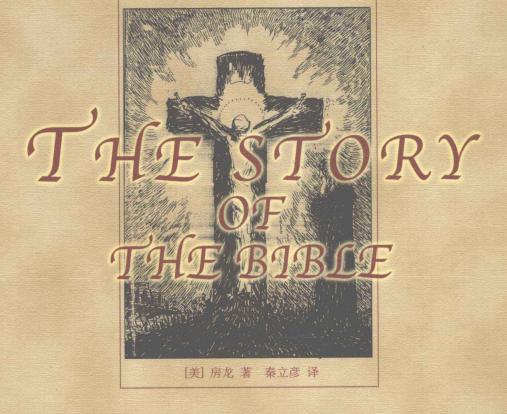
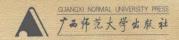
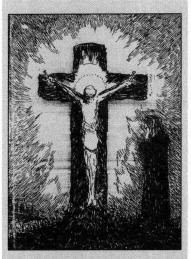
中英双语本



圣经的故事



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圣经的故事



广西师范大学出版社 ・桂林・

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作者简介

房龙 (Hendrik Willem van Loon, 1882 – 1944), 荷裔美国著名通俗历史学家。善于用轻巧俏皮的文字, 撰写历史、文化、文明、科学等方面的通俗历史著作。向人类的无知与偏执挑战, 将知识与真理普及为人所共知的常识。一生中出版了三十余种书籍, 单枪匹马地将人类各方面的历史几乎全都复述一遍。其中《宽容》、《人类的故事》、《房龙地理》(即《人类的家园》)等畅销著作, 影响了几代人。

郁达夫曾说,房龙的笔有一种魔力,干燥无味的科学常识 经他那么一写,无论大人小孩,读他书的人都觉得娓娓忘倦了。

内容简介

《圣经》是人类历史上一部独一无二的书。它由不同时代的人用不同的语言写成,却极其贯通;它遭到无数的怀疑甚至诋毁,但最终它作为神圣经典的位置却丝毫没有动摇;它不是单纯的文学书、哲学书或者历史书,但它是很多文学作品的源泉,哲学家不断地引用和讨论,它对犹太古史的详尽记载也远远超过其他民族的古史书。《圣经》是人类的伟大遗产。

而《圣经》原典的庄严肃穆常使人望而生畏。经由房龙通俗有趣的写作手法,将其转换为概略简要的"圣经故事",不仅保留了《圣经》原典的精神,也使读者轻松进入《圣经》世界。房龙用朴素睿智、宽容的声音讲述古老故事的同时,也演绎出了《圣经》故事背后的浩大人类历史进程。如此博大而神秘的《圣经》,房龙却能让这部书连普通人都能看懂。《圣经的故事》实为房龙超越《圣经》原典的著作。

简洁优美的英文和忠实流畅的中文对译,再配上房龙亲手绘制的插图,将给你的阅读带来无穷乐趣。

房龙经典作品双语版

宽容

人类的故事

太平洋的故事

发明的故事

圣经的故事

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序——写给汉斯杰和威廉

亲爱的孩子们:

这是《圣经》的故事。我写它,是因为我觉得你们对《圣经》应该有更多了解,而我又无法告诉你们该去哪儿寻找我想让你们知道的信息。当然,我可以叫你们读原书,但我不敢肯定你们会去读。多少年来,那些自以为负有专责捍卫《圣经》的人,他们威严的面孔、令人生畏的态度,把你们这么大的孩子吓得对《圣经》敬而远之。但你们若不知道这些故事,你们的教育就永不彻底。而且,在生活中的某一刻,你们会迫切需要这些古老历史中蕴藏的智慧。

本书是好几百代人最忠诚的伴侣。有几章是 2800 年前写成的,有的章节则晚近得多。千百年中,你们的祖先几乎只有这一本书,或只在乎这一本书。他们将它牢记于心。他们使摩西律法成为世上的最高法律。然后,现代科学的时代降临了,纷争出现了。一种人认为《圣经》出自神启,另一种人认为它不过叙述了某些历史事件。这两派爆发了激烈争论。有一段时间,很多人痛恨《圣经》的程度,不亚于他们的父辈、祖父辈以前敬爱它的程度。

