

You're in Charge 你是负责的

THE BIG IDEA核心理念

God has established structures of authority. The essential social structures of life—the home, the church, and the state—all have God-ordained authorities. Parents are the God-ordained authority in the lives of children. Your children need the gracious authority of parents, who know them and who understand God's ways. Children lack maturity, wisdom and life experience. They thrive under the gracious authority of godly parents. Our culture does not like authority. It is not just that we don't like being under authority, we don't like being authorities. Hence, many parents are uncomfortable with their calling to be authorities in their children's lives. Their discomfort with authority makes them tentative and insecure with their authority over their children. In a biblical vision, we understand that God calls parents to be authorities and has ordained that living under parental authority is a blessing for our children. (Ephesians 6:1–3).

神已经设立了权威结构。生活中的基本社会结构——家庭、教会和国家——都有神所设立的权威。父母是孩子生命中神所设立的权威。你的孩子需要父母的恩慈权威，父母了解他们并明白神的道路。孩子缺乏成熟、智慧和生活经验，他们在敬虔父母的恩慈权威下茁壮成长。我们的文化不喜欢权威。我们不仅不喜欢在权威之下生活，也不喜欢成为权威。因此，许多父母对成为孩子生活中的权威的呼召感到不自在。他们对权威的不适使他们在对孩子行使权威时犹豫不决且缺乏信心。从圣经的视角看，我们清楚神召唤了父母成为权威，并且生活在父母权威之下是对我们孩子的祝福。（以弗所书6:1-3）。

This chapter discusses the information in Chapter 4 of *Shepherding a Child's Heart*.
本章讨论了《牧养儿女的心》第四章中的信息。

DIGGING INTO THE WORD查考圣经

God calls parents to be authorities in the lives of their children. Look at the passages listed below. Note the implications in terms of parental authority.

神呼召父母成为孩子的生活中的权威。看看下面列出的经文，注意它们在父母权威方面的含义。

Genesis《创世记》 18:19

Deuteronomy《申命记》 21:18–21

Proverbs《箴言》 1:8–9

Proverbs《箴言》 4:1–2

Proverbs《箴言》 6:20–23

Proverbs《箴言》 23:22

Luke《路加福音》 2:51–52

Ephesians《以弗所书》 6:1–4

Colossians《歌罗西书》 3:20–21

1 Thessalonians《帖撒罗尼迦前书》 2:11–12

1. Our culture has reduced parenting to care providing. What would be some tasks that could be listed as care providing tasks?

我们的文化已经将养育孩子简化为提供照顾。哪些任务可以算作提供照顾的任务？

2. What additional callings does Chapter 4 of *Shepherding a Child's Heart* remind us of?
《牧养儿女的心》第四章提醒我们还有哪些额外的呼召？

APPLICATION应用

As we have observed above, in our culture we do not like authority. We do not like being under authority, nor do we like being authorities. Requiring someone to obey us seems unfair to us. To love someone and to require them to obey seems strange in our time. We would rather have our children do what we want without having to require it of them. As a result, many parents are uncomfortable with teaching children to submit to authority. Young children grow accustomed to making their own decisions.

正如我们在上文所观察到的，在我们的文化中，我们不喜欢权威。我们不喜欢被置于权威之下，也不喜欢成为权威。要求别人服从我们对我们来说似乎不公平。在我们这个时代，爱一个人并要求他们服从显得很奇怪。我们宁愿让我们的孩子做我们想做的事，而不是要求他们这样做。因此，许多父母对教导孩子顺从权威感到不自在。年幼的孩子习惯于自己做决定。

Honey, do you really think you should wear that pink party dress and those patent leather shoes to the picnic?

亲爱的，你真的认为你应该穿那件粉红色的派对裙和那双漆皮鞋去野餐吗？

Wouldn't it be better for you to wear your jeans and a pair of sneakers?

你穿上牛仔裤和运动鞋不是更好吗？

OK, but I hope you don't spoil your nice dress. Don't come crying to me if it gets messed up.

好吧，但我希望你不要弄脏你漂亮的裙子。如果弄脏了，别哭着来找我。

And so young Jennifer is the decision-maker. She may be too young and lack the maturity to make a good decision, but she has become the decision-maker. Here are the sad results.

于是小詹妮弗成了决策者。她可能还太年轻，不够成熟，无法做出一个好的决定，但她已经成了决策者。这里有一些令人难过的结果。

She is learning that parents may suggest, but she has the final say. She is learning to be an autonomous person who has no greater authority in her life than her own wishes and desires. She is learning to trust her own ideas and to resist the counsel and direction of parents who are mature and wise.

