

GBI 410 - Introduction to the Deaconess Ministry

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第 1 课

Lesson 1

新约事工

NEW TESTAMENT MINISTRY

如何成为一名好的GBI学生

HOW TO BE A GOOD GBI STUDENT

1. **准时到达。**请在课程开始前 10 分钟或更早进入 Webex 会议室。教师需要这段时间来标记出勤情况、向每位学生问好，并准备好在指定时间开始上课。

Be on time. Please enter the Webex meeting room 10 minutes or more before the class is to begin. The teacher will need that time to mark attendance, greet each student, and be ready to begin the class at the time it is designated to begin.

2. **请将全部注意力放在您所上的课程上。**请勿“一心多用”（在上课的同时做其他事情）。

Give all of your attention to the class that you are in. Please do not “multi-task” (do other things while also taking the lessons of this course).

3. **尽可能使用电脑上课。**电脑屏幕更大，更容易看到老师想与你分享的内容。如果没有电脑，可以使用平板电脑（如 iPad）。如果两者都没有，请使用手机。

Use a computer, if possible, for taking the classes. The bigger screen of the computer makes it easier to see anything the teacher wants to share with you. If a computer is not available, use a tablet (such as an iPad). If neither of those is available, use your phone.

4. **使用学习指南。**如果可能，请将其打印出来，并准备好做笔记。或者将学习指南下载到电脑上，然后在学习指南提供的空白处做笔记。

Use your study guide. If possible, print it out and be prepared to take notes. Or download it to your computer and take notes on your computer in the blanks provided on the study guide.

5. **注意安全，确保他人安全。**请尽量避免通过受监控的通信平台（如微信和 Skype）分享课堂资料和细节。如果我们使用这些平台与他人分享，我们自己和我们联系的人都会面临风险。

Be safe and keep others safe. Please try to avoid sharing class materials and details over communication platforms that are monitored (such as WeChat and Skype). If we share with others using those platforms, we place ourselves and those we are contacting at risk.

6. **参与课堂。**在被要求读一段材料时做好准备。希望学生提问并在适当的时候参与讨论。

Participate in the class. Be prepared to read when asked to do so. Be willing to ask questions and contribute to the discussion when appropriate.

7. **不要害怕使用摄像头。**如果你的设备有摄像头，你可以放心地打开它，让老师看到你。Webex 非常安全，你不必害怕。它可以帮助老师看到他或她正在教的学生。

Don't be afraid to use your camera. If your device has a camera, you may feel safe to turn it on and let your teacher see you. Webex is very secure and you don't have to be afraid. It helps your teacher to see the students that he or she is teaching.

什么是女执事？

WHAT IS A DEACONESS?

女执事是接受过分享耶稣基督福音培训的女性，她被会众/基督徒团体呼召，通过怜悯事工、心灵关怀和传授基督教信仰等公共事工提供服务。

女执事与小组的属灵领导（如牧师或属灵牧人）合作并并肩服侍。

女执事可能是“专业人士”，领取某种形式的报酬，以表彰她的服务；也可能是志愿服务者，出于对主的爱，奉献自己的时间和属灵恩赐，为基督里的弟兄姐妹服务。

女执事“一词来自希腊文 *διάκονος*，意思是“仆人”。罗马书》16：1-2 中提到非比是保罗和其他人的助手。（我将坚振教会的执事姊妹非比推荐给你们。我请求你们在主里以与主的子民相称的方式接待她，并给她任何她可能需要的帮助，因为她一直是包括我在内的许多人的恩人。）她通常被认为是第一位女执事。

A deaconess is a woman trained to share the Gospel of Jesus Christ and called by a congregation/group of Christians to serve through a public ministry of works of mercy, spiritual care, and teaching the Christian faith.

A deaconess serves in cooperation with and alongside the spiritual leadership of the group such as a pastor or spiritual shepherd.

The deaconess may be a “professional,” receiving some form of compensation to recognize her services, or she may be a volunteer servant, donating her time and spiritual gifts out of love for her Lord in service to her brothers and sisters in Christ.

The word “deaconess” comes from the Greek word *διάκονος*, which means “servant.” In Romans 16:1-2 Phoebe is mentioned as a helper to Paul and others. (“I commend to you our sister Phoebe, a deacon, of the church in Cenchreae. I ask you to receive her in the Lord in a way worthy of his people and to give her any help she may need from you, for she has been the benefactor of many people, including me.”) She often is considered the first deaconess.

讨论问题：

Discussion Questions:

- 什么是女执事？

What is a deaconess?

- 新约圣经》中的 “διάκονος” 是什么意思？
What does the New Testament Bible word “διάκονος” mean?
- 谁通常被视为第一位女执事？
Who is often regarded as the first deaconess?

新约事工

THE NEW TESTAMENT MINISTRY

执事（男性仆人）或女执事（女性仆人）的角色只是第一批基督徒中存在的不同类型的事工之一。使徒保罗在《以弗所书》4: 11-13 中写道，复活的基督赐给教会各种牧师来服侍他们：“他所赐的有使徒，有先知，有传福音的，有牧师和教师，¹² 为要成全圣徒，各尽其职，建立基督的身体，¹³ 直等到我们众人在真道上同归于一，认识神的儿子，得以长大成人，满有基督长成的身量。”

The role of deacon (a male servant) or deaconess (female servant) is just one of the different kinds of ministry that existed among the first Christians. In Ephesians 4:11–13 the apostle Paul wrote that the risen Christ gave his church various ministers to serve them: “*Christ himself gave the apostles, the prophets, the evangelists, the pastors and teachers, to equip his people for works of service, so that the body of Christ may be built up until we all reach unity in the faith and in the knowledge of the Son of God and become mature, attaining to the whole measure of the fullness of Christ.*”

讨论问题：

Discussion Questions:

- 1) 基督赐给教会的四种牧师是什么？
What were the four kinds of ministers that Christ gave to his church?
- 2) 这些牧师会为基督的教会做些什么？
What would those ministers do for Christ’s church?
- 3) 所有这些工作的目标是什么？
What was the goal of all of that work?

任何在基督教会众中传道的人都会牢记这些目标。

Anyone who ministers in a Christian congregation will do so with those same goals in mind.

耶路撒冷的七位执事

SEVEN DEACONS IN JERUSALEM

第一个基督教会是在耶路撒冷。该教会由耶稣的十二使徒服务。但随着会众的增多，事工的要求也随之增加，使徒们显然需要帮助来照顾教会的一些需要。使徒行传第 6 章告诉我们另一种形式的事奉（diakonia）是如何开始的。

阅读《使徒行传》6: 1-7

那时，门徒增多，有说希腊话的犹太人向希伯来人发怨言，因为在天天的供给上忽略了他们的寡妇。² 十二使徒叫众门徒来，对他们说：“我们撇下神的道去管理（διακονέω）饭食，原是不合宜的。³ 所以弟兄们，当从你们中间选出七个有好名声、被圣灵充满、智慧充足的人，我们就派他们管理这事。⁴ 但我们要专心以祈祷、传道为事。”⁵ 大众都喜悦这话，就拣选了司提反，乃是大有信心、圣灵充满的人；又拣选腓利、伯罗哥罗、尼迦挪、提门、巴米拿，并进犹太教的安提阿人尼哥拉。⁶ 叫他们站在使徒面前，使徒祷告了，就按手在他们头上。⁷ 神的道兴旺起来，在耶路撒冷门徒数目加增的甚多，也有许多祭司信从了这道。

The first Christian congregation was in Jerusalem. That congregation was served by the twelve apostles of Jesus. But as the congregation grew, and the demands of the ministry increased, it was clear that the apostles needed help in taking care of some of the needs of the church. Acts 6 teaches us how another form of ministry (diakonia) began.

Read Acts 6:1-7

In those days when the number of disciples was increasing, the Hellenistic Jews among them complained against the Hebraic Jews because their widows were being overlooked in the daily distribution (διακονέω) of food. ² So the Twelve gathered all the disciples together and said, “It would not be right for us to neglect the ministry (diakonia) of the word of God in order to wait on tables. ³ Brothers and sisters, choose seven men from among you who are known to be full of the Spirit and wisdom. We will turn this responsibility over to them ⁴ and will give our attention to prayer and the ministry (diakonia) of the word.” ⁵ This proposal pleased the whole group. They chose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Spirit; also Philip, Procorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas from Antioch, a convert to Judaism. ⁶ They presented these men to the apostles, who prayed and laid their hands on them. ⁷ So the word of God spread. The number of disciples in Jerusalem increased rapidly, and a large number of priests became obedient to the faith.

讨论问题：

Discussion Questions:

- 1) 是什么需要促使使徒们建立另一种事工？

What was the need that caused the apostles to establish another type of ministry?

- 2) 使徒们提出了什么解决方案?
What solution did the apostles suggest?

- 3) 使徒们会专注于什么样的事工?
What kind of ministry would the apostles focus on?

- 4) 因此，在耶路撒冷现在有两种事奉。它们是什么呢?
Thus, in Jerusalem there were now two kinds of ministry. What were they?

- 5) 会众在选择担任侍奉牧师（执事）的人时，需要具备哪些资格?
What qualifications did the congregation look for in the men that they chose to be ministers of service (deacons)?

从这个故事中，我们可以汲取几个教训：

- 基督徒可以自由建立不同形式的事工，以满足他们的需要。
- 他们希望在会众中服侍的人具备一定的属灵资格。

From this account we can learn several lessons:

- The Christians had the freedom to establish different forms of ministry to meet their needs.
- They looked for certain spiritual qualifications for those who would serve in any congregational ministry.

另外三种事工

THREE MORE KINDS OF MINISTRY

从《使徒行传》和保罗的书信中，我们可以了解到第一批基督教会使用的另外三种事工。其中两种在《腓立比书》1: 1 中被提及——“基督耶稣的仆人保罗和提摩太，在腓立比，与**监督**（ἐπίσκοπος）和**执事**（διάκονος），一同献给在基督耶稣里一切属神的圣民”。新约中的第三种牧师被称为“**长老**”（πρεσβύτερος）。

为了更好地理解女执事（女性执事）的角色，让我们来看看这几种事工。

From the book of Acts and the epistles of Paul we can learn about three more kinds of ministry that the first Christian congregations used. Two of them are mentioned in Philippians 1:1 -- “Paul and Timothy, servants of Christ Jesus, To all God’s holy people in Christ Jesus at

Philippi, together with the *overseers* (ἐπίσκοπος) and *deacons* (διάκονος)". A third type of minister in the New Testament was called "*elder*" (πρεσβύτερος).

In order to best understand the role of a deaconess (female deacon) let's take a look at each of these kinds of ministry.

监督者 (ἐπίσκοπος)

OVERSEER (ἐπίσκοπος)

希腊文的意思是“看守、守护、监督、领导”。这个词在《新约圣经》中出现了5次：

The Greek word means “to watch over, to guard, to supervise, to lead.” This term is found 5 times in the New Testament:

- 使徒行传 20:28 — “你们要看顾自己和圣灵所派你们作**监督**的全群。你们要牧养上帝的教会，就是他用自己血所买来的。

Acts 20:28 – “Keep watch over yourselves and all the flock of which the Holy Spirit has made you **overseers**. Be shepherds of the church of God, which he bought with his own blood.”

- 腓立比书 1: 1—“基督耶稣的仆人保罗和提摩太，在腓立比，致上帝在基督耶稣里的众圣民，并众**监督**和执事”。

Philippians 1:1 – “Paul and Timothy, servants of Christ Jesus, To all God’s holy people in Christ Jesus at Philippi, together with the **overseers** and deacons.”

- 提摩太前书 3:2 — “作**监督**的，要无可指责，忠于妻子，有节制，自守，可敬，好客，能教导人”。

1 Timothy 3:2 – “Now the **overseer** is to be above reproach, faithful to his wife, temperate, self-controlled, respectable, hospitable, able to teach.”

