

第 3 课
Lesson 3

大纲
Outline

III. 父母的挑战

A. 保持正确的动机

1. 取悦神还是取悦自己
2. 取悦神还是取悦他人
3. 信靠还是惧怕

B. 保持正确的中心

1. 合乎圣经的教养方式不复杂。
2. 合乎圣经的教养允许用不同方法运用圣经真理。
3. 合乎圣经的教养并不意味着会“立竿见影”。
4. 合乎圣经的教养明白父母影响的局限性。

C. 保持正确的平衡

1. 外在和内在
2. 自由和责任
3. 友善和权威
4. 主要问题和次要问题
5. 教养子女是唯一中心还是一个重要的方面

III. The Parent's Challenges

A. Keeping the Right Motivation

1. Pleasing God vs. Pleasing Self
2. Pleasing God vs. Pleasing Others
3. Trust vs. Fear

B. Keeping the Right Focus

1. Biblical parenting is not complicated.
2. Biblical parenting allows a variety of ways to apply biblical truth.
3. Biblical parenting does not involve “quick fixes.”
4. Biblical parenting understands the limitations of parental influence.

C. Keeping the Right Balance

1. External vs. Internal
2. Freedom and Responsibility
3. Friendship and Authority
4. Major issues vs. Minor issues
5. Parenting as the sole focus vs. parenting as an important focus

3

第 3 课 Lesson 3

父母的挑战 The Parent's Challenges

回顾第 1 课和第 2 课 *Review Pt. 1 & 2*

II. 父母的优先次序 The Parent's Priorities

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. 委身于主耶稣基督 | Commitment to the Lord Jesus Christ |
| B. 委身于配偶 | Commitment to Your Spouse |
| C. 委身于家庭 | Commitment to Your Family |
| D. 委身于其他 | Commitment to Others |

III. 父母的目标 The Parent's Goal

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A. 基于神对人的看法 | Based Upon God's View of Man |
| B. 基于神对父母的指示 | Based Upon God's Directions to Parents |

回顾或强调上周部分家庭作业。

Review or highlight part of the Homework from last week.

在这一课，我们要来看——

In this lesson, we will look at...

III. 父母的挑战 The Parent's Challenges

当父母努力想要达到圣经弗 6:4 的教导“只要照着主的教训和警戒养育他们”的时候，会面临一些挑战。当父母想要寻求实用的建议，活出弗 6:4 中的指示时，应当记住下面列出的三条普遍指导原则。

There are certain challenges that parents face as they strive to reach the biblical directive of Eph. 6:4, to “bring them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord.” Three of these challenges are described in the form of general guidelines parents ought to keep in mind as they look for practical suggestions to flesh out the biblical mandate found in Eph. 6:4.

A. 保持正确的动机 Keeping the Right Motivation

在教养子女的过程中很容易以结果为导向。要避免为了达到某种特定的实际结果而去做某事。假如“结果”还可以，那么“方法”真的重要吗？

There is a real tendency to become only outcome oriented in your parenting. Avoid being motivated to do what you do in order to produce a particular practical outcome. If the “end” is okay, do the “means” really matter?

- 在民 20:8-13，摩西为百姓得到水（结果），但是因为他恼怒百姓而击打磐石（方法）惹来神的审判。

In Num. 20:8-13, Moses gets the water for the people (the end) but is judged by God for his anger against the people shown by his striking of the rock (the means).

- 方法（过程）与结局（结果）同样重要，甚至从某些方面来说前者比后者更加重要。事实上，这对于达成神的目的是至关重要的。

The means or process is just as important, in some ways even more important, than the end or the results. In fact, it is critical for accomplishing God's purposes.

- 神不在意某种方法是否“可行”，他在意的是父母和孩子内心的态度，认为这是属灵争战过程中的灵性问题。（林后 10:3-6；弗 6:12）

God is not concerned with whether a methodology is “working.” He considers the heart attitudes of the parents and the children to be spiritual issues fought on a spiritual battlefield (2 Cor. 10:3-6; Eph. 6:12).

- 神希望父母们忠心于他在圣经中提过的方法。他的方法包括具有正确的动机。你的动机是什么？说到父母的动机，主要表现在某种特定情况下，你为什么如此对待孩子？

God desires that parents be faithful to the processes He has outlined in Scripture. His process includes having the right motivation. What is your motivation? When it comes to your motives as a parent, why do you choose to do what you do in a given situation with your children?

父母一定要辨别以下正确和错误的动机：

Parents must distinguish between the following right and wrong motivations:

1. 取悦神还是取悦自己 **Pleasing God vs. Pleasing Self**

父母必须以神的荣耀为动机。这个动机高于个人的幸福。（林前 10:31）

A parent's motive must be the glory of God. This is a higher motivation than personal happiness (1 Cor. 10:31).