她正在学习父母是可以提建议的，可是她有最终决定权。她正在学习成为一个自主的人，她的生活中没有比她自己的愿望和欲望更大的权威。她正在学习信任自己的想法，并抵制父母的建议和指引，而父母却是成熟和智慧的。

I'm sorry, Mommy forgot that you don't like oatmeal. Look, you don't have to eat it. What would you like to eat? How about some cocoa pops? I'll get the cocoa pops.

对不起，妈妈忘了你不喜欢燕麦片。看，你不用吃它。你想吃什么？巧克力泡泡怎么样？我给你拿巧克力泡泡。

Would it not be better for Junior and for Mother if Mother said, "Dear, I know that oatmeal is not your favorite cereal, but Mommy made oatmeal this morning. It is good nutritious food and I want you to eat it. Now, let's pray and thank God for the food He has given us. Maybe we will have something you like better another day."

如果妈妈说：「亲爱的，我知道燕麦片不是你最喜欢的早餐，但妈妈今天早上做了燕麦片。这是很有营养的食物，我希望你吃。现在，让我们祈祷，感谢神赐给我们食物。也许改天我们会有你更喜欢的食物。」这样是不是对小孩子和妈妈都更好？

What is Junior learning? He is learning that Mommy is in charge. She is an authority who is kind. He is learning to give thanks in all circumstances. He is learning that the adults in his world are not going to act like peers; they will act like adults. He is learning to be under the authority of someone older, wiser and more mature.

小孩子正在学什么？他在学习妈妈是负责人。她是一个善良的权威。他正在学习在任何情况下都要感恩。他正在学习世界上的成年人不会像同龄人那样行事；他们会像成年人一样行事。他正在学习顺服那些比他年长、智慧和成熟的人。

1. What are some areas in which you observe parents being unwilling to provide direction for their children?

你观察到父母在哪些领域不愿意为他们的孩子提供指导？

Scores of scenarios like these above could be played out. Discussions about piano lessons, T-ball teams, ballet classes, sleepovers, having friends in, visiting other friends or neighbors and so forth could be described. The point is this: your task in dealing with young children is to determine what is best for your child and direct him into that path in kind and gracious ways. You must provide direction.

有成百上千的类似情景可以上演。关于钢琴课、T球队、芭蕾课、过夜、交朋友、拜访朋友或邻居等的讨论都可以描述。关键是：你在与年幼的孩子打交道时的任务是确定什么对你的孩子最好，并以亲切和蔼的方式引导他们走上那条路。你必须提供指导。

Your children are young. They lack maturity, wisdom and life experience. They need the direction and protection of kind and gentle parents who are willing to be in charge. When we fail to provide this direction we imply that they do not need us for direction. Once we have taught them that lesson (through failure to direct) we will find it very hard to persuade them differently.

你的孩子还小。他们缺乏成熟、智慧和生活经验。他们需要善良、温和、愿意负责的父母的指导和保护。当我们未能提供这种指导时，我们暗示他们不需要我们的指导。一旦我们教会了他们这个道理（通过未能指导），我们将很难说服他们改变。

It is important to present this lesson of being a person under authority in positive ways. "Honey, God, who is good and kind and who has made you and me and all things for His glory, says that boys and girls are to obey their Mommy and Daddy. God loves you so much that He has given you a Mommy and Daddy who are wise and love you and care for you. It is a good thing for you to obey Mommy and Daddy."

以积极的方式呈现这一在权威之下做人的道理是很重要的。「亲爱的，神是善良和仁慈的，祂创造了你、我和所有事物，为了祂的荣耀。神说男孩和女孩应该服从他们的妈妈和爸爸。神如此爱你，祂赐给你一个聪明、爱你和关心你的妈妈和爸爸。听从妈妈和爸爸对你而言是一件好事。」

2. In addition to providing direction, parents must also discipline. What are some mistaken notions some parents have about discipline?
除了提供指导，父母还必须进行管教。有些父母对管教有哪些错误观念？
3. Read the description of discipline in Hebrews 12:5-11. What is the difference between a punitive and a corrective view of discipline?
阅读《希伯来书》12:5-11对管教的描述。惩罚性管教和纠正性管教之间有什么区别？
4. Why is it important that correction orbit around a God who has been sinned against and not a parent who is offended?

为什么纠正应该围绕被冒犯的神而不是被冒犯的父母进行？

5. How does correcting because of offense toward God help with the problem of parental anger during discipline?

因为冒犯神而纠正如何有助于解决父母在管教中的愤怒问题？

6. How will seeing yourself as God's agent in correction and discipline change the way you discipline your children?

将自己视为神在纠正和管教中的代理人将如何改变你管教孩子的方式？

Meditate on the implications of Proverbs 3:11–12: “My son, do not despise the Lord's discipline and do not resent his rebuke, because the LORD disciplines those he loves, as a father the son he delights in.”