- 提多书 1: 7—“**监督**既然管理神的家，就必须无瑕无疵——不专横，不急躁，不酗酒，不暴躁，不追求不义之财”。

Titus 1:7 – “Since an **overseer** manages God’s household, he must be blameless—not overbearing, not quick-tempered, not given to drunkenness, not violent, not pursuing dishonest gain.”

- 彼得前书 2:25—“因为“你们从前像羊走迷了路，”现在却回到了你们灵魂的牧者和**监督者**那里。

1 Peter 2:25 – “For “you were like sheep going astray,” but now you have returned to the Shepherd and **Overseer** of your souls.”

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 从这些经文中，我们可以了解到哪些有关监督者职责的内容？
What are some of the things we learn about the office of OVERSEER from these verses? (make a list below)

长老 (πρεσβύτερος)

ELDER (πρεσβύτερος)

在《新约圣经》原文中，这个词的字面意思是“年长的，老的”。这个词在四部福音书中出现了 25 次，用来指犹太人的领袖。每一次，这些长老都是耶稣的敌人。

然而，当第一批基督徒开始组织他们的会众时，他们保留了“长老”一词来称呼那些作为团体领袖的人。在《新约》中，长老一词被用来指代基督教会的领袖，共出现了 12 次。以下是其中的一些经文：

In the original language of the New Testament this word literally means “an older one, old.” The Chinese word is 长老. This term is used 25 times in the four Gospels to refer to the leaders of the Jewish people. In every case those elders were the enemies of Jesus.

However, when the first Christians began to organize their congregations, they kept the term “elder” for those men who were leaders of their groups. The term elder is used 12 times in the New Testament to refer to the leaders of Christian congregations. Here are some of those passages:

- 使徒行传 14:23 — “保罗和巴拿巴在各教会中为他们指派**长老**，并禁食祷告，将他们交托所倚靠的主。

Acts 14:23 – “Paul and Barnabas appointed **elders** for them in each church and, with prayer and fasting, committed them to the Lord, in whom they had put their trust.”

- 使徒行传 16:4 — “他们走遍各城各乡，将使徒和**长老**在耶路撒冷所作的决定传达给百姓，叫他们遵行”。

Acts 16:4 – “As they traveled from town to town, they delivered the decisions reached by the apostles and **elders** in Jerusalem for the people to obey.”

- 使徒行传 20: 17—“保罗从米利都打发人到以弗所去找教会的**长老**”。

Acts 20:17 – “From Miletus, Paul sent to Ephesus for the **elders** of the church.”

- 提摩太前书 5:17 — “善于指导教会事务的**长老**，是配受加倍的尊荣的，特别是那些以传道和教导为职分的**长老**”。

1 Timothy 5:17 – “The **elders** who direct the affairs of the church well are worthy of double honor, especially those whose work is preaching and teaching.”

- 提多书 1: 5—“我之所以把你们留在克里特岛，是要你们照我的吩咐，将未完成的事整理妥当，并在各城任命**长老**”。

Titus 1:5 – “The reason I left you in Crete was that you might put in order what was left unfinished and appoint **elders** in every town, as I directed you.”

- 提多书 1:6—“**长老**必须无可指责，对妻子忠心，他的儿女都信他，不会被人指责为狂野不顺服”。

Titus 1:6 - “An **elder** must be blameless, faithful to his wife, a man whose children believe and are not open to the charge of being wild and disobedient.”

- 雅各书 5: 14—“你们中间有人病了吗？叫教会的**长老**来为他们祷告，奉主的名用油膏他们。

James 5:14 – “Is anyone among you sick? Let them call the **elders** of the church to pray over them and anoint them with oil in the name of the Lord.”

- 彼得前书 5:1-2 — “我以同为**长老**、见证基督受苦、也要分享将要显现的荣耀的身份，向你们中间的**长老**呼吁：你们要牧养神所看顾的羊群，看顾他们——不是因

为你们必须这样做，而是因为你们愿意，正如神所愿意你们这样做一样；不要追求不诚实的利益，只要热心事奉。

1 Peter 5:1-2 - “To the **elders** among you, I appeal as a fellow **elder** and a witness of Christ’s sufferings who also will share in the glory to be revealed: Be shepherds of God’s flock that is under your care, watching over them—not because you must, but because you are willing, as God wants you to be; not pursuing dishonest gain, but eager to serve.”

- 彼得前书 5:5 -- “同样，你们作晚辈的，也要顺服你们的**长辈**。你们众人要彼此谦卑，因为“神反对骄傲的，却喜悦谦卑的”。

1 Peter 5:5 – “In the same way, you who are younger, submit yourselves to your **elders**. All of you, clothe yourselves with humility toward one another, because, “God opposes the proud but shows favor to the humble.”

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 从这几节经文中，我们可以了解到关于“长老”这一职位的哪些信息？
What are some of the things we learn about the office of ELDER from these verses?
(make a list below)

使徒行传 20: 17 中，保罗差遣以弗所教会的长老（presbyteros）到米利都与他会面。当他向他们讲话时，称他们为“监督”（episcopos）和“牧人”（poiman）（使徒行传 20: 28）“圣灵立你们作全群的**监督**，你们就当看顾自己和全群。你们要牧养上帝的教会，就是他用自己血所买来的。）因此，三个术语（presbyteros、episcopos、poimenos）被用来指同一群人。

In Acts 20:17 Paul sent for the elders (presbyteros) of the Ephesians church to meet with him in Miletus. When he addressed them, he called them “overseers” (episcopos) and “shepherds” (poiman) (Acts 20:28 “Keep watch over yourselves and all the flock of which the Holy Spirit has made you **overseers**. Be shepherds of the church of God, which he bought with his own blood.”). Thus, three terms (presbyteros, episcopos, poimenos) were used to refer to the same group of people.

同样，在彼得前书 5: 1-2 中，使徒彼得使用了“长老”和“监督”这两个词，并将它们与“牧人”的角色结合起来——“我以长老的身份，并以基督受苦的见证人，也要分享将要显现的荣耀，向你们中间的长老（presbyteros）呼吁：要牧养（poimenos）你们所看顾的上帝的羊群，看顾（episcopos）他们——不是因为你们必须这样做，而是因为你们愿意，正如上帝希望你们这样做一样；不是追求不诚实的利益，而是热心事奉”。

Likewise, in 1 Peter 5:1-2, the apostle Peter uses the terms “elder” and “overseer” and combines them with the role of “shepherding” – “To the elders (presbyteros) among you, I appeal as a fellow elder and a witness of Christ’s sufferings who also will share in the glory to be revealed: Be shepherds (poimenos) of God’s flock that is under your care, watching over (episcopos) them—not because you must, but because you are willing, as God wants you to be; not pursuing dishonest gain, but eager to serve.”

因此，我们可以断定，被称为“监督”、“长老”和“牧羊人”的牧师基本上是同工不同酬。由于“牧师”一词源于“牧人”，我们可以把长老和监督看作“属灵的牧人”，也就是我们今天常说的“牧师”。

For this reason, we would not be wrong in concluding that the ministers known as “overseers”, “elders”, and “shepherds” basically held the same office with different names. Since the term “pastor” comes from the word for “shepherd” we may look at the description of elders and overseers under the same category as “spiritual shepherds”, the same people that we often call “pastors” today.

执事 (διάκονος)

DEACON (διάκονος)

在希腊原文中，这个词的意思是“服侍、侍候、帮助、管理、照顾、传道”（这个词在《新约》中被使用了 12 次，指一种服事）（中文词为“驿站”）。

In the original Greek the word means to “serve, wait on, help, administer, care for, minister” (this term is used 12 times in the New Testament to refer to a type of ministry) (Chinese word is 执事)

名词 “diakonos”（指人）在《新约》中出现了 29 次。

The noun “diakonos” (referring to a person) occurs 29 times in the New Testament. NIV 英语圣经》对 “diakonos” 一词有以下 5 种译法（给出了一些中文译法的例子）：The NIV English Bible translates the word “diakonos” in these 5 ways (some examples of the Chinese translation are given):

- 用人 servant (13) 马太福音 20:26; 马太福音 23:11; 马可福音 9:35; 马可福音 10:43; 罗马书 13:4 (2x); 罗马书 15:8; 罗马书 16:1; 以弗所书 3:7; 以弗所书 6:21 (关于推基古); 歌罗西书 1:7 (关于以巴弗); 歌罗西书 1:23 (关于保罗); 歌罗西书 1:25; Matthew 20:26; Matthew 23:11; Mark 9:35; Mark 10:43; Romans 13:4 (2x); Romans 15:8; Romans 16:1; Ephesians 3:7; Ephesians 6:21 (about Tychicus); Colossians 1:7 (about Epaphras); Colossians 1:23 (about Paul); Colossians 1:25;
- 的仆人 servants (7) 马太福音 20:26; 哥林多前书 3:5-6; 哥林多后书 6:4; 哥林多后书 11:15 (2x); 哥林多后书 11:23; Matthew 20:26; 1 Corinthians 3:5-6; 2 Corinthians 6:4; 2 Corinthians 11:15 (2x); 2 Corinthians 11:23
- 的执事 minister (3) 歌罗西书 1:7 (关于以巴弗); 歌罗西书 4:7 (关于推基古); 提摩太前书 4:6 (关于提摩太); Colossians 1:7 (about Epaphras); Colossians 4:7 (about Tychicus); 1 Timothy 4:6 (about Timothy)
- 诸位执事 deacons (2) = 提摩太前书 3:8; 提摩太前书 3:10, 12 1 Timothy 3:8; 1 Timothy 3:10, 12
- 对使唤的 attendants (1) 《马太福音》 22:13; Matthew 22:13

讨论问题:

Discussion Question:

- 在新约教会中，执事的角色是什么？
What was the role of a DEACON among the churches of the New Testament?

这些人是小组的仆人。他们帮助长老和监督，也帮助小组里的所有人。大多数执事（如以非弗和推基古）都是男性，但其中至少有一位（非比）是女性。因此，我们可以得出结论，会众可以由男性（执事）或女性（女执事）来服侍。

These people were servants to the group. They gave help to the elders and overseers and to all of the people in the group. Most of the deacons (like Epiphras and Tychicus) were men, but at least one of them (Phoebe) was a woman. Therefore we may conclude that a congregation may be served by either a man (deacon) or woman (deaconess).

总结讨论问题：

Summary Discussion Question:

- 从这一课中，我们学到了哪些关于女执事和新约中其他形式的事工的知识？
What are some of the things that we learned from this lesson about the deaconess and other forms of ministry in the New Testament?

以下是本课程今后的课程安排：

Here is the schedule of future lessons in this course:

- 女执事的任职资格
QUALIFICATIONS FOR DEACONESS MINISTRY
- 女执事的工作及其培训
The Work of a Deaconess and Her Training For It
- 蒙召参与事工
The Call into Ministry
- 基督和人民的仆人
A Servant of Christ and People
- 一位女执事开始了她的传道工作
A Deaconess Begins Her Ministry

附录

APPENDIX

下面是一些关于执事或女执事工作的说明。

Here are some notes about the work of a deacon or deaconess.

