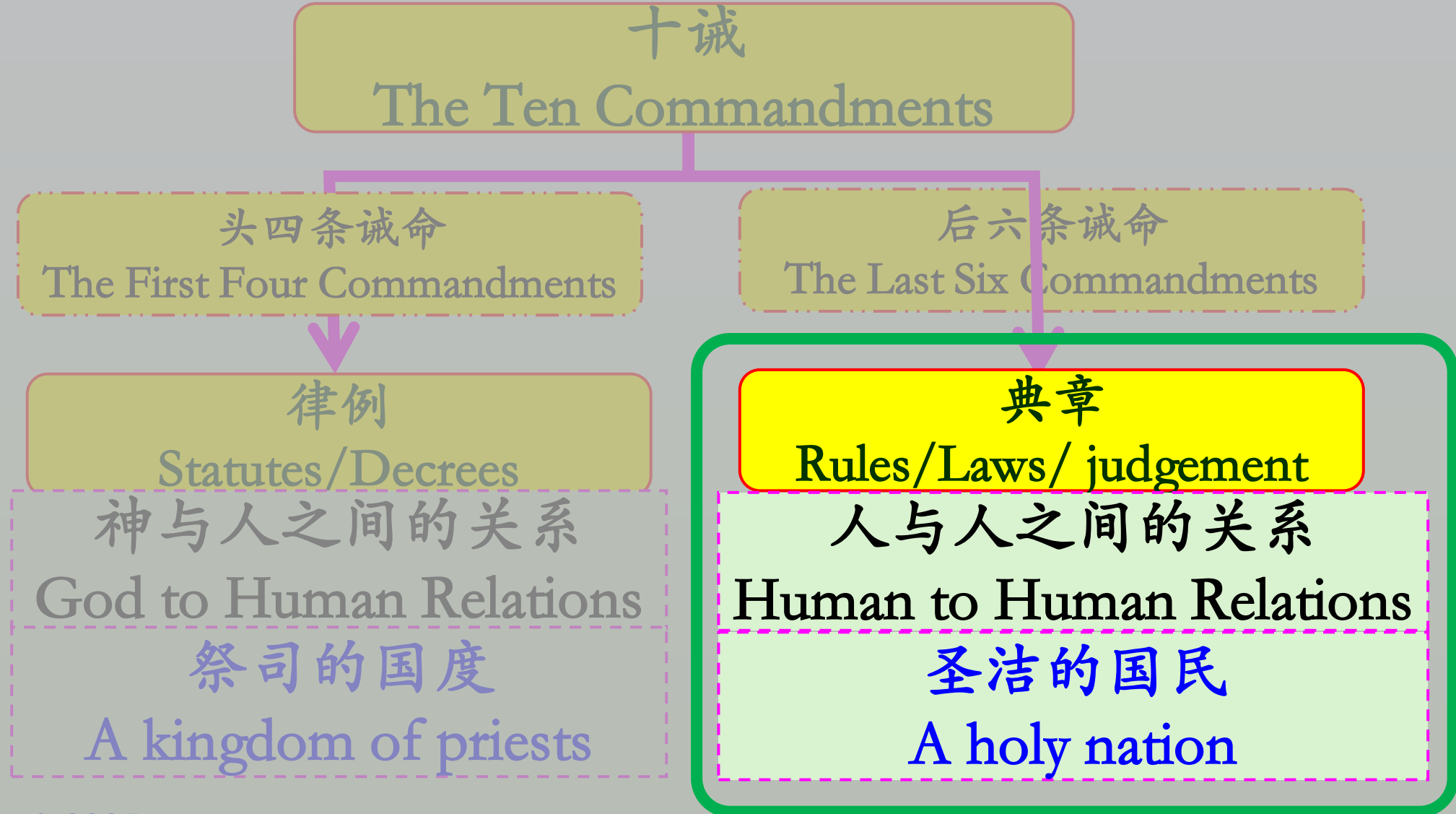


出埃及记 Exodus



摩西律法：诫命，律例，典章

The Mosaic Law: Commandments, Statues, and Rules



学习典章的原则

- 从知识的角度来学习
- 从神学的角度来学习
- 从应用的角度来学习

Principles to Study Laws

- Learn from a knowledge perspective
- Learn from a theological perspective
- Learn from an application perspective

挑战自己： 下周（以后？）

- 做一件配得起神的奴仆身份的一件事；
- 做一件反应神所赐的真自由的事；
- 做一件彰显神的恩典与怜悯的事。

Challenge Yourself: Next Week (In the Future?)