默想《箴言》3:11-12的含义：「我儿，你不可轻看耶和华的管教，也不可厌烦他的责备；因为耶和华所爱的，他必责备，正如父亲责备所喜爱的儿子。」

STRATEGIC QUESTIONS策略性问题

1. What are some ways that you fail in being an authority and fall to negotiating with your children rather than directing them?

在想要成为权威却在失败之后转而与孩子协商而不是指导他们这一方面，你有哪些失败之处？

2. Are you perhaps a parent who does not struggle with being an authority, but who struggles with being an authority who is kind? How can you exhibit the Christ-like gentleness of Matthew 11:29–30?

你是否是一个在成为权威方面没有太多挣扎却在成为一个善良的权威方面有挣扎的父母？你如何能体现出《马太福音》11:29-30中基督般的温柔？

3. You are to be obeyed because you are God's agent for discipline and correction. Your authority is derived from God's authority. It is easy to become muddled in your thinking and to cease to see yourself as an authority under God and to just want to be obeyed out of personal convenience. What are the ways that this all reduces to convenience for you and the issue becomes simply wanting what you want?

你本应当被顺服，因为你是神管教和纠正的代理人。你的权威来自于神的权威。你很容易陷入混乱的思维，不再看到自己是神掌管下的权威，而只是出于个人方便去要求被顺服。你有哪些方式将这些简化为与你方便，进而将问题变成了仅仅成全你想要的东西？

4. How can you present to your children the benefits of being a person under authority?

你如何向你的孩子展示成为权威之下的人的好处？

5. What are the truths that they need to embrace if they are to find joy in being a person under the authority of their parents?

如果他们想在父母的权威下找到快乐，他们需要接受哪些真理？

6. Think about non-corrective contexts (when you are not in the process of confronting improper behavior and attitudes in your children) in which you can present truths your children must understand and affirm in order to submit to God's order and be under authority. What are some of the truths you must teach?

思考一下非纠正的情境（当你没有在纠正孩子的不当行为和态度时），在这些情境中你可以给你的孩子展现他们必须理解和肯定的真理，以便服从神的秩序并处于权威之下。你必须教导哪些真理？

7. You know that God has called you to be an authority in the lives of your children. You want to be an authority that is kind. What are some areas in which you must grow in grace to be a gracious and godly authority in the lives of your children?
你知道神已经呼召你成为孩子生活中的权威。你希望成为一个善良的权威。在哪些方面你必须在恩典中成长，才能在孩子的生活中成为一个恩慈和敬虔的权威？
8. What qualities do you find in God that you can imitate in being a gracious authority in the lives of your children?
你发现哪些从神而来可以模仿的品质，以致在孩子的生命中成为一个恩慈的权威？

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS 结语

1. The parenting task often seems overwhelming. You must deal with yourself and the problems of habit and personality that you bring to the task. You also must deal with children, each of whom bring certain proclivities and ways of thinking and responding to the parent-child relationship. You stand in continual need of the grace and strength of Jesus Christ. Only in Him can you find the strength, insight, wisdom and hope you need to do this task with joy. Note how these passages express biblical hope.
养育孩子的任务常常看起来是难以承担的。你必须处理好自己和你带到这个任务中的习惯和个性等问题。你还必须处理好孩子们，他们每个人都有某些特定的倾向和思维方式，以及对亲子关系的反应。你不断地需要耶稣基督的恩典和力量。只有在祂里面，你才能找到完成这项任务所需的力量、洞察力、智慧和希望，并在喜乐中完成。注意这些经文是如何传达出圣经中的期盼。

Isaiah《以赛亚书》41:10

2 Chronicles《历代志下》7:14

John《约翰福音》15:3-5

2. Make a prayer list of ways you can pray for yourself and your spouse as you seek to be kind authorities in the lives of your children. How do you need the grace of God that comes as you abide in the vine? What are the ways that your children need God's work in them if they are to be children who willingly place themselves under your authority?
列出一个祷告清单，列出当你寻求成为孩子生活中的仁慈权威时，你可以为自己和配偶所祷告的方面。当你依附于葡萄树时，你如何需要神的恩典？如果你的孩子们心甘情愿将自己置于你的权威之下，他们需要神在他们身上做哪些工作？

We are a culture that does not understand authority in a biblical vision. We tend toward being wimps or being John Wayne type authorities. God, who is working in us, will give us grace to be Christ-like authorities like the One who said, "Come to me, all you who are weary and burdened, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn from me, for I am gentle and humble in heart, and you will find rest for your souls. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light." (Matthew 11:28-30).

我们的文化不理解圣经视角中的权威。我们倾向于成为懦夫或约翰·韦恩式的权威。神在我们里面工作，会给我们恩典，让我们成为像基督一样的权威，祂曾说：「凡劳苦担重担的人可以到我这里来，我就使你们得安息。我心里柔和谦卑，你们当负我的轭，学我的样式；这样，你们心里就必得享安息。因为我的轭是容易的，我的担子是轻省的。」