¹; 約 15 ¹⁶

Limited atonement (教會的救贖,並非普救論): (not clearly mentioned in Augustine 此點奧氏並沒有 說明) — 太 10 ⁵⁻⁶; 約 17 ⁶⁻⁹

Irresistable grace (不可抗拒的恩典) — 約 1 12-13, 3 5; 羅 8 29-30)

Perseverance of Saints (信徒恆忍,一次得救,永遠得救)— 羅 8 39,33, 11 29; 約 10 28-29

§ 反對 — Donatism: (聖禮無效 → 自立教會)

Pelagianism: (人無原罪,有道德自由力量,相信個人信主有自由力量,神愛的感召 → 自由選擇回到神前,耶穌捨命示愛的榜樣)金幣/銅幣/廢鐵、紙

§ 重要作品: Confession、Trinity、The City of God (教會與世界之爭戰,屬靈爭戰之最早作品)、Predestination。

□靈修神學貢獻:被譽為靈性的博士(the Doctor of the Soul)

- § 靈命之七層觀 → 配合登山八福其中七福。(太 51-10)
- (1) 悔改信主:如何能信主? → 要"虚心"(poor in spirit 太 5^3) → 不靠一己善行,而信靠主 →得 救、得天國
- (2) 順從主的律法: → "溫柔" (meekness 結 36^{26}) → 溫柔肉心, 受道、行道而蒙福得地土。(申 5:33)
- (4) Life of Contemplation 默想神的靈交生活(內在生活)。
 - → " 飢渴慕義" 飢渴神, 愛慕神。 (詩 421-2) → 愛慕神的人
- "My heart is restless till it rests in God."
- (5) 愛的生活: 愛人。(親人、朋友、鄰舍)→"憐恤人的"太57
- (6) 與神聯合,得著神,以神為樂。 → "清心" → 得見神 詩 16^{11} → "清心的人"與神同住 約 14^{21-23}
- (7)平安喜樂傳福音的人,使人得平安的人。→ "使人和睦的人" peacemaker → "傳福音的人"
- (8) 捨己殉道生活 (martyrdom) → "為義受逼迫"
- § Mystical experience 密契經歷

Inner life Soul's quest for God and Finding God in the soul, Christ is the "inner teacher"

Soul is the life of the body and God is the life of the soul's life. Soul's eye to see the Light (God)

Ascetical foundation of finding God. (mystic vision)

清心 → 見神。勝肉體、魔鬼、世界。禁慾,除罪成聖 → 追求完全。

Confession 7.10 \ 7.17 \ 10.6

Vision of Ostia 9.10

Book nine :

10. The day was now approaching when she (Augustine's mother, Monica) was to depart this life....at Ostia. There we conversed, she and I alone, very sweetly. We were discussing in the presence of Truth...But with the **mouth of our heart** we also panted for the supernal streams from your **fountain**, the fountain of life which is with you (Ps 35:10) so that if some drops of that fountain, according to our capacity, were **sprinkled over us, we might** somehow be able to think of such high matters...

Then with our **affections burning** still more strongly toward God we advanced step by step through the various levels of bodily things, **up to the sky** itself from which the sun and moon and stars shine upon this earth. And higher still we ascended **by thinking inwardly** and speaking and marveling at your works, and we came to our own minds and **transcended them** to reach that region of unfailing abundance...And while we were speaking and panting for wisdom, we did with the whole impulse of the heart slightly tough it. We **sighed** and left behind...and **returned to the sound of our own tongue** where the spoken word has both beginning and ending.

If to any man the uproar of the flesh grew **silent**, **silent** the images of earth and sea and air, and if the heavens also grew **silent** and the very soul grew **silent**, and by not thinking of self, **ascended beyond self**; if all dreams and imagined revelations grew **silent**, and every tongue and every sign were completely **silent**...if everything created things were to become hushed and He **Himself alone were to speak**, not by their voice but in His own, and we were to **hear His Word**, not through any tongue of flesh or voice of an angel or sound of thunder, but that we might hear Him...just as a moment ago we two, as it were, **rose beyond ourselves** and in a flash of thought **touched the Eternal Wisdom** abiding over all...leaving only this one to **ravish** and absorb and enclose its beholder in **inward joys** (Mt 25:21)

Homily on Psalm 42:1

"As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. ²My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God: when shall I come and appear before God? ³My tears have been my meat day and night, while they continually say unto me, Where *is* thy God?"

This psalm is sung as "a Psalm of Understanding." Come, my brethren, catch my eagerness; share with men in this my longing: let us both love, let us both be influenced with this thirst, let us both hasten to the well of understanding. Let us then long for it as the hart for the brook; let us long for that fountain whereof another Scripture saith, "For with Thee is the fountain of life." For He is **both the Fountain** and the Light; for it is In Thy Light that we shall see light. If He is both the Fountain and the Light, with good reason is He the Understanding also, because He both fills the soul that thirsts for knowledge and everyone who has understanding is enlightened by a certain light; not a corporeal, not a carnal one, not an outward, but an inward light! There is, then, a certain light within, not possessed by those who understand not. Run to the brooks; long after the water brooks, with God is the fountain of Life; a fountain that shall never be dried up, in His light is a light that shall never be darkened. Long thou for this light, for a certain fountain, a certain light, such as thy bodily eyes know not; a light, to see which the inward eye must be prepared; a fountain to drink of which the inward thirst is to be kindled..

The hart destroys serpents, and after the killing of serpents, it inflamed with **thirst** yet more violent The serpents are thy **vices**; destroy the serpents of iniquity, then will thou long yet more for the Fountain of Truth...Long for the water brooks, God has wherewith to refresh thee, and to satisfy thee when thou comes to Him thirsty, like the swift-footed hart, after the **destruction of serpents**.

Such a hart, then, being yet in a state of '**faith**' only, not yet in '**sight**' of what he believes, has to bear with adversaries, who mock the man who believes, and cannot show him that in which he believes, saying, Where is thy God?

Mediating day and night on this scold, I have myself sought to find my God, that if I could I might not **believe** only, but might **see** also somewhat. For I see the things which my God has made, by my God Himself I do not see...For that hart that made tears its bread day and night, borne along by longing to the water-brooks(that is, to the inward sweetness of God), pouring forth his soul above himself, that he may attain to what is **above his own soul**...and led on by the delight of that inward spiritual sound to feel contempt for exterior things and be ravished by things interior...Lo, we have just now gladdened by certain **inward delights**; with the **mind's eye** we have been able to **behold** though but with a momentary glance, something not susceptible of change...For now thou are not without something to say to thyself in answer to those who say, Where is thy God? I have now had the perception of something that is unchangeable.

