

出埃及记 Exodus



摩西律法：诫命，律例，典章

The Mosaic Law: Commandments, Statues, and Rules

十诫

The Ten Commandments

头四条诫命

The First Four Commandments

后六条诫命

The Last Six Commandments

律例

Statutes/Decrees

神与人之间的关系

God to Human Relations

祭司的国度

A kingdom of priests

典章

Rules/Laws/ judgement

人与人之间的关系

Human to Human Relations

圣洁的国民

A holy nation

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

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

财产条例

Property Rules



出埃及记 | Exodus 21:33-22:15

- 一、牲畜损失条例
 - 二、作物损失条例
 - 三、托管暂借条例
 - 四、审判官审断制
- 1. Livestock Loss Rules
 - 2. Crop Loss Rules
 - 3. Safekeeping, Borrowing, & Hiring Rules
 - 4. Judges Judging

一、牲畜损失条例

出埃及记 21:33 – 22:4

- 33 人若敞着井口，或挖井不遮盖，有牛或驴掉在里头，
- 34 井主要拿钱赔还本主人，死牲畜要归自己。
- 35 这人的牛若伤了那人的牛，以至于死，他们要卖了活牛，平分价值，也要平分死牛。

1. Livestock Loss Rules

Exodus 21:33–22:4 (ESV)

- 33 “When a man opens a pit, or when a man digs a pit and does not cover it, and an ox or a donkey falls into it,
- 34 the owner of the pit shall make restoration. He shall give money to its owner, and the dead beast shall be his.
- 35 “When one man’s ox butts another’s, so that it dies, then they shall sell the live ox and share its price, and the dead beast also they shall share.

出埃及记 21:33-22:4

- 36 人若知道这牛素来是触人的，主人竟不把牛拴着，他必要以牛还牛，死牛要归自己。”
- 22:1 人若偷牛或羊，无论是宰了，是卖了，他就要以五牛赔一牛，四羊赔一羊。

Exodus 21:33–22:4 (ESV)

- 36 Or if it is known that the ox has been accustomed to gore in the past, and its owner has not kept it in, he shall repay ox for ox, and the dead beast shall be his.
- 22:1 “If a man steals an ox or a sheep, and kills it or sells it, he shall repay five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep.

出埃及记 21:33-22:4

- 2 人若遇见贼挖窟窿，把贼打了，以至于死，就不能为他有流血的罪；
- 3 若太阳已经出来，就为他有流血的罪。贼若被拿，总要赔还；若他一无所有，就要被卖，顶他所偷的物。
- 4 若他所偷的，或牛，或驴，或羊，仍在他手下存活，他就要加倍赔还。

Exodus 21:33–22:4 (ESV)

- 2 If a thief is found breaking in and is struck so that he dies, there shall be no bloodguilt for him,
- 3 but if the sun has risen on him, there shall be bloodguilt for him. He shall surely pay. If he has nothing, then he shall be sold for his theft.
- 4 If the stolen beast is found alive in his possession, whether it is an ox or a donkey or a sheep, he shall pay double.

牲畜损失条例： **Livestock Loss Rules**

- 1、落井
- 2、触死
- 3、偷窃

- 1) **Falling into Pit**
- 2) **Being Gored to Death**
- 3) **Being Stolen**

1、落井

- 井 或 深坑
- 牲畜死亡
- 主人赔钱，死畜归自己



1) Falling into a Pit

- Well or deep pit
- The animal is dead
- Pit owner should pay full price to animal owner and owns the dead animal.

申命记 22:8

- 8 你若建造房屋，要在房上的四围安栏杆，免得有人从房上掉下来，流血的罪就归于你家。

Deuteronomy 22:8 (ESV)

- 8 “When you build a new house, you shall make a parapet for your roof, that you may not bring the guilt of blood upon your house, if anyone should fall from it.

2、触死

- 1、第一次事故
- 2、重复事故

2) Being Gored to Death

- 1) The First Offense
- 2) Repeated Offense





3、偷窃

- 偷窃的牛羊已被杀，或被卖，窃贼要偷1牛赔5牛，偷1羊赔4羊；
- 偷窃的牛，羊，或驴仍在，窃贼要2倍赔偿；
- 窃贼无钱赔偿，要被卖为奴，换钱抵债；
- 贼夜间偷窃牛羊被主人打死，主人无罪，太阳出来后，窃贼被打死，主人有罪。

3) Livestock Being Stolen

- If the stolen cattle and sheep have been killed or sold, the thief must pay 5 cattle for each cattle he stole and 4 sheep for each sheep he stole;
- If the stolen cattle, sheep, or donkey is still there, the thief must pay double the compensation;
- If the thief has no money to pay, he must be sold as a slave to pay off the debt;
- If the thief steals cattle or sheep at night and is struck to death by the owner, the owner is not guilty. After the sun comes out, the thief is struck to death and the owner is guilty.