这意味着我不能将孩子看作是神赐给我的，仅仅为满足我个人快乐的礼物，他们是属于他的。更进一步说，当一个孩子悖逆时，问题不是夺走了我的快乐。从一个自私的动机出发的教训和警戒，不会带来蒙福的改变。

This means that I cannot see children as a gift from God only for my own pleasure; they belong to Him. Further, this means that when a child disobeys, the problem is not that my own happiness has been interrupted. Discipline and instruction from a selfish motivation will not produce God-blessed change.

有的时候，父母认为训练孩子是件麻烦事。基督徒父母也许不会爽快地承认他们有如下想法：

Occasionally, parents view the training of their children as an inconvenience. Christian parents may not readily admit to thoughts such as:

- “我不该受这个罪。”
“I don't deserve this.”
- “我有权利拥有一个没有问题的孩子。”
“I have a right to a problem free child.”
- “我期望我的孩子永远不会欺负他的弟弟，不说谎，不扔下用过的餐具不管，不在学校考低分，等等”
“I expect my child never to pick on his little brother, lie, leave dirty dishes, get low grades in school ...”
- “我要因为孩子的问题困扰多长时间呢？”
“How long am I going to be troubled with problems with my children?”

然而，也可能是孩子妨碍父母做某事的时候，父母内心的态度。比如：这个孩子打扰我看电视。

However, this may be the attitude of their hearts when their child does something that hinders what the parent is doing. e.g. This child is disturbing my TV viewing.

哪里有罪人，哪里就会有问题；哪里有问题，哪里就会有不方便。有罪父母的家中当然少不了有罪的孩子。

As long as there are sinners there will be problems and as long as there are problems, things will not always be convenient or easy. Sinful parents have sinful children living in their home.

因此，父母必须把出现的问题，视为教导和训练孩子的机会，以此来荣耀神，而不仅仅是考虑自己的快乐。那么，正确的动机就是：“要得主的喜悦”（林后 5:9）。我们在每个境况下作出的选择，都要基于什么是神所喜悦的。

THEREFORE...Parents must view the problems that come up as opportunities for teaching and training that will bring glory to God, not merely bring about their own pleasure. This, then, is the right motive: “to be pleasing to Him” (2 Cor. 5:9). We must make choices in each situation based upon what will please the Lord.

例如：你的孩子悖逆。你知道按照圣经也许需要打他的屁股。但是你以前曾经做过，你不确定是否有效。所以，你的决定是否根据：

e.g. Your child disobeys. You know from Scripture that you may need to spank him. But you've done that before and you're not sure it works. So, do you make your decision based on:

- 什么会起作用？
What works?
- 什么使你感觉舒服？
What makes you feel comfortable?
- 其他人告诉你什么？
What other people tell you?
- 什么可以让孩子停止打扰你？（通过让步等任何不需采取行动就可以制止孩子的行为）
What will stop the child from bothering you? (give in, etc., anything to stop the behavior without requiring action)
- 什么对你来说是最容易的事情？
What will be easiest on you?

或者..... or...

你是否不管孩子回应与否，都会按照神所说的去做并得主的喜悦？你以正确的动机顺服圣经，会使你成为神手中合用的器皿。某种方法否是合乎圣经的教养原则，不是以孩子的回应来衡量的。父母行神眼中看为正的事，必然得福（雅 1:25）。

Will you do what God says to do, and therefore what pleases Him, whether or not your child ever responds to it? Your obedience to Scripture with the right motive makes you a faithful instrument in God's hands. The child's response is not necessarily the measure of biblical parenting. The parent who does what is right in the sight of the Lord will be blessed (James 1:25).

取悦神并荣耀他是有最大功效的动机。唯有这个动机才能产生盼望和忍耐。

Pleasing God and glorifying Him is the most powerful motive. It is the only motive that produces hope and perseverance.

另一个要辨别的重要动机是——
Another important motivation to distinguish is...

2. 取悦神还是取悦 其他人 **Pleasing God vs. Pleasing Others**

父母不要总想与他人攀比。

Parents must not allow themselves to be motivated by comparison with others.

这体现在两个方面：

This can be seen in a couple ways:

- 我希望孩子在学校表现良好，这样别人会认为我是一个好家长。
I want my child to be behaved and do well in school so others will think I am a good parent.
- 当孩子在公共场合行为不佳时，我会因别人如何看我而感到尴尬。
I am embarrassed when my child misbehaves in public because of what others will think of me.
 - 加 1:10 说：“我现在是要得人的心呢，还是要得神的心呢？”
Gal. 1:10, “am I seeking the favor of men or of God”
 - 西 3:22 区分何为“人所喜悦的”和“神所喜悦的。”
Col. 3:22 distinguishes “man-pleasers” from “God-pleasers”
 - 林后 10:12 说那些用自己度量自己的人是不明智的。
2 Cor. 10:12 says those who measure themselves by themselves are without understanding.