□屬靈教導

- God 神:至上至高的好處(Supreme Good) > 物質、財富、世上快樂、甚至神的祝福。 什麼是靈命豐富? 在於與神聯合多少,而非擁有享受神多少。
 - "uniting ourselves to God in the possession of Him."
- 愛: 一切屬靈美德之冠 the crown of virtues

最大的愛: 愛神 → To love Him as we ought is to love Him for Himself. 愛神才是真正愛自己 → To love God for His sake, not for our own is to love ourselves in the best possible way.

不為自己愛神 愛神 以神為 中心 以人為

愛神 → 討主喜悅,過討主喜悅的生活,身心靈也因而蒙保守、得祝福。 ~ 愛護自己的最好方法。

愛神 → 愛聖潔,不被罪污傷害。 ~ 愛自己 the best method。

愛神 \rightarrow 愛親近神 \rightarrow 喜樂平安,豐盛生命。 \sim 愛自己 the best method。

• 愛神最高表現: "守童身" Virginity

乃是把身體、靈魂、感情完全獻給主。

"Virginity is of inestimable value because of the love with which the virgin is consecrated to God for life without end." 引用啟 14 ^{4,5}: "十四萬四千人唱天上新歌,在地上是童身。羔羊無論往哪裏去,他們都跟隨,毫無瑕疵。

"守童身是地上一切榮譽當中最高的榮譽。"

"Virginity is a privilege far higher than any worldly honor."

• 操練如何愛神?

不斷操練: 分開與聯結 (detachment & attachment cycle)

Detachment 與世界(分開) — :物質、慾望、一切感官享受(detached from the soul) 極端:

吃食物乃享受,即 guilt。eat for necessity or eat for pleasure

Attachment 與神聯結 : 聯結於神 to God: 靈魂身體與神聯合

 一切屬靈追求都靠神的恩典與幫助 (得救 → 成聖 by grace)
 肉體上愛好 ←對立→ 對神的愛 得著神的恩典乃是靠禱告 真實而迫切的禱告乃出自真實與謙卑

何為謙卑?What is humility?

認識一己的貧窮 (To recognize your own destitution.) → 禱告 pray 認識自己的貧窮、缺乏、敗壞、軟弱、無能 。 約 15^5 : 我只是軟弱的"枝子"; 羅 7^{18-23} : "我沒有良善"

謙卑的相反

人的驕傲 pride: the root of all sins

不單承認軟弱,並且接受軟弱,披上軟弱人性與肉身。成為罪身的形狀。

Letter to Dioscorus (靈命成長之路)

It is to Him, Diocorus, that I would have you submit yourself in all reverence. Nor would I have you follow any other way to the truth than that which He chose —He, who as God saw the feebleness of our going. This way is first of all humility. Secondly, it is humility. And thirdly, it is humility. And as often as you asked me I would give you the same answer. This is not because there are no other commandments; but unless humility precedes, accompanies and follows all our good actions; unless we have it steadily before our eyes, cling to it and rule ourselves by it, pride will snatch everything from our grasp, even in the very moment when we are rejoicing in some good deed.

結論 Conclusion: 真實的謙卑 → 才能開始有真實的禱告 true 謙卑乃 total dependence on the Grace of God (even your conversion faith)

§ 禱告的根基:

The foundation of all prayer is desire for God. That is a constant and habitual direction of the will, not limited to fixed interests. In this desire everything becomes a prayer.

在每時刻對神的愛慕渴慕 → 進而不住禱告,凡事禱告。

你一舉一動都是一種禱告。 Becomes a prayer: "You praise not only with the tongue, but by taking up the Psalter of good works. Thus you praise God in your business, you praise him at mealtimes, you praise him when you go to bed, you praise him when you are asleep. There is no moment when you do not praise Him." The whole life of the good Christian is a holy desire. "(Ep J IV. 6) 詩 42¹⁻²

高舉憑信不憑眼見(2 C 5 °) → 非有信不能得主喜悅,因信稱義,本於信…… 對奧氏而言, "信"乃信仰開始之根基,是信仰之一面,另一面是"看見"。

Seeing is believing. 看見即是相信

§ 成聖之定義:恢復成全在人裏面之"神的形象"(imago dei)

(the perfection of the image of God in man)

Perfection: 透過認識神、默想神,至終達於"與神聯合" "與神緊密結合" 。(cleaving to God)

When its cleaving to him has become absolute, it will be one spirit with him... The mind will be raised to the participation of his being, truth and bliss, though nothing thereby be added to the being, truth and bliss which is its own. In that being, joined to it in perfect happiness, it will live a changeless life and enjoy the changeless vision of all that it will behold $(TXIV.Xiv \cdot 20)$.

Ultimate union with God (ultimate vision): "The Heavenly City of God" (De Civitate Dei)

♦ 沙漠教父 Hermits

The Desert Fathers (Antony, Pachomius, Macarius, Poemen, Moses, Evagrius): Sayings of the Fathers Life of Antony, Patrum

3thC 開始 → 4thC 盛行

產生背景:希臘哲學 ~ 二元論

- (1) 身體、物慾: 不好 → 此種思想助長了殉道主義。 對神一種愛的活祭、見證、解脫。
- (2)World: 不好。

特別是在君士坦丁 (Constantine) 時期 (A.D. 325), 政教合一, Christianity = 國教。

- → No persecution, no 殉道。 教會越來越世俗化、政治化、敗壞(infant baptism, 公民 = 聖民)
- → 不能殉道,就不能脫離肉體。
- → 脫離世界與世俗化的教會。在沙漠曠野禱告、默想、親近神,脫離世界污染。
- → 對政教合一的一種反動 (reaction),曠野生活取代殉道主義。
- → 帶來中世紀修道院主義、修道主義。 (Monasticism)Benedictinism 17thC Quietism (M. Guyon) 20thC Thomas Merton: solitude

聖經根據:

(1)沙漠曠野 desert, wilderness: a place for renewal and purification

以色列人四十年在曠野被神對付、煉淨:雲柱、火柱同在,天上嗎哪供應。Moses 在曠野遇見神; 雅各在 Bethel 曠野見異象,天梯;以利亞住曠野;施洗約翰乃曠野先知;耶穌自己也曾四十晝夜 在曠野禁食禱告,並常於山上或曠野中禱告、安靜。(可1:35;太14:23;路5:16,6:12,9:28)