二、作物损失条例

出埃及记 22:5-6

- 5 人若在田间或在葡萄园里放牲畜，任凭牲畜上别人的田里去吃，就必拿自己田间上好的和葡萄园上好的赔还。
- 6 若点火焚烧荆棘，以致将别人堆积的禾捆、站着的禾稼，或是田园，都烧尽了，那点火的必要赔还。

2. Crop Loss Rules

Exodus 22:5-6 (ESV)

- 5 “If a man causes a field or vineyard to be grazed over, or lets his beast loose and it feeds in another man’s field, he shall make restitution from the best in his own field and in his own vineyard.
- 6 “If fire breaks out and catches in thorns so that the stacked grain or the standing grain or the field is consumed, he who started the fire shall make full restitution.

作物损失条例：

- 1、牲畜吃了别人的庄稼，水果，无论是有意的还是无意的，牲畜主人必须用自己家里最好的来赔偿。
- 2、如果有人点火烧荆棘荒草，但火却烧了别人的禾捆，或者地里的庄稼，点火者必要赔偿。

Crop Loss Rules

- 1) If livestock eats someone else's crops or fruits, whether intentionally or unintentionally, the owner of the livestock must compensate with the best of his own home.
- 2) If someone sets fire to thorns and weeds, but the fire burns someone else's sheaves or crops in the field, the person who set the fire must compensate.



三、托管借雇条例

3. Safekeeping, Borrowing, & Hiring Rules

出埃及记 22:7-15

Exodus 22:7-15 (ESV)

- 7 人若将银钱或家具交付邻舍看守，这物从那人的家被偷去，若把贼找到了，贼要加倍赔还；
- 8 若找不到贼，那家主必就近审判官，要看看他拿了原主的对象没有。

- 7 “If a man gives to his neighbor money or goods to keep safe, and it is stolen from the man’s house, then, if the thief is found, he shall pay double.
- 8 If the thief is not found, the owner of the house shall come near to God to show whether or not he has put his hand to his neighbor’s property.

出埃及记 22:7-15

- 10 人若将驴，或牛，或羊，或别的牲畜，交付邻舍看守，牲畜或死，或受伤，或被赶去，无人看见，
- 11 那看守的人，要凭着耶和华起誓。手里未曾拿邻舍的物，本主就要罢休，看守的人不必赔还。

Exodus 22:7-15 (ESV)

- 10 “If a man gives to his neighbor a donkey or an ox or a sheep or any beast to keep safe, and it dies or is injured or is driven away, without anyone seeing it,
- 11 an oath by the LORD shall be between them both to see whether or not he has put his hand to his neighbor's property. The owner shall accept the oath, and he shall not make restitution.

出埃及记 22:7-15

- 12 牲畜若从看守的那里被偷去，他就要赔还本主；
- 13 若被野兽撕碎，看守的要带来当作证据，所撕的不必赔还。

Exodus 22:7-15 (ESV)

- 12 But if it is stolen from him, he shall make restitution to its owner.
- 13 If it is torn by beasts, let him bring it as evidence. He shall not make restitution for what has been torn.

出埃及记 22:7-15 Exodus 22:7-15 (ESV)

● 14 人若向邻舍借甚么，所借的或受伤，或死，本主没有同在一处，借的人总要赔还。

● 15 若本主同在一处，他就不必赔还；若是雇的，也不必赔还，本是为雇价来的。

● 14 “If a man borrows anything of his neighbor, and it is injured or dies, the owner not being with it, he shall make full restitution.

● 15 If the owner was with it, he shall not make restitution; if it was hired, it came for its hiring fee.

托管借雇条例

- 1、钱物托管
- 2、牲畜托管
- 3、牲畜借雇

Safekeeping, Borrowing & Hiring Rules

- 1) Money or goods safekeeping rules
- 2) Safekeeping livestock rules
- 3) Borrowing and hiring livestock rules

1、钱物托管

● 托管之物被偷：

- ◆ 窃贼被找到——贼要加倍赔还
- ◆ 窃贼没找到——审判官审断

1) Money or goods safekeeping rules

● Money or goods was stolen

- ◆ Thief found--the thief should repay double;
- ◆ Thief not found--bringing the case to a judge, the judge will decide.