我要告诉你们的不是这些。

我不是在对你们说教,不是在捍卫或攻击某一信仰。我要告诉你们的,都是你们该知道的 (在我看来你们应该知道——天知道,我绝不会叫别人也同意我的看法)。然后,对那些善与美 之物,也即那些神圣之物,你们在生活中就会有更多理解、宽容与爱。

《旧约》写起来比较容易。它说的是一个沙漠部族的故事,这个部族经过多年流浪,终于征服了西亚的一个小角落。他们在那里定居下来,建立了自己的国家。接着就到了《新约》,写起来很难。《新约》围绕着一个人。它说的是拿撒勒村一个淳朴的木匠,他对生活一无所求,却献出自己的一切。也许还有很多比耶稣的故事更有趣的故事吧,但我从未读到过。我将简述一下在我眼里他的一生,一句不多,一句不少。因为我相信,他只希望我这样讲他的故事。

CONTENTS

1 A I	ITERARY INHERITANCE				
2 CRI	EATION	10			
	E PIONEERS				
	RTHER WESTWARD				
	HOME IN EGYPT				
	E ESCAPE FROM SLAVERY ·······				
8 FINDING NEW PASTURES					
9 THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN					
10 THE STORY OF RUTH 128					
	EWISH KINGDOM······ TL WAR ······				
	E WARNING OF THE PROPHETS				
10 111	E WARNING OF THE PROPHETS	189			
		CONTEN			
Ħ	录	目			
	**				
第1章	一份文学遗产	1			
第2章	创世记	10			
第3章	拓荒者	21			
第4章	继续西行	45			
第5章	暂留埃及				
第6章	摆脱奴役				
第7章	旷野漂泊				
第8章	寻找新牧场				
第9章	征服迦南				
	路得的故事				
第10章					
第 11 章	犹太王国 ······				
第 12 章	内战				
第 13 章	先知的警告	189			

	14	College and Colleg	NFALL AND EXILE	233
	15	THE	RETURN HOME	249
	16	THE	MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS	272
	17	THE	COMING OF THE GREEKS	281
	18	JUDA	EA, A GREEK PROVINCE	286
	19	REVO	2DO 11011 12 12 - 1	292
	20	THE	BIRTH OF JESUS	321
	21	JOHN	THE BAPTIST	345
	22	THE	CHILDHOOD OF JESUS	357
	23		DISCIPLES	
	24		NEW TEACHER	
	25		OLD ENEMIES	
	26	THE	DEATH OF JESUS	410
	27		STRENGTH OF AN IDEA TRIUMPH OF AN IDEA	
	28		ESTABLISHED CHURCH	
	29	1 FLE	ESTABLISHED CHURCH	420
	-272 1272	-		
圣经	SON	事 STORY OF THE		
	第	14 章	沦陷与流亡	
	第	15 章	返乡	249
	第	16 章	杂书	272
	第	17 章	希腊人到来	281
	第	18 章	犹大,一个希腊行省	286
	第	19 章	革命与独立	
		20 章	耶稣的诞生 ·····	
	第	21 章	施洗约翰	345
	第	22 章	耶稣的童年 ·····	
	第	23 章	门徒	
		24 章	新导师	
		25 章	宿敌	
	(A)	26 章	耶稣之死	
		27 章	思想的力量	
			一个思想的胜利	
			教 会的确立	

HOW THE OLD AND THE NEW TESTAMENT CAME TO BE WRITTEN AND WHAT HAPPENED TO THE HOLY BOOK IN THE COURSE OF MANY CENTURIES

THE pyramids were a thousand years old.

Babylon and Nineveh had become the centres of vast empires.

The valley of the Nile and that of the broad Euphrates and Tigris were filled with swarming masses of busy people, when a small tribe of desert wanderers, for reasons of their own, decided to leave their home along the sandy wastes of the Arabian desert, and began to travel northward in search of more fertile fields.

In time to come, these wanderers were to be known as the Jews.

Centuries later, they were to give us the most important of all our books, the Bible.

Still later, one of their women was to give birth to the kindest and greatest of all teachers.