(2)在啟示錄中,曠野為蒙神看顧保守的地方 (Rev.12:14) Qumran community 乃脫離世俗罪惡敗壞滲透的地方,免去惡人攻擊。

Desert life 之特點

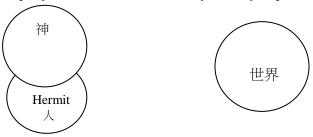
- (1)Origin: 以色列曠野生活預表基督徒遠離罪惡與情慾,專心面對內心各樣試探 (lust、depression、boredom、frustration),摔跤、爭戰,以致得勝。
- (2)苦修 (asceticism):禁慾,攻克己身 (self-denial),清苦生活,飢餓,不睡。
- (3)遇見魔鬼試探、聲音、圖畫等(路4:1-13),要分辨是從神來或從鬼來,若是後者要加以敵擋。
- (4)Majority: 社團、團契。(mutual support) → 形成 new society 。
- (5)Apocalyptic 末世性社團: 等候主再來。
- (6)Solitary life: 不談論是非,不審判定罪別人。 ("True solitude means a refusal to imprison others in your own projections, a refusal to judge the brothers.")
- (7)Spiritual advisors: 慕道者 (seekers) 找他們,特別是尋求教導或意見。

Paul the Simple 有知識言語,能看見別人內心隱秘光景,予以勸導。其他人: pray hard → 分辨他的需要 → 回家多安靜默想 → 教導。"Sit in your cell, where the full meaning of what you had heard would slowly down on you. Indeed, the cell itself in silence and protection against distraction, would be your teacher."

事奉重點乃以人為中心。

有一次慕道友問: "Forgive me, father, for distracting you from your rule."

答道: "My rule is to put your mind at rest and send you away in peace."



Abba John 曾遇一位慕道友常來尋問,問了即忘,如此問了無數問題,自己也感到不好意思。 John 說道: "Bring a lamp and light it, some more lamps. For the first lamp, Is there any loss?" (更光)

答道: "No."

John: "So it is with John. Even if the whole ascetics came to see me, they would not separate me from the love of Christ."

《應用》: 聰明童女,燈滴油 → 發光 → won't burn out, because of ministry

(8)看重工作勞動

Quietness of spirit was not an alternative to labor. It provided the best setting and support for Quietness. Life of labor and life of the heart: together.

靜修仍要做工



聖本篤 Benedict of Nursia (480-547 A.D.)

- 西方修道院運動之父(father of Monasticism) → 影響整個中世紀
- 生於 480 年,羅馬東北面小城鎮,Nursia,成長於非常動盪大環境,因為 A.D.476 羅馬成被蠻族入侵,整個羅馬帝國失陷。因為羅馬帝國瓦解 →政治文化,人民生活混亂,教會取代羅馬帝國(政治)領導的角色,努力於對入侵蠻族之宣教,社會之教育、慈善、社區聯絡關懷。→ 教會地位,影響力,權柄提高。
- 面對社會敗壞,混亂,教會越社會化、世俗化→ 聖徒隱退,修道院盛行,清心追求神,不被世俗沾染。年輕時到羅馬受教育,不忍見羅馬城人民道德之敗壞→去 Subiaco 山洞裏做隱士 3 年→帶領 12 個修道院,每院 12 個修道士(Monk):按照耶穌帶門徒之模式(12 人與 abbot 同住,一起學習),約 25 年,後遭敗壞神父忌妒逼迫→ Monte Cassino 建立修道院做主持(17 年之久)
- 寫下修道院生活管理手冊 Rule of St. Benedict(與另二本修道手冊 Rule of St. Augustine, Rule of St. Francis 齊名)
- 聖本篤有行異能、預言恩賜,最大的恩賜,負擔:在修道院裏帶領門徒(今日:門徒訓練),用生命、 生活、身教、言教造就門徒(monk)
- ◆ 事奉見證, 恩賜(信心、恩賜、異能、預言、...恩賜)
 - 1)Campania 大飢荒 → 所有食物救濟饑民→剩 5 條麵包對修士說 We have not enough today, but tomorrow You will have too much.第二天大批麵包送到門口。
 - 2)哀傷哭泣,弟兄問為什麼?
 - "修道院將遇空前浩劫,被異教徒佔領摧毀,修道士僅能逃命"40年後應驗: Lombards 入侵
 - 3)Totila, King of the Goths, 打敗了羅馬皇帝 Justinian 軍隊, 長驅直進義大利, 因為聽說很多 Benedict 奇妙故事, 在途中想探望 Benedict, 要試驗一下聖本篤有異能恩賜 →派士衛長 Rigg 穿上他的紫袍, 扮成他的樣子,派一大批軍事護送他,浩浩蕩蕩去修道院,結果沒想到當 Rigg(假皇帝)見聖本篤,第一句話: "My son, take off what you are wearing, it is not yours. → 嚇到撲倒在聖本篤面前,趕緊回報 Totila, 聖本篤真是神人

Totila 來,俯伏在聖本篤面前,他把他拉起來,嚴厲責備他太殘暴,要停止犯罪→預言 "Rome then shall enter, thou will cross the sea, nine years then shall reign & die the tenth." 後全部應驗。

4)在 Vicovaro, 一群 monks 要找人帶領他們, 找聖本篤, 先拒絕: 因為不會習慣帶領方式, 要求→答應, 做院父→受不了, 又不敢與他對抗→酒中下毒, 禱告, 劃十字架, 要喝→杯竟然裂開→責備他們: "God forgive you, brother."→離開

Rule 序言: Monastery: the school of the Lord's service. 修道院=神學院 Rule→靈修訓練精神, 重點

1. 以愛為出發點,以愛終點:滿有愛神愛人

selfless man 院內沒有"我的"觀念,只有"大家的""主的": 沒私有權,連所穿衣物: 不是自己擁有,公有。沒有個人主義,沒有個人所喜的定規。生活言行,甚至作,一切由"院父"安排、定規。院父以愛來教導管理門生: 強調有愛的寬鬆,以人性人情制定法令規條: 精神以法則人,不是以法制人。因時制直、因材施教,非一成不變,墨守成規(ie 真善美)。院父: common sense, sensitive 人之感受、需要→大家庭觀念

- 2. 操練順服: 修道士靈性追求的目標。如.to be an obedient listener & follower in practice of the Word of God 如何落實、表現?
 - →對院父完全的順服。認為: 院父乃基督在修道院之代表