这不表示你不应该通过观察或与其他更有经验的父母交流来学习。我们所说的错误是指以其他家庭为终极标准。

This does not mean you shouldn't learn by observation or from interacting with other more experienced parents. We're referring to the error of making other families the ultimate standard.

- 例如，史密斯家每个周二晚上举行家庭灵修会，因此，我们也要这样做。
e.g. The Smiths have a family devotion night every Tuesday evening. Therefore, we will too.
- 例如，另外一个家庭要求当有人对孩子说话时，孩子要给予回应，因此我们也要这样做。
e.g. Another family requires their children to give a certain response when spoken to, so we will too.

- 例如，电视管理或孩子接受教育的形式（公立学校、私人学校、家庭教育），等等。
e.g. Particular rules regulating T.V., or what kind of schooling we will participate in (public, private, home), etc.
- 例如，用餐的具体规范。礼仪是用来表达对他人的关心，而不是为了夸人眼目。不同的家庭有不一样的用餐规矩，然而他们都是为了活出圣经的原则，因而取悦神。
e.g. Specific guidelines at the dinner table...Manners are a tool to show consideration of others, not for the purpose of impressing others. Various families may have differing rules and guidelines for meals. Yet they all may be seeking to live out biblical principles and therefore be pleasing to God.

重点：这些也许都是很好的想法或者事情，但是我们必须小心不要以错误的动机，去做好的事情。

The point: any or all of these may very well be good ideas or good things to do. But we must be careful not to do good things for wrong reasons.

为了决定正确的行为和教养方法，家庭之间的互相比较会引发问题。更糟糕的是，认为自己的方法是最“属灵的”，然后以此去论断其他家庭。

A problem arises when families compare themselves to other families in order to determine right behavior and parenting methodologies. Even worse is believing your own methodology is the most “spiritual” and then judging other families by it.

创建一些并不是从圣经而来的原则，并以此论断其他基督徒，这是由骄傲而来的严重问题。这种做法破坏了基督身体应该体现的合一和爱。（弗 4:1-3；林前 4:1-5）

It is a serious issue of pride to create non-biblical guidelines by which we judge other Christians. This destroys the unity and love that should characterize the body of Christ (Eph. 4:1-3; 1 Cor.4:1-5).

推荐阅读：爱德华·韦尔契所著的《亲爱的,别把上帝缩小了》

Recommended Reading: *When People are Big and God is Small* by Ed Welch.

第三个要辨别的重要动机是——

A third important motivation to distinguish is...

3. 信靠还是惧怕 Trust vs. Fear

父母要避免因错误的惧怕产生的动机（箴 3:5-8；约一 4:16-18）。我们必须明白在生活的各个方面包括教养子女方面，信靠神意味着什么，而不要被惧怕所驱使。

Parents need to avoid being motivated by the wrong kind of fear (Prov. 3:5-8; 1 Jn. 4:16-18). Rather than being motivated by fear, we must understand what it means to trust God in every area of our lives, including parenting.

- 有些父母担心，但凡他们有哪件事没做好，孩子就会失败。他们担心如果孩子成绩不佳，高考失利，就会前途渺茫。

Some parents fear that if they do not do everything right with their child, their child may be a failure. They fear what may happen in the future if their child does not get the high grades and score high on the gaokao.

- 还有些父母担心，如果不接受各种训练，或者没有严格遵守某种特定的教育方法，他们孩子的结局就是失败、在社会上抬不起头或者拒绝信仰。

Other parents fear that without multiple levels of training, or strict adherence to specific methods, their child will turn out to be a failure, a social embarrassment, or deny the faith.

许多年轻的基督徒夫妇信主时间不长，能够从一些智慧生活的榜样身上受益良多。教会需要提供这种机会。提多书 2 章鼓励年长的人教导年轻人处理各样家庭问题。

Many young Christian couples are new believers and can benefit from wiser role models. The Church is to provide this opportunity. Titus 2 encourages the older men and women to teach those who are younger about family issues.

此外，这不是说附加的训练和教导是不必要的，我们肯定能从运用圣经真理经验丰富的父母身上学到不少东西，但是我们必须信靠神。

Again, this is not to say supplemental training and teaching on parenting is unnecessary. We certainly can glean much from parents more experienced at applying biblical truth than we are. But, we must trust God.

- 信靠神意味着我们研读圣经，学习涵盖生活各个领域的圣经原则。我们提出问题，帮助我们有智慧地运用那些原则。我们向年长的、更有智慧的圣徒学习生活的技巧。同时，我们也信靠神的带领，并将选择的结果完全交托给他。

Trusting God means that we study Scripture to learn biblical principles for all areas of our lives. We ask questions that will help us be wise in applying those principles. We learn skillful living from older, wiser saints. But we trust God to guide us and we trust Him for the outcome of our choices.