Diakoneo (动词, 动作, 在新约中出现 37 次)

英文《NIV 圣经》对 “diakoneo” 一词有以下 10 种译法 (给出了一些中文译法的例子)

:

- (10) 彼得前书 4:10 = 服事
- 等候 (6)。使徒行传 6:2 = 去管理
- (4) 提摩太前书 3:13 = 作
- 管理 (2)。哥林多后书 8:19 = 所托
- (4) 提摩太后书 1:18 = 多多地服事
- 照顾需要 (2) 马可福音 15:41 = 服事
- (1) 徒 19:22 = 从帮助
- 帮助 (1) 腓利门书 13 = 伺候
- (1) 罗马书 15:25 = 供给
- (1) 提摩太前书 3:10 = 叫他们作执事

Diakoneo (verb, the action, occurs 37 times in the NT)

The NIV English Bible translates the word “diakoneo” in these 10 ways (some examples of the Chinese translation are given):

- serves (10) 1 Peter 4:10 = 服事
- wait on (6). Acts 6:2 = 去管理
- served (4) 1 Timothy 3:13 = 作
- administer (2). 2 Corinthians 8:19 = 所托
- help (4) 2 Timothy 1:18 = 多多地服事
- cared for needs (2) Mark 15:41 = 服事
- helpers (1) Acts 19:22 = 从帮助
- helping (1) Philemon 13 = 伺候
- in the service of (1) Romans 15:25 = 供给
- serve as deacons (1) 1 Timothy 3:10 = 叫他们作执事

Diakonia (名词, 工作, 在新约中出现 34 次)

NIV 英文圣经对 “diakonia” 一词有 11 种译法 (给出了一些中文译法的例子):

- 使徒行传 1:17 = 职分 使徒行传 1:25 = 位分 使徒行传 21:19 = 传教 罗马书 11:13 = 职分 哥林多后书 3:7-9 = 职事 哥林多后书 4:1 = 职分。哥林多后书 5:18 = 的职分。哥林多后书 6:3 = 职分。
- 服务 (9) 《哥林多前书》12:5 = 职事 《哥林多前书》16:5 = 服侍 《哥林多后书》8:4 = 供给
- (3) 罗马书 12:7 = 教导
- 捐款 (1) = 使徒行传 15:31 = 捐项

- (1) 使徒行传 6:1 = 供给
- 帮助 (1) 使徒行传 11:29 = 供给
- 使命 (1) 使徒行传 12:25 = 供给
- 服事 (1) 罗马书 12:7 = 执事
- 任务 (1) 使徒行传 20:24 = 职事
- 等待 (1) 使徒行传 6:4 事
- 工作 (1) 路加福音 10:40 = 个人伺候

Diakonia (noun, the work, occurs 34 times in NT)

The NIV English Bible translates the word “diakonia” in these 11 ways (some examples of the Chinese translation are given):

- ministry (14) Acts 1:17 = 职任 Acts 1:25 = 位分 Acts 21:19 = 传教 Romans 11:13 = 职分 2 Corinthians 3:7-9 = 职事 2 Corinthians 4:1 = 职分. 2 Cor 5:18 = 的职分. 2 Cor 6:3 = 职分.
- service (9) 1 Corinthians 12:5 = 职事 1 Corinthians 16:5 = 服侍 2 Corinthians 8:4 = 供给
- serve (3) Romans 12:7 = 教导
- contribution (1) = Acts 15:31 = 捐项
- distribution (1) Acts 6:1 = 供给
- help (1) Acts 11:29 = 供给
- mission (1) Acts 12:25 = 供给
- serving (1) Romans 12:7 = 执事
- task (1) Acts 20:24 = 职事
- wait (1) Acts 6:4 事
- work (1) Luke 10:40 = 个人伺候

第二课

Lesson 2

女执事的任职资格

QUALIFICATIONS FOR DEACONESS MINISTRY

教会中的所有牧师都必须是合格的

ALL MINISTERS IN THE CHURCH MUST BE QUALIFIED

主亲自为任何在会众中担任正式公共职分的人规定了某些资格，包括女执事的职分。

The Lord himself has established certain qualifications for any person who serves in an official role of public ministry within a congregation, including the ministry of deaconess.

当耶路撒冷的教会需要一些人来帮助使徒，并负责管理教会成员的食物时，我们读到使徒们对他们的指示：“弟兄姊妹，要从你们中间拣选七个人，就是众所周知满有圣灵和智慧的”（使徒行传 6：3）。

When the church at Jerusalem needed some people to help the apostles and take care of the administration of food to the members of the group, we read that the apostles instructed them: “*Brothers and sisters, choose seven men from among you who are known to be full of the Spirit and wisdom*” (Acts 6:3).

讨论问题：

Discussion Questions:

- 为什么主对在会众中担任事奉角色的人规定了一定的资格？
Why does the Lord set up certain qualifications for anyone who has a ministry role in a congregation?

提摩太前书 3:8-13

1 TIMOTHY 3:8-13

主在提摩太前书 3：8-13 中概述了执事（Διακόνους）或女执事的资格。

The Lord outlines the qualifications for the role of deacon (Διακόνους) or deaconess in 1 Timothy 3:8-13.

做执事的也是如此，必须端庄，不一口两舌，不好喝酒，不贪不义之财；⁹ 要存清洁的良心，固守真道的奥秘。¹⁰ 这等人也要先受试验，若没有可责之处，然后叫他们做执事。

¹¹ 女执事^[b]也是如此，必须端庄，不说谰言，有节制，凡事忠心。¹² 执事只要做一个妇人的丈夫，好好管理儿女和自己的家。¹³ 因为善做执事的，自己就得到美好的地步，并且在基督耶稣里的真道上大有胆量。

In the same way, deacons are to be worthy of respect, sincere, not indulging in much wine, and not pursuing dishonest gain. ⁹ They must keep hold of the deep truths of the faith with a clear conscience. ¹⁰ They must first be tested; and then if there is nothing against them, let them serve as deacons. ¹¹ In the same way, the women are to be worthy of respect, not malicious talkers but

temperate and trustworthy in everything. ¹² *A deacon must be faithful to his wife and must manage his children and his household well.* ¹³ *Those who have served well gain an excellent standing and great assurance in their faith in Christ Jesus.*

这些经文中关于执事的内容也适用于女执事。让我们逐一看看这些资格，以便了解每一个资格是什么以及为什么重要。

What is said about deacons in these verses also applies to a deaconess. Let's look at each of these qualifications so that we understand what each one is and why it is important.

“端庄”

“WORTHY OF RESPECT”

(提摩太前书 3: 8)

(1 Timothy 3:8)

这也是为在教会中担任长老或监督的人列出的资格之一。这意味着女执事是会众中其他人可以尊重并愿意尊重的人。

This is one of the same qualifications listed for those who serve as elders or overseers in the group. This means that a deaconess is a person that others in the congregation could respect and would want to respect.

讨论问题:

Discussion Question:

- 是什么让一个人值得尊敬?
What makes a person worthy of respect?

“不一口两舌”

“SINCERE”

(提摩太前书 3: 8)

(1 Timothy 3:8)

希腊原文的字面意思是“不说两套话”或“不说两套话”。我们可以说，女执事不是那种“说一套做一套”（从而发出混杂信息）的人。

The original Greek word literally means “not two words” or “not double-tongue”. We would say that the deaconess is not the kind of person that “says one thing and does another” (thus giving mixed messages).

讨论问题:

Discussion Question:

- 为什么女执事不能说一套做一套?
Why is it important that a deaconess doesn't say one thing and do another?

“不好喝酒”

“NOT INDULGING IN MUCH WINE”

(提摩太前书 3: 8)

(1 Timothy 3:8)

这意味着女执事必须小心谨慎，不要喝得太多或喝醉。主并没有禁止使用任何类型的酒或含酒精的饮料（见提摩太前书 5: 23）。这仅仅意味着女执事（以及其他在教会中服侍的人）不能酗酒。

This means that a deaconess must be careful that she does not drink too much or get drunk. The Lord does not forbid use of any type of wine or alcoholic drink (see 1 Timothy 5:23). This simply means that a deaconess (and others who serve in the church) do not abuse alcohol.

讨论问题:

Discussion Question:

- 女执事在什么情况下尤其需要避免饮用葡萄酒或其他含酒精的饮料？
When would it be especially important for a deaconess to avoid drinking wine or other alcoholic drink?

“不贪不义之财”

“NOT PURSUING DISHONEST GAIN”

(提摩太前书 3: 8)

(1 Timothy 3:8)

女执事所服务的团体可能希望通过向她提供某种报酬或金钱礼物来回报她的服务，以表示他们对她工作的支持。事实上，在该团体要求她为其服务时，可能已经向她承诺了这种报酬。

It may be that the group which the deaconess serves will want to show their support of her work by offering her some sort of pay or monetary gift in return for her service. In fact, such pay may be promised to her in the group's request that she serve them.

女执事接受会众的报酬或金钱礼物（或任何形式的礼物）都是可以的。事实上，这也是会众向她表示感谢和支持她工作的一种方式。

It is alright for a deaconess to accept pay or monetary gifts (or any kind of gifts) from the congregation. In fact, that would be a way for the group to demonstrate their thankfulness to her and their support of her work.

但执事必须小心谨慎，避免给人留下她只是为了收钱才做这项工作的印象。她做这项工作的主要原因是希望侍奉她的主和她的主的子民。

But a deacon must be careful to avoid giving the impression that she is only doing the work in order to receive money. Her primary reason for doing her work is the desire to serve her Lord and her Lord's people.

讨论问题:

Discussion Question:

- 因为女执事有时可能会被要求在涉及金钱的会众工作领域提供帮助，所以这一资格至关重要。我们还记得加略人犹大是如何为了追求不诚实的利益而背叛了他的主。当女执事被要求处理金钱作为其服务的一部分时，她该如何做才能确保没有人怀疑她滥用金钱呢？

Because a deaconess may sometimes be asked to help in areas of congregational work that involve money, this qualification is critical. We remember how Judas Iscariot allowed the pursuit of dishonest gain to lead him to betray his Lord. When a deaconess is asked to handle money as part of her service, what can she do to assure that no one suspects her of misusing the money?

“要存清洁的良心，固守真道的奥秘”

“THEY MUST KEEP HOLD OF THE DEEP TRUTHS OF THE FAITH WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE”

(提摩太前书 3: 9)

(1 Timothy 3:9)

我们注意到，这与赋予长老和监督的资格不同。长老必须“能够教导”。但女执事却不是这样，她必须在基督教信仰，包括深奥的真理方面得到仔细的教导。这意味着她不是一个新基督徒，而是一个长期研读《圣经》并熟悉其中教义的基督徒。

We notice that this is different from the qualifications given to elders and overseers. The elders must be “able to teach.” But instead of that, the deaconess is required to be carefully instructed in the Christian faith, including the deep truths. That means that she would not be a new Christian, but a Christian who has studied the Bible long enough to be familiar with its teachings.

讨论问题:

Discussion Question:

- 有哪些“真道的奥秘”？
What are some of the “deep truths of the faith”?

“这等人也要先受试验”

“THEY MUST FIRST BE TESTED”

(提摩太前书 3: 10)

(1 Timothy 3:10)

很明显，这个事奉职位会涉及到很大程度的信任，因此需要有一种方法来“测试”和了解未来的女执事相信什么，以及她是如何将自己的信仰付诸实践的。

It is clear that this office of ministry will involve a great deal of trust and so there needs to be a way to “test” and learn what the prospective deaconess believes and how she is putting her faith into practice.

因此，建议恩典圣经学院的代表在将某人作为女执事候选人提交给会众之前，对她进行一次面试。在面试中，她将接受“测试”，或被要求回答有关她的信仰、圣经知识和服事愿望的问题。如果女执事候选人证明她已经准备好并有能力服事，教会就会建议她担任这一职务。证明她已经准备好并有能力服事的一种方法是写一篇短文，说明她希望以这种方式服事的原因。

Therefore, it is proposed that representatives of Grace Bible Institute conduct an interview with a person before she is presented to her congregation as a candidate for the office of deaconess. In that interview, she would be “tested” or asked to respond to questions about her faith, her knowledge of Scripture, and her desire to serve. If the candidate for deaconess ministry demonstrates that she is ready and able to serve, she would be suggested to the church for such a role. One way to demonstrate that she is ready and able to serve would be to write a short essay about the reasons why she desires to serve in this way.

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 如果你要对一位希望开始担任女执事的女性进行这样的面试，你会想问她什么问题？

If you were to conduct such an interview with a woman who wishes to begin serving as a deaconess, what question would you want to ask her?

“不说谗言”

“NOT MALICIOUS TALKERS”

(提摩太前书 3: 11)

(1 Timothy 3:11)

有趣的是，使徒在这节经文中使用了διάβολος（与“魔鬼”同义）一词。这个词的意思是“诽谤”。诽谤就是说一些虚假或误导性的话，会损害别人的名誉，伤害他们。

It is interesting that the apostle used the word διάβολος (the same word for “the devil”) in this verse. The word means “slandorous.” To slander is to say something false or misleading that would damage someone’s reputation and hurt them.

