

The Case Against Psychology

反心理学实例



“Rather than love, than money, than fame, give me truth.” (Henry David Thoreau) 爱情，金钱，名誉，不，给我真理。（亨利 戴维 梭罗）





In recent years, what is termed
“mental illness” has risen
dramatically throughout the world.
近几年，精神病在世界各地飞速增
长。

Why do you think this has
happened? Explain.
你认为这是为什么？

The Power of Forgiveness 饶恕的力量

Read Matthew 马太福音 6:9-13

Matthew 马太福音 6:12: Forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. 免我们的债，如同我们免了人的债。

The issue of forgiveness is the key to what might be labeled “mental health.” 对于可能被贴上了“心理健康”标签的要点就是饶恕。

The Power of Forgiveness 饶恕的力量

Forgiveness has two aspects: 饶恕有两个方面

1. Being forgiven by God 被神赦免

2. Forgiving others 免了人的债

When one has been forgiven, he is given the power to forgive.

一个被饶恕的人被赐予了饶恕人的力量。

Forgiveness is a once-for-all event, and also an ongoing event, as one experiences God's forgiveness with each morning. 饶恕是一次到永远的事件，对于每天早上经历神饶恕的人也是一项进行中的事件。

The Power of Forgiveness 饶恕的力量

Lamentations 耶利米哀歌 3: 22, 23: Because of the LORD's great love we are not consumed, for his compassions never fail. They are new every morning; great is your faithfulness.

我们不至消灭，是出于耶和华诸般的慈爱。是因他的怜悯不至断绝。每早晨，这都是新的。你的诚实极其广大。

The Power of Forgiveness 饶恕的力量

Psychology has no concept of God's forgiveness, because it does not see that the individual has failed in some way.

心理学没有饶恕的概念，因为它没有看到人在某种程度上已然失败。

There is no concept of sin. 没有罪的概念。

Psychology causes people to remember and rehearse the wrongs done against them as a means of seeking healing. 心理学让人记住和记恨自己所受的错误对待，作为一种寻求治愈的方式。

However, this only brings greater burden and hatred in the heart. 然而，这只会心中引起更大的负担和憎恨。

The Power of Forgiveness 饶恕的力量

Psychology says that one must confess his parents' sins to be healed.
心理学说人必须认父母的罪以得自身的治愈。

The Myth of Mental Illness

精神病的神话

From the Bible's perspective, mental illness does not exist.

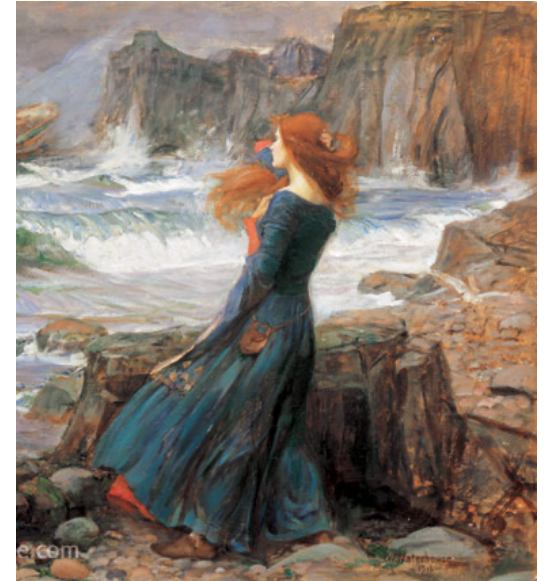
从圣经的观点看，精神病不存在。

The Bible always presents mankind's problem as a sin problem.

圣经总是表明人类的问题是罪的问题。

Those who claim to have mental illness are only cured through repentance and receiving forgiveness through Jesus Christ.

那些声称有精神疾病的人只能藉着耶稣基督通过忏悔和接受宽恕来治愈。



Psychology is literally “the study of the soul.”

心理学字面意义是“灵魂的研究。”

It is immensely popular today, pervading nearly every academic study, social activity, form of entertainment, business endeavor, and educational pursuit. 今天心理学的流行让它贯穿了几乎每一种学术领域，如社交活动、娱乐形式、商业经营和教育发展。



The Church's Modern Babylonian Captivity: Psychology

现代教会的巴比伦被掳：心理学



False Views about Psychology

关于心理学的错误观点

False View #1: Psychology is a modern study which has replaced religion.

错误观点 #1: 心理学已代替宗教成了一门现代学科。

Although psychology is considered a modern field; it actually traces back nearly 3,000 years to Greek philosophy.

尽管人们认为心理学是一门现代学科，它的历史可以追溯到 **3,000** 多年前的希腊哲学，

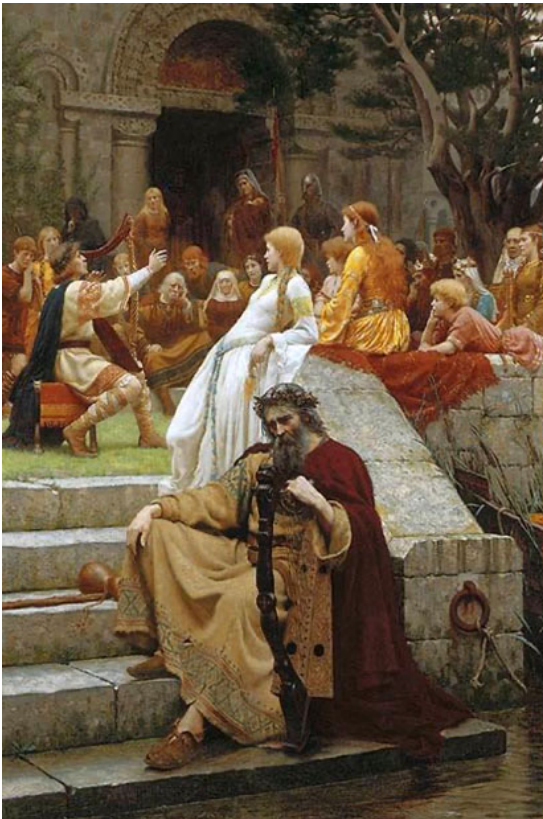
Psychology is nothing more than Greek philosophy stated in modern terms. 所以心理学只是用现代术语包装的希腊哲学。



Psychology Derives from Greek Philosophy

心理学来源于古希腊哲学





Explain the fourteenth of the Thirty-Six Stratagems (三 (sān) 十 (shí) 六 (liù) 计 (jì)) 借 (jiè) 尸 (shī) 还 (huán) 魂 (hún).

How could this stratagem apply to psychology's roots in philosophy or its attempts to co-opt science? Explain in detail. 这个策略如何在人生哲学中应用在心理学上或者它如何拉拢科学？详细解释。

借 (jiè) 尸 (shī) 还 (huán) 魂 (hún) is literally to resurrect a dead soul by borrowing a corpse. 字面上是通过借一具尸体复活死魂。

It means that one uses outdated, antiquated, or useless means to achieve one's goal, such as forgotten technology, ideology, or beliefs. 这意味着一个人使用过时的，陈旧的，或是没用的手段来达到自己的目标，如老旧的技术、思想，意识形态或信仰。

In other words, to revive something from the past, and give it new life in one's current context.

换句话说，复兴过去，赋予在当前的环境中新的意义。

False Views about Psychology

关于心理学的错误观点

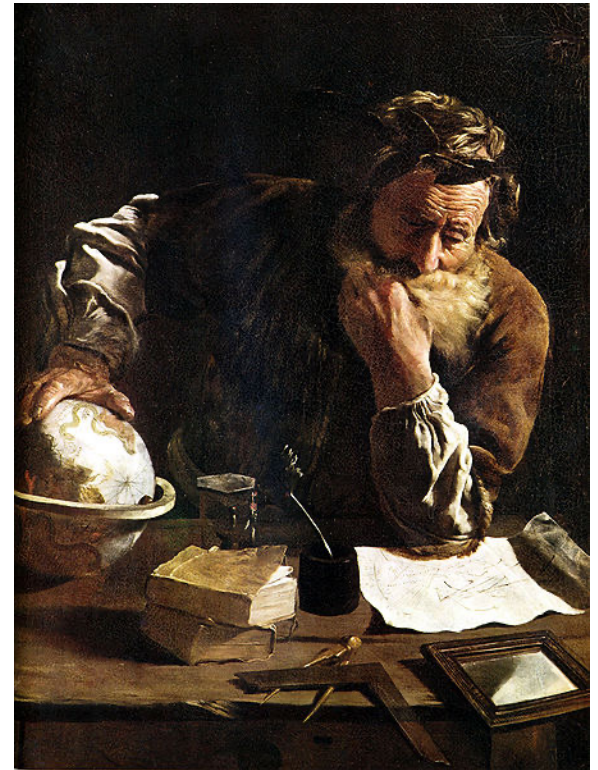
False View #2: Psychology is a proven science based on facts, research, and objective investigation.