- 鉴于我们作为父母失败过很多次，信靠神给予我们盼望。我们不是每次都能做出最好的决定。然而，我们坚信神的旨意不能因为我们的错误而受到拦阻（伯 42:2）。Trusting God provides hope in light of the fact that we fail many times as parents. We do not always make the best decision in every situation. However, we rest in the fact that God's will is not thwarted by our mistakes (Job. 42:2).

神所求的就是我们的忠心（林前 4:2）。

God's only requirement is our faithfulness (1 Cor. 4:2).

- 即使我们从未有机会得到其他家庭的实用建议，依靠圣经的指导就足够了。Scripture is sufficient to guide us even if we never have the opportunity to learn what practical suggestions other families may have.

我们一定不要惧怕，要信靠神。
We must not fear...We trust God.

- 我们能够学习神的话语，以信心运用它，利用任何可承担的帮助……并始终祷告且相信神。
We can study God's Word, apply it with confidence, and take advantage of any help afforded to us...All the while praying and trusting God.

推荐阅读：毕哲思所著《信靠神——即使生命创痛》
Recommended reading, *Trusting God* by Jerry Bridges

除了持有正确的动机，父母还面临的挑战是——
In addition to keeping the right motivation, parents are challenged with...

B. 保持正确的中心 Keeping the Right Focus

这个话题是从我们曾经讲过的关于“动机”的内容引申出的。
This flows out of what we've already said in regard to "motivations."

1. 合乎圣经的教养方式不 复杂。 **Biblical parenting is not complicated.**

在太 22:37-40，耶稣赐下两条伟大的诫命：爱神和爱人如己。注意与太 23:4 论到法利赛人的说法作比较，“他们把难担的重担捆起来，搁在人的肩上”。

In Matt. 22:37-40, Jesus gives two great commands: love God and love your neighbor. Note the contrast in Matt. 23:4, to the Pharisees "tying up heavy loads and leaving them on men's shoulders."

- 同样地，父母可以轻易地变成与法利赛人一样，他们不满足于圣经所提供的答案。出于惧怕和挫败，他们为自己创建复杂的体系，或者跟随他人的方法，并且深受其害。
In the same way, parents can easily become like the Pharisees. They desire additional answers to what the Bible provides. Out of fear and frustration, they fall prey to creating their own complex system or following someone else's method.
- 我必须告诫你，要小心那些源于美国的亲子活动及教养方法。他们很多都会说，你要想孩子成功，就必须遵循他们的教养体系，并给你一系列需要遵行的规则。
I feel I must warn you about the many parenting movements and methods that have begun in the United States. There are many that say that you must follow their parenting system if you want your children to be successful. They give you a list of rules to follow.

父母用某种教养体系来代替忠心运用神的话语，来获得一种错误的自信。
Parents then gain a false sense of confidence by substituting a particular parenting system for the faithful application of God's Word.

- 没有正确的中心，教养子女会变得非常复杂吃力，这绝非神的本意。缺乏正确的中心，基督徒生活和事奉中的属灵教导也会如此。例如：有人将传福音、辅导，祷告等许多基督教的活动，变为非常复杂的、技术性强的活动，甚至只有神学博士才能理解。

Without the proper focus, it's easy to turn parenting into a much more complicated endeavor than what God intended. It's easy to do this with any spiritual discipline of the Christian life and ministry. For example, some make evangelism, counseling, prayer, and a host of other aspects of Christianity into very complicated, scientific endeavors to the point that a believer without a Th. D. scarcely understands them.

- 弗 6:4 最好地总结了按圣经教养子女的简单特点。这不表示其中没有挑战，或者没有进步的空间，其中的挑战使我们倚靠神，而不是我们自己。不论涉及教养子女、婚姻、工作、事工，还是理财等，单纯地倚靠神和他的资源是基督徒生活的真谛。

The simple character of biblical parenting is best summed up in Eph. 6:4. This does not mean there is no challenge involved, or that there is no place for learning how to be better. The challenges cause us to depend upon God, not ourselves. Simple dependence upon God and His resources is the essence of Christian life whether the issue is parenting, marriage, work, ministry, finances, etc.

另一个我们必须铭记的中心是——

Another focus we must keep in mind is...

2. 合乎圣经的教养允许用 不同 的方法运用圣经真理。

Biblical parenting allows a variety of ways to apply biblical truth.

换言之，不是“只有一种方法”。

In other words, there is not just “one way.”

- 在处理圣经没有提到的事情时，我们行事原则取决于对他人的爱（加 5:13）以及对他人的尊重（罗 14:19）。个人偏好本质上没有什么错，但是不应该与圣经的指示等量齐观。我们个人的观点总是会超出圣经的范围。

When dealing with matters not specifically addressed in Scripture, we must be governed by love for others (Gal. 5:13) and showing deference to others (Rom. 14:19). Personal preferences are not inherently wrong, but should not be equated with biblical directives. What is beyond Scripture is our opinion.