在服事过程中，女执事可能会了解到她所服事的人的各种情况。她会了解到会众中其他人的个人错误、失败和问题。如果她向会众中（或会众之外）的其他人提及这些事情，她可能会严重损害她所服务和所爱之人的声誉。

In the course of her ministry, a deaconess may learn all kinds of things about the people that she serves. She will learn about the personal mistakes, failures, and problems of the others in the congregation. If she were to mention any of these things to others in the congregation (or outside of the congregation) she could seriously damage the reputation of the people that she serves and loves.

因此，女执事必须对她所服务的人保密。如果她不经意地向丈夫或朋友提及她在服事过程中了解到的一些情况，那么她会对她的小组成员和她自己造成极大的伤害。

Therefore it is critical that a deaconess keep confidential what she knows about the people she serves. If she were to carelessly mention something that she has learned in the course of her ministry to her husband or a friend, she would do great damage to the member of her group and to herself.

在会众中担任事奉角色的每个人（包括女执事）都必须非常谨慎，尽量避免谈论会众中的其他人。即使在这方面犯了一个错误，也会使女执事失去继续在那个地方服事的资格。

Everyone in a ministry role in a congregation (including deaconesses) must be very careful and try to refrain completely from talking about others in the congregation. Even one mistake in this area could disqualify a deaconess from continuing her service in that place.

讨论问题：

Discussion Questions:

- 女执事是否有可能讨论会众中某个人的某些事情？
Is it ever possible for a deaconess to discuss something about a person in her congregation?

“有节制”

“TEMPERATE”

（提摩太前书 3：11）

（1 Timothy 3:11）

“有节制”一词可能指的就是上文提到的“*不好喝酒*”。也可以指“控制自己”的能力。这种品质在饮酒以及生活的方方面面都很重要。

The term “temperate” may refer to the same thing mentioned above, “*not indulging in much wine.*” Or it may indicate the ability to “control yourself.” This is a quality that is important when it comes to drinking and in just about every area of life.

女执事必须能够控制自己的情绪，如愤怒、沮丧、恐惧和厌恶。在服事过程中，女执事会接触到各种罪恶行为及其后果。她需要有能力在处理这些情况时不失去对自己感觉和情绪的控制。任何与人打交道的人，如护士、医生、警察或消防员，都需要这种品质。我们称这种品质为“克制”。

A deaconess must be able to control her emotions, such as anger, frustration, fear and disgust. In the course of her ministry, a deaconess will be exposed to all kinds of sinful behavior and its consequences. She needs to be able to deal with these situations without losing control of her feelings and emotions. Anyone who works with people, such as a nurse, doctor, policeman, or fireman needs this same quality. We call this quality “restraint.”

讨论问题：

Discussion Questions:

- 为什么这种品质对女执事很重要？
Why is this quality important for a deaconess?

“凡事忠心”

“TRUSTWORTHY IN EVERYTHING”

(提摩太前书 3: 11)

(1 Timothy 3:11)

圣经》中这个词的意思是“可靠、可信、忠实”。这意味着女执事会信守诺言，准时上班，日复一日、年复一年地忠心工作。许多人会依赖她为他们服务，满足他们的需求。无论白天黑夜，她都可能被叫去帮忙。她不能说：“对不起，我现在不想帮你”。

The term the Bible uses means “dependable, trustworthy, faithful.” This means that the deaconess will keep her promises, be on time, do her work faithfully day after day, year after year. Many people will come to depend upon her to serve them and minister to their needs. She may be called upon to help at any hour of day or night. She will not be able to say, “Sorry, I don’t feel like helping you right now.”

如果她不表现出自己是可靠的，那么会众中的其他人就会不敢信任她，或者在需要她的时候不敢来找她。她需要随叫随到，并明白如果她忠心侍奉，人们就会依赖她。她的工作必须始终如一。

If she does not show herself to be dependable, the others in the congregation will be afraid to trust her or come to her when they need her. She needs to be available and understand that people will come to count on her if she is faithful in her service. She must be consistent in her work.

讨论问题：

Discussion Questions:

- 这是否意味着女执事永远不能为自己请假？
Does this mean that a deaconess can never take time off for herself?

“执事只要做一个妇人的丈夫，好好管理儿女和自己的家”

“FAITHFUL TO HIS WIFE AND MUST MANAGE HIS CHILDREN AND HIS HOUSEHOLD WELL”

(提摩太前书 3: 12)

(1 Timothy 3:12)

显然，这些词语指的是在团体中担任执事的男性。不过，同样的资格也适用于在会众中任职的女执事。

Obviously, these words refer to a male who serves as a deacon in a group. However, the same qualification also applies to a female deaconess who serves in a congregation.

这个资格是关于女执事如何通过自己的家庭生活方式为会众中的其他人树立榜样。如果她不忠于自己的丈夫，又怎能教导其他妇女忠于自己的丈夫呢？如果她不在家里实践同样的事情，她怎么能教导其他母亲如何做基督徒父母呢？

This qualification is about the way a deaconess sets an example to the others in the congregation by the way that she conducts her own family life. How can she teach other women to be faithful to their husbands if she is not faithful to hers? How can she teach other mothers how to be Christian parents if she is not practicing those same things at home?

在希腊原文中，使徒所使用的词语表明执事或女执事应该只有一个配偶，并且从未离婚。在某些情况下，离过婚的妇女可能仍然可以担任女执事，但考虑到《圣经》中关于婚姻和离婚的所有教导，以及为他人树立正确榜样的问题，这些特殊情况需要与其他成熟的基督徒进行讨论。

In the original Greek language the words that the apostle used would indicate that the deacon or deaconess would be expected to have had only one spouse, and never be divorced. It is possible that there might be circumstances when a divorced woman could still serve as a deaconess, but those special circumstances would need to be discussed with other mature Christians in view of all that the Bible teaches about marriage and divorce and setting the right example for others.

讨论问题：

Discussion Questions:

- 管理好孩子和家庭 “好好管理儿女和自己的家”
What does it mean to “manage the children and household well”?

以下是本课程今后的课程安排：

Here is the schedule of future lessons in this course:

- 女执事的工作及其培训
THE WORK OF A DEACONESS AND HER TRAINING FOR IT
- 蒙召参与事工
The Call into Ministry
- 基督和人民的仆人
A Servant of Christ and People
- 一位女执事开始了她的传道工作
A Deaconess Begins Her Ministry

第三课

Lesson 3

女执事的工作以及她为此接受的训练

THE WORK OF A DEACONESS AND HER TRAINING FOR IT

与牧师一起服务

SERVING WITH HER PASTOR

理想的情况是，女执事与小组的牧师/长老或男性属灵牧人并肩工作，并在他们的领导下工作。如果没有这样的人，女执事可以按照自己和小组的约定，以任何适合女基督徒的方式服事。

Ideally, the deaconess would work alongside and under the leadership of the group's pastor/elder or male spiritual shepherd. If there is no such person, the deaconess may serve in any way that is appropriate for a Christian woman as agreed upon by herself and the group.

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 为什么女执事与牧师/长老或男性属灵牧人一起侍奉很重要？
Why is it important for a deaconess to serve together with a pastor/elder or a male spiritual shepherd?

灵性关怀和探访

SPIRITUAL CARE AND VISITATION

女执事的职责大致可分为三个方面。第一个领域是属灵关怀和探访。女执事将协助小组的属灵领袖为会众提供属灵关怀。这包括以下具体职责：

The duties of a deaconess can be grouped into three general areas. The first area would be spiritual care and visitation. The deaconess would assist the spiritual leader of the group in providing spiritual care to the members of the congregation. This would include the following specific duties:

- 协助牧师照顾病人和临终者，探访病人、老人和住院者（医院、疗养院、监狱等）
Assisting the pastor in the care of the sick and dying by visiting the sick, elderly and institutionalized (in hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, etc)
- 服侍有特殊需要的人（残疾人、被遗弃者、离婚者等）
Ministering to those with special needs (the handicapped, the outcasts, divorced, etc.)
- 为失去亲人、年迈、孤独、需要陪伴和友谊的人提供服务
Ministering to the bereaved, the aging, lonely, those in need of companionship and friendship
- 向偏离信仰的人伸出援手

Reaching out to those wandering from the faith.

- 在拜访个人和家庭时进行私人灵修。

Delivering private devotions when calling on individuals and families.

GBI 课程 411 “灵性关怀与事工”将提供这方面的培训，所有希望成为女执事的女性都必须参加这一课程。

Training in this area of ministry would be provided in the **GBI Course 411 “Spiritual Care and Ministry”**, and all women who wish to be a deaconess are required to take this course.

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 为什么女性尤其适合从事探访和心灵关怀的工作？
Why would a woman be especially right for the work of visitation and spiritual care?

教学

TEACHING

女执事还可能被要求教授几种特殊课程。当然，她的教学职责不能违反上帝在圣经中赋予我们的原则（参见提摩太前书 2：12）。她的教学职责包括

The deaconess may also be asked to teach several types of special classes. Of course, her teaching duties would not be such as would violate the principles that God has given us in Scripture (refer to 1 Timothy 2:12). Among her teaching duties would be these:

- 领导儿童基督教教育计划，包括获取和指导家庭使用适当的材料（如 Sheep2Lambs 编写的圣经故事材料）。

Leading programs of Christian education for children including obtaining and instructing families in the use of appropriate materials (such as the Bible story materials prepared by Sheep2Lambs).

- 为妇女策划和主持圣经学习班

Planning and leading Bible studies for women.

- 教授发育障碍儿童和成人。

Teaching developmentally disabled children and adults.

- 组织和领导青少年圣经学习班。

Organizing and leading youth (teenager) Bible studies.

这方面的培训在 GBI 课程 412 “教授儿童圣经课”中进行，所有希望成为女执事的妇女都必须参加这一课程。

Training in this area of ministry takes place in **GBI Course 412 “Teaching A Children’s Bible Lesson”**, and all women who wish to be a deaconess are required to take this course.

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 根据提摩太前书 2：12（“我不许妇人教导人，也不许她掌权，她必须安静。”）什么样的教导对于女执事来说是不合适的？

What kinds of teaching would be inappropriate for a deaconess in view of 1 Timothy 2:12 (“I do not permit a woman to teach or to assume authority over a man; she must be quiet.”)

妇女和家庭事工

MINISTRY TO WOMEN AND FAMILIES

女执事的第三个服事领域是服事会众中的妇女和家庭。因为女执事本身就是女性，所以她特别适合这个非常需要的事工领域。女执事将努力了解她所在小组的妇女的独特需求 and 情况，并计划对她们最有帮助的事工。以下是她可以做的一些事情。The third area of ministry for a deaconess would be ministry to the women and families of the congregation. Because she herself is a woman, a deaconess would be especially suitable to this area of ministry which is so needed. The deaconess will seek to understand the unique needs and situations of the women in her group and plan for ministries that will be most helpful to them. Here are some of the things that she could do.

- 在新生儿出生后探望他们。
Calling on new mothers and babies after a birth.
- 特别关注那些丈夫不是基督徒的女基督徒的事工。
Give special attention to ministry to Christian women whose husbands are not Christian.
- 为单身妇女、离婚妇女以及面临独自养家额外挑战的妇女提供服务。
Ministry to single women, divorced women, and women who face the additional challenges of raising a family alone.
- 教导家庭如何过灵修的生活。
Teaching families how to have a devotional life.

这方面的培训在 GBI 课程 414 “妇女与家庭事工”中进行，所有希望成为女执事的妇女都必须完成这一课程。

Training in this area takes place in **GBI Course 414 “Ministry to Women and Families”**, and all women who wish to be a deaconess are required to complete this course.

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 除了上述四种事工外，您认为女执事还可以做哪些类型的妇女事工？
What types of ministry to women do you think a deaconess might do besides the four mentioned above?

