

從摩西舉蛇到人子被舉：

民數記、七十士譯本和約翰福音的詮釋研究

From the Uplifted Serpent of Moses to the Upraised Son of Man :

An Interpretative Study of Numbers, the Septuagint, and the Gospel according to John

Abstract

This Thesis is a study on how the narrative of Moses' uplifting a Serpent in Numbers 21: 4-9 of Old Testament was utilized as a prophesy of Jesus' deed in Gospel according to John 3: 14-15, New Testament.

Firstly, this research starts from an introduction of the quotations and allusions of Old Testament in New Testament, and scholars' viewpoints on the validity of those uses.

Secondly, this paper focuses on the Masoretic text of Numbers, and its Greek translation Septuagint, and Gospel John. The study includes verse analysis, key words, background studies, and text constructions.

Finally, the author aims at interpretations of the three texts:

1. Masoretic text of Numbers: To unveil the ophidian worships via archeological evidences in a vast scope from Mesopotamia to Egypt, including Palestine, and research of the context to understand the meanings of Numbers.

2. Septuagint of Numbers: To apply serpent religious symbolism in ancient Greece as well as the context of the Bible text to understand the translator's intentions.

3. Gospel John: To interpret the text from both the ophidian ingredient in Gnosticism and investigation of the context, also to probe the Christology of Gospel John through which the author might evaluate its validation of their adaptation of Old Testament.

The purpose of re-telling Moses' uplifting serpent in Numbers and Septuagint was warning people to obey God and obey their leader who was sent from God. What New Testament authors did concern was how to adapt the texts from Old Testament to new-established churches and to the fronted situation of New Testament, trying to persuade people to accept that Jesus is Christ, as Gospel John's author did for verifying that Jesus is a new Moses and the son of God.

Keywords:

Serpent, Moses, Numbers, Gospel John, Biblical Interpretation