- 例如：面对下列选择：礼仪、教育、音乐、服装、娱乐，等等。对于上述例子的观念，一个家庭与另一个家庭会有不同。
e.g. Choices in such categories as etiquette, education, music, dress, entertainment, etc. One family may have convictions in these categories that differ from another family's convictions.

父母可以考虑其他人提出的实用建议，但是必须做出对于他们自己家庭而言最好的决定。
Parents can consider the practical suggestions of others but must make decisions as to what is best for their own family.

- 我们需要尽可能明确地区分圣经要求和个人观点，比如命令/原则和建议/应用之间的区别。
And we need to make clear distinctions, as much as is possible, between what is a biblical mandate and what is personal opinion...i.e. command/principle vs. suggestion/application.
- 我们能够谈论什么事曾有助于我们自己的家庭，以及我们在某件事上做相应选择的理由，但是我们绝对不能给每件事冠以“基督教化”的理由。
We can talk about what has been helpful in our own family and our own reasons for making a particular choice on an issue, but we must stop short of trying to “Christianize” everything we do.

第三个需要记住的中心是：

A third focus to keep in mind is...

3. 合乎圣经的教养并不意味着会“立竿见影”。

Biblical parenting does not involve “quick fixes.”

教养子女不是对某一特别问题提出一系列短期解决方案，而是多方面的、持续一生之久的关系。

Rather than a series of short-term solutions to a particular problem, parenting is a multi-faceted relationship that lasts a lifetime.

父母常常需要快速解决突发事件的方案。例如：当两个孩子争吵时，快速的解决方法就是把两个孩子分开，并喝令他们停止争吵。当事态平息之后，大家也就忘记了当时的情景。这里真正的问题是孩子内心的自私，而我们却用“速战速决”的方式让它过去了。你要做的，不是简单地让他们停止争吵，而是要利用此机会解决他们内心自私的问题。

Often parents want just a quick solution to an immediate problem. For example: Two children are arguing. The immediate solution is to separate them and tell them to stop it. The situation is then forgotten about since the argument is over. This is just a “quick fix” when the true problem is the selfishness in the heart of the child. Instead of simply finding a way to end the argument, you can use this opportunity to address the child’s heart issue of selfishness.

- 教养子女的中心是忍耐（加 6:9），我们需要进行“长途跋涉”。在许多情况下，我们是没有迅速和容易的解决方案的。
The focus here is on perseverance (Gal. 6:9). We’re in it for the ‘long haul.’ Many situations that come up don’t have quick and easy solutions.
 - 我在教导孩子方面要忍耐。
I will have to persevere in teaching my child.
 - 我在训练孩子方面要忍耐。
I will have to persevere in discipline.

- 我在为某件事祷告上要忍耐。
I will have to persevere in praying about an issue.
- 你只想立即从孩子恼人的问题或习惯中解脱出来吗？你为所面对的争战寻求快速解决方法吗？或者，你想要花一些时间祷告，处理孩子“心”的问题（箴 4:23；20:5），从而建造孩子品格，让他一生获益？如果你想这样，就需要花费时间和精力（包括做计划好的事情或处理意外事件）。
Do you just want instant relief from an irritating problem or habit your child has? Do you seek quick fixes for your own struggles? Or, do you want to take the time to prayerfully get to the “heart” of the issue (Prov. 4:23; Prov. 20:5) to gain a character victory that will last a lifetime? If so, this takes time and effort (both planned and unplanned!).
- 当父母和孩子同行，一起经历每天生活中的各种事情，孩子就一点一滴，日复一日地进行着学习（申 6:4-9）。家庭成员经历成功和失败时，需要彼此相爱、支持和饶恕。记住，你们在一起“长途跋涉”。
A child learns little by little, day by day, as parent and child walk together through the everyday issues of life (Dt. 6:4-9). Family members need to love, support and forgive one another through their successes and failures; remember, you're in it together for the 'long haul.'
- 我们“行善，不可丧志”（加 6:9）。哪怕你需要不止一次处理某个问题，也要忍耐。要刚强！你在建造持续一生之久的关系，你的努力将得蒙神的祝福。
We need not “lose heart in well doing” (Gal. 6:9). Even if you have to deal with an issue more than once...persevere. Be encouraged! You're building relationships that last a lifetime and your efforts will be blessed by God.

4. 合乎圣经的教养明白父母影响的 局限性。

Biblical parenting understands the limitations of parental influence.

父母无法控制他们努力教养之后的结果。但是神控制。

Parents cannot control the results of their parenting effort. God does.

- 腓 1:6 表明神会成全他所开始的工作。
Phil. 1:6 states that God will complete the work He begins.
- 加 5:22-25 说圣灵会结出果子。
Gal. 5:22-25 says the Spirit brings the fruit.
- 来 4:12 说神的话一针见血、大有能力的。
Heb. 4:12 declares that God's Word is what is quick and powerful.

我们的责任是以正确的动机忠心地去正确的事。

Our responsibility is to be faithful to do what we know is right, with the right motives.