额外的事工职责

ADDITIONAL MINISTRY DUTIES

除了上述三个领域的事工之外，女执事还可能被要求在时间和技能允许的情况下履行其他职责。这些职责可能包括以下内容

In addition to the three areas of ministry mentioned above, a deaconess may also be asked to carry out other duties as her time and skills allow. Those duties may include things such as these:

- 培训其他人开展探访事工。
Train others to conduct visitation ministry.
- 酌情协助崇拜活动（播放或安排音乐、崇拜策划、使用技术、安排崇拜空间、安排托儿服务等）。
Assisting with Worship functions as appropriate (playing or scheduling of music, worship planning, using technology, arranging the worship space, arranging for child care, and the like).
- 协助牧师处理行政事务和保存记录。
Assisting the pastor with administration tasks and record keeping.
- 管理会众的社会计划，帮助会众和社区中需要帮助的人（尽可能提供食物、衣物和其他帮助）。
Administering the social programs of the congregation to those in need in both the congregation and community (assisting with food, clothing, and other help as possible).
- 树立基督徒信仰和服务生活的榜样
Modeling a life of Christian faith and service

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 您认为您所在的小组现在有什么特别需要完成的任务吗？
Are there any specific tasks that you think are especially needed right now in the group of which you are a part?

女执事的培训

TRAINING OF A DEACONESS

一个人在教会服事之前，必须接受一定的培训。格雷斯圣经学院（Grace Bible Institute）为希望预备自己作为女执事在基督的教会中服侍的女基督徒开设了一门学习课程。

Before a person serves in the ministry of the church, she must receive a certain amount of training. Grace Bible Institute has established a course of study for a Christian woman who would like to prepare herself for service to Christ's church as a deaconess.

在预备课程开始时，恩典圣经学院的教师将为学生提供一位导师/顾问，引导学生走上学习的道路，预备她为基督徒团体提供服务。与导师/顾问合作的第一步是完成面谈，讨论已完成的课程，并决定学生可能需要花更多时间学习基督教教义的哪些方面。

At the beginning of the program of preparation, the faculty of Grace Bible Institute will provide a mentor/consultant who will guide the student on a path of study that will prepare her for all of the service that she will be expected to provide to a group of Christians. The first step in working with the mentor/consultant will be to complete an interview to discuss courses

already completed and to decide on what areas of Christian doctrine the student may need to spend more time.

女执事的学习道路将分为两个阶段：

The path of study for a deaconess will have two phases:

- 第 1 阶段：普通课程

Phase 1: General Courses

- 第 2 阶段：专业课程

Phase 2: Specialized Courses

第 1 阶段：普通课程

PHASE 1: GENERAL COURSES

在开始学习专门为女执事设计的课程之前，学生需要完成一门或多门“通识”课程。这些课程是恩典圣经学院课程的一部分。通常情况下，每个学生都要完成第 101 课——《圣经的基本教导》或同等课程。

Before a student begins to take courses designed especially for a deaconess, she will need to complete one or more “general study” courses. Those courses are part of the curriculum offered by Grace Bible Institute. Typically every student will have completed Course #101 – *The Basic Teachings of the Bible*, or its equivalent.

此外，学生还将学习其他课程，以便对《圣经》中的救赎故事和《圣经》教义有基本的了解。具体包括哪些课程，学生将在导师/顾问的指导下自行决定。

In addition, the student will have taken other courses so that she has a basic understanding of the Biblical story of salvation as well as the teachings of the Bible. The exact courses to be included will be determined by the student under the guidance of her mentor/consultant.

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 为什么女执事学生在开始担任女执事之前，必须充分掌握圣经的教导？
Why is it important for a deaconess student to be well grounded in the teachings of the Bible before she would begin to serve as a deaconess?

第 2 阶段：专业课程

PHASE 2: SPECIALIZED COURSES

恩典圣经学院的课程为女执事培训特别设计了五门课程，女性必须修完所有课程才能获得女执事资格。这五门课程如下。

The curriculum of Grace Bible Institute offers five courses designed especially for deaconess training, all of which must be completed before a woman can be certified as a deaconess. Those five courses are as follows.

GBI 410 – 女执事工简介

GBI 410 - Introduction to Deaconess Ministry

涉及的主题包括

Topics to be covered would include:

- 什么是女执事？
What is a deaconess?
- 从事公共事工的人《圣经》规定的资格
The Biblical Qualifications for those in Public Ministry
- 女执事的服务方式有哪些？
In What Ways Does a Deaconess Serve?
- 仆人式领导的含义
What it means to be a servant leader
- 女执事的培训
The Training of the Deaconess
- 呼召加入事工行列
The call into the ministry
- 女执事的灵性（灵修）生活
The spiritual (devotional) life of a deaconess

GBI 411 – 属灵关怀与探访事工

GBI 411 - Spiritual Care and Visitation Ministry

涉及的主题包括

Topics to be covered would include:

- 《圣经》鼓励我们进行个人灵魂关怀和探访。
- The Biblical encouragement to do personal soul care and visitation.
- 不同类型的探访和与之相关的实际事项，如医院探访、鼓励性探访、疗养院探访、监狱探访、丧亲探访、家庭探访。
The different kinds of visitations and practical matters related to each, such as hospital calls, encouragement calls, nursing home calls, prison visits, bereavement visits, home visits.
- 探访时如何准备和进行灵修。
How to prepare and deliver a devotion when making a visit.
- 在医院、家中或机构探访时的正确礼仪（原则）。
Proper manners (ethics) when making a visit in the hospital, at home, or in an institution.
- 探望一位新妈妈（和她的孩子）。
Making a visit to a new mother (and her child).
- 动员基督的肢体提供关爱。
Mobilizing the body of Christ for care.

GBI 412 – 教授儿童圣经课程

GBI 412 - Teaching a Children's Bible Lesson

研究课题包括

Topics to be studied would include:

- 学习《圣经》中命令父母教导子女基督信仰真理的经文。

A study of the Biblical passages that command parents to teach their children the truths of the Christian faith.

- 有关父母可以用来执行主诫命的教导信息，特别强调圣经课程的教学。
Information about resources that parents could use to carry out the Lord's command, with special emphasis on teaching Bible lessons.
- 父母如何按照时间表确保孩子在基督教信仰中打下坚实的基础。
How parents can follow a schedule to make sure that their children are receiving a solid foundation in the Christian faith.
- 如何进行集体授课
How to teach a group lesson.

GBI 414 – 妇女与家庭事工

GBI 414 - Ministry to Women and Families

本课程的重点是帮助家庭过灵修生活、父母如何教导子女、夫妻关系、亲子关系、在家庭中应用律法和福音，以及为妇女及其家庭提供支持。为青少年教授查经课程和策划教育计划。

This course would focus on helping families with their devotional lives, how parents can teach their children, husband-wife relationships; parent-child relationships, applying Law and Gospel in the home, and providing support to women and their families. Teaching Bible studies and planning educational programming for youth and teens.

GBI #307 – 基督徒教养育子女

GBI #307 - Christian Parenting

本课程涵盖的主题

Topics to be covered in this course:

- 圣经》教导父母如何养育子女，以及《圣经》定义的父母和子女的角色。
What the Bible teaches parents about raising their children, and the Biblically defined roles of parents and children.
- 无条件的爱、设定界限、期望和相互尊重的重要性。
The importance of unconditional love, setting boundaries, expectations, and mutual respect.
- 分辨幼稚不当行为和对权威的挑战。
Discerning between childish misbehavior and challenges to authority.

除了这五门课程之外，还可以鼓励女执事学生选修一门或多门其他课程，为她在团体中的某些特定服务领域做好准备。这些课程包括

In addition to those five courses, the deaconess student may also be given encouragement to take one or more other courses that will prepare her for some specific areas of service to her group.

Some of those courses may be:

- GBI #405 基督教咨询
GBI #405 Christian Counseling
- GBI #406 婚姻的意义
GBI #406 Meaning of Marriage

- GBI #302 门徒训练（管家职分/个人理财）
GBI #302 Discipleship (Stewardship/Personal Finance)

以下是本课程今后的课程安排：

Here is the schedule of future lessons in this course:

- 事奉的呼召
THE CALL INTO MINISTRY
- 基督和人民的仆人
A Servant of Christ and People
- 一位女执事开始了她的传道工作
A Deaconess Begins Her Ministry

第 4 课

Lesson 4

事奉的呼召

THE CALL INTO MINISTRY

蒙召服事

CALLED UPON TO SERVE

圣经》教导我们，在公开事工中服事的人必须蒙召服事。使徒保罗写道：“保罗奉神的旨意，**蒙召**作基督耶稣的使徒”（《哥林多前书》1：1）。就保罗而言，他作为使徒的呼召直接来自基督本人。

The Bible teaches that those who serve in public ministry must be called upon to serve. The apostle Paul wrote: “Paul, *called* to be an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God” (1 Corinthians 1:1). In Paul’s case, his call to serve as an apostle came directly from Christ himself.

在另一个例子中，马提亚通过耶路撒冷教会蒙召担任使徒。在使徒行传第 1 章第 12-26 节中，我们读到马提亚被选为犹大的接班人。这段记载提到了信徒的聚会、两名候选人的名单、所需资格的清单以及抽签投票。于是，“呼召”发生了，我们读到马提亚被“加在十一人里”（1:26）。

In another case, Matthias was called to serve as an apostle through the church in Jerusalem. In Acts 1:12-26 we read that Matthias was elected to take the place of Judas. The account speaks of a gathering of believers, a slate of two candidates, a listing of qualifications required, and a voting by casting lots. So a “calling” occurred and we read that Matthias was “added to the eleven” (1:26).

使徒行传 6：1-7 记载了七位执事的选举。我们再次注意到一些细节。信徒们认识到了某种事工需要，规定了资格标准，定下了拣选程序，然后进行了选举。但在这两个例子中，我们都没有读到任何命令，没有要求我们必须遵守的规定。但是，今天的教会在寻找人担任事奉职位时，通常会遵循类似的程序。

In Acts 6:1-7 the election of the seven deacons is recorded. Again, we note some details. A need is recognized by the believers, qualifications are laid down, a procedure outlined, and an election follows. But in both of these instances, we read of no command, no prescription which we are required to follow. But churches today usually follow a similar procedure when seeking someone to serve in an office of ministry.

从这些经文和其他一些经文中，我们遵循这样的原则：没有人可以在没有呼召的情况下服事教会的公开事工。因此，我们建议，为了良好的秩序，并效法圣经的榜样，女执事通常是由小组请求或呼召来服事他们的。小组的呼召将明确该职位的需要和期望，包括该呼召是全职还是兼职，是有期限的还是永久的，以及她将从所服事的小组获得的任何报酬。

From these passages and several others, we follow this principle: No one can serve in the public ministry of the church without a call to service. Therefore we suggest, for the sake of good order, and to follow the example of the Scripture, a deaconess is typically requested or called by the group to serve them. The group's call will identify the needs and expectations of the position, including whether the call is full or part time, limited in length or permanent, and any compensation which she will receive from the group she serves.

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 在“呼召”程序中，教会请求某人服事他们并成为他们的女执事，而在“自愿”程序中，某人只要说“我愿意成为你们的女执事”就可以为女执事。遵循“呼召”程序的理由是什么？

What are some reasons to follow a “calling” procedure where the church asks the person to serve them and be their deaconess, rather than a “volunteer” procedure where a person simply says, “I will be your deaconess”?

神圣的呼召

THE DIVINE CALLING

女执事应该代表她所服务的团体或会众开展事工。这意味着她的团体要求她为他们服务，并授权她作为他们的代表开展事工。我们称这种请求和会众的授权为“呼召”。

A deaconess is expected to conduct a ministry on behalf of the group or congregation which she serves. That means her group has asked her to serve them and authorizes her to do her ministry as their representative. We call that request and authorization of the congregation a “call.”