- Do something worthy of being a servant of God;
- Do something that reflects the true freedom God has given us;
- Do something that demonstrates God's grace and mercy.

摩西律法——典章部分

● 1、奴仆条例

● 2、伤亡条例

● 3、财产条例

● 4、道德条例

● 5、工休条例

The Law of Moses—Rules

● 1. Slavery Rules

2. Injury & Death Rules

● 3. Property Rules

● 4. Morality Rules

● 5. Work and Rest Rules

二、伤亡条例

Death & Injury Rules

出埃及记 | Exodus 21:12-32



● 一、死刑条例

● 1. Death Penalty Rules

● 二、伤害条例

● 2. Injury Penalty Rules

● 三、应用思考

● 3. Applications

一、死刑条例

出埃及记 21:12 – 17

- 12 打人以致打死的，必要把他治死。
- 13 人若不是埋伏着杀人，乃是神交在他手中，我就设下一个地方，他可以往那里逃跑。
- 14 人若任意用诡计杀了他的邻舍，就是逃到我的坛那里，也当捉去把他治死。

1. Death Penalty Rules

Exodus 21:12–17 (ESV)

- 12 “Whoever strikes a man so that he dies shall be put to death.
- 13 But if he did not lie in wait for him, but God let him fall into his hand, then I will appoint for you a place to which he may flee.
- 14 But if a man willfully attacks another to kill him by cunning, you shall take him from my altar, that he may die.

- 15 打父母的，必要把他治死。
- 16 拐带人口，或是把人卖了，或是留在他手下，必要把他治死。
- 17 咒骂父母的，必要把他治死。

- 15 “Whoever strikes his father or his mother shall be put to death.
- 16 “Whoever steals a man and sells him, and anyone found in possession of him, shall be put to death.
- 17 “Whoever curses his father or his mother shall be put to death.

死刑的三种情况:

- 1、打人致死的—死刑
- 2、咒骂殴打父母的—死刑
- 3、拐卖人口的—死刑

Three Scenarios of Death Penalty

- 1. Striking someone to death - death penalty
- 2. Cursing and beating parents - death penalty
- 3. Stealing a man and selling him - death penalty

● 12 打人以致打死的

● 打人:

- ◆ 1) 使用武器致命击打
- ◆ 2) 重复击打致死

故意杀人的要判死刑。

● 12 Whoever **strikes** a man so that he dies

● Strike

- ◆ 1) fatal assault with a weapon
- ◆ 2) repeated assault resulting in death

Intentional killing---Death punishment.

● 十诫第六诫：
不可杀人

● The sixth commandment:
Do not murder.

2、咒骂殴打父母的——死刑 2. Cursing and beating parents – death penalty

● 15 打父母的，必要把他治死。

● 17 咒骂父母的，必要把他治死。

● 15 “Whoever **strikes** his father or his mother shall be put to death.

● 17 “Whoever **curses** his father or his mother shall be put to death.

● 十诫第五诫：
要孝敬父母

● The fifth commandment:
Honor your parents.



3、拐卖人口的一死刑

3. Stealing a man and selling him - death penalty

● 16 拐带（偷窃）人口，或是把人卖了，或是留在他手下，必要把他治死。

● 偷窃人口占有或售卖，以及购买被偷窃的人口者，都要判处死刑。

● 16 “Whoever **steals** a man and sells him, and anyone found in possession of him, shall be put to death.

● Anyone who steals a person and possesses or sells him, or who buys the stolen person, shall be sentenced to death.

● 十诫第七诫： 不可偷窃

2021年，美国联邦检察官共接收了2,027起人口拐卖案件，比2011年增长了49%。

● The seventh commandment: You shall not steal.

In fiscal year 2021, U.S. federal prosecutors received a total of 2,027 human trafficking cases, an increase of 49% from 2011.

神是公义的神。

God is a righteous God.

过失杀人——有恩典

- 13 人若不是埋伏着杀人，乃是神交在他手中，我就设下一个地方，他可以往那里逃跑。
- 14 人若任意用诡计杀了他的邻舍，就是逃到我的坛那里，也当捉去把他治死。

Accidental death— No death penalty

- 13 But if he did not lie in wait for him, **but God let him fall into his hand**, then I will appoint for you a place to which he may flee.
- 14 But if a man willfully attacks another to kill him by cunning, you shall take him from my altar, that he may die.

● 神交在他手中

● God let him fall into his hand,

神许可了这件事情发生。

● God allows it to happen.