And yet, curious to say, we know nothing of the origin of those strange folk, who came from

第1章 一份文学遗产

第1章 一份文学遗产

《旧约》与《新约》是如何写成的,千百年中《圣经》都经历了什么?

当时金字塔已经有1000年的历史。

巴比伦和尼尼微成了庞大帝国的中心。

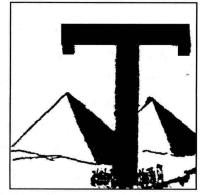
尼罗河谷地与幼发拉底河、底格里斯河的宽阔谷地中, 到处是忙碌的人群。这时,一个在沙漠中漫游的小部落,出于 自己的原因,决定离开阿拉伯荒漠边的家园,向北迁徙,寻找 更肥沃的土地。

后来,人们称这些漫游者为犹太人。

几个世纪后,他们给我们提供了最重要的一本书:《圣经》。

再后来,他们中一位女子,生出了最善良、最伟大的一位导师。

但是奇怪的是,对于这个奇特部族的起源,我们竟然一无所知。他们似乎是从地底



nowhere, who played the greatest rôle ever allotted to the race of man, and then departed from the historical stage to become exiles among the nations of the world.

What I shall therefore tell you in this chapter is somewhat vague in its general character and none too reliable as to detail.

But the archæologists are busily digging in the soil of Palestine. They are learning more and more as time goes by.

A few facts are at our disposal, and of these I shall try to give you a trustworthy account.

Through the western part of Asia run two broad rivers.

They take their origin among the high mountains of the north. They lose themselves in the waters of the Persian Gulf.

Along the banks of those two muddy streams, life was very agreeable and quite lazy. Therefore the people who inhabited either the cold mountains of the north or the scorching desert of the south all tried to get a foothold in the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Whenever they had a chance, they left their old homes and wandered into the fertile plain.

They fought each other and conquered each other, and founded one civilisation right on top of the ruins of another that had gone before. They built large cities like Babylon and Nineveh, and more that forty centuries ago they turned this part of the world into a veritable paradise, the inhabitants of which were envied by all other men.

2 圣经的故事 He story of the Bible

下钻出来的。他们扮演了人类民族中最伟大的角色,然后就退出了历史舞台,流亡于世界各国。

所以,我在本章要告诉你们的事,性质比较模糊,细节也未必可靠。

但考古学家正在巴勒斯坦的土地上忙碌地挖掘。随着时间的推移,他们所知越来越多。

我们已获得了几件事实资料,我将尽力如实告诉你们。

在亚洲西部,流淌着两条大河:底格里斯河与幼发拉底河。

它们发源于北方的高山,最后汇入波斯湾。

在这两条浑浊的河流两岸,生活非常舒适、悠闲。所以,住在北方寒冷山区的人,或住在南方灼热沙漠中的人,都竭力想在底格里斯河、幼发拉底河谷地,争得一个落脚点。他们一有机会,就离开故乡,来到这片肥沃平原。

他们互相争战、征服,在前一个文明的废墟上,又建立一个新文明。他们修建了巴比伦、尼尼微等大城市。4000多年前,他们把此地变成了名副其实的天堂,所有人都艳羡那里的居民。

But when you look at the map you will see many millions of busy little peasants tilling the fields of another powerful country. They live on the banks of the Nile and their country is called Egypt. They are separated from Babylonia and Assyria by a narrow strip of land. There are many things which they need and which they can obtain only in the distant countries of the fertile plain. There are many things which the Babylonians and the Assyrians need, and which are manufactured only in Egypt. The two nations therefore trade with one another, and the highroad of commerce runs through the narrow strip of land which we have just mentioned.

Nowadays we call that part of the world SyriaIn olden days it was known by many namesIt is composed of low mountains and broad valleysIt has few treesand the soil is baked by the sunBut a number of small lakes and many little brooks add a touch of loveliness to the sombre monotony of the rocky hills.

From the earliest times on,this region of the ancient highroads has been inhabited by different tribes, who have moved hither from the Arabian desert. They all belong to the Semitic race. They all speak an identical language. They worship the same gods. Often they fight each other. Then they make treaties of peace with each other, and fight each other again. They steal each other's cities and each other's wives and each other's flocks, and generally behave as such wandering tribes will behave when there is no higher authority in the land than the violence of their own will and the strength of their own good sword.