因为女执事不仅代表她所服务的群体，也代表基督本人，所以我们说她的“呼召”是“神圣的呼召”或“神圣的呼召”。这意味着她奉基督的名，在基督的祝福和引导下工作。保罗给以弗所的监督们写道：“圣灵立你们作全群的监督，你们要保守自己和全群。你们要牧养神的教会，就是他用自己血所买来的”（使徒行传 20：28）。

Because a deaconess represents not only the group that she serves, but also Christ himself, we say that her “calling” is a “holy call” or a “divine call.” This means that she does her work in the name of Christ and under his blessing and guidance. Paul wrote to the overseers in Ephesus, “Guard yourselves and all the flock of which the Holy Spirit has made you overseers. Be shepherds of the church of God, which he bought with his own blood” (Acts 20:28).

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 被小组“雇用”和“呼召”之间有什么区别？

What is the difference between being “hired” and being “called” by the group?

会众如何发出呼召

HOW DOES A CONGREGATION MAKE A CALL

召集公开牧师通常是在小组会议上进行的，步骤与此类似：

The calling of a public minister is usually done at a meeting of the group, following steps similar to these:

- 小组在他们中间确定一种事工需要，需要有受过专门培训并具备相关资格的人来服事。例如，需要牧师或女执事、圣经课教师、带领敬拜仪式的人、为小组成员施洗、主持婚礼和葬礼的人。

The group identifies a ministry need among them that needs the service of someone who has special training and qualifications for it. Examples of such a need would be the need for a pastor or a deaconess, a Bible class teacher, someone to lead the worship service, someone to baptize and perform weddings and funerals of members of the group.

- 然后，会众将确定他们希望受召事工任务的人完成的任务，完成这些任务需要多少时间，以及需要接受哪些培训才能掌握做好这些任务的技能。

The congregation would then identify the tasks which they would like the called minister to do, how much time it would take to perform those tasks, and what training would be needed to have the skills to do those tasks well.

- 然后，小组会回顾《圣经》为担任此类事工角色的人规定的资格。

The group then reviews the Biblical qualifications which God has established for someone in such a ministry role.

- 然后，小组会考虑那些已经具备资格和技能来完成所确定的事工任务的人，或者那些可以接受培训来完成这些任务的人。

Then the group considers people who either already have the qualifications and skills to do the ministry tasks it has identified, or people who could be given the training to carry out those tasks.

- 如果已经确定了一个或多个这样的人，那么小组就会祷告，求神引导他们选择一位蒙召的事工任务的人为他们服务。

If one or more such people have been identified, then the group would pray and ask God to guide them in selecting a called worker to serve them.

- 然后再决定呼召谁来担任这一特殊的事工角色。

Then a decision is made on a person to call into this special ministry role.

- 做出决定后，小组组长会准备一份文件交给被传唤者。该文件将包含以下信息：

Once the decision is made, a leader of the group prepares a document to give to the person being called. That document will contain the following information:

1. 被任命的事工任务的人应完成的任务。

The tasks that the called minister would be expected to do.

2. 受召牧师完成这些任务所需的时间（如受召是兼职工作还是全职工作）。

The amount of time that the called minister would be expected to spend in doing those tasks (such as whether the call is for part-time work or full-time work).

3. 该团体为换取所做工作而给予的任何报酬或补偿。

Any pay or compensation that the group would give in exchange for the work that is done.

- 文件准备就绪后，被召者会被告知小组的决定，并请她祷告，是否主的旨意要她服事。

When the documents are ready, the called person is informed of the decision of the group and is asked to pray if it is the Lord's will for her to serve.

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 同意还是不同意？请说明理由）这些程序是明智的、好的，但上帝没有命令任何人完全按照这种方式行事。

Agree or disagree? (and give your reason) These procedures are wise and good, but no one is commanded by God to do it exactly this way.

呼召中包括的条件

CONDITIONS IN THE CALL

发出侍奉呼召的会众有决定“呼召条件”的自由。他们需要决定这些事情：

The congregation that places a call to serve has the freedom to decide the “conditions of the call.” They will need to decide these things:

- 这种服务是永久性的（终身或直到该人不再胜任为止），还是有一定期限的（如一年）？

Will this call to serve be permanent (for life or until the person is unqualified to serve) or will it be for a certain period of time (such as a year)?

- 女执事的服务是否有补偿（报酬），还是希望她无偿服务？如果有报酬，报酬是多少？

Will there be compensation (pay) for the service of the deaconess, or will she be expected to serve without any compensation? If there will be compensation, how much will it be and how will it be given?

- 希望女执事做哪些事工？应尽可能清楚地说明这一点，以便小组和女执事之间有很好的了解）。

What kinds of ministry work will the deaconess be expected to do? (This should be stated as clearly as possible so that there is a good understanding between the group and the deaconess.)

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 为什么会众要为妇女为他们提供的服务提供补偿（报酬）？
Why would a congregation want to offer compensation (pay) to a woman for her service to them?

呼召的位置不保证一定得到

A CALL IS NOT GUARANTEED

认真训练自己以准备担任女执事的妇女必须明白，她永远不会“保证”自己会得到呼召来为小组服务。是否呼召女执事完全由小组决定。任何人都不应该在参加女执事服事计划时认为“当我完成服事后，我一定会在教会中获得一个职位”。我们也不应该认为教会的主欠某人一个呼召，仅仅因为她已经完成了培训。

The woman who trains carefully to prepare herself for a role as a deaconess must understand that it is never “guaranteed” that she will receive a call to serve her group. The decision to call a deaconess is entirely up to the group. No one should enter the deaconess ministry program thinking that “when I am done I am assured of having a position in the church.” Nor should we think that the Lord of the church owes someone a call into service simply because she has completed her training.

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 如果一位女性完成了女执事的培训，但没有收到服务的召唤，她该怎么办？
If a woman completes her training as a deaconess but does not receive a call to serve, what can she do?

当收到事工呼召时

WHEN A CALL IS RECEIVED

一旦妇女从小组那里得到了这样一个神圣的呼召，她就应该承认自己有幸被邀请来服事。然后，她应该花时间仔细祷告，求神帮助她做出是否接受呼召的正确决定，并考虑自己是否有愿望和资格去做小组要求她做的事情。她还应该与家人和朋友讨论这个呼召，在考虑该怎么做时征求他们的意见。

Once a woman has received such a holy call from the group, she should acknowledge that she has been given the honor of being asked to serve. Then she should spend careful time in prayer, asking God to help her make a good decision whether or not to accept the call, and considering whether she has the desire and qualifications to do what the group is asking her to

do. She should also discuss the call with her family and friends and seek their counsel as she considers what to do.

如果主让她确信接受呼召是祂的旨意，她就会把自己的决定告知与她交谈的带领人。如果主引导她决定当时不能接受呼召（出于各种原因），她应该在做出决定后尽快通知小组的带领人。

If the Lord leads her to be convinced that it is his will for her to accept the call, she would inform the leader who spoke to her about her decision. If the Lord leads her to decide that she cannot accept the call (for any number of reasons) at that time, she should inform the group's leader of that as soon as she has made her decision.

就职仪式

RITE OF INSTALLATION

会众可以决定正式的就职程序，以标志女执事事奉的开始。我们鼓励这样做。就职仪式可包括以下内容：

The congregation may decide on a formal process of installation to mark the beginning of the ministry of the deaconess. This is encouraged. The rite of installation could include the following elements:

- 就职仪式可以作为小组崇拜聚会的一部分。

The installation could take place as part of a worship gathering of the group.

- 该小组的牧师将正式介绍女执事加入该小组。

A formal introduction of the deaconess to the group would be made by its pastor.

- 可以宣读分配给女执事的职责，让会众知道他们应该做些什么。

The duties assigned to the deaconess could be read so that the congregation would know what is expected.

- 小组会给她鼓励的话语，尤其是《圣经》中的鼓励话语。

The group would give her words of encouragement, especially words of encouragement from the Bible.

- 牧师（或许还有其他人）将参加“按手”仪式。

The pastor (and perhaps others) would participate in a “laying on of hands” ceremony.

- 每个人都会祈祷上帝保佑女执事和他们在他们中间的工作。

Everyone would pray for God to bless the deaconess and her work among them.

- 之后可能会举行庆祝餐会。

A celebration meal might be held afterward.

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 为什么这种正式的就职仪式是一件重要而有益的事情？

Why is such a formal rite of installation an important and good thing to do?

事工呼召服事结束

TERMINATION OF A CALL

一个人的服事呼召可能会以几种不同的方式结束。

A person's call to serve can come to an end in several different ways.

- 1) 女执事可能会因为健康、年龄、家庭状况或其他个人原因而辞职。

The deaconess may resign from her position because of health, age, family situation, of some other personal reason.

- 2) 女执事可能会决定从事工岗位上退休。

The deaconess may decide to retire from ministry.

- 3) 会众可以出于以下原因之中的一个撤回或终止对女执事的召唤：

The congregation can withdraw or end its call to the deaconess for one of these reasons:

- 不再需要或无法继续支持事工。

When the worker is no longer needed or can no longer be supported.

- 当圣工人员因某一方面的罪而失去资格。

When the worker becomes disqualified because of a sin that violates one area of qualification.

以下是本课程今后的课程安排：

Here is the schedule of future lessons in this course:

- 基督和众人的仆人

A SERVANT OF CHRIST AND PEOPLE

- 一位女执事传道工作的开始

A Deaconess Begins Her Ministry

第 5 课

Lesson 5

基督及其子民的仆人

A SERVANT OF CHRIST AND HIS PEOPLE

基督的仆人

A SERVANT OF CHRIST

在《罗马书》第 1 章第 1 节中，使徒保罗是这样介绍自己的：“耶稣基督的仆人保罗，奉召为使徒，特派传神的福音。”。

In Romans 1:1 the apostle Paul introduced himself this way: “Paul, *a servant* of Christ Jesus, called to be an apostle and set apart for the gospel of God.”

在雅各书 1: 1 中，使徒雅各是这样介绍自己的：“做神和主耶稣基督仆人的雅各，请散住十二个支派之人的安！”

In James 1:1 the apostle James introduced himself this way: “James, *a servant* of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ.”

在《彼得后书》1章1节中 使徒彼得是这样介绍自己的 “做耶稣基督仆人和使徒的西门彼得，写信给那因我们的神和^[a]救主耶稣基督之义，与我们同得一样宝贵信心的人。”

In 2 Peter 1:1 the apostle Peter introduced himself this way: “Simon Peter, *a servant* and apostle of Jesus Christ, To those who through the righteousness of our God and Savior Jesus Christ have received a faith as precious as ours.”

在犹大书第一章，作者是这样介绍自己的：“耶稣基督的仆人、雅各的弟兄犹大，写信给那被召、在父神里蒙爱、为耶稣基督保守的人。”。

In Jude 1 the writer introduced himself this way: “Jude, *a servant* of Jesus Christ and a brother of James, To those who have been called, who are loved in God the Father and kept for Jesus Christ.”

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 上面这些人有什么共同点？

What do all of those people above have in common?

当我们阅读《圣经》时，我们会发现，所有在上帝工作中发挥作用的人都是这样被看待的。例如，看看《旧约》中对伟大先知的称呼：“主耶和华若不将奥秘指示他的仆人众先知，就一无所行。”（阿摩司书 3: 7）。

When we read the Bible we discover that this is the way all of the people who play a role in God’s work are to be viewed. For example, look at what the great prophets of the Old

Testament are called: “Surely the Sovereign LORD does nothing without revealing his plan to *his servants* the prophets” (Amos 3:7).

希伯来书3章5节提到了摩西“摩西为仆人，在神的全家诚然尽忠，为要证明将来必传说的事。”

In Hebrews 3:5 we read of Moses: “Moses was faithful as *a servant* in all God’s house, bearing witness to what would be spoken by God in the future.”

在《腓立比书》第1章第1节中，我们读到“基督耶稣的仆人保羅、和提摩太、寫信給凡住腓立比、在基督耶穌裡的眾聖徒、和諸位監督、諸位執事”。

In Philippians 1:1 we read: “Paul and Timothy, *servants of Christ Jesus*, To all God’s holy people in Christ Jesus at Philippi, together with the overseers and deacons.”

