

箴言：學習作智慧人（8）

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一、課程目標：智慧、智慧人、智慧的訓誨、智慧的話語、智慧的路、……

二、主 題：財富與德性（智慧、公義…）

三、推薦書籍：

1. 「上帝配得一切」(*For All God's Worth*)；賴特 (*N. T. Wright*) 著；友友文化；2004-02；172 頁；NT\$200。
2. 「駭人經文的救贖挑戰：從文學批判和女性主義探討聖經敘述文」(*Texts of Terror : Literary-Feminist Readings of Biblical Narratives*)；崔菲莉 (*Phyllis Trible*) 著；台灣神學院出版社；2007-11；236 頁；NT\$200。
3. 《*Proverb - an interdisciplinary approach to a biblical genre*》；an article by *Ted Hildebrandt*；71pp；2005。
http://faculty.gordon.edu/hu/bi/Ted_Hildebrandt/OTeSources/20-Proverbs/Text/Articles/Hildebrandt-Proverb-Genre-2005.pdf

四、財富對德性的影響：

1. 人對財富的倚靠：安全感：

耶和華的名、是堅固臺。義人奔入、便得安穩。

富足人的財物、是他的堅城、在他心想、猶如高牆。

敗壞之先、人心驕傲。尊榮以前、必有謙卑。

The name of the LORD is a tower of strength to which the righteous man runs and is safe.

The wealth of a rich man is his fortress; In his fancy it is a protective wall.

Before ruin a man's heart is proud; Humility goes before honor.

(箴 18:10-12；NJPS)

智慧人積存知識。愚妄人的口速致敗壞。

富戶的財物、是他的堅城。窮人的貧乏、是他的敗壞。

義人的勤勞致生。惡人的進項致死。〔死原文作罪〕

The wise store up knowledge; The mouth of the fool is an imminent ruin.

The wealth of a rich man is his fortress; The poverty of the poor is his ruin.

The labor of the righteous man makes for life; The produce of the wicked man makes for sin.

(箴 10:14-16 ; NJPS & other versions)

2. 財富可以影響 (或扭曲) 人與人溝通的態度和內容 :

貧窮人說哀求的話 · 富足人用威嚇的話回答。
濫交朋友的、自取敗壞 · 但有一朋友、比弟兄更親密。
行為純正的貧窮人、勝過乖謬愚妄的富足人。

The poor man speaks beseechingly; The rich man's answer is harsh.

There are friends who are to appear as friends; but there is one who loves and clings closer than a brother.

Better a poor man who lives blamelessly Than one who speaks perversely and is a dullard.

(箴 18:23-19:1 ; NJPS & other versions)

3. 財富成為轄制人 (或祝福人) 的方式 :

富戶管轄窮人 · 欠債的是債主的僕人。
撒罪孽的、必收災禍 · 他逞怒的杖、也必廢掉。
眼目慈善的、就必蒙福 · 因他將食物分給窮人。

The rich rule over the poor, And the borrower is a slave to the lender.

Whoever sows injustice will reap calamity, and the rod of anger will fail.

Those who are generous are blessed, for they share their bread with the poor.

(箴 22:7-9 ; NJPS)

4. 財富有助於 (或不利於) 社會關係的形成 :

貧窮人連鄰舍也恨他 · 富足人朋友最多。
藐視鄰舍的、這人有罪 · 憐憫貧窮的、這人有福。

A poor person is despised even by his peers, But a rich man has many friends.

He who despises his fellow is wrong; He who shows pity for the lowly is happy.

財物使朋友增多 · 但窮人朋友遠離。

Wealth makes many friends, But a poor man loses his last friend.

(箴 14:20,21 ; 19:4,...6,7 ; NJPS)

5. 人在財富上的際遇，都是神的作為，也都需要蒙神光照：

富戶、窮人、在世相遇、都為耶和華所造。

Rich man and poor man meet; The LORD made them both.

貧窮人、強暴人、在世相遇、他們的眼目、都蒙耶和華光照。

A poor man and a fraudulent man meet; The LORD gives light to the eyes of both of them.

(箴 22:2; 29:13 ; NJPS & other versions)

五、財富與德性（智慧、公義...）的關係：

1. 德性（智慧...）可以帶來財富：

智慧人的財、為自己的冠冕。愚妄人的愚昧、終是愚昧。

The crown of the wise is their wealth, but the folly of fools brings folly.

豐富尊榮在我（智慧）·恆久的財並公義也在我。

Riches and honor are with me, enduring wealth and righteousness.

(箴 14:24; 8:18 ; ESV)

2. 財富須受德性（智慧、公義...）約束：

(1) 時機：

發怒的日子、資財無益。惟有公義能救人脫離死亡。

Riches do not profit in the day of wrath, but righteousness delivers from death.

(箴 11:4 ; ESV)

(2) 來源：

不義之財、毫無益處。惟有公義、能救人脫離死亡。

Ill-gotten wealth is of no avail, But righteousness saves from death.

(箴 10:2 ; NJPS)

(3) 方式：

欺壓貧窮為要利己的、並送禮與富戶的、都必缺乏。

Oppressing the poor in order to enrich oneself, and giving to the rich, will lead only to loss.

人以厚利加增財物、是給那憐憫窮人者積蓄的。

He who increases his wealth by loans at discount or interest Amasses it for one who is generous to the poor.

恩德的婦女得尊榮。強暴的男子得資財。

A gracious woman gets honor, and violent men get riches.

(箴 22:16; 28:8; 11:16 ; NRSV)

3. 財富與德性（智慧、公義...）之間如何權衡輕重：

(1) 單向度的取捨：

得智慧勝似得金子，選聰明強如選銀子。

心裡謙卑與窮乏人來往，強如將擄物與驕傲人同分。

How much better to get wisdom than gold! To get understanding is to be chosen rather than silver.

It is better to be of a lowly spirit with the poor than to divide the spoil with the proud.

(箴 16:16,19 ; ESV)

(2) 多向度的權衡：

少有財寶、敬畏耶和華、強如多有財寶、煩亂不安。

喫素菜、彼此相愛、強如喫肥牛、彼此相恨。

Better is a little with the fear of the LORD than great treasure and trouble with it.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a fattened ox and hatred with it.

(箴 15:16,17 ; ESV)

多有財利、行事不義、不如少有財利、行事公義。

設筵滿屋、大家相爭、不如有一塊乾餅、大家相安。

Better a little with righteousness Than a large income with injustice.

Better a dry crust with peace Than a house full of feasting with strife.

(箴 16:8; 17:1 ; NJPS)

4. 三組對照詞彙之間的關係與比重：

(1) 富人 v.s. 窮人

(2) 智慧人 v.s. 愚昧人

(3) 義人 v.s. 惡人

5. 財富與德性（智慧、公義...）合宜的關係：

義人的生活，不論他財富多或少，都勝過惡人的生活，也不論他財富多或少。