

信徒为人的几件事（捌）

A Few Matters Concerning the Living of the Believers (VIII)

参 事业

III. Occupations

一 作事的原则

A. The Principle of Work

（一）必须作工—‘不肯作工，就不可吃饭。’提后三章十节，十二节，八节，帖前四章十一节，行传二十章三十四节。

1. “If anyone does not want to work, neither should he eat” (2 Thes. 3:10, see also vv. 12, 8; 1 Thes. 4:11; Acts 20:34).

基督徒必须作工，必须亲手作工，不可吃闲饭，累着别人。一个基督徒若不肯作工，就不可吃饭！手不肯动，口也不可动！

A Christian must work, and each must work for himself. He cannot be idle, expecting to eat while being a burden to others. If a Christian does not want to work, neither should he eat. If his hands do not want to move, neither should his mouth.

（二）‘作正经事。’以弗所四章二十八节，提多书三章十四节，八节。

2. “But rather should labor” (Eph. 4:28; see also Titus 3:14, 8).

基督徒作工，必须作正经事。一切不光明、不道德、不名誉、不正派、不真实、不清洁、违法、有害于人的事，基督徒都不可作，方合圣徒的体统。

When Christians work, they must have a proper job. According to the standard of a saint, Christians should not have any job that is dark, immoral, ill-famed, improper, untrue, unclean, illegal, or harmful.

二 事业的种类

B. Occupations

（一）‘耕种。’创世记三章二十三节，九章二十节。

1. “Work the ground” (Gen. 3:23; see also 9:20).

基督徒作事业，最好是从大自然里，作出人生所必需的生产来。圣经所记神要人作的第一种事业，乃是耕种。耕种，就是为农，乃是从田地中作出生产来，对己对人都是最有益处的。

It is best if Christians work in nature, producing what is necessary for human living. The first recorded occupation in the Bible that God wants for man is to work the ground. Working the ground is to farm to produce fruit from the earth. It is most beneficial to us and to others.

（二）‘牧羊。’创世记四章二节，三十章三十一节，出埃及三章一节，阿摩司一章一节。

2. “A tender of sheep” (Gen. 4:2; see also 30:31; Exo. 3:1; Amos 1:1).

圣经所记第二种神所喜悦的事业，乃是牧羊。这就是畜牧，是从牲畜身上，配合大自然，而作出生产来，也是对己对人都是最有益处的。

The second recorded occupation that is pleasing to God in the Bible is the keeping of sheep. Shepherdry involves cooperating with nature to produce things from animals that are beneficial to us and others.

（三）‘打鱼。’马太四章十八节。

3. “Fishermen” (Matt. 4:18).

圣经所记的第三种事业，可说是打鱼。这就是渔业，是从大自然的海里作出生产来，也是对于人生最有益处的。

A third occupation recorded in the Bible is [fishing](#). Fishing involves the taking of natural produce from the sea. It also is beneficial to human living.

（四）‘制造帐棚。’行传十八章三节。

4. “Tentmakers” (Acts 18:3).

圣经所记的第四种事业，可说是制造帐棚。这就是所谓的手工业，是用大自然所出的原料，加上手工，而作出生产来，也是人生所必需的。

A fourth kind of occupation recorded in the Bible is [tentmaking](#). This handcraft combines natural products with labor to produce things that people need.

（五）作‘医生’。歌罗西四章十四节。

5. “Physician” (Col. 4:14).

基督徒的事业，除了生产人生必需的东西以外，还可作工夫。圣经所说这类作工夫的事业，第一可说是作医生。作医生虽不是生产人生必需的东西，但也是人生所必需的一种工作。

According to the Bible, Christians can have additional skills other than producing necessities for human living. The first skilled occupation spoken of in the Bible is that of a [physician](#). Although physicians do not produce necessities for human living, they provide a necessary skill to benefit humans.

（六）作‘仆人’。以弗所六章五节。

6. “Slaves” (Eph. 6:5).