哥林多前书 4: 1 中写道。”人应当以我们为基督的执事，为神奥秘事的管家。”

In 1 Corinthians 4:1 we read: “This, then, is how you ought to regard us: *as servants of Christ* and as those entrusted with the mysteries God has revealed.”

讨论问题:

Discussion Questions:

- 你是基督的仆人吗？

Are you a servant of Christ?

- 做基督的仆人意味着什么？在回答之前，请阅读这节经文：我现在是要得人的心呢，还是要得神的心呢？我岂是讨人的喜欢吗？若仍旧讨人的喜欢，我就不是基督的仆人了。”（加拉太书 1:10）

What does it mean to be a servant of Christ? Before you answer, read this verse: “Am I now trying to win the approval of human beings, or of God? Or am I trying to please people? If I were still trying to please people, I would not be a servant of Christ.” (Galatians 1:10)

人民公仆

A SERVANT OF PEOPLE

除了自称“基督的仆人”，使徒们还自称“你们的仆人”。使徒保罗写道：“我们原不是传自己，乃是传基督耶稣为主，并且自己因耶稣做你们的仆人。”（哥林多后书 4: 5）

In addition to calling themselves “servants of Christ” the apostles also called themselves “your servants.” Here is what the apostle Paul wrote: “For what we preach is not ourselves, but Jesus Christ as Lord, and ourselves as *your servants* for Jesus’ sake.” (2 Corinthians 4:5)

这种作为他人仆人的自我认同是使徒们需要向耶稣学习的。在《马可福音》中，我们读到有一次耶稣的门徒们“争论谁是最大的”（马可福音 9: 34）。这种情况实际上不止一次发生（另见路加福音 9: 46 和路加福音 22: 24）。于是耶稣告诉他们²⁵ 耶稣叫了他们来，说，你们知道外邦人有君王为治理他们，有大臣操权管束他们。²⁶

只是在你们中间不可这样。你们中间谁愿为大，就必作你们的用人。27 谁愿为首，就必作你们的仆人。28 正如人子来，不是要受人的服事，乃是要服事人。并且要舍命，作多人的赎价。”（马太福音 20：25-28）。

This self-identity as servants of other people was something that the apostles needed to learn from Jesus. In the gospel of Mark we read of a time that the disciples of Jesus “had argued about who was the greatest” (Mark 9:34). This actually happened more than once (see also Luke 9:46 and Luke 22:24). So Jesus told them: “You know that the rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their high officials exercise authority over them. Not so with you. Instead, whoever wants to become great among you must be your servant, and whoever wants to be first must be your slave—just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many” (Matthew 20:25-28).

耶稣不仅教导他们要把自己当作别人的仆人，还以自己为例，向他们做了示范。在耶稣被出卖的那个晚上，当他们聚集在一起庆祝最后一个逾越节时，没有一个门徒愿意扮演仆人的角色，为其他人洗脚。于是，耶稣自己拿了一碗水和一条毛巾，为他们洗脚。洗脚是卑微的仆人所做的事，门徒们对他们的主耶稣会做这样的事感到非常惊讶。

耶稣问他们：“你们明白我为你们做了什么吗？”然后他告诉他们“我给你们作了榜样，叫你们照着我向你们所作的去作”（约翰福音 13：15）。

Jesus not only taught them that they were to think of themselves as servants of other people, but he showed them by his own example. On the night that he was betrayed, as they gathered to celebrate the last Passover together, none of the disciples were willing to take the role of a servant and wash the feet of the others. So Jesus himself took a bowl of water and a towel and washed their feet. Washing feet was something that the lowly servants did, and the disciples were more than surprised that Jesus, their Lord, would do such a thing.

But when he was done, Jesus asked them, “Do you understand what I have done for you?” Then he told them: “I have set you an example that you should do as I have done for you” (John 13:15).

讨论问题：

Discussion Questions:

- 如果我们相信自己是他人的仆人，这会如何影响我们的事工方式？
If we believe that we are servants of other people, how will that affect the way we go about our ministry?
- 耶稣在这节经文中教导我们什么？“这样，你们作完了一切所吩咐的，只当说：‘我们是无用的仆人。所作的本是我们应分作的。’”（路加福音 17：10）
What does Jesus teach us in this verse: “So you also, when you have done everything you were told to do, should say, ‘We are unworthy servants; we have only done our duty.’” (Luke 17:10)

骄傲与谦卑

PRIDE AND HUMILITY

圣经》中有许多关于骄傲罪的论述。有罪的骄傲是指一个人认为自己比别人强。耶稣将傲慢罪列入了从人心中产生的罪恶清单。耶稣说“因为从里面，就是从人心里，发出恶念，苟合、凶杀，奸淫，贪婪，邪恶，诡诈，淫荡，嫉妒，诽谤，骄傲，狂妄。”（马可福音 7：21-22）。

The Bible has much to say about the sin of pride. Sinful pride is when someone considers himself or herself to be better than other people. Jesus included this sin of pride in a list of evil things that come out of a human heart. Jesus said: “For it is from within, out of a person’s heart, that evil thoughts come—sexual immorality, theft, murder, adultery, greed, malice, deceit, lewdness, envy, slander, **arrogance** and folly” (Mark 7:21–22).

耶稣时代的法利赛人就是一个受骄傲罪影响的例子。据他们估计，他们在道德上和智力上都比其他人优秀。耶稣这样评价他们“喜爱筵席上的首座，会堂里的高位”（马太福音 23：6）。因此，虽然他们非常属灵，并且努力成为正派的人，但耶稣对待他们比对妓女和税吏更严厉，警告他们，他们的骄傲将是他们的毁灭。

The Pharisees of Jesus’ time are an example of people who were affected by sinful pride. By their estimate, they were better than everyone else – morally and intellectually. Jesus said of them: “They love the place of honor at banquets and the most important seats in the synagogues” (Matthew 23:6). So, while they were very spiritual, and worked hard to be decent people, Jesus dealt more severely with them than with prostitutes and tax collector, warning them that their pride would be their destruction.

使徒彼得写道：“你们年幼的，也要顺服年长的。就是你们众人，也都要以谦卑束腰，彼此顺服。因为神阻挡骄傲的人，赐恩给谦卑的人。所以你们要自卑，服在神大能的手下，到了时候他必叫你们升高。”（彼得前书 5：5-6）。

The apostle Peter wrote: “All of you, clothe yourselves with humility toward one another, because, “God opposes the proud but gives grace to the humble.” Humble yourselves, therefore, under God’s mighty hand, that he may lift you up in due time” (1 Peter 5:5-6).

使徒保罗写道：“凡事不可结党，不可贪图虚浮的荣耀。只要存心谦卑，各人看别人比自己强。各人不要单顾自己的事，也要顾别人的事。你们当以基督耶稣的心为心。”（腓立比书 2:3-5）。

The apostle Paul wrote: “Do nothing out of selfish ambition or vain conceit. Rather, in humility value others above yourselves, not looking to your own interests but each of you to the interests of the others. In your relationships with one another, have the same mindset as Christ Jesus” (Philippians 2:3–5).

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 为什么骄傲有时会成为教会中担任领导角色的人的问题？
Why is pride sometimes a problem for people in roles of leadership in the church?

我们可能永远无法完全从心中消除骄傲，但我们可以与之抗争。。请记住，《圣经》说，在上帝眼中，我们都是同样的。

- 所有人都有罪，都在上帝的愤怒之下
- 尽管我们有罪，但所有人都被上帝深爱着

- 所有人都已被基督的宝血所救赎
- 所有人都是上帝拯救恩典的对象。

We may never be able to fully expel pride from our hearts, but we can fight against it. Remember that the Bible says that in God's eyes we are all the same.

- All are sinful and under God's wrath
- All are dearly loved by God, in spite of our sin
- All have been redeemed by the blood of Christ
- All are the objects of God's saving grace.

所以，请聆听主的教诲，将祂的话应用于自己，那么，正如使徒所说，“弟兄们，我为你们的缘故，拿这些事转比自己和亚波罗。叫你们效法我们不可过于圣经所记。免得你们自高自大，贵重这个，轻看那个使你与人不同的是谁呢？你有什么不是领受的呢？若是领受的，为何自夸，仿佛不是领受的呢？”。（哥林多前书 4:6-7）

So listen to the Lord and apply His words to yourself, then, as the apostle says, “you will not take pride in one man over against another. For who makes you different from anyone else? What do you have that you did not receive? And if you did receive it, why do you boast as though you did not?” (1 Corinthians 4:6-7)

这是耶稣的教导：“所以你施舍的时候，不可在你前面吹号，像那假冒为善的人，在会堂里和街道上所行的，故意要得人的荣耀。我实在告诉你们，他们已经得了他们的赏赐。”（马太福音 6: 2）。“因为凡自高的必降为卑。自卑的必升为高。”（路加福音 14 : 11）

Here is the teaching of Jesus: “So when you give to the needy, do not announce it with trumpets, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and on the streets, to be honored by others. Truly I tell you, they have received their reward in full” (Matthew 6:2). “For all those who exalt themselves will be humbled, and those who humble themselves will be exalted.” (Luke 14:11)

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

我们怎样才能战胜骄傲？

How can we fight against pride?

服务他人的人值得尊敬

THOSE WHO SERVE ARE WORTHY OF HONOR

在上一节中，我们讨论了我们必须如何以谦卑的精神服事，并防止骄傲的罪。虽然这是事实，但耶稣也这样评价他的仆人：“若有人服事我，就当跟从我。我在哪里，服事我的人，也要在哪里。若有人服事我，我父必尊重他”（约翰福音 12: 26）。

In the previous section we considered how we must serve with a spirit of humility and guard against sinful pride. While that is true, Jesus also says of his servants: “Whoever serves me must follow me; and where I am, my servant also will be. My Father will honor the one who serves me” (John 12:26).

我们可以确信，我们谦卑而忠心的侍奉会讨上帝的喜悦。虽然我们从来不会因为希望得到奖赏而开展我们的事工，但耶稣应许说，上帝会荣耀那些忠心侍奉的人。至于如何

兑现，何时兑现，那是上帝自己的事。但这一真理会告诉我们，上帝认识那些忠心侍奉的人，即使别人似乎并不欣赏我们所做的。

We can be sure that our humble and faithful service will please God. Although we never carry out our ministry in the hope of reward, Jesus promises that God will honor those who serve faithfully. How and when God will do that is up to him. But this truth will show us that God knows those who serve faithfully, even if others do not seem to appreciate what we do.

有时，我们尽力了，但别人还是会挑出一些毛病。虽然我们尽了最大的努力，但对某些人来说可能还不够好。我们在开始教会服事之前就需要明白这一点。上帝的子民不会总是因为上帝的仆人所做的工作而尊重他们。

Sometimes we can serve our best, and others will find some kind of fault with what we do. Though we give our best, it may not be good enough for some people. We need to understand this before we even begin our service in the church. God's people will not always honor God's servants for the work that they do.

但我们的奖赏在天上。当我们忠心侍奉时，我们可以确信天父会知道，有一天他会当着所有人的面对我们说：“又良善又忠心的仆人，做得好”（马太福音 25: 21）。

But our reward is in heaven. When we serve faithfully we may be sure that the Father will know and one day will say to us, in front of everyone else, “Well done, good and faithful servant” (Matthew 25:21).

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 当我们的服务对象批评我们时，我们会如何反应？
How will we react when the people we serve criticize us?

这就是我们的方法：“我本来比众圣徒中最小的还小。然而他还赐我这恩典，叫我把基督那测不透的丰富，传给外邦人”（以弗所书 3:8）。

Here is our approach: “Although I am less than the least of all the Lord's people, this grace was given me: to preach to the Gentiles the boundless riches of Christ” (Ephesians 3:8).