错误观点 #2: 心理学是根据事实、基于研究，带着研究目的证明出的科学。

This is far from the truth.

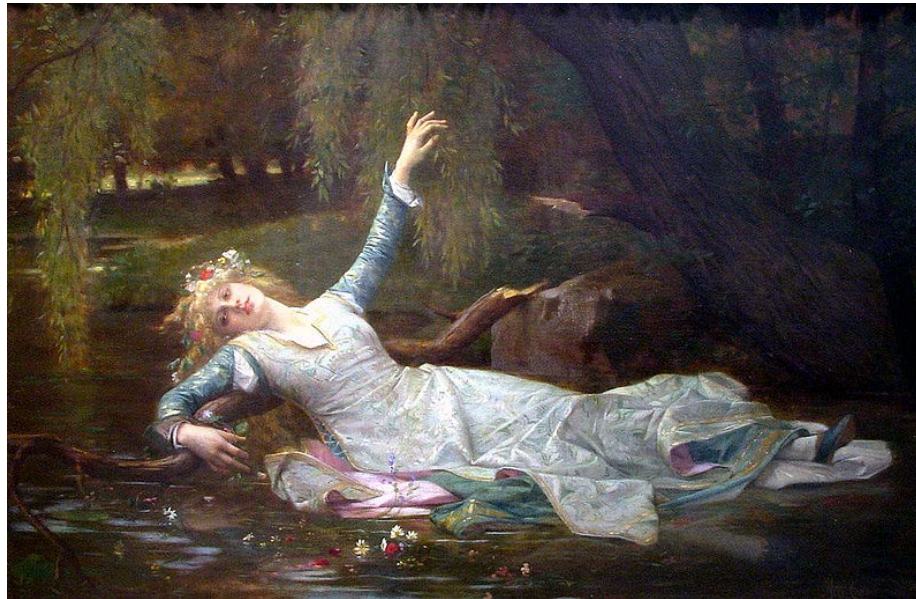
这与事实相去甚远，

Psychology is really religion cleverly disguised as science. 心理学狡猾地伪装成科学，实际是一种宗教。



Psychology's statements about people: who they are, what they should live for, and how change happens, are all religious issues.

心理学对人的论述：人是什么、为何而活、怎样改变都是宗教问题。

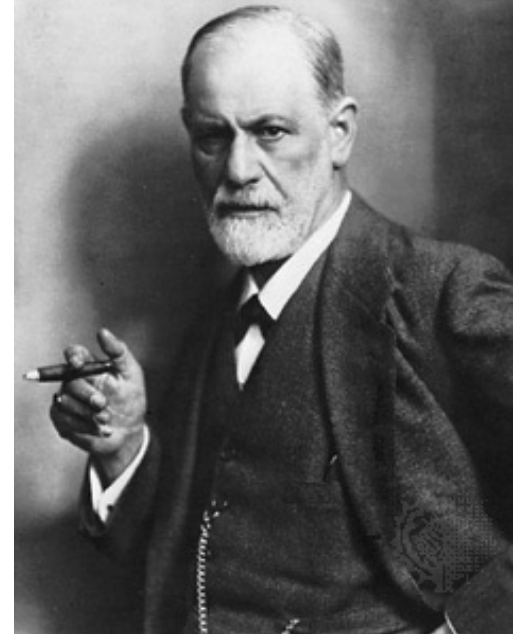


False Views about Psychology

关于心理学的错误观点

False View #3: Psychology is monolithic, constructed as a unified comprehensive system. 错误观点 3: 心理学构成了一个整体，是统一的综合体系。

One of the most obvious problems with psychology is that there are so many different types. 可是心理学一个很明显的问题就是它有很多不同的派别。

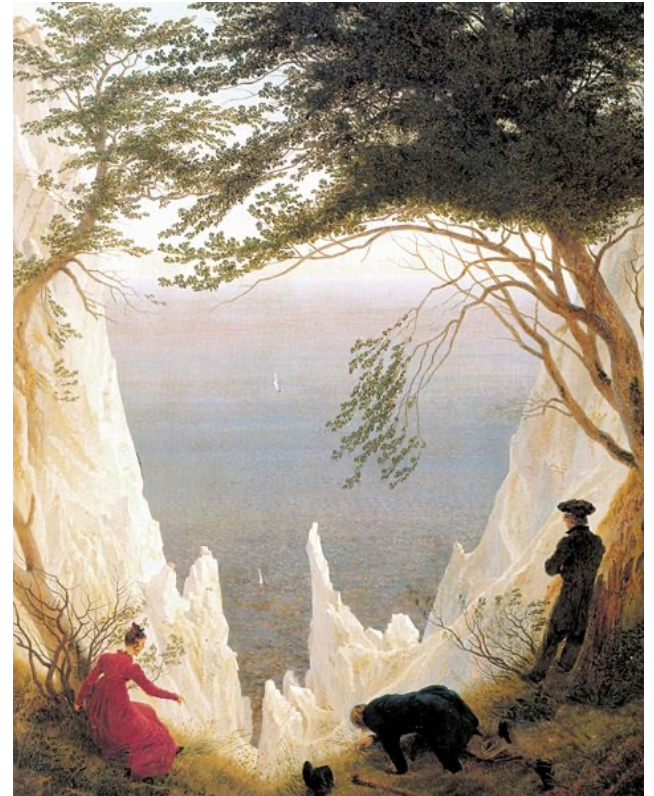


Psychology Offers No “Grand Unified Theory”

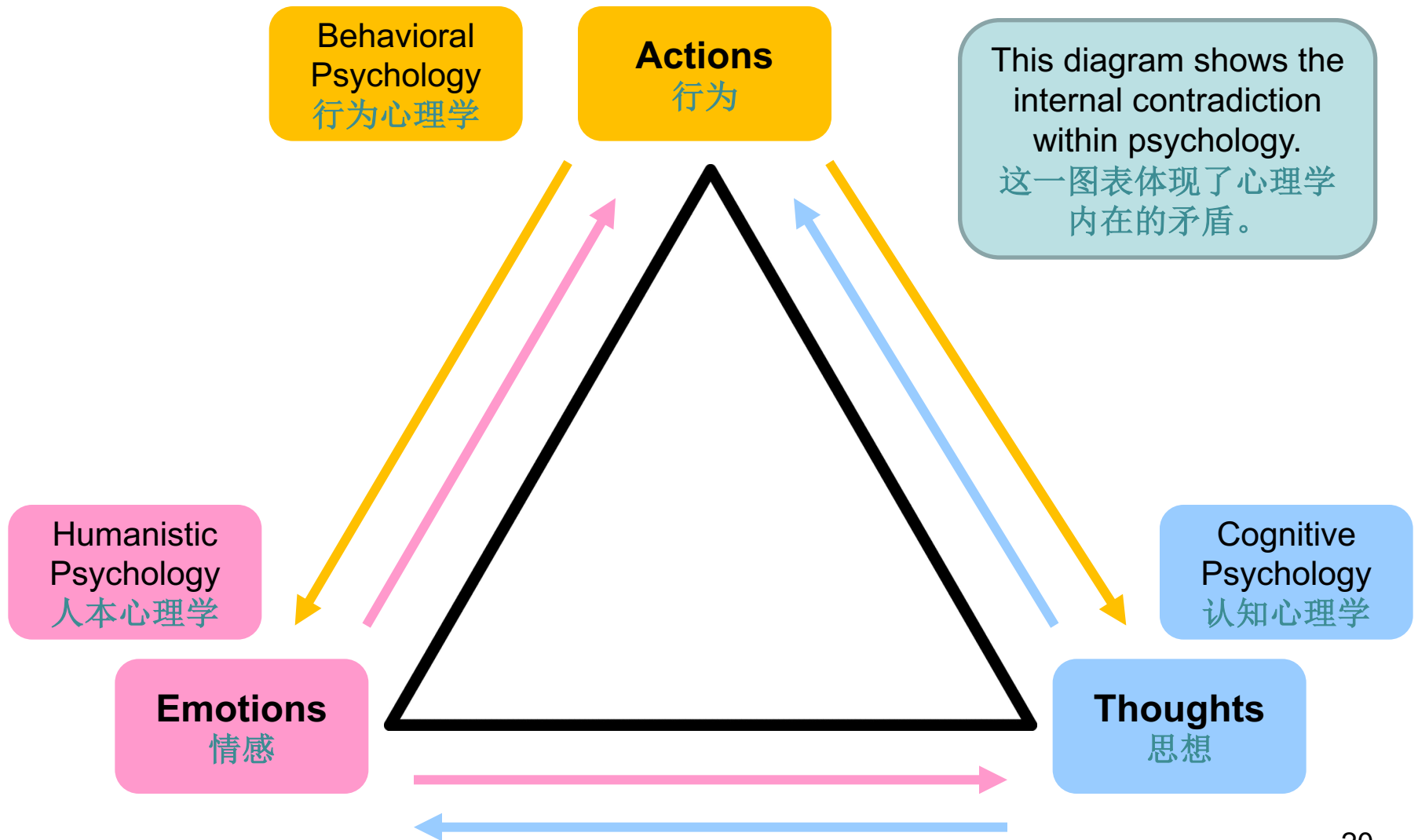
心理学没有“大统一理论”