2、牲畜托管

● 托管牲畜：

- ◆ 1) 牲畜或死，或伤，或被抢走，无证人看见——看管人凭神的名起誓，不是自己拿了所托管之牲畜，牲畜的主人要罢休，看管之人不必赔还；

2) Livestock safekeeping rules

● Livestock under safekeeping

- ◆ a. If the animal dies, is injured, or is taken away without witnesses, the keeper swears by the name of God that he has not taken the entrusted animal himself, the owner of the animal must let it go, and the keeper does not have to make compensation.

2、牲畜托管

● 托管牲畜：

- ◆ 2) 若牲畜的确是被贼偷走的，看管人就要赔偿牲畜主人；

契约精神，神是守约的神

2) Livestock safekeeping rules

● Livestock under safekeeping

- ◆ b. If the livestock was indeed stolen by a thief, the safekeeper must compensate the owner of the livestock;

Spirit of covenant,
God is a covenant-
keeping God

2、牲畜托管

● 托管牲畜：

- ◆ 3) 牲畜若是被野兽撕碎，看守的要带来当作证据，所撕的不必赔还。

2) Livestock safekeeping rules

● Livestock under safekeeping

- ◆ c. If the animal is torn to pieces by wild beasts, the safekeeper should bring it as evidence; he does not have to make restitution for what was torn.

3、牲畜借雇

- 借用牲畜如果伤死
 - ◆ 1) 主人同在，不要赔偿；
 - ◆ 2) 主人不在，要赔偿。
- 如果是雇佣来的，不必赔偿。

3) Livestock Borrowing and Hiring rules

- **If a borrowed animal is injured or killed**
 - ◆ a. If the owner is present, no compensation is required;
 - ◆ b. If the owner is not present, compensation is required.
- **If it's hired, no need to pay compensation.**

四、审判官审断

- 9 两个人的案件，无论是为甚么过犯，或是为牛，为驴，为羊，为衣裳，或是为甚么失掉之物，有一人说：‘这是我的’，两造就要将案件禀告审判官，审判官定谁有罪，谁就要加倍赔还。

4. Judge judging

- 9 For every breach of trust, whether it is for an ox, for a donkey, for a sheep, for a cloak, or for any kind of lost thing, of which one says, ‘This is it,’ the case of both parties shall come before God. The one whom God condemns shall pay double to his neighbor.

两造就要将案件禀告**审判官**，
审判官定谁有罪，谁就要加倍赔还。

the case of both parties shall come before
God. The one whom God condemns shall
pay double to his neighbor.

God **LEB, ESV, NRSV, NLT, RSV, ASV**

judges **NIV, NET, NASB95, NKJV, NET 2nd ed.**

the judges **KJV 1900, AV 1873, CSB**

[variant reading] **LES2**

审判官 **中文圣经和合本—神版 (简体)**

審判官 **中文聖經和合本 (神版·繁體)**, **CUVNP, RCUV**

设立审判官

Appointing Judges

申命记 16:18a

Deuteronomy 16:18a (ESV)

18 你要在耶和华你
神所赐的各城里
（城门口），按着
各支派设立**审判官**
和官长。

18 “You shall appoint
judges and officers in all
your towns （gate） that the
LORD your God is giving
you, according to your tribes.



审判官审断规则

Judges' Judging Rules

申命记 16:18b-20

Deuteronomy 16:18b-20 (ESV)

18b 他们必按公义的审判判断百姓。

18b They shall judge the people with righteous judgment.

19 不可屈枉正直，不可看人的外貌，也不可受贿赂，因为贿赂能叫智慧人的眼变瞎了，又能颠倒义人的话。

19 You shall not pervert justice. You shall not show partiality, and you shall not accept a bribe, for a bribe blinds the eyes of the wise and subverts the cause of the righteous.

20 你要追求至公至义，好叫你存活，承受耶和华你神所赐你的地。

20 Justice, and only justice, you shall follow, that you may live and inherit the land that the LORD your God is giving you.



审判官的权柄

申命记 17:8-13

8 你城中若起了争讼的事，或因流血，或因争竞，或因殴打，是你难断的案件，你就当起来，往耶和华你神所选择的地方，
9 去见祭司利未人，并当时的审判官，求问他们，他们必将判语指示你。

Sunday, July 27, 2025

Judges' Authority

Deuteronomy 17:8-13 (ESV)

8 "If any case arises requiring decision between one kind of homicide and another, one kind of legal right and another, or one kind of assault and another, any case within your towns that is too difficult for you, then you shall arise and go up to the place that the LORD your God will choose.