院父:修道院大家庭「大家長」spiritual father 最高權柄, still he in observance of the Rule to be loved? rather than feared

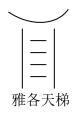
his function is to be <u>for</u> brethren rather than <u>over</u> them

對院父絕對順服→操練對神順服,路10:16 順服:釘死放下「自我意思」。

It is not permissible for monks to have even their bodies or their wills at their own disposal. (Ch33) 對院父順服 進而 彼此順服。

- 3. 安靜與世俗隔離:不與外界接觸,親友接觸,甚至不通信,免除世界干擾,人事感情牽掛→專心靈修,尋求神。不談世事,不談俗事。
 - 另: 少言語, 多靜默
 - (1) 少言語, 少過錯, 多言語, 多過錯
 - (2) 雅 3:6 帶來 生命, 死亡
 - (3) 不是作師傅作教導, 乃是作學生多聽
 - (4) 少言語,多靜默思想神
- 4. 謙卑

走雅各天梯謙卑十二級



(1) 常保有敬畏神的心: 活在主的眼光中 Always keeps the fear of God before his eyes 活在神話語命令聲中→活在神的旨意中//不是自己的意思與肉體情慾。

活在神的全知鑑察中

∫常想到神在高天察看全地鑑察人心 (詩 139:1-4)

【有天使記錄言行,每小時匯報神。

活在神地獄永死滅亡審判的警告中

Be always on the watch of God.

- (2) 謙卑第二級:沒有自己的意思、定意,只愛神的旨意定意 约翰福音 5:30b Self will bring punishment, but necessity (God's will) wins a crown. i.e. 亞當、夏娃的墮落
- (3) 3rd 級:為了愛神的緣故,具體實際上順服在上治理教導的。

腓 2:8 大丈夫→主管,牧師長老,老師,長官)

- (4) 4th 級:忍耐的謙卑,凡事忍耐順服的謙卑 彼前 2:18 (耶穌的榜樣)詩 66:10,羅 8:37 靠主得勝
- (5)5th 級: 認罪告誡之謙卑→院父 詩 32:5
- (6) 自賤知足的謙卑:

看見自己毫無價值、良善、卑微不配,滿足於清苦貧窮,甚至一無所有的生活 腓 4:11,12

(7) 自罪卑微的謙卑:

看見自己言語行為罪過,內心污穢罪惡。不是人,是蟲→詩 22:6

- (8)無為之謙卑: 甚麼不敢做, 只做所吩咐的事
- (9)安靜無言的謙卑:不問不說,有問才說

(10) 不笑 (11) 寡言 (12) 謙卑敬虔的外貌: 望地,不敢望天 路 18:13

修道生活時間表: 3部份

- (1)聖職 divine office:每日白天晚上一同唱詩、敬拜、讚美神、默禱、主日聚會 top priority chanting
- (2) 聖讀、聖禱、聖教 divine reading: lectio divina

meditative prayer
spiritual reading: Bible, the Fathers, 修道者作品
doctrinal instruction.

- (3)工作 Work: 農耕工作,飯食清潔家務工作 (housework)
- → 修道院、自給自足

self-contained & self-secluded 與世隔開、與世無爭、只有神,沒有世界,世人→不對外宣教只為世人禱告。發展:教育事工、文字工作。

靈、魂、體三方面平衡的修道

修道院運動(整西方)貢獻:

- 1) 隱士 hermits→ 修士 monks (lived in brotherly fellowship-father: Spiritual.mentor)
- 2) 聖化工作勞動 (labor not only dignified & honorable but conductive to sanctity)
- 3)苦修主義(asceticism)不是苦害己身,不應傷害身體、健康→攻克己身: 攻克 self-will by obedience 隱士 hermit 來求教 (foot chain to a rook).

聖本篤: If you are truly a servant of God chain yourself not with a chain of iron, but with chain of Christ.

♦ 東方教父 Eastern Fathers: The Cappaclocians

大巴西流 Basil the Great(330-379)

His bother Gregory of Nyssa 尼撒、貴格利 (335-395)

His friend Gregory of Nazianzus 拿新撒司、貴格利(329-389)

巴西流 (Basil): 在雅典讀書→脫離世俗過苦修生活。探訪 Syria, Egypt 修道院→358 在 Annesis 建立 修道院→370 成為該撒利亞主教

他兄弟貴格利沒有受高深教育,知識從哥哥教導而來,結婚成家。372 成為主教,仍繼續家庭生活。 三位都受俄利根(185-234),新柏拉圖思想 Neoplatonism 影響,一同編輯俄利根作品→Philokalia

巴西流重要作品: The Longer Rules. The shorter Rules.

On the Holy Spirit

尼撒貴格利: Comm. On the Song of Songs

The Life of Moses

巴西流 (Basil) 靈性上之教導:

1. 人與神之關係基本上是一種「感恩感謝」關係 (Eucharistic)

Humanity's relationship to God is to be one of thanksgiving

感謝神為人所做的一切一切: Creation & redemption 受造作王,有神榮

2. Only 愛的關係: 愛神的心,是受造人性一部份 (implanted) → corrupted & distorted → restored in Christ <u>愛神</u> 內在生命真實自然之流露,因為神之榮美,神的美善。

(a spontance response to the divine beauty & divine goodness)

3. 如何感恩與愛神?常「思想記念」神的一切恩惠 為什麼不能常感恩? ···因為人「善忘」的人,「不敏感」: 神的恩惠

By becoming forgetful of God's benefits & insensitive towards his Benefactor. i.e. 詩 106:7,13,20

4. 靈性與聖靈關係: 甚麼是「成聖」, 聖靈在人身上恢復神的形像→像神、基督 (renewal of the image of God in which mankind was created)

聖靈工作與施恩之雙軌: (1)聖言、神的話、聖經。(2)在眾聖徒一同敬拜的禮拜中 (liturgy)聖靈 運行施恩。

It is in taking part in the liturgy that the Spirit bring: to people understanding of spiritual gifts …& the summit of their desires: to become (be like) God.