你不能改变一个孩子的心，但圣灵可以，因为圣灵运用神的话语，并遵照神完全的旨意（耶 24:7；罗 10:13-17，信道是从听道来的）。你需要活出神的话语，教导神的话语，但是——

You cannot change a child's heart; only the Holy Spirit can as He uses the Word of God, in accordance with the perfect will of God (Jer. 24:7; Rom. 10:13-17, faith comes by hearing the Word of God). You need to live the Word, and teach the Word, but...

- 最终，孩子自己要向神负责。有朝一日每个人都要为自己的生活交账（结 18；罗 14:12）。孩子不能以父母的过错为借口，来推脱他们自己的罪。双方都要为他们各自的行为向神交账。

Ultimately, a child is accountable to God. Each person must give an account for their own lives someday (Ez. 18; Rom. 14:12). Children will not be able to blame their sin on the mistakes of their parents. Both will give an account for themselves for their own actions.

除了拥有正确的动机和恰当的中心，父母面临的第三种挑战是：

In addition to having the right motivation and the proper focus, a third challenge facing parents is...

C. 保持正确的平衡 Keeping the Right Balance

生活中处处都需要平衡。某个方面失去平衡是件容易的事，特别注意下列失衡的这些方面：

Balance applies to every issue of life. It is easy to be out of balance in some area. Watch especially for a lack of balance in these areas:

1. 外在和 内在。（登山宝训-太 5 和 6）

External and Internal. (Sermon on the Mount-Matt. 5 & 6)

例如：一味注重控制孩子的行为，而没有运用圣经和祷告来对付他的心。

i.e., Majoring on controlling the child's behavior without using Scripture and prayer to deal with his heart.

- 例如，在泰德·特里普所著《子女心，父母情》一书第 21 页：在处理一场玩具争夺大战时，父母可能简单地专注于外在的公正和公平，仅仅以谁先拥有玩具作为裁决，或者用表定时间，让他们轮流玩。

e.g. From Tedd Tripp's book *Shepherding Your Child's Heart*, page 21. A parent can simply focus on the external justice and fairness involved in a fight over a toy and simply decide who had it first, or get a watch to time them each for a turn.

- 那样对于一个 2 岁的孩子也许有帮助，他的思考能力很有限。但是孩子需要耐心地，慈爱地引导，让他们在爱中学会放弃他们的“权力”，宁愿让给别人，而不仅仅是“轮流着玩”。

That might help a 2-year old whose reasoning is still limited. But children need to be patiently and lovingly led to learn to give up their "rights" and prefer others in love, not just "take turns."

你不会想要把孩子训练成法利赛人，他们表面看起来不错，但是里面却是败坏（太 23: 23, 24, 27, 28）。长大成人后，他们言谈举止优雅得体，但他们却不认识基督。不要将遵守外在的规条和对耶稣基督救赎的认知混为一谈（路 18:9-30 年轻富足官员的故事；西 2:20-23）。

You do not want to train your child to become a Pharisee, where everything looks good on the outside but inwardly they are corrupt (Matt. 23:23, 24, 27, 28). As adults, they have all their table manners and “yes, sir’s” in place, but they do not know Christ. Don’t equate adherence to external regulations with a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ (Luke 18:9-30 the story of the rich young ruler; Col. 2:20-23).

在某种意义上，外在的约束对于孩子心灵的最后长成，收效甚微或者毫不相干。许多人的成长过程没有基督徒的影响，如今信靠基督并有幸参与到有意义的事工中。

In one sense, external controls have little or nothing to do with the final outcome of a child’s heart (Phil. 3:6). Many people whose upbringing was without a Christian influence have come to faith in Christ and now enjoy the privileges of useful ministry.

（更多的信息在第 4、第 5 课）

(More information about discipline in lessons 4 and 5.)

既要注意不要让外在和内在中失去平衡，也要避免下面的失衡：

Watch out for a lack of balance between the external and the internal. Also avoid a lack of balance between...

2. 自由和 责任（加 5:13,14；彼前 2:16）

Freedom and Responsibility (Gal. 5:13, 14; 1 Pt. 2:16).

这表示给予太多的自由，却没有与之平衡的限制和责任。不要太快给予孩子太多自由。

This means giving too much freedom on one hand with no balancing restrictions and responsibilities on the other. Don’t give too much freedom too soon.

- 例如：放学后，一个孩子宁愿选择去追求自己的快乐（阅读，玩耍），也不愿意去履行任何的责任，比如家务活、家庭作业，或者进行音乐方面的训练。当孩子小的时候，你帮他立规矩去做这些事情；等他他更有责任感的时候，就能够帮助制定和执行一些计划安排。

e.g. After school, a child left to himself may choose to pursue his own pleasure (reading, playing) rather than fulfill any responsibilities, like housework, homework, or music practice. When he is younger, he needs your structure to get it all done. When he is more responsible, he can help determine and implement the schedule.