Psychological theory is highly-fragmented and fractured.

心理学理论是高度分裂和破碎的



An Overview of Psychologies 各心理学概览



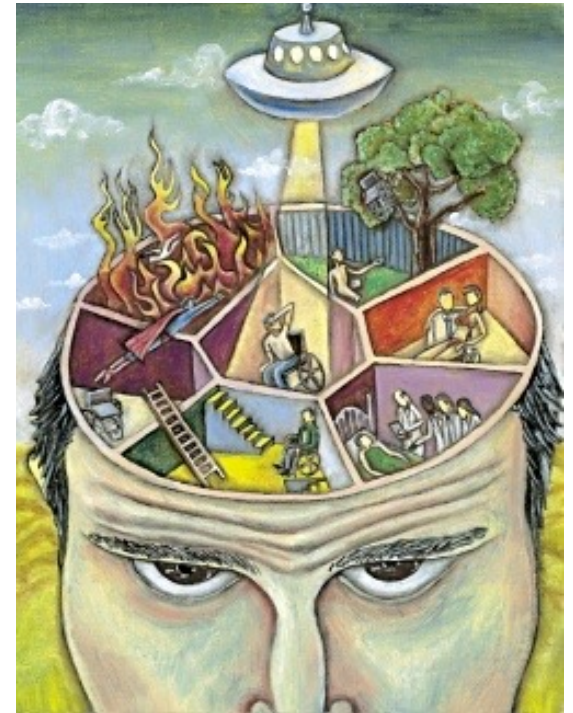
There is not one “psychology” but rather hundreds of “psychologies” which vigorously compete with, and undermine, one another. 没有独一的“心理学”，却存在数以百计的“XX 心理学”，它们激烈地竞争、互相拆台。

Each psychological theory is in opposition to all the others.

心理学的每个理论都与其它理论相悖，

This is a perspicuous clue that psychology is not science but religion.

这也是心理学属于宗教而不属于科学的明显线索。





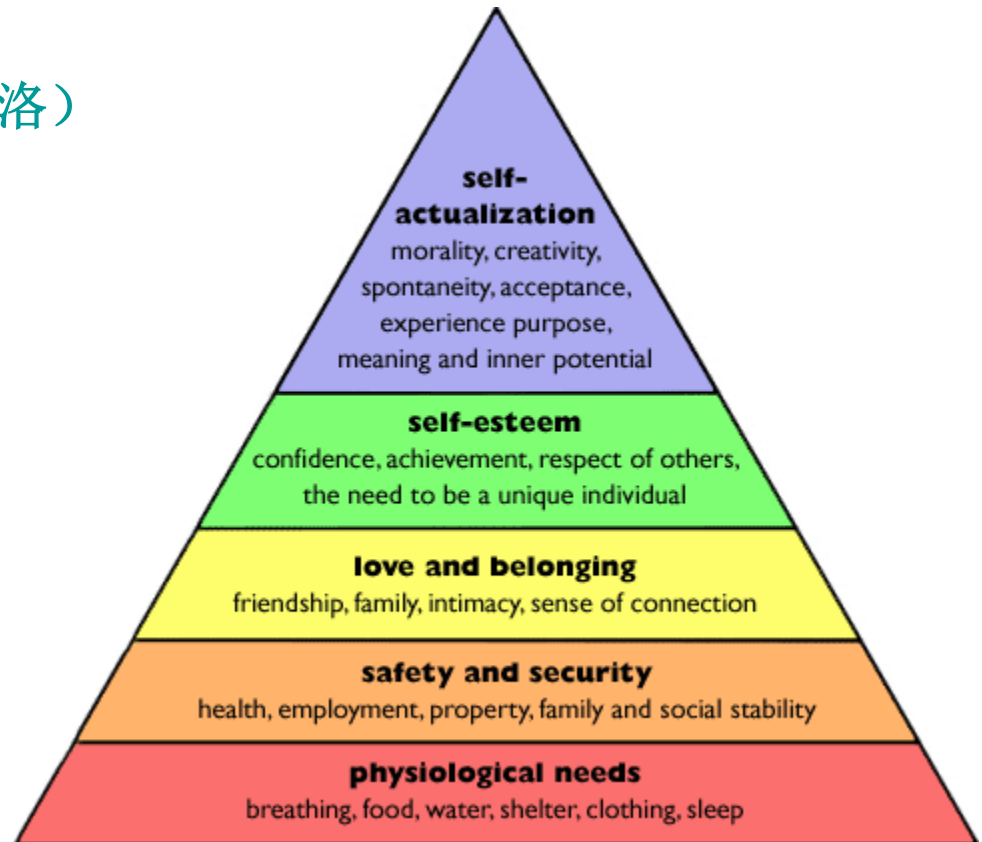
“There is only one thing that a philosopher can be relied on to do: contradict other philosophers.” (William James) 人们只能依靠哲学家做一件事——反驳其他哲学家。(威廉 詹姆斯)

Major Psychology Concepts

主要心理学概念

1. Hierarchy of Needs Theory (Adler-Maslow)

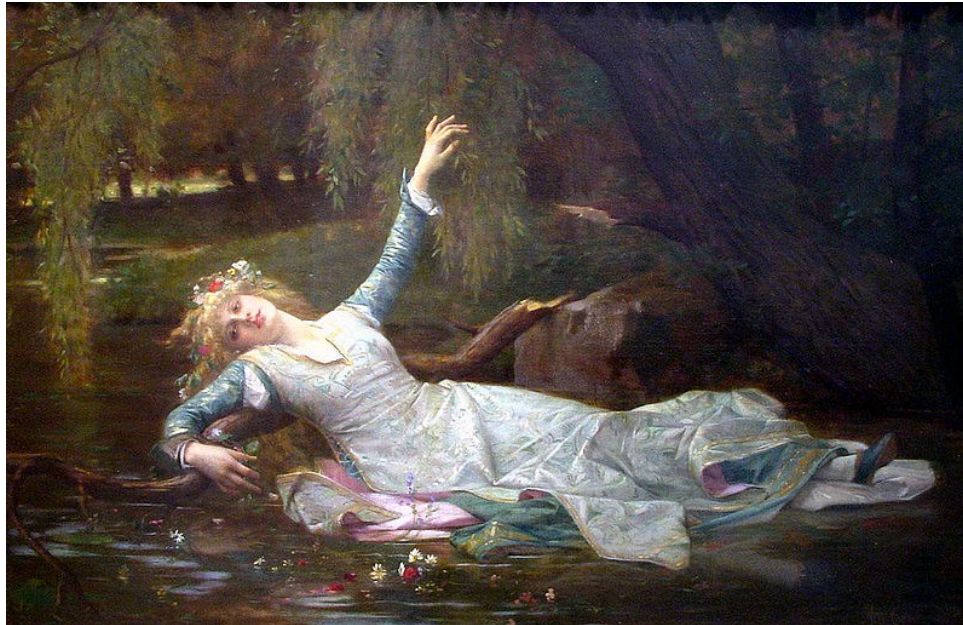
需求层次理论（阿德勒·马斯洛）



Major Psychology Concepts

主要心理学概念

2. Self-esteem 自尊



Major Psychology Concepts

主要心理学概念

3. Unconditional love (Carl Rogers)

无条件的爱（卡尔·罗杰斯）



Major Psychology Concepts

主要心理学概念



4. The hydraulic view of emotions

情感液压理论

Major Psychology Concepts

主要心理学概念

5. Father's love as essential to fulfilled life (Sigmund Freud)

过充实的生活必须得到父爱（西格蒙德·弗洛伊德）



Major Psychology Concepts

主要心理学概念

6. Childhood experiences as determinative (Sigmund Freud)

童年经历起到了决定性作用（西格蒙德·弗洛伊德）

Philippians 腓立比书 3:13b: Forgetting what is behind and straining toward what is ahead, 忘记背后努力面前

Notice that Paul's focus was the opposite of Freud's.