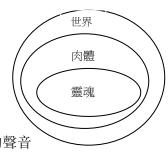
5. 苦修生活: 主要重點:「保持心靈心思安靜」Keep the in tranquility 不受任何人事物打擾 (distraction)

要遠離方法 a) 身體: 從世俗完全分別出來,遠離世界

b) 將靈魂(心)從肉體情慾,需求分別出來,

不隨從肉體,體貼肉體→ 將整心靈向著神

→ 得話語 → 經歷神顯現、啟示



Solitude 安靜: 乃沒有世界世俗的聲音(沒思慮煩擾),沒有肉體情慾的聲音

平衡 Life in community: mutual support & correction: 院父專責牧養同道的靈性 spiritual overseer

- 6. 敬虔之操練 (discipline of piety)
 - 1) 每天禱告、讚美如同天上的天使
 - 2) 心中充滿屬神思想 (divine thoughts),心靈被強調→使心中充滿屬天喜樂,毫無憂慮憂愁。
 - 3) 把心思靈魂帶回到「裏面」(Withdrawing into itself) 在靈裏面向上舉升來默想神、仰望神、享受 神同在之榮美 (ravished by the divine beauty)

被神的榮美吸引而將靈魂傾倒在閱讀與默想神的話→帶來生命的改變,生命的善德。

4) 如何保持神同在的經歷:不斷用「思想意志」抓住神,定睛、定意在神身上→體驗到神住在你靈 魂身體的殿中。

God comes to dwell in the soul by our holding God continually in the memory & we becomes temples of God.

5) 苦修主義主要方式: 不是苦待己身 ,克苦<u>己心</u>→操練順服破碎自我意志(self-will)→順服 senior monks, abbot.

尼撒貴格利(Gregory of Nyssa)

將靈性追求重點放在「雅歌」書。

接受 Origen 箴言、傳道書、雅歌書、靈性三層次

Origen 每一步蒙更大的光照

The soul moves from darkness to light to still greater light 在神的光中得見光 詩.36:9

Gregory movement from light to darkness.

類比摩西三層的經歷:

the revelation at the Burning Bush

題山 darkness of the cloud 出.19:16 與神面對面 復登山 thick darkness 來 12:18 黑暗

doctrine of God's unknowability creation // creator: utterly different

the cloud of unknowing (i.e. 老子: 道可道,非常道,名可名非常名)

不是靠「理智思想」認識神,與神交遇 (intellectual encounter) → Spiritual encounter by spiritual senses (i.e. touch, taste, smell, hearing...)

The darkness of unknowing in your mind Transend spiritual Intellectuality

雅歌 5:2-4 divine visitation in the dark night

encompassed by a divine night, during which the Spouse approaches. He gives the soul some sense of his presence, even which he eludes her clear apprehension, concealed as he is by the invisibility of His nature. (Cx:1001 BC)

Evagrius Ponticus (345-99)

是 Basil & Gregory Nazianzen 學生

380 隨從 Gregory 到 Constantinople → Jerusalem → Egypt

Very Origenistic

靈命 3 個主要「要素」:

- 1) The cultivation of the Virtues 行為美德之追求
- 2) The contemplation of created beings
- 3) The knowledge of God → Unity with God (union with God)

信徒靈性追求之四大攔阻:

- 1) things 世界物質人事 (外)
- 2) thoughts 思想意念(内)
- 3) passions (感情慾望) 邪情惡慾
- 4) Demons (1Jn5: 19, 1P5:8, Ep6:12, Jn10:10, Mt 4:1-2,

Ja.1:13-15 私慾 something inevitable 抵擋它, 趕走它, 不讓惡者來懷胎 → 罪

Things → passive

1st step: 寡慾望 要 脫離世界, 遠離世界

2nd step: 沒有「外在」干擾攔阻→就算成為 hermit 隱士→仍要面對內在掙扎: 思想的掙扎 「思想」主要產生→ passions

一切罪惡思想、敗壞的思想、惡慾的思想 \rightarrow : Self-love 專愛自己 表面的愛神,表面的愛人 (i.e. 2Ti. 3:2)。

Calvin: self-denial Lk 9:23

How?(不潔不好思想,世俗惡慾思想):

- *思想追求美德 virtues, desire virtues (腓 4:8)
- *要用「義怒」(anger)的力量粉碎抵擋「邪情私慾」
- *reasoning power 用客觀冷靜思想認清環境事實,面對現實、現實的生活不至胡思亂想,想入非非。

*prayer: 最好純淨思想活動

*Apathy (i.e. sympathy, empathy)「淡薄空情」、「無動於衷」

不被人事物、言語思想、往事記憶、夢境 → 所煩擾,心神(移)波動

思想頭腦 pure mind: 乃是 the place of God <u>用</u> Ex 24:10 如平舖寶石,天色明淨

Pure mind → 參透萬事, 透悟神 → to see things for what they are to see God

Mt 5:8 清心 → 必得見神 pure prayer 心靈會經歷神同在的真光與光照 Ps 36:9 在神的光中得「見光」。

→ 神不再成為知識研究之「對象」 the object of Knowledge

體會神本身是「知識之真體」(the true being of knowledge)

模著主 objective knowledge,客觀頭腦的知識// Substantive knowledge: 看見主 之知識 享受主

非任何客觀知識所能表達、描述 "似中有真意,欲辯己忘言" 老子"道可道非常道,名可名非常名。"

Jesus Prayer 耶穌的禱告

5-8 世紀 Jesus Prayer 在東方教會漸被使用、流行→不斷呼禱「耶穌」的名字(i.e.像今之呼喊派)// 有豐富靈修神學的思想

Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God have mercy on me.

"主耶穌基督,神的兒子,可憐我"(ref. LK18:13 稅吏之短禱告。簡短禱告:短箭式禱告 arrow prayer)

basic format 不同時代、地方 → 不同小的改變形式

Lord Jesus Christ, have mercy on me. Standard form

Lord, have mercy.

Jesus, help me. (Mt 14:30)

Master Jesus, protect me & help my weakness.

Lord Jesus Christ, save me from shameful passion.