In a vague way they recognise the authority of the Kings of Egypt or the Kings of Babylonia or Assyria. When the tax-collectors of those mighty potentates come down the road with their armed

第1章 一份文学遗产

但是,翻一下地图你们就会看到,有几百万忙碌的小农,正在另一个大国开垦着土地。这些人住在尼罗河边,他们的国家叫埃及。一条狭长的地面,把他们与巴比伦王国、亚述王国分开。他们所需的很多东西,都只能在西亚那个遥远的肥沃平原上获得。而巴比伦王国与亚述王国所需的很多东西,也只有埃及出产。于是,这两个地区彼此通商。通商的大路,就穿过我们刚才提到的狭长地带。

如今,我们称那块地带为叙利亚。在古代它有很多名字。它有低山、宽谷,树木稀少, 骄阳烤着地面。但是,一些小湖泊和许多小溪流,为严峻单调的石山地形添了一笔亮丽 色彩。

从鸿蒙时代起,古道上的这一地区就住着各种部族。他们是从阿拉伯沙漠迁来的,都属于 闪族人,说同一种语言,崇拜一样的神。他们常常战了又和、和了又战。他们掠夺彼此的城池、妻 子与牛羊。当一地没有更高的权威,而只有人们狂暴的意志以及利剑的锋芒时,游牧部落的行 为常常就是这样的。

他们都大体承认埃及国王、巴比伦国王或亚述国王的权威。当这些有权有势的大人物派出收税官,带着武装随从,顺着大路过来,这些彼此争吵不休的牧人就会变得很恭顺。他们一再深

retinue of men, the quarrelling herdsmen become very humble. With many profound bows, they acknowledge themselves the obedient servants of the Pharaoh of Memphis or the King of Akkad. But when His Excellency, the Governor, together with his soldiers, has gone, then the old life of tribal warfare continues as merrily as before.

Please do not take these struggles too seriously. They were the only outdoor sport these ancient people could enjoy, and the damage done was usually very slight. Besides, it kept the young men in good trim.

The Jews,who were to play such a great rôle in the history of the human race,began their career as one of the quarrelling,fighting,wandering,stealing little tribes who were trying to maintain themselves in the land of the High Roads.Unfortunately,we really know next to nothing of the beginning of their history.Many learned men have made many learned guesses.But a plausible guess does not fill an historic gap.And when we read that the Jews originally came from the land of Ur on the Persian Gulf, this may be true,but also it may be false.Rather than tell you many things which were not so,I tell you nothing at all and only mention a very few facts,upon which all historians agree.

The earliest ancestors of the Jews probably lived in the desert of Arabia. We do not know in what century they left their old homesteads, that they might enter the fertile plain of western Asia. We know that they wandered for many centuries, trying to get hold of a bit of land which they could call their own, but the road which they followed has been lost. We also know that at one time or another, the Jews crossed the desert of Mount Sinai and that they lived for a while in Egypt.

4 圣经的故事 The story of the BIBLE

深鞠躬,自称效忠于埃及都城孟菲斯(Memphis)的法老,或者巴比伦都城阿卡德(Akkad)的国王。但是,总督阁下带着士兵离开后,部族混战就一如既往。

请别太把这些混战当真。它们是古人能享受的唯一户外活动,所造成的损失也常常微乎其微。而且,它还让年轻人体格强健。

犹太人后来在人类历史上扮演了伟大的角色。而最初他们是这些小部族中的一个。这些部族争吵、混战、流浪、掠夺,竭力想在交通要道之地站稳脚跟。遗憾的是,关于犹太人的起源我们几乎一无所知。很多学者做出了很多渊博的猜测。但是,猜测即使听起来头头是道,也不能填补历史空白。我们看到的某本书会说,犹太人最初来自波斯湾的吾珥地区。或许如此,或许并非如此。我不愿告诉你们很多不实的东西,所以索性什么也不说,只说一下所有历史学家都同意的几件事。

犹太人的最早祖先也许住在阿拉伯沙漠。我们不知道他们在哪个世纪离开故园,来到了西亚的肥沃平原。我们只知道他们流浪了千百年,竭力想拥有一小块属于自己的土地,但他们所走的路线已经无人能知。我们还知道犹太人曾在某个时候越过西奈山沙漠,在埃及住了一段时间。

From that moment on,however,Egyptian and Assyrian texts begin to throw so events which are enumerated in the Old Testament.