孩子需要父母的指导，教导他们如何胜过自私的欲望。当孩子学习节制时，父母应该给予他更多的空间，显明何为责任。进一步教导人种的是什么，就会收什么（加 6:7）。

Children need parental guidance to teach them how to have victory over selfish desires. A parent should allow a child more freedom as the child learns self-control, thus demonstrating responsibility. Extending privileges teaches sowing and reaping (Gal. 6:7).

有的时候，父母控制得太多或专横，不允许孩子有失败的自由。但是智慧的父母明白从错误中学习的价值。

Sometimes a parent becomes unnecessarily controlling or overbearing, not allowing the child the freedom to fail. But a wise parent understands the value of learning from mistakes.

也要竭力平衡……

Also strive to balance...

3. 友善和 权威 **Friendship and Authority**

认识耶稣是我们最好的朋友，是一件大喜乐的事。事实上，当我们处于困境的时候，他召唤我们坦然无惧地，来到他的面前得蒙帮助（来 4:15-16）。但是我们亲近基督的这份信心，不能使我们失去对他的敬畏和尊重。换言之，我们与他的关系不容有一丝一毫的轻慢。耶稣是我们的朋友，但他也是我们的主（腓 2）。

It is a great joy to know that Jesus is our dearest friend. In fact, He beckons us to come boldly and freely to Him to receive help in our times of need (Heb. 4:15-16). But this confidence we have to approach Christ must never cause us to lose our sense of awe and respect for Him. In other words, we must not be presumptuous in any way in our relationship with Him. Jesus is our friend; but he is also our Lord (Phil. 2).

- 同样地，父母与孩子也可以成为好朋友。我们深爱着我们的孩子，随着时间的推移，他们变成我们更加亲密的伙伴（甚至是哥们）。但是，我们与孩子的友情和权威之间一定要存在适当的平衡。

In like manner, friendship is an aspect of the relationship parents enjoy with their children. We love our children dearly, and they become closer companions (and even peers) as time goes on. But a proper balance must exist between our friendship with our children and our authority over them.

一方面，我们不要让孩子太快和我们成为伙伴，否则会妨碍他们明白圣经要求孩子顺服父母的权威和教导。另一方面，如果我们总是运用权威，对待孩子十分严厉，我们会扼杀了一段美妙的、持续一生的友情关系。

On one hand, we must not allow our children to progress to this peer relationship too quickly or we may jeopardize their ability to understand the biblical requirement that children submit to parental authority and teaching. On the other hand, if we are heavy-handed with authority, we may stifle the progress toward a wonderful, lifetime friendship.

- 神赐予恩惠和智慧，使我们在这方面保持适当的平衡。

God gives the grace and wisdom to maintain the proper balance in this regard.

另外一个重要的平衡是：

An additional important balance is the one between...

4. 主要问题和 次要问题 **Major issues and Minor Issues**

“蠓虫你们就滤出来，骆驼你们倒吞下去。”（太 23:23-24）
“straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel” Matt. 23:23-24

人实在很容易变得专横，看重一些不是明显的属灵问题。与心有关的问题才是主要问题。例如：相对于关注孩子洗不干净双手，我们更需要关注孩子把他的兄弟推开，因此他可以“第一个”洗手这件事。自私是心的问题，卫生也许不是。

It is easy to become overbearing, majoring on issues that are not clearly biblical. Issues involving the heart are major issues. e.g. We need to be more concerned with the child who pushes his brother out of the way so he can “be first” to wash his hands, than the child who washed his hands and they still are a bit dirty. Selfishness is a heart issue; hygiene may not be.

父母也必须明白下面的区别：

Parents must also understand the difference between...

5. 教养子女是基督徒生活的 唯一中心 和一个重要的方面

Parenting as the sole focus of the Christian life and parenting as an important aspect of the Christian life

作为基督徒，我们应该对我们的优先次序抱持一种合乎圣经的准确观点。养育我们的孩子是一个更宏伟的计划中的一部分。教养子女的确非常重要，但也不是一切的中心，使我们的生命之轮都围绕其运转。它只是众多需要优先考虑事项中的一项。我们必须履行基督徒的所有责任。我们活着是为了在所行的一切事上荣耀神（林前 10:31）。

As Christians, we should have a biblically accurate perspective of our priorities. Raising our children is part of a grander scheme. As important as parenting is, it cannot be the “hub” around which the “wheel of our lives” turns. It is one priority among many. We must be consumed with ALL our duties as Christians. We exist to glorify God in all that we do (1 Cor. 10:31).

当我们心存这种“永恒观”，我们作为父母的角色，会与神赐予我们的其他各项重要的责任保持平衡（比如敬拜，传福音，事奉他人，属灵的教训等）。绝对不要让教养子女消耗殆尽你的精力，让你全部生活都围着它转。

As we keep this “eternal perspective” in mind, our role as parents will be kept in balance with every other important duty God has given us (i.e. worship, evangelism, ministry to others, spiritual disciplines, etc.). Never let parenting consume you to the point where all of life revolves around it.