注意到保罗的关注点与弗洛伊德相反。

Freud taught people to strain for what was behind, and to be blind to the healing that Jesus held for them.

弗洛伊德教人努力向后，不看耶稣能给他们带来的医治。

Paul exhorted Christian to move beyond the past, toward their future glory with Christ.

保罗劝告基督徒冲出过去，朝着与基督未来的荣耀进发。

Major Psychology Concepts

主要心理学概念

Notice that psychology labels each person's experience in a particular way. 注意心理学标签用特定的方式标注了每个人的经历。

The psychologist lives under the delusion that he alone can define that experience, that he knows what that experience means. 心理学家活在只有他能够定义人的经历的妄想中，以为只有他知道经历的意义。

Thus, the psychologist places himself into a position of ultimate authority, pretending that he can truthfully define another person's life. 因此，心理学家把自己放在终极权柄上，假装自己可以正确地定义别人的生命。

Major Psychology Concepts

主要心理学概念

7. Stages of childhood development (Erik Erikson)

儿童发展阶段 (埃里克·埃里克松)

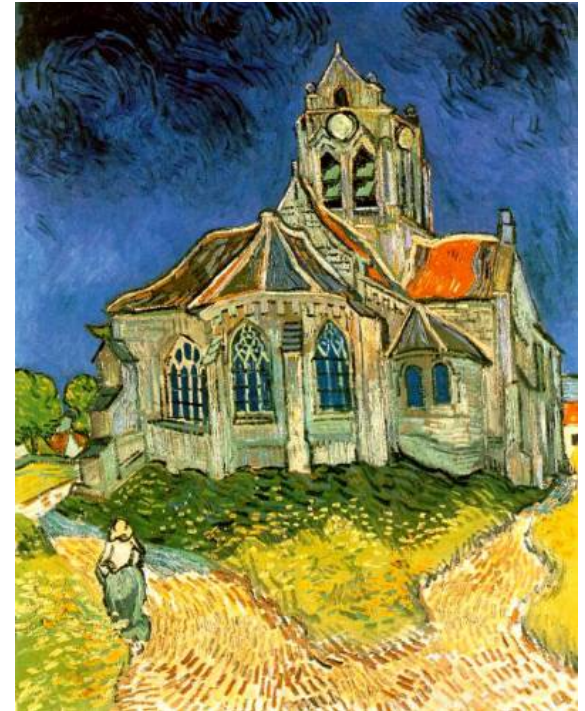


Major Psychology Concepts

主要心理学概念

8. The unconscious (Sigmund Freud)

无意识（西格蒙德·弗洛伊德）

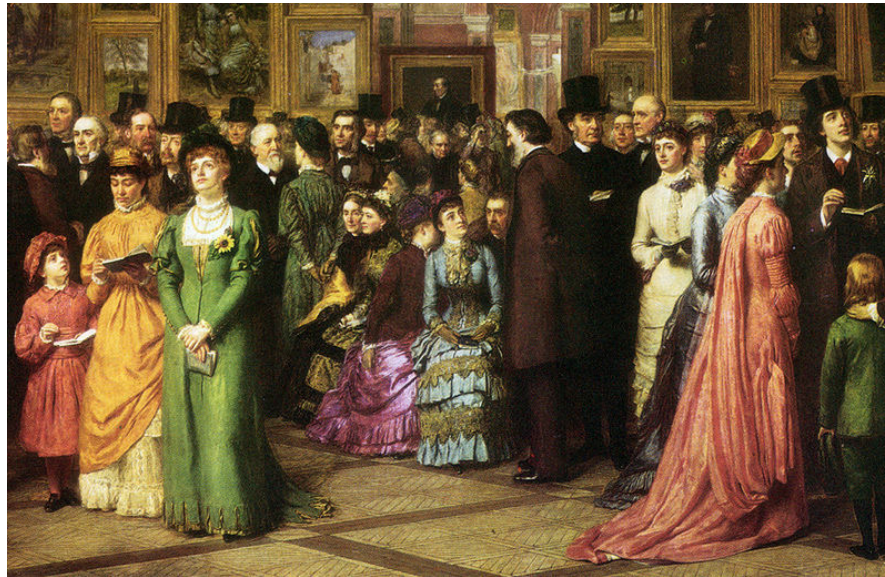


Major Psychology Concepts

主要心理学概念

9. Asymmetry with regard to the psychology of women and men

心理学对男人和女人有不同的解释



Major Psychology Concepts

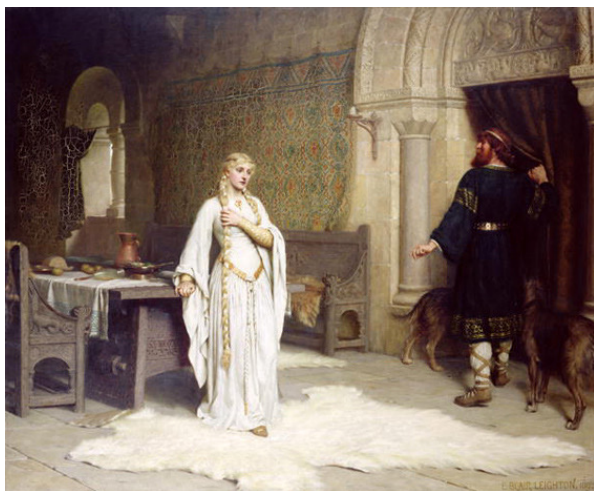
主要心理学概念

10. The power of positive thinking (Norman Vincent Peale) 积极思考的力量（诺尔曼·文森特·皮尔）



Psychology as Competing Religion

心理学是宗教敌手



Deuteronomy 申命记 7:5, 6: This is what you are to do to them: Break down their altars, smash their sacred stones, cut down their Asherah poles and burn their idols in the fire. For you are a people holy to the LORD your God. The LORD your God has chosen you out of all the peoples on the face of the earth to be his people, his treasured possession. 你们却要这样待他们，拆毁他们的祭坛，打碎他们的柱像，砍下他们的木偶，用火焚烧他们雕刻的偶像。因为你归耶和华你神为圣洁的民。耶和华你神从地上的万民中拣选你，特作自己的子民。

Symbol 标志	Function 功能	Application to Psychology 在现代心理学中的应用
--------------	----------------	---

1. Altars 祭坛	Place where sacrifices offered 放祭物的地方	Institutions which maintain psychology's hegemony (media, entertainment, education system, government system) 维护心理学霸权的机构（媒体、娱乐、教育体系、政府体系）
2. Sacred stones 柱像	Amulets against evil 抵挡邪恶的护身符	Popular platitudes, cultural sayings which promise guidance ("believe in yourself"; "God helps those who help themselves"; "seek unconditional love"; "think happy thoughts") 承诺带给人指引的陈词滥调、文化谚语（“相信自己”：“神帮助自助的人”；“寻求那无条件的爱”；“想想开心的事”）
3. Asherah poles 木偶	A carving of a fertility goddess raised on a hill 在山上抬高生育女神的雕像	Seductive teaching, promise of deliverance from guilt (needs theory, self-esteem teaching, theories on human design, inherent goodness of mankind) 诱人的教导承诺着让人在罪中得释放（需求理论、自尊教育、人类设计理论、人性本善）
4. Idols 偶像	False gods promising prosperity and protection 假神承诺的繁荣和保护	"Worshipping" psychology's gods will lead to peace, prosperity, protection (childrearing, marriage, industrial psychology) “敬拜”心理学之神会带来和平、繁荣与保护（教养儿女、婚姻、工业心理学）