9 And you shall come to the Levitical priests and to the judge who is in office in those days, and you shall consult them, and they shall declare to you the decision.



申命记 18:8-13

10 他们在耶和华所选择的地方指示你的判语，你必照着他们所指教你的一切话谨守遵行。

11 要按他们所指教你的律法，照他们所断定的去行，他们所指示你的判语，你不可偏离左右。

Deuteronomy 18:8-13 (ESV)

10 Then you shall do according to what they declare to you from that place that the LORD will choose. And you shall be careful to do according to all that they direct you.

11 According to the instructions that they give you, and according to the decision which they pronounce to you, you shall do. You shall not turn aside from the verdict that they declare to you, either to the right hand or to the left.



申命记 18:8-13

12 若有人擅敢不听从那侍立在耶和华你神面前的祭司，或不听从审判官，**那人就必治死。这样，便将那恶从以色列中除掉。**

13 众百姓都要听见害怕，不再擅敢行事。

Deuteronomy 18:8-13 (ESV)

12 The man who acts presumptuously by not obeying the priest who stands to minister there before the LORD your God, or the judge, **that man shall die. So you shall purge the evil from Israel.**

13 And all the people shall hear and fear and not act presumptuously again.

申命记 1:16

16 当时，我嘱咐你们的审判官说，你们听讼，无论是弟兄彼此争讼，是与同居的外人争讼，都要按公义判断。

尊重神所设立的权柄。

Deuteronomy 1:16 (ESV)

16 And I charged your judges at that time, ‘Hear the cases between your brothers, and judge righteously between a man and his brother or the alien who is with him.

Respect authority established by God.

哥林多前书 6:1-8

- 1 你们中间有彼此相争的事，怎敢在不义的人面前求审，不在圣徒面前求审呢？
- 2 岂不知圣徒要审判世界吗？若世界为你们所审，难道你们不配审判这最小的事吗？
- 3 岂不知我们要审判天使吗？何况今生的事呢！
- 4 既是这样，你们若有今生的事当审判，是派教会所轻看的人审判吗？

1 Corinthians 6:1–8 (ESV)

- 1 When one of you has a grievance against another, does he dare go to law before the unrighteous instead of the saints?
- 2 Or do you not know that the saints will judge the world? And if the world is to be judged by you, are you incompetent to try trivial cases?
- 3 Do you not know that we are to judge angels? How much more, then, matters pertaining to this life!
- 4 So if you have such cases, why do you lay them before those who have no standing in the church?

哥林多前书 6:1-8

- 5 我说这话是要叫你们羞耻。难道你们中间没有一个智慧人能审断弟兄们的事吗？
- 6 你们竟是弟兄与弟兄告状，而且告在不信主的人面前。
- 7 你们彼此告状，这已经是你们的大错了。为甚么不情愿受欺呢？为甚么不情愿吃亏呢？
- 8 你们倒是欺压人、亏负人，况且所欺压、所亏负的就是弟兄！

1 Corinthians 6:1–8 (ESV)

- 5 I say this to your shame. Can it be that there is no one among you wise enough to settle a dispute between the brothers,
- 6 but brother goes to law against brother, and that before unbelievers?
- 7 To have lawsuits at all with one another is already a defeat for you. Why not rather suffer wrong? Why not rather be defrauded?
- 8 But you yourselves wrong and defraud—even your own brothers!

应用思考

- 爱你的邻舍
- 人要有契约精神
- 要尊重神所设立的权柄

Applications

- Love Your Neighbors
- Spirit of Commitment/Contract
- Respect Authority Established by God

罗马书13:8-10

- 8 凡事都不可亏欠人，惟有彼此相爱，要常以为亏欠，因为爱人的就完全了律法。
- 9 像那不可奸淫，不可杀人，不可偷盗，不可贪婪，或有别的诫命，都包在爱人如己这一句话之内了。
- 10 爱是不加害与人的，所以爱就完全了律法。

Romans 13:8–10 (ESV)

- 8 Owe no one anything, except to love each other, for the one who loves another has fulfilled the law.
- 9 For the commandments, “You shall not commit adultery, You shall not murder, You shall not steal, You shall not covet,” and any other commandment, are summed up in this word: “You shall love your neighbor as yourself.”
- 10 Love does no wrong to a neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.