过失杀人——有恩典

- 13 人若不是埋伏着杀人，乃是神交在他手中，我就**设下一个地方**，他可以往那里逃跑。
- 14 人若任意用诡计杀了他的邻舍，就是逃到**我的坛那里**，也当捉去把他治死。

Accidental Death— No death penalty

- 13 But if he did not lie in wait for him, but God let him fall into his hand, then I will **appoint for you a place** to which he may flee.
- 14 But if a man willfully attacks another to kill him by cunning, you shall take him from **my altar**, that he may die.



Psalm 18:2

- 2 耶和华是我的岩石，我的山寨，我的救主，我的神，我的盘石，我所投靠的。他是我的盾牌，是拯救我的角，是我的高台。

Psalm 18:2 (ESV)

- 2 The LORD is my rock and my fortress and my deliverer, my God, my rock, in whom I take refuge, my shield, and the horn of my salvation, my stronghold.

路加福音 1:68-69

- 68 “主以色列的神是应当称颂的。因他眷顾他的百姓，为他们施行救赎。
- 69 在他仆人大卫家中，为我们兴起了拯救的角，

Luke 1:68-69 (ESV)

- 68 “Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for he has visited and redeemed his people
- 69 and has raised up a horn of salvation for us in the house of his servant David,

● 以色列人进入迦南地后，神又增设了逃城。

◆ 民数记35:9-34

◆ 约书亚记 20:1-9

● **Later God established the Cities of Refuge for the Israelites .**

◆ Numbers 35:9-34

◆ Joshua 20:1-9

马太福音5:21-24

- 21 你们听见有吩咐古人的话，说：‘不可杀人’，又说：‘凡杀人的，难免受审判。’
- 22 只是我告诉你们：凡向弟兄动怒的，难免受审判。凡骂弟兄是蠢货的，难免公会的审断；凡骂弟兄是白痴的，难免地狱的火。

Matthew 5:21–24 (ESV)

- 21 “You have heard that it was said to those of old, ‘You shall not murder; and whoever murders will be liable to judgment.’
- 22 But I say to you that everyone who is angry with his brother will be liable to judgment; whoever insults his brother will be liable to the council; and whoever says, ‘You fool!’ will be liable to the hell of fire.

马太福音5:21-24

- 23 所以，你在祭坛上献礼物的时候，若想起弟兄向你怀怨，
- 24 就把礼物留在坛前，先去同弟兄和好，然后来献礼物。

Matthew 5:21–24 (ESV)

- 23 So if you are offering your gift at the altar and there remember that your brother has something against you,
- 24 leave your gift there before the altar and go. First be reconciled to your brother, and then come and offer your gift.

二、伤害条例

2. Injury Rules

- 1、彼此相争的处理
- 2、殴打奴仆的处理
- 3、牛伤人的处理

- 1) Dealing with disputes
- 2) Dealing with beating slaves
- 3) Dealing with ox injuring people



1、彼此相争的处理

1) 出埃及记 21:18-19

- 18 人若彼此相争，这个用石头或是拳头打那个，尚且不至于死，不过躺卧在床，
- 19 若再能起来扶杖而出，那打他的可算无罪；但要将他耽误的工夫用钱赔补，并要将他全然医好。

1) Dealing with disputes

A. Exodus 21:18–19 (ESV)

18 “When men quarrel and one strikes the other with a stone or with his fist and the man does not die but takes to his bed,

19 then if the man rises again and walks outdoors with his staff, he who struck him shall be clear; only he shall pay for the loss of his time, and shall have him thoroughly healed.

2) 出埃及记 21:22-25

- 22 人若彼此争斗，伤害有孕的妇人，甚至坠胎，随后却无别害，那伤害她的总按妇人的丈夫所要的，照审判官所断的受罚。
- 23 若有别害，就要以命偿命，
- 24 以眼还眼，以牙还牙，以手还手，以脚还脚，
- 25 以烙还烙，以伤还伤，以打还打。

B. Exodus 21:22–25 (ESV)

22 “When men strive together and hit a pregnant woman, so that her children come out, but there is no harm, the one who hit her shall surely be fined, as the woman’s husband shall impose on him, and he shall pay as the judges determine.

23 But if there is harm, then you shall pay life for life,

24 eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot,

25 burn for burn, wound for wound, stripe for stripe.

