

An Eye for an Eye, A Tooth for a Tooth
以眼還眼, 以牙還牙
1 Kings 21:15-29

An Eye for an Eye, A Tooth for a Tooth.

Question 1: Too severe? 太嚴厲了?

Question 2: Law of the past? 過去的律法?

【申 Deut 19:15~21】

【太 Matt 5:38~42】

Scenario 1—Seminary Sex Offense 神學生的犯罪
【太 Matt 18:21~22】

Scenario 2—School Bully Case 學校的學霸

Scenario 3—Sibling Fight 弟兄爭鬥.

【王上 1King 21:15~29】

Characteristics of God's Judgment. 神的審判有甚麼樣的特點?

I. God's Judgment is Lex Talionis. 神的審判是以眼還眼, 以牙還牙的審判.
(王上 1 Kings 21:19)

II. God will defend the defenseless. 神要為受屈者說話.
【申 Deut 27:19】

III. God's Judgment is righteous. 神的審判是公義的.
【箴 Prov 14:34】

Scripture 1
【路 Luke 11:50~51】

【詩 Ps 2:1~4】

Scripture 2
【啟 Rev 20:11~12】

Scripture 3
【啟 Rev 6:9~11】

IV. God's mercy, at times, could postpone his righteous judgment./ 神的憐憫, 有時會延遲神公義的審判.
【王上 1King 21:27~29】

Conclusion 結論
【彼後 2Pet 3:9】

Reflections:

1. God is God of the Old Testament as well as of the New Testament. God does not change. God was, is, and will always be righteous. God's love is especially evident in his redemption plan and in his teaching to his disciples. As a New Testament believer, how do you balance God's righteousness and love in your testimony to this world? 神是舊約的神, 也是新約的神, 而且神不改變. 神的公義在過去, 在現在都是一樣的. 神的愛在救恩裡面, 以及在蒙恩人身上更容易彰顯出來. 做為一個新約的基督徒, 你如何彰顯神的公義, 以及神的慈愛?

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