神學特點: 以耶穌為中心之一種靈修神學與追求

Jesus-cantered spirituality

四方面的意義:

- 1) 高舉耶穌的聖名 (holy name),以耶穌的名字本身有能力、有恩典 → 帶下恩典能力,甚至把「呼求耶穌的名字」當作一種聖禮 (sacrament),內涵神的恩典能力,一種「恩具」 (supper i.c. (ref. 聖文 反省: Ps 33:21, 99:3, 103:1, 105:3, 106:47, 111:9, 145:21, Jn14:13-14, Ac.4:10, Phi 2:9-10)
- 2) 強調神的憐憫 (mercy), 神的赦免 常自省承認一己的罪惡敗壞, 對罪的憂傷 (grief) (penthos) 與憂慮 (ref. Ps34:18, 51:17)
- 3) 用簡短的話語不斷重覆,不住禱告,警醒禱告的操練

(discipline of frequent repetition & prayer)

強調 1Th 5:17

4) 是一種得著內心安寧與靜默的方式

在這種重覆背誦的禱詞裏,你不用思想 <u>進入</u> 放下思想,放下思想意念圖像**→** 非思維式的心靈禱告 (non-discursive prayer) (i.e. Budish approach of prayer)

以上 2nd 方面 Penthos 的意識, 心態 (mentality, attitude)

源於埃及沙漠教父 → saying of the Desert Fathers 裏非常強調 penthos 心態

St. Anthony: This is a man's chief work always to blame himself for his sins in God sight. 當被問到他在地窖整天在做些?

"I am weeping for my sins."

"A monk should always have penthos in his heart."

3rd 方面:在 savings 裏亦有題到

強調 Paul 之教訓: "不住的禱告(1Th5:17)Pray unceasingly 用簡短句子,不斷重覆來禱告<u>目的</u> 每時刻來思念神感受到祂的同在"remembrance of God""sense of the divine presence"→ 甚至在工作、吃飯、談話、休息,心裏仍默默仰望主,呼求主。

Basil: 這種默念默禱神是整個靈性生活的中心。

用默想詩篇→ 保持活在神的面前(to maintain a constant awareness of God)

→ Ps51:1

有人用(Abba Isaac) Ps70:1

自己設計 "As man, I have sinned; as God forgive"→monologic prayer (mono + logos)

4th 方面: 埃及教父,有

Evagrius "On prayer": Prayer is the putting away of thoughts,不單罪惡情慾的思想,甚至所有的思想

→ pure mind: 單純而 "赤裸"的思想(nous),超越空間形狀 logic,不被人為思想、想法包圍, (i.e. 像孩童嬰孩單純直覺的思想)

Intuitive mind // intellectual mind

→ Apophatic prayer ←→ non-discursive prayer←→ 背景

Jesus' prayer 產生與發展

真正 Jesus prayer 1st 方面, 高舉耶穌聖名, 常呼叫主聖名。

→5th C Nilus of Ancyra (AD 430)題到:

強調"呼叫"(invocation), 記念(remembrance)耶穌的聖名。

Jesus' prayer 靈修思想之產生: 首推 St. Diadochus (Bishop of Photice, N. Greece) 5C

- →不斷重覆呼求禱告耶穌的名字
- →超越思想約束,物像圖形思想限制
- "thoughtless", "imageless" prayer
- →不是空無一物一念,歸一在神的身上:在眾光之父身上
- : to a vision of the "light of the mind"

同時 to a feeling of "warmth in the heart"

(i.e. 有「光」也有「熱」 light & heat)

也是 → affective prayer 有情感感受的禱告

解釋 why? 用 simple, repetitive prayer: 不斷呼求主名

- 1) 主名一出有能力→最有力武器趕走撒但仇敵
- 2) 「思想理智」不斷翻動亂轉在思想活動像一個車輪,不停在擺動,不斷呼 Jesus the focal Pt 求耶穌的名字,滿足思想活動的需要。

(i.e. 耶穌成為思想中心,軸心→輪,穩住,平靜)

思想: fragmentation→unity

diversity of thoughts → a state of singe-pointed concentration

prayer: 成為一種習慣,慣性→自然常發性,自發性

生命自然流露彰顯,生命一部份 as 孩子在睡夢中呼叫父親一樣。

Jesus' prayer: standard form 產生 "Lord J.C. SOG, love mercy on me"

Abba Philemon (6 C. 埃及修道士)

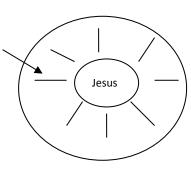
強調:內在對罪的傷痛(penthos)

安靜(stillness)

How?

不斷默想、禱告神、思念神→用"Jesus prayer"

"Without interruption, whether asleep or awake, eating, drinking or in company, let your heart inwardly & mentally at times be meditating on the Psalms, at other times be repeating the prayer, 'Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me." (ET, p.348)



3 位西乃山 monks 推廣 St. John Climacus(7C.), Hesychius (8-9C), Philotheus(9-10C)

a)7C. St. John Climacus 定名: "Jesus prayer"

The Ladder of Divine Ascent: 3 次題到 Jesus prayer

強調: 禱告要簡短有力 (prayer in all simplicity)

浪子、稅吏: short prayer

→ 安靜等候神 "stillness is the putting away of thoughts. Stillness is unceasingly to worship God & wait on him. Let the remembrance of Jesus be united with your breathing. Then you will appreciate the value of stillness." → 禱告如呼吸恒持不斷

b)Hesycluis →作品 "On watchfulness & Holiness" 以"Jesus Prayer"為書中心主題

警醒與成聖有重大的關係 (ref. Mt 24:42, 26:38.40.41)

What is "watchfulness"?

警惕(vigilance),注意(attentiveness),不斷守護著(keeping guard)→你的思想,心;緊緊追求抓住一切的美德實踐

how? The way: 常呼求耶穌的名

"Attentiveness is the heart's stillness, unbroken by a thought. In this stillness the heart breathes & invokes, endlessly & without ceasing, only Jesus Christ the son of God."

說明使用應該經歷中求主名的喜樂,甜美與內心的亮光。

"The more We call upon Christ's Holy name, the greater the rejoicing & exultation that it brings to the earth of our heart."

Philotheus

您為用 JP 幫助分散的心思→集中歸一

用 JP 常思念主 <u>Leads to a vision</u> of light in the heart:" Invoked in prayer, Jesus draws near & fills the heart with all diligence from thoughts that obscure the soul's mirror; for in that mirror Jesus Christ is delineated & luminously reflected."