The Parable of the Weeds

稗子的比喻

Matthew 马太福音 13:24-27: Jesus told them another parable: “The kingdom of heaven is like a man who sowed good seed in his field. But while everyone was sleeping, his enemy came and sowed weeds among the wheat, and went away. When the wheat sprouted and formed heads, then the weeds also appeared. The owner’s servants came to him and said, ‘Sir, didn’t you sow good seed in your field? Where then did the weeds come from?’ 耶稣又设个比对他们说：“天国好像人撒好种在田里，及至人睡觉的时候，有仇敌来，将稗子撒在麦子里就走了。到长苗吐穗的时候，稗子也显出来。田主的仆人来告诉他说：‘主啊，你不是撒好种在田里吗？从哪里来的稗子呢？’

The Parable of the Weeds

稗子的比喻

Matthew 马太福音 13:28-30: 'An enemy did this,' he replied. 'The servants asked him, 'Do you want us to go and pull them up?' 'No,' he answered, 'because while you are pulling the weeds, you may uproot the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest. At that time I will tell the harvesters: First collect the weeds and tie them in bundles to be burned; then gather the wheat and bring it into my barn.'

主人说：‘这是仇敌做的。’仆人说：‘你要我们去薅出来吗？’主人说：‘不必，恐怕薅稗子，连麦子也拔出来。容这两样一齐长，等著收割。当收割的时候，我要对收割的人说：先将稗子薅出来，捆成捆，留著烧；惟有麦子要收在仓里。’

The Nature of Psychology

心理学本质

1. Poisonous – Psychology infects people with false views of themselves so that they become blinded to their need for God.
毒害 — 心理学传染给人们错误的自我认知观以至于他们无法看到自己对神的需要。
2. Parasitic – Psychology often feeds off of the truth of God by twisting that truth to its purpose 寄生 — 心理学通过扭曲真理满足自己目的的方式来窃取神的真理喂养自己。
3. Predatory – Psychology finally destroys the soul
猎食 — 心理学最终摧毁灵魂。

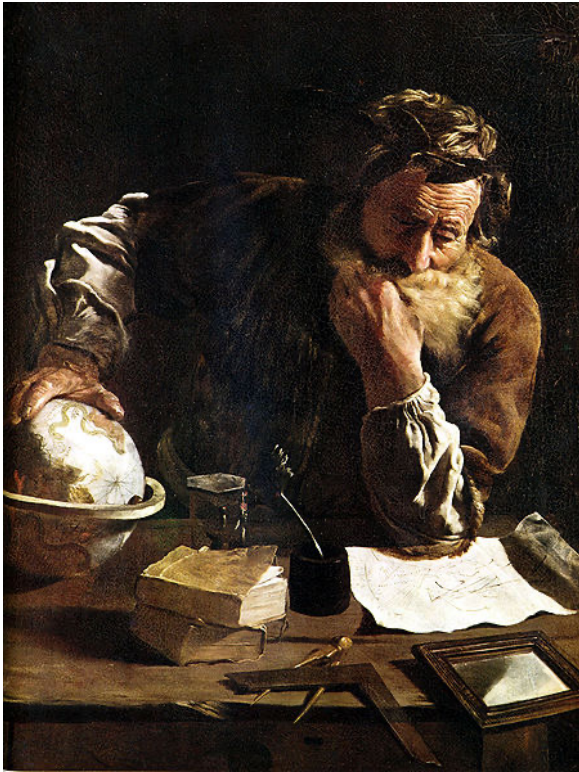
Category 事项↕	Christianity 基督教↕	Psychology 心理学↕
1.history 历史↕	Creation, Fall, Redemption 创造, 堕落和救赎↕	Evolution; mankind is a temporal, material being with no eternal referent 进化论; 人类是暂存的, 物质的, 没有永恒的指向↕
2. sacred text 经文↕	Bible 圣经↕	Greek philosophy; psychological journals, DSM IV 希腊哲学; 心理手记, 设计标准手册↕
3.savior 救主↕	Jesus Christ 耶稣基督↕	Sigmund Freud and others 弗洛伊德等等↕
4.evil 邪恶↕	Satan 撒旦↕	The Christian God and his moral absolutes 基督教的神和祂的绝对良善↕
5.sin 罪↕	Rebellion against a holy God 对圣神的悖逆↕	↕

Category 事项↵	Christianity 基督教↵	Psychology 心理学↵
6.Good news 福音↵	Freedom from sin through repentance 通过悔改罪中得赎↵	Manage one's "demons" through self-help, medicine, or therapy 通过自助, 药物或理疗管理人性中的“魔鬼”。↵
7.prophets 先知↵	Call for repentance 需要悔改↵	Psychology researchers, psychiatrists 心理探索, 精神病学家↵
8.priests 祭司↵	Show mercy with rich displays of charity and grace 丰富丰富地展现恩慈与怜悯↵	Psychotherapists 心理治疗师↵
9.evangelists/missionaries 传道人/传教士↵	↵	Educators, media 教育家, 媒体↵
10.conversion 皈依↵	Receive Jesus into one's heart as personal savior 从心接受耶稣作为个人的救主↵	Realization that one is not morally responsible; that one is essentially a victim. 认为人不具有道德责任; 人必然是受害者↵

Psychologists 心理学家

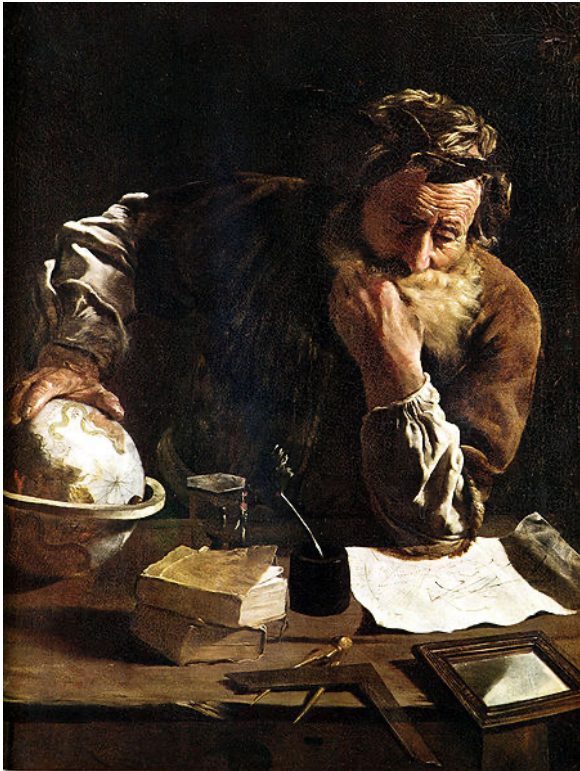


1. Secular priests and pastors
世俗的祭司和先知
2. Secular prophets and theologians
世俗的先知和神学家
3. Secular kings 世俗君王



Explain the Chinese expression 不 (bù) 务 (wù) 正 (zhèng) 业 (yè). Illustrate it with an example.

请解释中文表达不务正业。举例说明。



不 (bù) 务 (wù) 正 (zhèng) 业 (yè)
refers to neglecting concerns which are
required of one's occupation. 不务正业
是指忽视一个人职业需要的考虑。

It is used to describe unemployed
vagrants, or those who dabble in
matters outside of their trained
profession. 它是用来描述失业流浪，或
是那些涉足没有经过训练的事。

Valid Science 有效科学

In order to be scientific, a study must be falsifiable.