作仆人，可说是圣经所记信徒可作的事末了的一种。这也是作工夫，也是与人有益的。

Even being a [slave](#) is considered as a kind of occupation for Christians in the Bible. It is a kind of skill, and it is beneficial to people.

照这作工夫的原则说，像作教员、作护士、作工人一类的职业，也都是与人有益的。总而言之，基督徒所作的事业或职业，必须是人生必需的，或是与人有益的才可以。

According to the principle of a skill, [occupations involving teaching, nursing, or laboring are beneficial to man](#). [A Christian’s job or occupation must be necessary or beneficial to man](#).

三 合伙的问题

C. The Matter of Partnerships

（一）‘和不信的，…不要同负一轭。’林后六章十四节，申命记二十二章十节，参看代下二十章三十五至三十七节。

1. “Do not become dissimilarly yoked with unbelievers” (2 Cor. 6:14; see also Deut. 22:10; 2 Chron. 20:35-37).

信徒作事业，不可和不信的人合伙，因为神的话是说，信的和不信的，不要同负一轭。神怎样不许牛和驴同负一轭，并行耕地，神也照样不许信徒和不信的合伙，共同营业。因为二者的性情、爱好、与为人的目的，完全不同，难免使信徒不能照神的旨意而行，并受到玷污和影响，而得罪神、远离神。所以这种合伙，是神所不能祝福，而常是神为管教信徒，使信徒得益处，所要破坏的。那寻求神的约沙法，和那不要神的亚哈谢，合伙造船，受了神的破坏，就是一个很好的例证。

[Believers may not form business partnerships with unbelievers](#), because God’s Word says that believers should not be dissimilarly yoked. Just as God does not allow an ox and a donkey to be yoked together to plow the field, He does not allow a believer to form business partnerships with unbelievers. [Since the dispositions, interests, and human goals of a believer and an unbeliever are completely different, it is difficult for a believer to practice the will of God and avoid being contaminated and affected by such a dissimilar relationship, causing him to offend God and withdraw from God](#). God cannot bless such a partnership. For the benefit of the believer, He will usually destroy it in His discipline. A good example of this kind of discipling can be seen in the case of Jehoshaphat, who formed a partnership to build ships with Ahaziah, who did not want God. Even though Jehoshaphat was a God-seeker, God destroyed the ships that were built.

四 赢余的处置

D. What to Do with Profit

(一) ‘有余，分给那缺少的人。’ 以弗所四章二十八节。

1. “Have something to share with him who has need” (Eph. 4:28).

信徒作事业或职业，有了赢余，不可积攒起来，应当分给有缺乏的弟兄姊妹。攒起来，会叫自己受亏损；分出去，会叫自己得赏赐，并且会带进神更多的祝福。

When believers have a job or a business, they should not hoard their money but should share with brothers and sisters who have need. Hoarding causes us to suffer loss; sharing causes us to have a reward and brings in more of God's blessing.

(二) ‘我这两只手，常供给我和同人的需用。’ 行传二十章三十四节。

2. “These hands have ministered to my needs and to those who are with me” (Acts 20:34).

保罗作事业，不只是为着供给他自己的需用，也是为着供给他同工的需用。这是给我们看见，一个信徒作事，不该光是为着他自己的生活，应该也是为着神的工作。所以有了赢余，就该用以供给神的工作和工人。这实在是每一个爱主，为主活着的信徒，所爱作并该作的。信徒把赢余的攒起来，扣在那里，而任凭神的工作受亏、受难为，实在是不该的！愿神怜悯拯救我们！

Paul worked to supply not only his own needs but also the needs of his co-workers. This shows that when a believer works, his work is not only for his own living but also for God's work. Thus, when he makes a profit, he should supply God's work and God's workers. Every believer who loves the Lord and lives to the Lord loves to do this and should do this. If a believer keeps his profit and allows the work of God to suffer loss and difficulty, he is wrong. May the Lord have mercy on us and save us.

参读：圣经要道，三十三题：信徒为人的几件事

Reference: Crucial Truths in the Holy Scriptures, Vol. 3, Ch. 33 A Few Matters concerning the Living of the Believers