

6. 바울과 신약의 윤리

(Paul and New Testament Ethics)

1. 바울과 신약의 윤리 (Paul and New Testament Ethics)

1) 개요 (Overview)

- (1) 바울 윤리의 중심 주제는 복음과 성령 안에서의 새로운 삶입니다.
- (2) 바울은 그리스도인의 윤리를 단순한 율법 준수가 아니라 새 창조된 자로서 성령을 따라 사는 삶으로 설명합니다.

- (1) The core of Paul's ethics is a new life in the gospel and the Spirit.
- (2) Paul does not present Christian ethics as mere law-keeping but as living as a new creation in the Spirit.

2. 윤리의 신학적 기초 (Theological Foundations of Pauline Ethics)

- 1) 그리스도 안에서의 새로운 신분: (고후 5:17)
- 2) 성령에 의한 인도와 성화: (갈 5:16-26)
- 3) 새 언약의 삶: (롬 8장)
- 4) 믿음으로 의롭다 함을 받은 자의 삶: (롬 5-6장)

- 1) New identity in Christ (2 Cor. 5:17)
- 2) Life led and sanctified by the Spirit (Gal. 5:16-26)
- 3) Life under the new covenant (Romans 8)
- 4) Ethical life of the justified (Romans 5-6)

3. 바울 윤리의 특징 (Characteristics of Pauline Ethics)

- 1) 관계 중심적 윤리: 하나님-이웃-자신 간의 관계 회복
- 2) 사랑 중심 윤리: 사랑이 율법의 완성 (롬 13:8-10)
- 3) 공동체적 윤리: 교회의 하나 됨과 덕을 세우는 삶 (고전 12-14장)
- 4) 종말론적 윤리: 장차 올 나라를 준비하는 삶

- 1) Relational ethics: restoration of relationships with God, others, and self
- 2) Love-centered ethics: love fulfills the law (Rom. 13:8-10)
- 3) Communal ethics: edifying life within the unity of the church(1Cor.12-14)
- 4) Eschatological ethics: living in light of the coming kingdom

4. 실제 윤리 적용 (Practical Ethical Applications)

- 1) 결혼과 성 윤리: 고전 7장
- 2) 노예제와 사회구조에 대한 태도: 엡 6:5-9, 몬서
- 3) 권위에 대한 태도: 롬 13장
- 4) 약한 자에 대한 배려: 롬 14-15장

- 1) Ethics on marriage and sexuality (1 Cor. 7)
- 2) Attitude toward slavery and social structure (Eph. 6:5-9, Philemon)
- 3) Respect for governing authorities (Romans 13)
- 4) Consideration for the weak (Romans 14-15)

5. 신약의 윤리와 의 연계 (Relation to Broader New Testament Ethics)

- 1) 바울 윤리는 예수님의 산상수훈 윤리와 연결되며, 내면의 변화와 실천적 순종을 강조함
 - 2) 요한 서신의 사랑 윤리, 베드로서신의 고난 중의 선행 윤리 등과 조화를 이룸
- 1) Paul's ethics align with Jesus' Sermon on the Mount, emphasizing internal transformation and practical obedience.
 - 2) It harmonizes with Johannine love ethics and Petrine ethics of doing good in suffering.

6. 결론 (Conclusion)

- 1) 바울의 윤리는 복음에 뿌리를 두고 있으며, 성령의 능력 안에서 살아가는 새로운 존재로서의 윤리입니다.
 - 2) 이는 개인뿐 아니라 교회와 사회 전체를 향한 거룩하고 실천적인 삶을 요구합니다.
- 1) Paul's ethics are rooted in the gospel and demand a new mode of life empowered by the Spirit.
 - 2) It calls for a holy and practical life, not only individually but also in community and society.
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6. Paul and New Testament Ethics

1. Paul and New Testament Ethics

1) Overview

- (1) The central theme of Paul's ethics is a new life in the gospel and in the Holy Spirit.
 - (2) Paul does not describe Christian ethics as a mere observance of laws but as living as a new creation led by the Spirit.
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2) Theological Foundations of Pauline Ethics

- (1) New identity in Christ(2 Corinthians 5:17)
 - (2) Life led and sanctified by the Spirit(Galatians 5:16–26)
 - (3) Life under the new covenant(Romans 8)
 - (4) Ethical living of the justified by faith(Romans 5–6)
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3) Characteristics of Pauline Ethics

- (1) Relational ethics: Restoration of relationship with God, others, and self
 - (2) Love-centered ethics: Love fulfills the law (Romans 13:8–10)
 - (3) Communal ethics: Life that builds up the body and unity of the church (1 Corinthians 12–14)
 - (4) Eschatological ethics: Living in light of the coming Kingdom of God
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4) Practical Ethical Applications

- (1) Marriage and sexual ethics(1 Corinthians 7)
 - (2) Attitude toward slavery and social structures(Ephesians 6:5–9;Philemon)
 - (3) Respect for governing authorities(Romans 13)
 - (4) Consideration for the weak in faith(Romans 14–15)
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5) Relation to Broader New Testament Ethics

- (1) Paul's ethics are connected to Jesus' ethics, especially the Sermon on the Mount, emphasizing inner transformation and practical obedience.
 - (2) It is also in harmony with: Johannine ethics of love Petrine ethics of doing good even in suffering
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6) Conclusion

- (1) Pauline ethics are rooted in the gospel and call believers to live as new creations in the power of the Holy Spirit.
- (2) They demand a holy and practical life, not only for the individual but also within the church and society at large.