2C3:18「敞著臉」Unveiled faces(of mind): 心單純靜,一無事物思想阻攔

鏡子在那裏? In your soul, soul mirror

「鏡子」→soul mirror →使看見主榮臉、主榮美

貴格利 Gregory the Great (540-604)

生於羅馬。父 Roman Senator,受高等教育,學法律→政府工作→30 歲成為議員→賣一切產業幫助 窮人→(進)修道院→建立幾所修院

590 被選為羅馬教皇:稱為 A Great Stabilizer of the Western World

貢獻:i) 與入侵羅馬之 Lombard 立和約 →教會取得政治上主權,不受東羅馬帝國控制

☐ Temporal power of papacy, papal states:

教皇:教會之頭,政府之頭,管理整個意大利

- 教皇興起原因:
 2.羅馬帝國的沒落(330 遷都)
 3 教皇之神學思想,使徒傳承(馬 16:18-19)
 4.Gregary the Great 之貢獻(促成) 組軍隊→戰爭→和約
- ii) 教會廣行善事, 救濟窮人, 教育, 扮演政府角色
- iii) 宣教→英國成為天主教國家
- iv) 高峰教會權柄:
- v) Purgatory 煉獄教義, 鼓勵拜「聖骨」relics
- vi) 鼓勵修道院

作品:

Liber Regulae Pastoralis (The book of Rules for Pastors)

- → 主教牧者的生活,牧者是「人靈魂的牧人」
- 35 冊約伯記講解(Expositio in Lobrum Job): 教義、神學、道德教訓、密契神學。寫聖徒傳記

屬靈教訓:

- 基督徒信仰的生活是一種「被放逐」(exile)的生活,從世界被放逐出來(如 加 6:14)。會 是客旅寄居,每天仰望天家,走天路。
 - 愛慕神, 仰望天家, 心不在世界, 淡泊世界
- ii) 受苦有益:透過苦難、痛苦、試煉 → 靈覺心眼被開啟→ 靈魂展翅飛向神

(fly towards God on spiritual wings)

iii) 一生追求,從與神和好(羅 5:1) 到與神聯合→產生謙卑,能力的生活與事奉。

與神完全的聯合,真知道祂、認識祂,是一生的努力,一生的追求→直到天家見主面才完 全。追求與主更親近、更聯合:基本條件→ purification, virtues love

- iv) Mystical Ascent (密契的進深高升):三步
 - a. 回憶過去的自己:「己」被肢離分裂、傷害
 - b. Introversion 內省 →拾回本我真性情。還我純真自然真我,內省進入靈魂深處,爬靈程的天梯(ladder of ascent) 。 魂之整全 到→靈之爬升 "外面內、內而上"
 - c. contemplation: 以「靈覺」 (see, hear, taste, smell, fell) 來默想經歷神

不靠思想圖像來默想神,乃用"靈魂"之本體、本能來默想神(如:詩 62:1) 默默無聲,沒有世界聲音。Pure in soul to ... see to hear God...→ a naked soul

v) 強調: Light mysticism

Dialogues: Benedict 傳記記載:

The man of God was standing at his window, where he watched and prayed while the rest were still asleep. In the deal of night he suddenly beheld a flood of light shining down from above more brilliant than the sun and with it every trace of darkness cleared away... the whole world was gathered up before his eyes in what appeared to be s single ray of light (dialogues, 34)

Gregory Comments:

The light of holy contemplation enlarges and expands the mind in god until it stands above the world. In fact the soul that sees him rises even above itself, and as it is drawn upwards in his light all its inner powers unfold.

看透、參透世界萬事 > 變渺小

靈魂被主榮光光照充滿、提昇

vi) 罪 sin → 靈魂成為肉體的奴役,被肉體控制,比肉體低下 → 人:卑賤 contemplation 默想神、親近神 → 靈魂超越肉體,主導肉體、掌管肉體,高勝 於肉體 → 人:高貴,有價值 靈魂成為 ladder → 搆到神 抽 ,

如: 加 28:12 (soul is the channel to touch God)

靈魂之梯 | __ |

- vii) 信仰生活有二扇門:
 - 1.信心之門:憑信心入門,稱義得救。憑信心往前走,進入「看見之門」(door of sight)

得看見神的異象,神的光 → 滿足、更新

生命生活 transformed,世界像停止、變色:與世界關係不再一樣。

Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153)

22 歲進入修道院→在 Clairvaux 建立修院→院父, Abbot, Cistercian Order 屬 Benedict (聖本篤) 嚴格修道方式。

一生: 過苦修聖潔生活, 捨己無我(Self-sacrifice, absence of egotism)、謙卑、全心事奉神。

作品: On Living God

On Meditation

Sermons on the Song of Songs (86 sermons)

受 Augustine, Gregory the Great, Origen 深影響

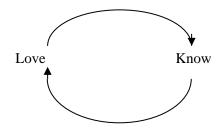
文章文詞流暢優美,思路清楚

Style: a soul sighing or singing hymns to God→ (對神感性靈性的心語)

特點:○教義純正→護教→攻擊異端,偏差(Abelard…)

- ○以聖經為中心: he thinks & speaks like the Scripture
- ○注重 Contemplation, affection 與 reason(理性)之平衡 知識真理需內在經歷來驗證, 體驗→生命豐富
- ○愛神與認識神之平衡

"Love is itself a knowing 愛神才能認識神, 真認識神 (i.e. 約壹 4:8)



- ○靈修神學: Christocentric (以基督為中心)
 - "Write what you will, I shall not relish it unless it tells of Jesus. Talk or argue about what you will, I shall not relish it if you exclude the name of Jesus. Jesus is to me honey in the month, music in the ear, a song in the heart." Harvey p.168
 - →常思想,想念基督才能 效法基督,像基督 (羅 8:29,彼後 2:21 remember→ imitate) to remember by praying His life, death & resurrection.

Praying with a "sacred- image" of the God-man

- →愛與感情更真實化
- 〇三一真神: to be filled with threefold knowledge of the Father. Son & H.S....this revelation, which is made through the H.S. not only conveys the light of knowledge but lights & the fire of love.

靈性教導:

1. 神一切工作之高 ,最終目的: 把我們帶進內室[i.e. 歌 1:4] 與有靈裡經歷與聯合(mystical experience & union)[i.e. 林前 1:9]

Divine Word + Soul ←→ spiritual marriage & union

神住天上,也住在你心裡,「心」: 天外之天,天外有天。「心天」,「心宅」有多大,讓主來居住呢? Ans: 愛主有多少→心宅就有多大→主同住的豐富就多大,更 完全喜樂滿足

"As the soul progressively enlarges in Love....it becomes more commodious home for its Divine Quest (Sermon27.10.11)

→also the heart more sensitive to His presence.

主的臨在→讓你靈裡感覺一股神聖愛火在焚燒(sensation of the fire of divine love)像神與摩西同在, 顯明一樣:火焚燒荊棘

荊棘沒焚毀,卻在摩西心裡燒出了愛神,愛同胞的心,新命運,新使命。

Bernard: Ask: 如何知道你經歷了主的臨在顯現, 愛的焚燒。?

