

is given the status of a sin offering. Such a development is crucial both to the survival of Judaism after the destruction of the Temple in 70 CE and to the theology of the early Christian movement, for whom the system of animal sacrifices was superseded by the perfect sacrifice of Christ's "obedience unto death." ³⁸

羅馬書中保羅的敵對者和情況

The Opponents and Oppositions to Paul in Romans

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38 DeSilva, 4 Maccabees, 141.



Abstract

In his main letters Paul often reported that he encountered suspicion and hostility, including challenges to his apostleship or objections to his preaching the non-circumcision gospel to the Gentiles, and so on. But most scholars find no hostility toward Paul in Romans. However, Paul seemed to be somewhat reserved. For example, in Romans 1:10, he begged God to give him a smooth road to the Church of Rome, which makes us reasonably suspect that Paul encountered some objections.

This paper will search in Romans for Paul's opponents and any objections to him. Among the methods adopted here, the first will be to observe the background and any possibility for objection. This will be based on an examination of the writings' purposes. The second will make use of rhetoric and the theories of epistolography, examining Romans carefully to see if the situations described in the letter really existed or if there are any implications for the objections and hostility. Although scholars have different views on the purposes of Romans, this will help us carefully explore a wide range of possibilities.

I will divide the discussion of the purposes of Romans into two kinds: the historical-critical method and the text-center method. The former would claim that Romans was written to address the situation within the Church of Rome and for the Romans, for Paul's own needs, and for Paul's missionary programs. The latter aims to study the purposes of the epistle in terms of letter writing, narrative analysis, and rhetorical criticism. Finally, with background knowledge in place and a selection of narrations worth exploring, I try to identify all the possible hostilities, including concerns about Paul's advice on spiritual gifts (1:11–12), repeated blocks to his arrival (1:13; 15:22–24), the problem of Judaism (15:25–27), and the issue of his apostleship (15:28–29). The

paper concludes that Romans does in fact reflect doubts and criticisms regarding Paul's position and stand. And yet we still have no evidence to say that Paul really had opponents.

Keywords: purpose in Romans, opponents of Paul, rhetoric, epistolography, Judaize

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摘要

保羅在其主要書信中常反映出遭遇到別人對他的質疑甚至敵對, 包括對他使徒職分的挑戰,或是反對他傳不受割禮的福音給外邦人等 等。但大部分的學者都不認為羅馬書這封信有任何敵對保羅的情況, 不過保羅似乎有些許保留,例如在羅馬書一章 10 節中,他懸求上帝使 他能得平坦的道路前往羅馬教會,這使人合理懷疑其中是否受到了什 麼反對。

本文嘗試在羅馬書中找尋任何反對保羅的情況或是他的敵對者, 採用的方法是首先從學者研究的各種羅馬書寫作目的來觀察羅馬書的 背景情況和任何反對的可能性,其次根據修辭學和寫信學的理論將羅 馬書的信首和信尾做一仔細的察查,看看經文所描述的情況中是否藏 放著,或暗示了敵對他的情況。雖然學者對羅馬書的目的有不同的看 法,這卻有助我們仔細探討各種的可能性。

筆者將研究目的論的討論,分成運用歷史批判法和文本中心法二種。前者歸納為:因應羅馬教會內的情況而撰寫羅馬書、為保羅自己的需要而撰寫羅馬書,以及以保羅宣教計劃為主要的羅馬書的成書目的。後者則從寫信學和敘述分析分法、修辭批判法研究羅馬書目的。最後將所得的背景情況配合信首和信尾中一些值得探討的敘述,找出可能敵對保羅的情況,包括:保羅之不得平坦的道路往羅馬(1:10);對保羅主張的屬靈恩賜經驗有疑慮(1:11-12);多次被攔阻不得到他們那裡去(1:13;15:22-24);暗示猶太化的問題(15:25-27);顯出使徒職分(15:28-29)。本文的結論是:羅馬書確實反映了羅馬教會對他個人立場和主張的疑慮和批評,但我們沒有足夠證據主張保羅有具體的敵對者。

關鍵詞:羅馬書的目的、敵對者、修辭批判、寫信學、猶太化

前言

羅馬教會是由誰所創立的,至今仍是個謎。一般認為是使徒行傳二章 10 節記載的那些來自羅馬的希臘化猶太人,所以肯定不是保羅,在寫羅馬書之前,他也尚未去訪問過羅馬教會,這是研究羅馬書的人最基本的常識(參 15:20-22)。從保羅其他書信可知,常常他到訪某地,似乎就在那地引起意見不合,甚至反對他的人,然而除腓利門書外,羅馬書卻是最不易發現有反保羅情況的書信,就連專門研究保羅敵對者的 Jerry L. Sumney 在他的研究裏,也將其排除在外,「原因當然就是因爲羅馬書這種不一樣的寫作背景。

若要研究羅馬書中的敵對特性,就羅馬書的內容所及,保羅似乎並未提到那些反對他的人,對他們,他也毫無明顯的回應或辯解自己,因此沒有很直接的經文可供研究。而且羅馬教會非他所建立,自然他發言的立場比較不那麼權威,不像在哥林多和加拉太的情況,在那兒,他可以用教會奠基者和使徒的權威來暢所欲言。2保羅與羅馬信徒之間,也不像他和其他教會一樣,有那麼緊密的連絡,所以沒有明顯反對他的詳細情形,可以反映在羅馬書的內容裏。何況保羅還要藉羅馬書,請求羅馬教會在傳福音的事上幫助他(15:22-24),對他們若有任何意見,反倒還需要壓低身段,將論辯的氣氛降到最低,只用溫和態度,暗示羅馬的信徒。

但這並不代表保羅與羅馬教會毫無聯絡,或者一切順利,且羅馬書內也沒有任何反對他的意見可供研究。我們無法像哥林多後書和加

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¹ Jerry L. Sumney, 'Servants of Satan', 'False Brothers' and Other Opponents of Paul, Journal for the Study of the New Testament Sup. 188 (Sheffield: Sheffield Academic, 1999), 31. 說到他未列入羅馬書的原因:「我們排除羅馬書,即使它的目的至今仍有很大的爭論,因爲在羅馬的教會不像在哥林多、帖撒羅尼迦或其他地方那樣的保羅教會,而且因爲保羅未曾去過羅馬,不太可能有反保羅的運動,我們可以說羅馬書的主要目的並未涉及敵對者。」Sumney之所以如此說,與他採用嚴格的歷史批判方法做爲方法論有關。

² 林前 9:2:「假若對別人來說,我不是使徒,對你們來說,我總是使徒,因爲你們在主裡正是我作使徒的憑證。」本文所列之中文聖經經文均出自 2005 年香港聖經公會出版之和合本修訂版。