要成为科学的学科必须具备可验证性。

That which is not falsifiable is not science. 无法验证的就不是科学。



Valid Science 有效科学

To be valid science, it must be possible to prove a statement false.
要成为有效的科学，必须有证伪性。

In other words, that which is not falsifiable is not science.
换句话说，不可证明的就不是科学。

Since psychology cannot be proven false, it is not science.
所以心理学无法证明出对错，就不是科学。

In fact, psychology is subjective opinion and heavy-handed bias wearing a scientific mask. 实际上，心理学戴着科学面具，却表达主观的观点，带着严重的偏见。

A Psychology Textbook 心理学课本



Part I: A scientific discussion

第一部分：科学讨论

Part II: Psychological theory

第二部分：心理学理论

Part III: Psychotherapy, ethics

第三部分：心理治疗，伦理学

A Psychology Textbook 心理学课本

Study a psychology textbook carefully, and one will find a subtle trap.
仔细研究心理学教材，你会发现一个隐秘的陷阱。

The book begins with a discussion of biology, brain function, and body systems. 书里一开始探讨生物学、大脑功能和身体系统。

This leads the reader to wrongly assume that what follows is hard “science.” 这让读者错误地以为后文的内容是坚固的“科学。”

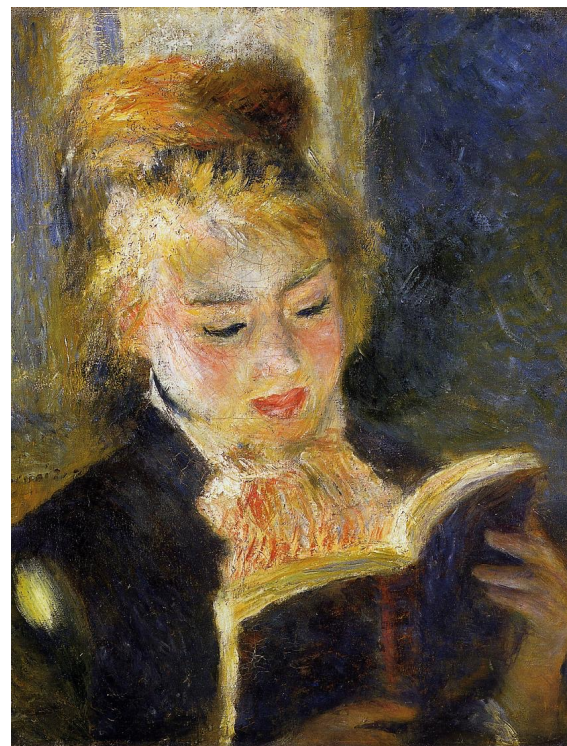
A Psychology Textbook 心理学课本

Next the book explores social issues, child development, and personality testing.

可是下文探究的是社会问题、孩童成长和人格测试。

Lastly, it delves into “counseling,” addressing self-esteem, needs theory, and specific issues such as anorexia.

最后陈述自尊心、需求理论和厌食症等问题的“心理咨询。”



Chapters in a Psychology Textbook 一本心理学书籍的章节

1. A Science of Many Faces 科学的多面性
2. The Organism as Machine 机械的组织性
3. Interaction Among Nerve Cells 神经细胞之间的互动
4. The Cerebral Cortex 大脑皮质
5. Classical Conditioning 古典训练
6. Behavior Theory and Human Disorders 行为理论和人类无序
7. The Biological Sources of Aggression 侵略性的生物资源
8. Social Cognition and Social Reality 社会认知和社会真相
9. Unconscious Conflict 无良的冲突
10. Childhood Socialization 童年社会化
11. The Development of Morality 道德发展
12. Anxiety Disorders 焦虑无序性
13. Psychotherapy 心理疗法

Chapters in a Psychology Textbook 一本心理学书籍的章节

1. A Science of Many Faces 科学的多面性
2. The Organism as Machine 如同机器的有机组织
3. Interaction Among Nerve Cells 神经细胞之间的互动
4. The Cerebral Cortex 大脑皮质
5. Classical Conditioning 古典训练
6. Behavior Theory and Human Disorders 行为理论和人类无序
7. The Biological Sources of Aggression 侵略性的生物资源
8. Social Cognition and Social Reality 社会认知和社会真相
9. Unconscious Conflict 无良的冲突
10. Childhood Socialization 童年社会化
11. The Development of Morality 道德发展
12. Anxiety Disorders 焦虑无序性
13. Psychotherapy 心理疗法

Scientific
evidence
科学证据

Less direct
worship
commitments
不太直接的敬拜委身

More direct
worship
commitments
更直接的敬拜委身

A Psychology Textbook 心理学课本

Thus, the book began with a scientific discussion which may have some truth to it.

因此，这本书用一个有某些真理的科学讨论作为开始。

This was done to draw the reader into its camouflaged worship commitments.

这样做是为了吸引读者进入到它伪装的敬拜委身中。

There is a deception, in that, the beginning science is not connected to the later psychological theory.

这里有个欺骗性在于开始的科学和随后的心理学理论没有关联。

The book wants the reader to believe that there is a connection, but there is none. 这本书想要读者相信它们之间有连接但是实际上没有。

Defining “Normal” and “Abnormal”

定义“正常”和“异常”

There are two ways to think about the concept of “normal.”

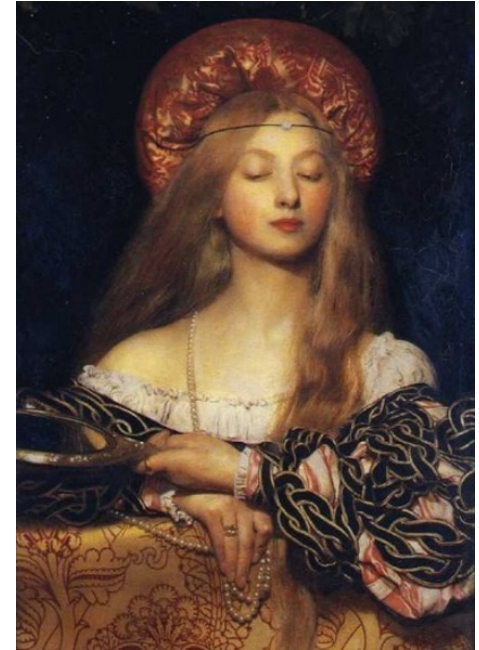
有两种方式思考“正常”的概念。

1. What usually is the case

通常是什么情况

2. What should be the case

应该是什么情况



Defining “Normal” and “Abnormal”

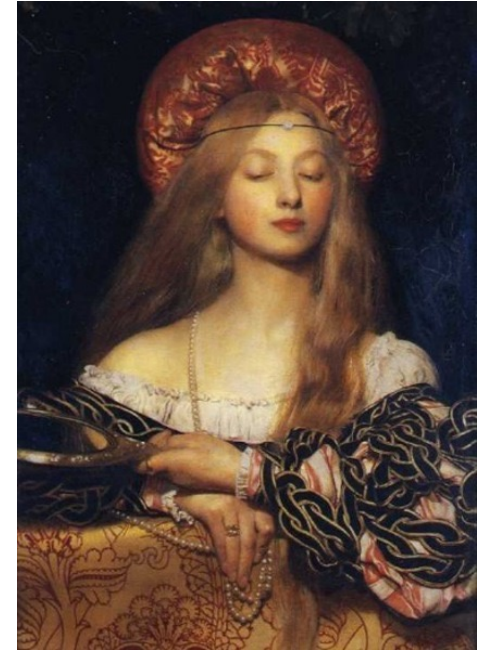
定义“正常”和“异常”

How would you describe “normal” and “abnormal”?

你怎么形容“正常”和“异常”？

In what way do you think “normal” and “abnormal” have changed throughout history and in various parts of the world? Explain in detail.

你认为“正常”和“异常”以何种方式在历史中和在世界各地改变的？详细解释。



Defining “Normal” and “Abnormal” 定义“正常”和“异常”

Psychology makes statements about good and evil, whether it wants to or not. 无论心理学想或不想，它论述了善恶。

It implicitly judges “normal” and “abnormal” and, in so doing, claims authority over these labels. 含蓄地判断了什么是“正常”，什么是“异常”，由此宣扬了心理学的权威，创造一系列的标签。

Religious issues permeate psychology, even in its seemingly most “neutral” observations. 即便在心理学看上去最“中立”的观点上，宗教性依旧渗透整个心理学。

Defining “Normal” and “Abnormal”

定义“正常”和“异常”

Psychology installs itself as the arbitrator of normal and abnormal. 心理学把自己弄成了“正常”和“异常”的仲裁者。



Psychology and the Bible in Conflict

心理学和圣经是冲突的

Psychology's descriptions are directly in conflict with the Bible's descriptions of human motive. 心理学描述的人类动机与圣经直接冲突。



Should the Church Engage in Debate with Psychology?