The rest of the story became a familiar tale—how the Jews left Egypt and after an endless trek in the desert, were united into a strong tribe—how that tribe conquered a small part of the land of the High Roads, called Palestine, and there established a nation, and how that nation fought for its independence and survived several centuries until it was absorbed by the empire of the Macedonian King, Alexander, and was then turned into part of one of the minor provinces of the great Roman state.

But when I mention these historical occurrences, bear one thing in mindThis time, I am not writing a book of history. I am not going to tell you what (according to the best historical information) actually happened. I am going to try to show you how a certain people, called the Jews, thought that certain things had happened.

As you all know, there is a great deal of difference between the things that "are facts" and the things which we "believe to be facts." Every text-book of history of every land tells the story of the past as the people of that particular country believe it to be true, but when you cross the frontier and read the text-book of the nearest neighbour, you will therein find a very different account. Yet the little children who read those chapters will believe them to be true until the end of their days.

Here and there, of course, an historian or a philosopher or another queer person will read all the books of all the countries, and perhaps he will come to an appreciation of something that approaches the absolute truth. But if he wishes to lead a peaceful and happy life, he will keep this information to himself.

第1章 一份文学遗产

从那时起,埃及和亚述的文献,开始让我们了解《旧约》中叙述的事情。

余下的故事就是大家耳熟能详的了。犹太人离开埃及,在沙漠中长途跋涉后,联合成一个强大部落,征服了古道上一小块叫"巴勒斯坦"的土地,建立了一个国家。这个国家为独立而奋战,存在了几个世纪,然后被并入马其顿国王亚历山大的帝国,之后又成了大罗马帝国一个小省的一部分。

但是,我在说这些历史事件时,你们要记住一条。这次我写的不是历史书。我要告诉你们的,不是根据最确凿的历史资料,究竟发生了什么。我要说的是一个叫犹太人的部落认为发生了什么。

你们都知道,"确实发生过"的事情,与我们"认为发生过"的事情,二者有天壤之别。各国的每本历史教科书,所讲述的历史故事都是该国人认为真实的。但是,当你越过国界,看一下离你最近的邻国的教科书,你在其中会读到完全别样的描述。但是,只读一国教科书的章节的小孩子,到死都会相信它们是真的。

当然,偶尔有个历史学家、哲学家或某个怪人,会读到所有国家的所有书籍。他的认识,也 许会接近绝对真理。但是,如果他指望过得平安、幸福,他就会三缄其口。 What is true of the rest of the world is also true of the Jews. The Jews of thirty centuries ago and those of twenty centuries ago and those of to-day are ordinary human beings, just as you and I. They are no better (as they sometimes claim) and no worse (as their enemies often state) than any one else. They possess certain virtues which are very uncommon, and they also have certain faults which are exceedingly common. But so much has been written about them, good, bad and indifferent, that it is very difficult to come to a correct estimate of their just place in history.

We experience the same difficulty when we try to learn the historical value of the chronicles which the Jews themselves kept and which tell us their adventures among the men of Egypt and among the men of the land of Canaan and among the men of the land of Babylonia.

Newcomers are rarely popular.In most of the countries which the Jews visited during their endless years of peregrination, they were newcomers. The old and settled inhabitants of the valleys of the Nile and of the dales of Palestine and those who lived along the banks of the Euphrates did not receive them with open arms. On the contrary, they said, "We have hardly room for our own sons and daughters. Let those foreigners go elsewhere." Then there was trouble.