彼此相争造成伤害的两种情况：

- 1) 伤害发生在两人之间
- 2) 伤害波及孕妇

Two Scenarios of Injury from Quarrelling

- A. The injury occurred between the two persons
- B. The injury affected a pregnant woman

1) 伤害发生在两人之间

用石头或是拳头打那个，尚且不至于死，不过躺卧在床，若再能起来扶杖而出，那打他的可算无罪；但要将他耽误的工夫用钱赔补，并要将他全然医好。

1) The injury occurred between the two persons

Strikes the other with a stone or with his fist and the man does not die but takes to his bed, then if the man rises again and walks outdoors with his staff, he who struck him shall be clear; only he shall pay for the loss of his time, and shall have him thoroughly healed.

2) 伤害波及孕妇

2) The injury affected a pregnant woman

A. 导致早产，随后却无别害
--按妇人的丈夫所要的，
照审判官所断的受罚。

B. 若有别害，就要以命偿命，
以眼还眼，以牙还牙，以
手还手，以脚还脚，以烙
还烙，以伤还伤，以打还
打。

A. Children come out early, but
there is no harm, the one who hit
her shall surely be fined, as the
woman's husband shall impose on
him, and he shall pay as the judges
determine.

B. But if there is harm, then you
shall pay life for life, eye for eye,
tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot
for foot, burn for burn, wound for
wound, stripe for stripe.

马太福音 5:38-42

- 38 你们听见有话说：‘以眼还眼，以牙还牙。’
- 39 只是我告诉你们：不要与恶人作对。有人打你的右脸，连左脸也转过来由他打；
- 40 有人想要告你，要拿你的里衣，连外衣也由他拿去；
- 41 有人强逼你走一里路，你就同他走二里；
- 42 有求你的，就给他；有向你借贷的，不可推辞。

Matthew 5:38–42 (ESV)

- 38 “You have heard that it was said, ‘An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.’
- 39 But I say to you, Do not resist the one who is evil. But if anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also.
- 40 And if anyone would sue you and take your tunic, let him have your cloak as well.
- 41 And if anyone forces you to go one mile, go with him two miles.
- 42 Give to the one who begs from you, and do not refuse the one who would borrow from you.

2、殴打奴仆的处理

出埃及记 21:20-21

- 20 人若用棍子打奴仆或婢女，立时死在他的手下，他必要受刑；
- 21 若过一两天才死，就可以不受刑，因为是用钱买的。

2) Dealing with beating slaves

Exodus 21:20–21 (ESV)

- 20 “When a man strikes his slave, male or female, with a rod and the slave dies under his hand, he shall be avenged.
- 21 But if the slave survives a day or two, he is not to be avenged, for the slave is his money.



2、殴打奴仆的处理

出埃及记 21:26-27

- 26 人若打坏了他奴仆或是婢女的一只眼，就要因他的眼放他去得以自由。
- 27 若打掉了他奴仆或是婢女的一个牙，就要因他的牙放他去得以自由。

2) Dealing with beating slaves

Exodus 21:26-27 (ESV)

- 26 “When a man strikes the eye of his slave, male or female, and destroys it, he shall let the slave go free because of his eye.
- 27 If he knocks out the tooth of his slave, male or female, he shall let the slave go free because of his tooth.

● 21 若过一两天才死，
就可以不受刑，**因为**
是用钱买的。

**奴仆就是
他的钱财。**

● 21 But if the slave survives a
day or two, he is not to be
avenged, **for the slave is his
money.**

**The slave is
his money.**

1) 要善待奴仆

A. Treat your slaves well

利未记25:39-43 善待奴仆 Leviticus 25:39–43 (ESV) Treat them Well

● 39 你的弟兄若在你那里渐渐穷乏，将自己卖给你，不可叫他像奴仆服事你。

● 40 他要在你那里像雇工和寄居的一样，要服事你直到禧年。

● 39 “If your brother becomes poor beside you and sells himself to you, you shall not make him serve as a slave:

● 40 he shall be with you as a hired worker and as a sojourner. He shall serve with you until the year of the jubilee.

2) 主人若是为了管教奴仆，可以责打，但不应该重罚致死，既当时被打死。否则，主人也要因为杀人被治死的。

B. If the master aims to discipline the slave, he can be punished, but he should not be severely beaten to death, that is, he is beaten to death immediately. Otherwise, the master will also be executed for murder.

3) 根据26 , 27节, 主人若打坏了他奴仆或是婢女的一只眼, 或打掉了他奴仆或是婢女的一个牙, 就要放他去得以自由。

--不可过度责罚。

C. According to verses 26 and 27, if a master strikes out the eye of his slave or maid, or knocks out a tooth, he must let him or her go free.

-- Do not punish excessively.

