

是實在性。<sup>77</sup>

若是神學教育的主要目標是培養教會的牧者，而若教會牧者的牧養神學以及講道主要為培養信徒的靈性和引人歸主，則祁克果的這些考慮以及論點，應是適切作為神學院從事神學研究以及神學教導的一些重要指標。神學與詮釋應以信開始，而以指向與基督的同時性，時刻信靠，在信中親眼看見為目標。

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## 卡爾·巴特論揀選

Karl Barth on Election

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<sup>77</sup> Kierkegaard, *Einübung im Christentum*, 63.

## Abstract

The doctrine of election is Karl Barth's greatest and most unique contribution to twentieth-century theology. Beginning with the Bible and the revelation of Jesus Christ, Barth significantly revised traditional theology. However, his work has not been given enough attention by the Chinese Church. This paper focuses on the original text of the *Church Dogmatics* (Vol. II, part 2) and tries to elaborate the main themes and contents of the doctrine of election. It explains how Barth's doctrine of election – which is linked to the being of God and is dealt with, unprecedentedly, within the doctrine of God – is implicitly reconstructed through a Christological approach.

Barth's revision has great theological implications. His contribution helps us return to the covenantal God of the Bible while reflecting upon the doctrine of predestination and election. In this way, he reveals to us a gracious God. The God who elects himself and all humanity into his fellowship of covenant is truly the one who is testified to in the Bible. Barth's revision are made in order to remain loyal to the revelation of Jesus Christ, and undertaken through the legacy of the Reformed tradition, embracing the spirit of *Sola Gratia* and *Sola Christi*, and closely following Calvin's teaching on the grace and sovereignty of God. Barth's aim is to completely remove those abstract speculations which entered into the Reformed tradition during the seventeenth century.

**Keywords:** Karl Barth, the doctrine of election/predestination, grace, Christology, the Triune God

## 摘要

揀選論可以說是卡爾·巴特對二十世紀神學最獨特和最偉大的貢獻。巴特從聖經和耶穌基督的啟示出發對傳統神學所作的重大修正，迄今還未得到華人教會的正視。本文擬從巴特的《教會教義學》第二卷第二冊入手，詳細剖析巴特的揀選論的主旨和內容，指出為何巴特的揀選論是一個以基督論為詮釋進路的揀選論，並且它構成了上帝本體論的主要內容，首次被放置於上帝論中。這是巴特對神學的一次大膽革新。

巴特對揀選論的大膽修正，有著深遠的神學意涵。他使預定和揀選的教義更加回到和指向聖經中的立約的上帝，呈現了一位全然恩典的上帝。上帝是一位揀選祂自身和人進入立約關係的上帝，這無疑更符合聖經所見證的那位上帝。巴特的揀選論是站在改革宗的洪流中，堅持宗教改革神學「惟獨恩典」、「惟獨基督」的精神，繼承加爾文對上帝的恩典和主權的高舉，清除加爾文主義神學中的形上思辨，使神學更加忠實於耶穌基督的啟示。

**關鍵詞：**卡爾·巴特、揀選論 / 預定論、恩典、基督論、三一上帝