When the Jewish historians looked back upon those ancient days, they tried to place their own ancestors in the best possible light. Nowadays we do the same thing. We praise the virtues of the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts and we describe the horrors of those first years when the poor white man was forever exposed to the cruel arrow of the savage. But we rarely mention the fate of the red

6 圣经的故事 The STORY OF THE BIBLE

犹太人的情况,跟世界上其他地方一样。3000年前、2000年前和现在的犹太人,都是普通人,跟你我一样。他们不像自己有时声称的那样,比别人好到哪里,也不像敌人常说的那样比别人坏到哪里。他们具备一些不寻常的美德,也有一些常见的缺点。但是,人们关于他们实在写得太多了,好的、坏的、不好不坏的都有,使我们很难正确评价他们的历史地位。

犹太人撰写了自己的历史,讲述了他们在埃及人、迦南人、巴比伦人当中的经历。当我们竭力衡量这些史书的历史价值时,会遇到同样的困难。

新来者一般都是不受人欢迎的。犹太人在多年流浪中,到过很多国家。在其中大多数国家里,他们都是新来者。尼罗河谷地、巴勒斯坦宽谷、幼发拉底河沿岸的原住民,并非张开双臂欢迎他们。相反,他们说:"我们自己的子女都几乎住不下。让这些外国人到别处去吧。"然后麻烦就来了。

犹太历史学家在回顾这些古代岁月时,竭力美化自己的祖先。现在我们也这样干。我们赞美马萨诸塞州清教定居者的美德,说在那最初几年,野蛮人无情的箭如何时刻威胁着可怜的白人。但我们很少提到美洲印第安人的命运,白人的短枪子弹射向他们时也同

man, who was exposed to the equally cruel bullet of the white man's blunderbuss.

An honest history, written from the point of view of the Indians, would make mighty interesting reading. But the Indian is dead and gone, and we shall never know how the coming of the foreigners in the year 1620 impressed him. Which is a pity.

For many centuries, the Old Testament was the only history of old Asia which our grandfathers could decipher and understand. But a century ago, we began to learn how to read the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and fifty years ago we discovered the key to the mysterious nail-writing of Babylon. We now know that there was a very different side to the stories which were related by the old Jewish chronicle writers.

We see them commit the mistakes of all patriotic historians and we understand how they perverted the truth to increase the glory and the splendour of their own race.

All this,however (I repeat it),does not properly belong in my book. I am not writing a history of the Jewish people. I am not defending them, or attacking their motives. I am merely repeating their own version of ancient Asiatic and African history. I shall not study the critical texts of learned historians. A little Bible, bought for a dime, will provide me with all the material I can possibly need.

If you had used the word "Bible" to a Jew of the first century of our era,he would not have known what you were talking about. The word is comparatively new. It was invented in the fourth century by John Chrysostom, the patriarch of Constantinople, who referred to the general collection of

第1章 一份文学遗产

样无情。

如果从印第安人角度写一部诚实的历史,读起来肯定特别有意思。但那些印第安人已经死了,我们永远无法知道,1620年外国人的到来给他们留下了怎样的印象。这真是一桩憾事。

千百年来,我们的祖先能读、能懂的唯一一部古代亚洲史,就是《旧约》。但是,100年前,我们开始懂得如何阅读埃及象形文字。50年前,我们掌握了破解巴比伦神秘楔形文字的要领。现在我们知道,古代犹太史书作者讲的故事,还有截然不同的讲法。

我们看到,他们犯着一切爱国历史学家所犯的错误。我们明白他们怎样歪曲事实,来夸大本民族的荣耀和辉煌。

但我要重申一下,确切地说,这一切并非本书的内容。我不是在写犹太人的历史。我不是在为他们辩护,或质疑他们的动机。我只是在复述犹太人版本的古代亚洲史和非洲史。我不会去钻研渊博的历史学家们的批判文字。我需要的一切资料,在一毛钱就能买到的一小本《圣经》中,就全有了。

如果你在公元1世纪对一个犹太人说"圣经"这个词,他不会明白你指的什么。这是个比较新的词,是在4世纪由约翰·克里索斯托发明的。他是君士坦丁堡的长老,把犹太人的圣书汇编

This collection had been growing steadily for almost a thousand years. With a few exceptions, the chapters had all been written in Hebrew. But Hebrew was no longer a spoken language when Jesus was born. Aramaic (much simpler and widely known among the common people) had taken its place and several of the prophetic utterances of the Old Testament were written in that language. But please don't ask me "when the Bible was written," because I could not answer you.