4) 若是过一两天才死，很难确定是何原因死亡。大家要记得，当时是没有法医鉴定技术的，无法确定奴仆的死亡是主人导致的。

D. If the death occurred after a day or two, it would be difficult to determine the cause of death. Remember that there was no forensic technology at the time, so it was impossible to determine whether the slave's death was caused by the master.

3、耕牛伤人的处理

出埃及记 21:28-32

● 28 牛若触死男人或是女人，总要用石头打死那牛，却不可吃牠的肉，牛的主人可算无罪。

● 29 倘若那牛素来是触人的，有人报告了牛主，他竟不把牛拴着，以致把男人或是女人触死，就要用石头打死那牛，牛主也必治死；

3) Dealing with cattle injuring people

Exodus 21:28-32 (ESV)

● 28 “When an ox gores a man or a woman to death, the ox shall be stoned, and its flesh shall not be eaten, but the owner of the ox shall not be liable.

● 29 But if the ox has been accustomed to gore in the past, and its owner has been warned but has not kept it in, and it kills a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned, and its owner also shall be put to death.

- 30 若罚他赎命的价银，
他必照所罚的赎他的命。
- 31 牛无论触了人的儿子或是女儿，必照这例办理。
- 32 牛若触了奴仆或是婢女，必将银子三十舍客勒给他们的主人，也要用石头把牛打死。

- 30 If a ransom is imposed on him, then he shall give for the redemption of his life whatever is imposed on him.
- 31 If it gores a man's son or daughter, he shall be dealt with according to this same rule.
- 32 If the ox gores a slave, male or female, the owner shall give to their master thirty shekels of silver, and the ox shall be stoned.

1) 初犯：牛第一次触死人，牛要打死，肉不能吃，主人无罪。

2) 牛多次触人，虽然没有造成死亡，但主人应该严管牛，如果主人知道自己的牛有触人的习惯，还让牛触死人的事情发生，牛要打死，主人也要同样处死。

1) First offense: If a cow gores someone to death for the first time, the cow shall be beaten to death, its meat shall not be eaten, and the owner shall be innocent.

2) If a cow gores someone multiple times, even if no death has occurred, the owner should strictly control the cow. If the owner knows that his cow has the habit of goring people and still allows the cow to gore someone to death, the cow shall be beaten to death and the owner shall also be executed.

- 3) 赎银：如果被害方愿意接受赎银，而不需要牛的主人赔命，就要按审判官判决的价格赔偿。主人可以赎命。
- 4) 牛若是触了别人的儿子或女儿，同律处理。
- 5) 牛若是触死了男奴或女奴，牛的主人要赔偿奴隶主人30舍客勒银子，牛要用石头打死。
- 3) Redemption money: If the victim is willing to accept the redemption money and does not require the owner of the ox to pay for his life, he must pay the price determined by the judge. The owner can redeem his life.
- 4) If the ox gores someone else's son or daughter, the same treatment applies.
- 5) If the ox gores a male or female slave to death, the owner of the ox must compensate the slave owner with 30 shekels of silver, and the ox must be stoned to death.



内容 Contents	汉谟拉比法典 Code of Hammurabi	摩西律法 The Law of Moses
牛首次触死人 An ox gores a person to death for the first time	牛处死，主人免责（第250条） Article 250: Put the ox to death & the owner is not liable.	牛处死，主人免责（出21:28） Verse 21:28: Put the ox to death & the owner is not liable.
牛有攻击前科，未拴而致死 The ox gored persons before, and the owner did not manage it well and it gored a person to death.	牛处死，主人赔银30舍客勒（第251条） Article 251: Put the ox to death & the owner should pay 30 shiekles of silver as compensation.	牛处死，主人可能“该治死”或赔赎命银（出21:29–30） Verses 21:29-30: Put the ox to death & the owner should be put to death, too, or pay silver as requested by the family.
牛触死奴隶 The ox gored a slave to death.	主人赔银20舍客勒（第252条） Article 252: The owner just pay the master of the slave 20 shiekles of silver.	主人赔偿30舍客勒银（出21:32） Verses 21:32: The owner should pay the master of the slave 30 shekles of silver.

三、应用思考

- 生命是神所创造的，要尊重保护生命。
- 神是公义的神，对神要有敬畏。
- 神是慈爱怜悯的，要永怀盼望。

3. Applications

- Life is created by God and should be respected and protected.
- Our God is righteous and we must fear Him.
- God is loving and merciful, and we must always have hope in Him.

约翰一书 1:9

- 9 我们若认自己的罪，神是信实的，是公义的，必要赦免我们的罪，洗净我们一切的不义。

1 John 1:9 (ESV)

- 9 If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.