

# “Thou Shalt Not Steal”

## 不可偷盜

出埃及記 Exod. 20:15; 利未記 Lev. 19:13, 35-36

Rev. Milton Eng



# Three Principles From A Prohibition

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禁令的三個原則

**Table 2.** Two groups of commandments

Loving God	Loving Neighbor
1. No other gods	6. No homicide
2. No images	7. No adultery
3. No misusing God's name	8. No stealing
4. Remembering the sabbath	9. No false witness
5. Honoring parents	10. No coveting

# The Ten Commandments

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十誡

Principle #1 – Persons Are  
More Important Than Property.

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原則 #1 — 人比財產更重要。



Crimes against property are punished less severely than crimes against persons.

對財產犯罪的處罰比對人身犯罪的處罰要輕。

- *As we progress through the Ten Commandments, it is apparent that the penalties decrease in severity just as the seriousness of the crime decreases. For example,*
  - *in cases of murder (deliberate homicide), capital punishment is non-negotiable;*
  - *in cases of adultery, capital punishment is standard, but leniency and forgiveness are possible;*
  - *in cases of theft, capital punishment is never used.*  
(David L. Baker)

Even relative to  
other ANE laws,  
the Eighth  
Commandment is  
more lenient!

甚至相對於其他  
古代近東法律，  
第八誡更為寬鬆！

- CH art 8  
If a citizen steals an ox or a sheep from a state or temple official, then the citizen is fined thirty times the value of the stolen livestock. Likewise, if one citizen steals an ox or a sheep from another, then the fine is ten times the value of the stolen livestock. If a citizen fails to pay a fine for stealing the livestock, then the sentence is death.
- 出埃及記 Exod. 22:1  
Whoever steals an ox or a sheep and slaughters it or sells it must pay back five head of cattle for the ox and four sheep for the sheep.
- 人若偷牛或羊，無論是宰了是賣了，他就要以五牛賠一牛，四羊賠一羊。

Quote

摘引

- “The Bible places a much higher value on human life than on material possessions, so property offenses are punished less severely than offenses against the life and dignity of other human beings, such as homicide and adultery.” David L. Baker]
- 聖經對人的生命的重視遠高於對物質財產的重視，因此對財產犯罪的處罰比對他人生命和尊嚴的犯罪（例如殺人和通姦）的處罰要輕。

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Principle #2 – Stealing Comes  
In All Shapes And Sizes.

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原則 #2

偷竊有各種形式和大小。



# Today's Scriptures

## 今日經文

- 利未記 Lev. 19:13  
Do not defraud or rob your neighbor. Do not hold back the wages of a hired worker overnight. 不可欺壓你的鄰舍，也不可搶奪他的物。雇工人的工價，不可在你那裡過夜，留到早晨。
- 利未記 Lev. 19:35  
Do not use dishonest standards when measuring length, weight or quantity. 36 Use honest scales and honest weights, an honest ephah and an honest hin. I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of Egypt. 你們施行審判，不可行不義，在尺、秤、升、斗上也是如此。 36 要用公道天平、公道法碼、公道升斗、公道秤。我是耶和華你們的神，曾把你們從埃及地領出來的。 37 你們要謹守遵行我一切的律例、典章。我是耶和華。

# Indirect Theft

間接  
盜竊

- “In today’s world too, this commandment is not only for burglars and pickpockets—if it were, most of us could claim we have kept it without fail. Rather, it prohibits all kinds of improper gain, whether by marketing inferior-quality goods, charging excessive prices, being involved in financial corruption, filing dishonest tax returns, profiting from others’ ignorance, giving and receiving bribes, pilfering at work, traveling on trains without a ticket, ignoring copyright laws, or buying and selling unfairly traded goods.”

[David L. Baker]

Principle #3 – We Must Think In  
Terms Of Giving Not Keeping.

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原則 #3

我們必須考慮給予而不是持有。



We are  
stewards not  
owners.

我們是管家  
而不是  
擁有者

- 利未記 Lev. 25:23

The land must not be sold permanently, because the land is mine and you reside in my land as foreigners and strangers.

地不可永賣，因為地是我的，

你們在我面前是客旅，是寄居的。

We are  
stewards  
not owners.

我們是管家  
而不是  
擁有者

- 申命記 Deut. 8:10-11  
When you have eaten and are satisfied, praise the LORD your God for the good land he has given you. 11 Be careful that you do not forget the LORD your God, failing to observe his commands, his laws and his decrees that I am giving you this day.
- 10 你吃得飽足，就要稱頌耶和華你的神，因他將那美地賜給你了。11 「你要謹慎，免得忘記耶和華你的神，不守他的誠命、典章、律例，就是我今日所吩咐你的。

We are  
stewards  
not owners.

我們是管家  
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擁有者

- 申命記 Deut. 8:17-18  
17 You may say to yourself, “My power and the strength of my hands have produced this wealth for me.” 18 But remember the LORD your God, for it is he who gives you the ability to produce wealth, and so confirms his covenant, which he swore to your ancestors, as it is today.
- 17 恐怕你心裡說：『這貨財是我力量，我能力得來的。』 18 你要記念耶和華你的神，因為得貨財的力量是他給你的，為要堅定他向你列祖起誓所立的約，像今日一樣。



In the New Testament, there is a shift towards investing in the Kingdom of God.

在新約中，  
有一個轉變  
為投資於  
神的國度。

- 馬太福音 Matt. 6:19-21m  
Do not store up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moths and vermin destroy, and where thieves break in and steal. 20 But store up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where moths and vermin do not destroy, and where thieves do not break in and steal. 21 For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also.
- 不要為自己積攢財寶在地上，地上有蟲子咬，能鏽壞，也有賊挖窟窿來偷。  
20 只要積攢財寶在天上，天上沒有蟲子咬，不能鏽壞，也沒有賊挖窟窿來偷。  
21 因為你的財寶在哪裡，你的心也在哪裡。

In the New Testament, there is a shift towards investing in the Kingdom of God.

在新約中，  
有一個轉變  
為投資於  
神的國度。

- Matt. 6:24  
No one can serve two masters. Either you will hate the one and love the other, or you will be devoted to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve both God and money.
- 一個人不能侍奉兩個主，不是惡這個愛那個，就是重這個輕那個。你們不能又侍奉神，又侍奉瑪門。

In the New Testament, there is a shift towards investing in the Kingdom of God.

在新約中，  
有一個轉變  
為投資於  
神的國度。

- 提摩太前書 1Tim. 6:17  
Command those who are rich in this present world not to be arrogant nor to put their hope in wealth, which is so uncertain, but to put their hope in God, who richly provides us with everything for our enjoyment. 18 Command them to do good, to be rich in good deeds, and to be generous and willing to share.
- 17 你要囑咐那些今世富足的人，不要自高，也不要倚靠無定的錢財，只要倚靠那厚賜百物給我們享受的神。 18 又要囑咐他們行善，在好事上富足，甘心施捨，樂意供給人，



# Three Principles From a Prohibition

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- Principle #1 – Persons Are More Important Than Property.
- Principle #2 – Stealing Comes In All Shapes And Sizes.
- Principle #3 – We Must Think In Terms Of Giving not Keeping.
- 原則 #1 – 人比財產更重要。
- 原則 #2 – 偷竊有各種形式和大小。
- 原則 #3 – 我們必須考慮給予而不是持有。