Every little Jewish village and every little Jewish temple possessed certain accounts of its own which had been copied on the skins of animals or on bits of Egyptian papyrus by pious old men, who took an interest in such things. Sometimes small collections were made of different laws and of prophecies for handy use among those who visited the temple.

During the eighth century B.C., when the Jews had settled down to their life in Palestine, those compilations grew larger and larger. At some time or other between the third and the first century before our era, they were translated into the Greek language, and were brought to Europe. Since then they have been translated into every language of the world.

As for the New Testament, its history is quite simple. During the first two or three centuries after the death of Christ, the followers of the humble carpenter of Nazareth were forever in danger of trouble with the Roman authorities. The doctrines of love and charity were thought to be very dangerous to the safety of the Roman state, which had been founded upon the brute strength of the

圣经的故事 The story of the BIBLE

称作《圣经》(Biblia),就是"书"的意思。

这部汇编的篇幅持续增加了几乎 1000 年之久。它基本用希伯来语写成,只有几章除外。但在耶稣诞生时,希伯来语已不是一种口头语言了。它的位置已被阿拉米文取代(阿拉米文要简单得多,在老百姓中也应用更广),《旧约》中有几章预言就是用阿拉米文写的。但是,请不要问我"《圣经》是什么时候写出来的",因为我无法回答你。

每个犹太小村子,每座犹太小庙,都保留了自己的某些叙述文字。一些虔诚的老人热衷此道,把叙述文字抄在兽皮或埃及莎草纸上。有时,人们把各种律法和预言编成小册子,以方便到庙宇来朝拜的人用。

公元前8世纪,犹太人在巴勒斯坦过上了定居生活,这类汇编就越来越大。公元前3世纪 到公元前1世纪年间,这些文字被译成希腊文,传到了欧洲。从那时起,它们被译成世界上各种 语言。

《新约》的历史则比较简单。基督死后头两三百年,拿撒勒这位谦卑木匠的追随者们,一直遭到罗马当局的迫害。罗马当局认为,他们的爱与仁慈的教义,对罗马国安全构成莫大威胁,因为罗马就是建立在剑的血腥暴力之上的。所以,早期基督徒不能走进一家书店

sword. The early Christians, therefore, could not go to a book store and say: "Please give me a 'Life of Christ' and an account of the acts of his Apostles." They got their information from secret little pamphlets which were passed from hand to hand. Thousands of such pamphlets were copied and recopied, until people lost all track of the truth of their contents.

Meanwhile, the Church had been triumphant. The persecuted Christians became the rulers of the old Roman state. First of all they brought some order into the literary chaos caused by three centuries of persecution. The (head of the) Church called together a number of learned men. They read all the accounts which were popular, and discarded most of them. They decided to keep a few of the gospels and a few of the letters which had been written by the Apostles to the members of distant congregations. All the other stories were discarded.

Then followed several centuries of discussion and dispute. Many famous Synods were held in Rome and in Carthage (a new city built upon the ruins of the famous old seaport) and in Trullo, and seven hundred years after the death of Christ the New Testament (as we know it) was definitely adopted by the Churches of the East and by those of the West. Since then there have been countless translations made from the original Greek, but no very important changes have occurred in the text.

第1章 一份文学遗产

说:"请给我一本《基督传》,还有描述他的使徒的行为的书。"他们的信息都来自手手相传的秘密小册子。成千上万本这样的小册子,转抄了一次又一次,后来人们都无法确认书中内容的真实性了。

在这期间,基督教会赢得了胜利。以前基督徒被迫害,现在他们成了古老罗马帝国的统治者。他们先动手整顿 300 年迫害造成的大混乱。教会首脑把一群有学问的人召集起来。他们阅读了广为流传的所有版本,摈弃了其中的大部分。他们决定保留几部福音书,还有使徒写给远方教会成员的几封信,其他故事全都舍弃了。

然后是几百年的讨论和争辩。在罗马、迦太基、特拉罗召开了很多次著名的宗教会议(迦太基是在那个著名的古代海港废墟上建的一座新城)。基督死后 700 年,东部与西部教会都明确采用了我们现在所见的《新约》。从那时起,人们从希腊原文进行了无数次翻译,但文字本身再没有过重大变化。