Ans: 從你生命的改變,對神新的愛火,愛的渴慕(desire)。

2. Spiritual marriage: 經歷 歌 1:2 "願祂用口與我親嘴,因你的愛比酒更美""Mystical Kiss"

→要與主親吻過程親吻祂的 「腳」 **→** 「手」 → 「嘴」

purgative illuminative unitive, Stage (潔淨層) (光照層) (聯合層) 箴言 傳道書 雅歌書

Nailed feet: 釘痕的腳

「腳」: 脫離罪惡道路,"不站罪人的道路"

走聖潔的道路

遵守神的「箴言」命令,走主所走的道路

Nailed hands:釘痕的手

「手」: 看破世界物質情慾

「手」放下世界,放下世俗→體驗傳道書真理: Vanity

手只作主手所作的工

與主親嘴→得享主的愛情、親密、同在→與主聯合,屬靈婚娶的關係

僕人→朋友→新婦→進入雅歌書的經歷

所以親吻他腳:是僕人動作→ 吻手: 朋友→ 吻嘴: 新婦

親「腳」「手」: Preparation

The soul's Bridegroom will reveal himself only to the one who is proved to be worthy bride by intense devotion, vehement desire & the sweetest affection, and the Word comes to visit will be clothed in beauty, in every aspect a Bridegroom." Kiss of the mouth: H.S. = Kiss of the Kiss love & knowledge.

3. Mystical bridal sleep: ecstatic (神遊象外) dying: no sensation of the living: the external

深沉經歷 "to love & to be loved"

睡在主懷中,被主愛圍繞,擁抱→mystical senses (ref. Semon52) <u>sleep</u> 看見異象、異夢 (McGrinn 209)

- 4. 靈修神學的中心: 愛神 (On Loving God): 愛神基礎, 原因: God is Love 約壹 4:16 God is love
 - → 弗 3:18 "明白基督的愛,是何等長、 、高、深"

長:時間永遠的長:永遠的愛,愛我們 耶 31:3

: 量,豐富→弗 3:8, 1:7 豐富的恩典 (人: 愛心用盡,忍耐用盡)

高:能力 Power 弗1:19-20 (有愛心卻無能力做到)

深:智慧、知識 羅11:33 (人:有愛心無智慧、愚愛、溺愛→害對方)

神是愛: Love is the highest "law" of God

感謝神:神有律法、公義、能力、知識、聖潔

→神不是律法,不是公義

→神是愛

神的愛高過祂的律法、公義、能力,愛貫穿連結祂公義、聖潔、能力···→有創造→有救贖神是愛:神的愛是一切的源頭

(i.e.why God creates man? Love , 因著愛

創造人類,要與人有愛的分享,愛的團契) 神的愛更是一切愛的源頭,起源 God's initiation of love 神先愛我們(創世前揀選) 先把愛放在我們心裏→能愛神、人



"God Himself provides the occasion, he creates the affection, he consummates the desire..." McGarn195 人: 不是人本身有能力、智慧先揀選神、認識神、愛神, 乃是神先揀選,先愛我們(Jn15:16, Ep1:4, 1Jn4:19)

因為 Fall 人 不知 Why, How 愛神 God Himself is the only reason. Love

知識 🔻

能力

Love

智慧

▲ 公義

God over about all things.

而認識神的「先愛」(prior love),無條件的愛→心被恩感,從心底來愛神

His beauty is his love, all the greater because it was prior(*praeveniens*). The more she understands that she was loved before being a lover, the more and amply she cries out in her heart's core and with the voice of her deepest affections that she must love him. Thus, the Word's speaking is the giving of the gift, the soul's response is wonder and thanksgiving. The more she grasps that she is overcome in loving, the more she loves. The more she admits that he has gone before her, the more awestruck she is. (Mc Ginn p.194)

人的愛,人對神的愛:四種的程度

- 1. 只愛自己: 是只為了自己緣故 (for his own sake), 愛己超過一切>人、事、物、神
- 2. 愛神: 因著神給你的恩賜,幫助而愛神。No help → no love (為好處而愛神)
 - △ 重視聖經神的話: 聖靈如何向我們說話→藉聖經 the spirit's word

對聖經充滿敬畏: 道成肉身→道成聖言(聖言) Bible: dwelling place of God

Bible: our meeting place with God

→輕視聖經,不讀神聖言,不聽→極大的罪

Bible: 每一字、每一點、每一劃: 十分重要 整本聖經中心: 基督, 在啟示基督

Prefigured in O.T., revealed in N. T. → Calvin (加爾文)

3. 愛神(只為神的緣故而愛神): Love God for God's sake

(i.e. Satan 對約伯之控告): 不是為了好處,祝福···只因神配受一切的愛戴: 至死忠心的愛[有人能做到] 自己也做到,4th 種:沒有看到一個人做到,連他自己也沒做到

4. 為了神的緣故而「愛自己」:

意思? think: Why love other people?...

約壹 5:1,約貳 2 (因為神愛世人,因為有神的形像,因為神命令…)

同樣: 為什麼要愛自己?

因為神愛我,神要用我,造就我,保守我,珍惜我…

身體是聖靈的殿。所以,我要愛自己··· 難:分辨「為神」還是「為自己」→愛自己 如何做到 to love ourselves in an unselfish way, going way.

(application)

許多傳道人身體不好,六七十歲死或家庭、妻子、兒女出問題

△ 愛與知識的平衡

神是愛, 但神也是真理。

→在真理知識裏愛神 (i.e. 羅 10:2, 西 3:10, 腓 1:9)

賽 14:12 Lucifer (明亮之星) light-bearer

應同時是 file-bearer (igniter)

光→知識, 亮光

火**→**熱心,<u>愛火</u> (to shine)

信徒只有光,只發光(知識)而沒有愛主主火熱的心。

→ 一定驕傲, 跌倒 (as Lucifer) (林前 8:2)

所以,要 to shine & to burn: shin & burning (有神同在焚燒之荊棘有光有熱)

以施洗約翰為模範(model)

to shine & to burn 之平衡: "John Shone, the more strongly he burned with love, the 心裏要火熱,裏頭有亮光 more truly the less desired to shine." Mc Ginn201

指出: 只追求知識, 高舉知識, 以知識為眩耀→危險

一定要有知識,又有愛(i.e. 彼後 1:6,7)

引賽 6 two wings: one love, one knowledge →飛翔,缺一不能