以下是本课程今后的课程安排：

Here is the schedule of future lessons in this course:

- **女执事开始传道**
A DEACONESS BEGINS HER MINISTRY

第 6 课

Lesson 6

女执事开始事工

A DEACONESS BEGINS HER MINISTRY

向教会介绍候选人

THE CANDIDATE IS PRESENTED TO THE CHURCH

完成女执事培训课程后，恩典圣经学院 (GBI) 的代表将对她进行面试。当认证委员会确信她已经准备好并有能力服事时，他们将证明她有资格服事，并向教会推荐她作为服事候选人。这将通过颁发毕业证书和推荐信的方式来完成。

GBI 代表将与教会或小组的负责人联系，并向他们解释，他们小组中的一位女性已经接受过严格的培训，有资格开始以女执事的身份为他们服务。

GBI 代表会仔细解释什么是女执事以及她受训服事的领域。该代表还可能参加女执事毕业生和教会的会议，以帮助教会成员了解女执事如何成为他们的祝福。

在女性开始接受女执事培训之前，该团体应该评估其对女执事的需求。GBI 教职人员将尽一切努力鼓励教会聘用已完成此项培训的女性。

When a woman completes the Deaconess training program, she will be interviewed by representatives of Grace Bible Institute. When her certification committee is convinced that she is ready and able to serve, they will certify that she is qualified to serve and will recommend her to the church as a candidate for service. This will be done by means of a graduation certificate and letter of recommendation.

A GBI representative will contact the leaders of the church or group and explain that a woman who is part of their group has been carefully trained and is qualified to begin serving them in the role of deaconess.

The GBI representative will carefully explain what a deaconess is and the areas of ministry she has been trained to serve. The representative may also take part in a meeting involving the deaconess graduate and the church in order to help the members of the church understand how a deaconess could be a blessing to them.

The group's need for a deaconess should be assessed by a woman before she starts begins training for a deaconess role. The GBI faculty will do everything it can to encourage a church to make use of a woman that has completed this training.

讨论问题：

Discussion Question:

- 女执事候选人在此期间必须做些什么？
What must the deaconess candidate do during this time?

女执事是由教会呼召来的

THE DEACONESS IS CALLED BY THE CHURCH

如果会众认为女执事的服务会给他们带来祝福，他们就会向她发出呼召或正式请求，让她为他们服务。如果女执事接到了服务的请求或呼召，她必须仔细地与对方沟通，以

便彼此了解对方对她的期望和要求。最好能有书面材料，以便清楚地说明对她的期望。本课程的第 4 课介绍了有关通话的更多细节。本课最后还有一份“通话文档”样本。

然后，女执事必须仔细考虑他们对她的呼召/要求。他们会为她的服务提供某种酬劳吗？如果没有，她将如何负担生活？她是否有时间和精力去做他们要求她做的事情？

在她考虑会众的呼召时，最好与家人和朋友讨论一下，他们会支持她的决定。她需要家人和朋友的支持。

If the congregation decides that the services of a deaconess will be a blessing to them, they will make a call or formal request to her to serve them. If the request or call to serve comes to her, she must carefully communicate so that there is a mutual understand of what the expectations are and what she will be expected to do. It would be best if there were something in writing so that the expectations are clear. More specifics about the call are in lesson 4 of this course. There is also a sample “call document” at the end of this lesson.

The deaconess must then carefully consider the call/request that she serve them. Will they offer her some sort of compensation for her service? If not, how will she afford to live? Will she have the time and energy to do what they ask her to do?

As she considers the call of the congregation, she would be wise to discuss it with her family and friends who can support her in her decision. She will need the support of her family and friends.

职务/正式介绍

INSTALLATION/FORMAL INTRODUCTION

我们会建议召集了女执事的会众指定并留出一个主日崇拜的时间来举行特别仪式活动，正式标志着女执事事工的开始。

在《圣经》中，我们读到了标志着保罗和巴拿巴开始传道的一个特殊仪式。使徒行传 13: 1-3 中写道

“在安提阿的教会中，有几位先知和教师，就是巴拿巴，和称呼尼结的西面，古利奈人路求，与分封之王希律同养的马念，并扫罗。他们事奉主，禁食的时候，圣灵说，要为我分派巴拿巴和扫罗，去作我召他们所作的工。于是禁食祷告，按手在他们头上，就打发他们去了。”。仪式包括一个被称为“按手”的特殊仪式。当牧师或教会的其他领袖将手放在新任女执事的头上时，就表示她已被分别出来从事教会的这项事工。在按手的时候，他们还可以念一段圣经经文，为这位新的主的仆人祝福。

It will be suggested to the congregation that has called a deaconess that they designate and set aside a Sunday worship service for a special observance to formally mark the beginning of the ministry of the deaconess.

In the Bible we read about a special ceremony that marked the beginning of the ministry of Paul and Barnabas. In Acts 13:1-3 we read:

“Now in the church at Antioch there were prophets and teachers: Barnabas, Simeon called Niger, Lucius of Cyrene, Manaen (who had been brought up with Herod the tetrarch) and Saul. While they were worshipping the Lord and fasting, the Holy Spirit said, “Set apart for me Barnabas and Saul for the work to which I have called them.” So after they had fasted and prayed, they placed their hands on them and sent them off.”

The ceremony included a special rite known as “laying on of hands.” When the pastor or other leaders of the church places their hands on the head of the new deaconess they indicate that

she has been set apart for this ministry to the church. They may also say a Bible verse when doing so, giving a blessing to the new servant of the Lord.

讨论问题:

Discussion Question:

- 如果会众没有按照上述建议做这件事，该怎么办？
What if the congregation does not do such a thing as suggested above?

女执事的灵修生活

THE DEVOTIONAL LIFE OF A DEACONESS

蒙召侍奉主的人都有一个共同的经历，就是要做的事多于可做的时间。参与事奉的人看到需求很多，也感受到时间不够用的压力。

当然，这也是女执事在开展她的事工时的经历，因为她看到她所在小组的需要是巨大的。然而，在繁忙的事工中，女执事必须抽出时间来灵修。

使徒保罗指出，他需要约束自己，培养与主的个人关系，这样即使他努力与他人分享福音，他自己也不会忽视福音。他在《哥林多前书》9:26-27 中写道：“凡较力争胜的，诸事都有节制。他们不过是要得能坏的冠冕。我们却是要得不能坏的冠冕。所以我奔跑，不像无定向的。我斗拳，不像打空气的。”。

It is a common experience of those who are called into the Lord's service that there is more work to do than there is time available to do it. Those who are involved in ministry see that the needs are many and feel the stress of not enough time.

Certainly, this will be the experience of a deaconess as she carries out her ministry and sees that the needs of her group are great. Yet in the busyness of her ministry, the deaconess must take time for her own spiritual needs.

The apostle Paul noted that he needed to discipline himself to nurture his personal relationship with the Lord so that even as he worked to share the gospel with others, he would not neglect the gospel himself. In 1 Corinthians 9:26-27 he wrote: "Therefore I do not run like someone running aimlessly; I do not fight like a boxer beating the air. No, I strike a blow to my body and make it my slave so that after I have preached to others, I myself will not be disqualified for the prize."

讨论问题:

Discussion question:

- 为什么女执事必须每天抽出时间过灵修生活？
Why is it important for a deaconess to take time for a daily devotional life?

丰富的灵修生活始于每周参与崇拜的习惯。它还包括经常领受主的圣餐。女执事会希望参加一个或多个每周一次的圣经学习班，因为教会或恩典圣经学院都会举办这样的学习班。

但她的灵修生活还包括每天留出时间祷告和默想经文。有许多读经计划可供参考。诗篇是最好的灵修资源之一。每天阅读和默想一篇诗篇是非常有益的。

也有许多灵修书籍包含由熟练牧师撰写的读经和默想。女执事要确保她使用的灵修材料忠于圣经，不宣扬任何错误的教导。恩典圣经学院的教师可以推荐一些好的灵修材料。

A rich devotional life begins with a habit of participating in worship each week. It also includes the reception of the Lord's Supper as often as it is made available. A deaconess will want to attend one or more weekly Bible studies as they are offered in her church or through Grace Bible Institute.

But her devotional life will also include setting aside time each day for prayer and meditation on the Scripture. There are many Bible reading plans that could be followed. One of the best devotional resources is the Psalms. Reading and meditating on a psalm each day is time well spent.

There are also many devotional books which contain a Scripture reading and meditation written by a skilled pastor. A deaconess will want to make sure that the devotional material she uses is faithful to the Scriptures and does not promote any false teaching. The faculty of Grace Bible Institute can recommend good devotional materials.

讨论问题:

Discussion Questions:

- 女执事每天可以为哪些事情祷告？
What are some of the things that a deaconess could pray about each day?
- 女执事可以使用哪些好的灵修材料？
What are some good devotional materials a deaconess could use?

“女执事事工简介”课程到此结束。现在，我们鼓励你报名参加另一门女执事课程。

我们鼓励你保留这些材料，以便在继续接受女执事培训时，甚至在你开始新的事工后，都可以参考。

愿主祝福你为侍奉主所做的准备，无论是女执事还是其他适合你属灵恩赐的角色。

This concludes this course “Introduction to Deaconess Ministry.” You are now encouraged to enroll in another deaconess course as it is offered to you.

We encourage you to keep these materials to refer back to them as you continue your deaconess training and even after you take on your new ministry.

May the Lord bless your preparations for a role in service to the Lord whether as a deaconess or in some other role that suits your spiritual gifts.

教会呼召服务的实例。

An example of a church's call to serve.

以圣父、圣子、圣灵之名

In the Name of God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

在我们开展以下活动时，我们祈求上帝的指引
救世主命令我们向万民传讲和教导他的道、
本会众选择了你

Having called upon the Lord our God for guidance as we carry out the
Savior's command to preach and teach his word to all nations,
this congregation has chosen you

女执事候选人姓名

Name of deaconess candidate

在我们的会众中担任女执事，并将这一职责扩展到
to serve as a deaconess in our congregation and so extends this

~ 服务的召唤
~ Call to Serve ~

我们以三位一体上帝的名义并凭着祂的权柄，请求您为基督承担这项服务，作为本团体使命和公共事工的一部分，并为上帝国度的成长忠实地履行这项服务。

In the name of the Triune God and by his authority, we ask you to assume this service for Christ as part of the mission and public ministry of this group and to perform it faithfully for the growth of God's kingdom.

作为我们的女执事，我们请您

As our Deaconess we ask you to:

1. 参加必要的培训课程和会议，为自己的传道工作做好准备。
Prepare for their ministry by attending necessary training sessions and meetings.
2. 履行随附文件中概述的所有事工职责。
Carry out all of the duties of ministry as they have been outlined in the accompanying document.
3. 关心会众的信仰和生活，以耶稣的爱满足他们的需要。
Be concerned about the faith and life of the people of our congregation and minister to their needs with the love of Jesus.
4. 按照主的要求（哥林多前书 6: 9-10；歌罗西书 3: 5；以弗所书 5: 1-17），成

为基督徒行为的楷模；-与牧师和会众领袖-合作；靠着上帝的恩典，尽一切可能促进福音的传播和基督教会在此地的发展，从而在全世界推进基督的国度。

Serve as an example of Christian conduct as required by the Lord (1 Corinthians 6:9-10, Colossians 3:5, Ephesians 5:1-7); work with the pastor and leadership of the congregation; and by the grace of God do everything possible to promote the spread of the Gospel and the growth of the Christian church in this place, and so advance the kingdom of Christ in all the world.

为了感谢您的服务，我们承诺以附件中规定的所有形式支持您。我们还承诺将继续为您祷告，求主丰富地祝福您在我们中间的事工。

In grateful response to your service, we pledge our support to you in all of the forms that have been specified on the attached document. We also pledge our ongoing prayers that the Lord will richly bless your ministry among us.

我们祈求上帝，我们主耶稣基督的父，用他的圣灵使你相信，这个呼召来自主本人；感动你接受他的呼召；祝福你的服务能荣耀上帝的圣名，推进他的国度，造福他在全世界的子民。

We pray God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, to convince you by his Holy Spirit that this call comes from the Lord himself; to move you to accept his call; and to bless your service to the glory of God's holy name, the advancement of his kingdom, and the welfare of his people in all the world.

已签署 Signed

请在祷告中考虑这一呼召后，将您的决定通知会众。

After giving this call your prayerful consideration, please notify the congregation of your decision.