教会应该参与与心理学的辩论吗？



The creation account was specifically written against Assyrian texts. 创世理论与亚叙人的文本明显对立

The flood narrative directly targeted Babylonian texts. 大洪水的叙事与巴比伦经文直接冲突

Psychology and the Bible in Conflict

心理学和圣经是冲突的

Psychology ultimately hardens hearts against the gospel so that they are blinded to the reality of sin and their desperate need for salvation. 心理学最终使人对福音硬心以至于他们不能看到罪的真相以及他们对救恩的需求。

Psychology always fails in the long-term because there can be no freedom from guilt except through the vicarious atonement of Jesus Christ upon the cross. 从长远来说心理学总是失败的，因为没有从罪疚中得自由，除非通过耶稣基督在十字架上的替代性救赎。

Psychology and the Bible in Conflict

心理学和圣经是冲突的



Guilt feelings or actual guilt?
罪恶感还是真正的罪恶？

Problems with Psychology

心理学造成的问题

Problem #1: Psychology takes away moral responsibility.

问题 #1: 心理学消除人的道德责任.

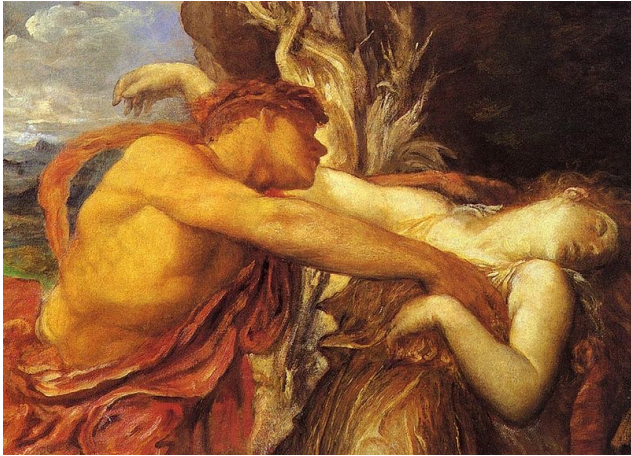
Psychology speaks of guilt “feelings” but will not acknowledge that guilt may be real because there is actually something worthy of guilt.

心理学说罪恶只是种“感觉”，却不承认罪恶也许是真实的，因为确实有罪。



Problems with Psychology

心理学造成的问题



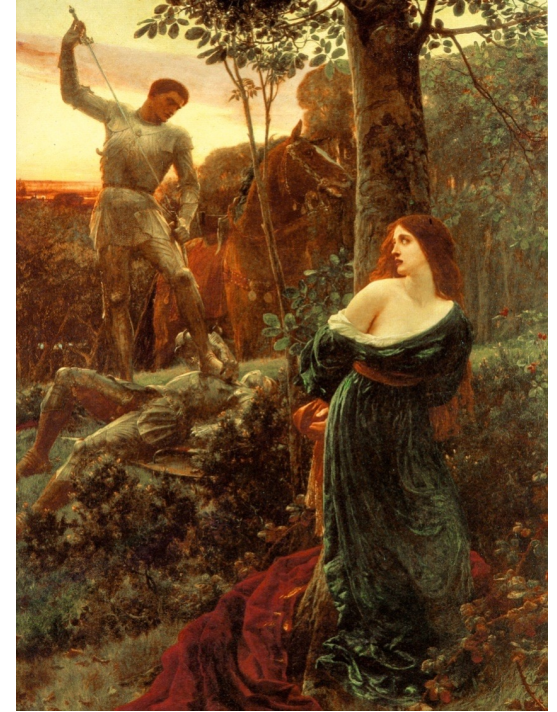
Psychology describes mankind as a victim of his own conscience, and that the conscience is merely a construct of society. 心理学把人说成自己良心的受害者，而良心只是社会的构想。

Psychology will not acknowledge that mankind is actually a violator of his own conscience, that he really is guilty and in need of forgiveness.

心理学不会意识到人其实是违背良心的，人真的有罪，需要宽恕。

Sometimes people need to feel worse about themselves in order to change; maybe they must be confronted with what they want. 有时人们为了得以改变，需要自我感觉差强人意；也许他们想要的东西必须受到反对。

Do you agree? 你同意吗？



Problems with Psychology

心理学造成的问题

Problem #2: Psychology sees what it wants to see. 问题 #2: 心理学只看到它想看到的东西。

When one believes that emotional problems arise from childhood trauma, then he will find that trauma in his past.

当你相信感情问题是童年的创伤导致的，你就能找到一个人过去的创伤。



People see what they want to see.
人们看到的是他们想看到的东西。

They put on a particular set of lenses that reveal the world in the way that they want to see it. 他们戴着一副特定的眼镜，这副眼镜按照他们想要看到的呈现了这个世界。

This is called a “worldview.”
这副眼镜就是“世界观”。

Everyone must have a worldview.
每一个人都必须有着世界观。



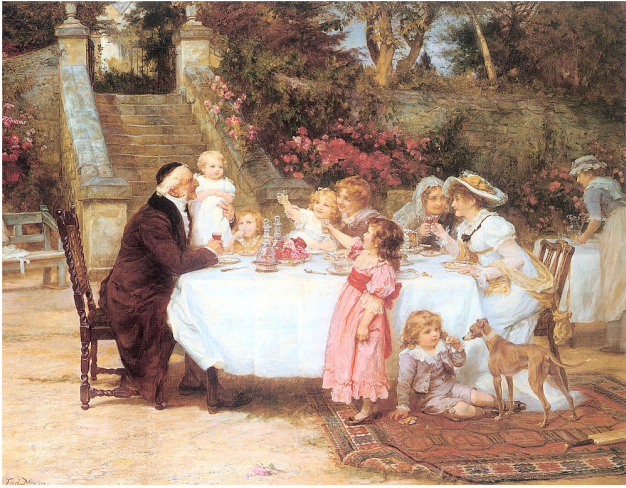


Do you think that childhood trauma can be found in any person's past, no matter how happy his childhood was?

你认为童年的创伤可以在任何人的过往中发现，无论他的童年是多么幸福？

Do you think that focusing on past events keeps one in bondage self-absorbed pain? Explain your answer.

你认为关注过去的事会不会将一个人捆绑在专顾自己的痛苦中？解释你的答案。



“Psychology makes one believe that he can correct his faults by confessing his parents’ sins.” (Laurence Peter)

心理学使一个人相信他可以通过坦白父母的罪恶来弥补他自己的过失。(劳伦斯彼得)



“Not the power to remember, but the power to forget, is the most important for our mental health.”
(Sholem Asch)

获得精神健康的关键不是牢记过去，
而是忘记过去。(肖洛姆 阿施)

“I wouldn't have seen it if I hadn't believed it.” (Marshall McLuhan)
我看不见它，如果我不相信它。（马歇尔·麦克卢汉）

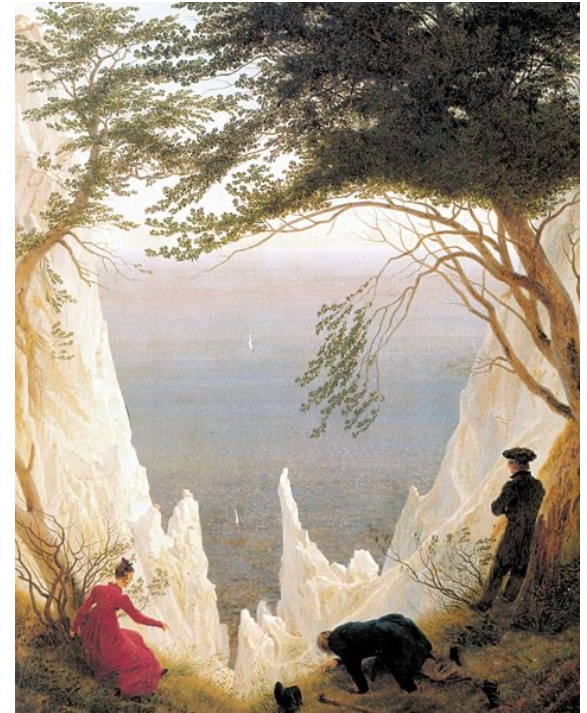


It is easy to find evidence that simply fits one's theories.

要为一个人的理论找到证据是很容易的。

For this reason, there is no such thing as neutral facts. 所以没有中立的事实。

Every fact is necessarily interpreted; each fact is inextricably coupled with a theory.
每个事实都必须经过理解再呈现，每个事实都无可避免地和某个理论相关联。



Problems with Psychology

心理学造成的问题

Problem #3: Psychology does not just describe people, it tries to shape them. 问题 #3: 心理学不只是在叙述人类，还想要塑造人类。

Psychology has an agenda to cause people to dutifully ascent to certain false views about themselves and reality.