总结 Summary

我们做父母的目标是，忠心应用圣经原则，这一点并不复杂。但是在达成目标过程中，我们面临各种挑战。我们必须拥有正确的动机、中心和平衡。这些挑战使我们常常需要向神祷告，所以教养子女是我们信心历程的一部分。教养子女不仅仅是完成一项又一项的任务，而是信靠神的绝佳机会。

Our goal as parents--being faithful in applying biblical principles--is not complicated. But we face challenges in meeting the goal. We must have the right motivation, focus, and balance. These challenges keep us on our knees so that our parenting is part of our walk of faith. Instead of merely completing a list of “to do’s,” parenting is a wonderful opportunity to trust God.

下一周，是我们大纲的第四点，父母的角色：A. 管教者

Next week, is Point IV of our outline, The Parent's Roles: A. The Disciplinarian

默想原则

PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

问题.....

QUESTIONS...

默想原则

PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

1. 回顾本课，包括所有的圣经经文。

Review the lesson, including any Scripture passages.

2. 本课提到的三种错误动机（取悦自己，取悦他人和有罪的惧怕），你感到争战最大是哪一种（些）？请举例。你需要“脱掉”什么和“穿上”什么？你会怎么做？

Of the three types of wrong motives mentioned in the lesson (pleasing self, pleasing others, and sinful fear), which one(s) do you struggle with most? Give examples. What do you need to “put off” and “put on?” How will you do it?

3. 你能想到圣经中何处提到父母在子女问题上信靠神的例子吗（比如创 22）？并与一些负面的例子作比较（比如创 25）。根据你自省式的研读，请列举你需要信靠神的地方，包括在教养子女的一些具体方面，或者孩子生命中一些特殊地方。

Can you think of examples in Scripture where parents trusted God with issues concerning their children (e.g., Gen. 22)? Contrast these with some negative examples (e.g. Gen. 25). Based on your reflective study, list some specific aspects of parenting, or specific areas of your child's life, in which you need to trust God.

4. 教养子女是一个机会，让你认识到哪些想法需要被圣经重新塑造。什么惧怕的或其他有罪的想法是你需要消除的？为了帮助你做到这一点，请默想经文：诗 56:3；赛 41:10；箴 3:5-7 和腓 4:6,7。

Parenting is an opportunity to recognize where your thinking needs to be shaped by Scripture. What fearful or other sinful thoughts do you need to put off? To help in this regard, meditate on passages such as Ps. 56:3, Is. 41:10, Prov. 3:5-7, and Phil. 4:6,7.

5. 根据下列四个观点，对你教养子女作出评价：

Evaluate your parenting based upon these four perspectives:

- 你曾经坚信某人的教养“方法”，而非日复一日，时时刻刻的信心历程吗？
Have you become confident in someone's parenting “method” rather than a daily, moment by moment walk of faith?

- 曾经有人用圣经以外的子女教养标准抨击过你吗？你这样抨击过别人吗？
Have you been judged, or do you judge others, by non-biblical standards concerning parenting?
- 你作为父母只关注快速解决问题的方法吗？如果你没有看到结果，会很快放弃吗？
Do you only focus your parental attention on quick solutions? Do you give up quickly on an issue if you don't see results?
- 你忠心地神的话告诉你的孩子，相信圣灵去影响他的心吗？还是你轻易认为自己就能改变孩子的心？你的行为是如何回答这两个问题的？
Are you faithfully imparting God's Word to your child, trusting the Holy Spirit to affect his heart? Or do you easily fall into the trap of thinking you can change your child's heart yourself? How do your actions answer these two questions?

6. 如上所述，对于每天发生在家里的日常问题，存在各种各样实用的解决方法。诠释这个事实，可以用一个熟悉的主题——礼仪。礼仪是向他人显示尊重和关心的方式。什么礼仪对你重要的是？你想让你的孩子如何与人打招呼、接听电话和在大人面前说话？在你的家中，当你给孩子们下达指令或者任务的时候，你想要他们作何反应？制订一个计划，与你的孩子在合理的方式下练习上述事项。

As stated, a variety of practical solutions exists to many of the day to day issues that occur in the home. A familiar subject that illustrates this fact is manners. Manners are a way to show respect and consideration of others. What manners are important to you? How do you want your children to greet others, answer the telephone, and address adults? In your home, how do you want your children to respond when you give them instruction or a task to perform? Develop a plan to work on these issues with your children in a reasonable manner.

7. 按照课程中所提到的平衡，看看你哪些方面做得好，哪些方面做得不好。制订一个计划，处理你感到争战最大的地方。

Identify your strengths and weaknesses in relation to each of the balances mentioned in the lesson. Develop a plan to address the areas in which you struggle the most.