它有着一个计谋，让人忠心耿耿地攀登到一定错误的视角，用错误的视角理解自己与现实。

Its purpose is not just descriptive but prescriptive.

它的目的不只是描述人，而且还诱人。



Problems with Psychology

心理学造成的问题

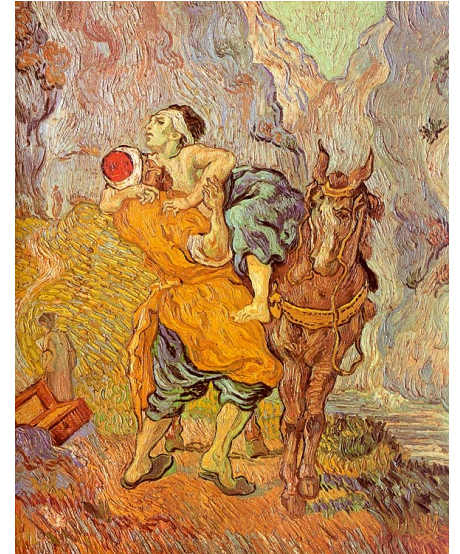
Problem #4: Psychology offers no hope for lasting change.

问题 #4: 心理学无法让人做出持久的改变。

Psychologists never speak of changing a person because in their minds people cannot change.

心理学从不提及让人改变，因为在他们的思想里人是不能改变的。

People only adjust, cope with, or manage problems. 人们只能“调节”、“应付”或“管理”他们的问题。



Psychology often sounds convincing but it only feeds the human quest to find answers outside of the truth.

心理学总是听上去很有说服力，但是它只是在真理以外喂养人们的需求。

Psychology does not recognize that we live in a “personal” universe where there is an all-powerful God to whom people are responding. 心理学不会认识到我们住在一个有“位格”的宇宙中，人们在宇宙中对一个全能的神做出回应。

Mankind does not live in a material world ruled by cold abstract principles.

我们并不是活在物质世界里，由冷冰冰的抽象原则所统治。



Psychology's Four Critical Errors

心理学的四个关键错误

1. Blind to 无视事实
2. Fabricates 编造事实
3. Magnifies 夸大事实
4. Twists 扭曲事实



Four Questions to Consider

值得思考的四个问题

Question #1: How does psychology **magnify** data? 问题 #1: 心理学是怎么夸大事实的?

How does it aggrandize or over-emphasize an essential truth? 它对本质真相是怎么夸大、过分强调的?



Four Questions to Consider

值得思考的四个问题



Question #2: How is psychology **blind to** data? 问题 #2: 心理学是如何无视事实的?

How does it miss crucial information or observations about what is really happening in people? 它怎么忽略在人身上真实发生的关键因素或观察结果的?

Four Questions to Consider 值得思考的四个问题



A good example is Freud's focus on sexual triggers for mental problems.

比如说弗洛伊德注重的是性诱发了心理问题。

He became so focused on this that he missed other reasons that are more determinative. 他变得十分注重这一点，却忽视了其它决定性因素。

Four Questions to Consider

值得思考的四个问题

Question #3: How does psychology
fabricate data which is not really there?

问题 #3: 心理学如何编造莫须有的事实?

How does it create something which
does not exist?

它是怎么伪造不存在的东西的?



Four Questions to Consider

值得思考的四个问题

Question #4: How does psychology **distort** data?

问题 #4: 心理学如何扭曲事实?

How does it twist or alter what is happening so that data loses its real meaning? 它怎么扭曲或篡改发生的事, 使资料数据失去原本的意义?





Explain the Chinese expression 恒 (héng) 河 (hé) 沙 (shā) 数 (shù). How does it relate to psychology? Explain.

解释中文 恒河沙数。它是如何涉及到心理学？请说明。



恒 (héng) 河 (hé) 沙 (shā) 数 (shù) means “here, there, and everywhere” and refers to things that are ubiquitous or common.

恒河沙数是指“这里，那里，到处都有”，指的是事情普及或普通。

Jude 犹大书 10: Yet these men speak abusively against whatever they do not understand; and what things they do understand by instinct, like unreasoning animals – these are the very things that destroy them.

但这些人毁谤他们所不知道的。他们本性所知道的事与那没有灵性的畜类一样，在这事上竟败坏了自己。



The Paradigm Shift: The Ruby Bridges Story 范例颠覆：露比·布鲁奇思的故事



1 Corinthians 哥林多前书 1:18-32





“A five-mile walk will do more good for an unhappy person than any psychology.” (Paul Dudley White)

对于一个闷闷不乐的人来说，走五英里路远比任何心理治疗来得有效。（保罗·达德利·怀特）



A man of gladness seldom falls into insanity. 生性乐天的人极少会变成疯子。

Reclaiming Christianity 挽回基督教

It is strange that many Christians study psychology.

奇怪的是许多基督徒学习了心理学。

Stranger still, is that many in pastoral or teaching ministries study psychology. 更奇怪的是，许多教牧人员也学心理学。

Why do Christians almost seem to seek out psychology training?

为什么基督徒对心理学培训几乎采取着热衷的态度？

Some tell me that they study psychology because they feel that it is the best way to help people. 有人告诉我他们学习心理学是因为他们感到这是最好的帮助别人的方式。

While I recognize this often genuine desire to help others, the approach is misguided. 虽然我承认他们想帮助别人的心意是真的，但是所用的方法具有误导性。

But, the key issue is that many Christians seem to deliberately seek out psychology, thinking that they are doing the Lord's work.

关键是许多基督徒似乎可以追求心理学，以为这样是做主的工作。

Reclaiming Christianity 挽回基督教

This pursuit is, at its heart, a lack of confidence in God's Word.
这种追求是缺乏对神的话语的信心。

It is the belief that God's Word is insufficient to answer the crucial questions of life. 是相信神的话语不足以回答生命中的问题。

Those with little functional confidence in God's Word tend to seek out secular studies.
那些对神的话语缺乏真实的信心的人就喜欢追求世俗的学问。

Reclaiming Christianity 挽回基督教

Additionally, many Christians feel that psychology is a professional study which bolsters their credibility with the world. 另外，许多基督徒感到心理学是专业学科，这让他们更能博取世人的信任。

It actually does the opposite. 实则不然。

It tells the world that the Christian lacks confidence in God's Word. 这其实是在告诉世人基督徒缺乏对神的道的信心。

This has the damaging effect of turning the unbeliever away from the faith. 这会产生破坏性的影响，叫不信的人远离信心。

Reclaiming Christianity 挽回基督教

1. The centrality of Christ
以基督为中心
2. Daily repentance 每天悔改
3. Fundamentally redefine human existence as a display of worship
从根本上重新定义人类的存在是为了敬拜



Reclaiming Christianity 挽回基督教

4. Subscribe to a completely
Scripture-guided understanding
认同完全由经文引导的理解
5. Be "intellectually" converted, to love
God with all our "minds"
理性得到转变，全意爱主
6. Reassess involvement with all
human institutions
重新评估与所有人类机制的关系



Review Questions 复习样题

1. Explain why forgiveness is such an important concept in biblical counseling, and why psychology has no understanding of forgiveness before God.

解释为什么饶恕（或曰：赦免）在圣经辅导中是个如此重要的概念，为什么心理学不理解什么是在神面前被饶恕（或曰：被赦免）。

2. From the class notes, explain three false views about psychology. Offer details for each false view. 根据课堂上的讲述，解释关于心理学的三个错误观点。对每一个错误观点具体阐述。

3. From the class notes, “The Case Against Psychology,” explain three of the “Major Psychology Concepts,” and the correct biblical understanding. 根据课件《反心理学实例》，解释三个“主要心理学概念”及其符合圣经的正确理解。

Review Questions 复习样题

4. Is psychology scientific? Explain your answer using many of the concepts presented in the class notes.

心理学是科学吗？使用课堂上讲述的诸多概念阐释你的答案。

5. Explain many of the dangers of psychology.

阐述心理学的诸多危害。

6. From the class notes, explain three of the major problems with psychology. 根据课堂上的讲述，解释心理学造成的三个主要问题。