

Childrearing in Crisis 教养儿女



Citation 引自



An excellent book on raising children:
一本关于抚养子女的好书:

Tedd Tripp, *Shepherding a Child's Heart* (Wapwallopen, PA: Shepherd Press, 1995)

《子女心，父母情》：特里普

The Modern Crisis in Childrearing



Parents increasingly find themselves in a conundrum with regard to raising children.

Society and psychology offer advice which proves to be vacuous, and frequently destructive, to their children.

Where do parents turn for guidance in raising children?

God's Word offers timeless wisdom and untold blessing, as one learns to raise children for Jesus' glory, and for his purposes.

The Modern Crisis in Childrearing

The following presentation offers many areas in which childrearing finds itself under attack.

The remedy is always the same, to let God's Word and faith in Jesus Christ, bring wisdom and direction.

#1: The Curse of Psychology

心理学的危险



Developmental psychology presents a false understanding of children.

发展心理学展示了对孩子错误的理解。

It sees children as material beings, without a spiritual nature. 它把孩子看作是物质的存在，没有精神世界。

This denies that they live before the face of a holy God (Romans 罗马书 1:18-21), to whom they are responding.

这否定了他们活在一位圣洁的神面前，并需要对他作出回应。

The Curse of Psychology

心理学的危险



Psychology is a false religion seeking to convince people of one central falsehood – that nothing is really their own fault.

心理学是一个假宗教，目的是证明一个关于人类核心的谎言—没有什么不是他们自己的错。

The idea is that no one is really responsible for anything.

意思是没有人需要对任何事情负责。

This is psychology's core teaching.
这是心理学的核心理念。

The Curse of Psychology

心理学的危险



Psychology paints each person as a victim of his: 心理学描绘了每个人都是以下方面的受害者:

1. Brain chemistry 大脑化学物质
2. Environment 环境
3. Genetics 基因
4. Parental upbringing 父母教养
5. Unmet needs 需要没有得到满足

The Curse of Psychology

心理学的危险



The fallacy of the hydraulic view of emotions
液压式情绪理论的谬误

This is the view that emotions just exist beyond one's control, and that they simply must be released.

液压式情绪理论认为情绪不受人控制，它必须被释放。

The danger is in thinking that children just need to get their energy out, and then they will be obedient. 危险之处在于它认为孩子需要把他们的能量发泄出来，然后他们就会听话。

The Curse of Psychology

心理学的危险

The hydraulic view of emotions is used to justify high-impact sports. 过去人们常常用情绪液压理论来使高强度运动合理化。

The idea is that young boys, especially, must get out their aggression. 这个理论说特别是年轻人必须释放他们的攻击性。

In fact, aggressive sports stirs up aggression in young men. 实际上，攻击性运动在年轻人的里面产生攻击性。

In this way, most sports have become a disguised form of war.
大多数体育运动成了一种变相的战争。



The Curse of Psychology

心理学的危险



Today rebellion is explained away through a host of mitigating factors such as: 现今叛逆被解释为由一系列令人感觉柔和的因素导致:

1. Conditions and syndromes 环境因素和综合症
2. Disadvantages 缺陷
3. Low self-image 自卑的结果
4. Parental neglect (particularly that of the father) 父母的忽视（尤其是父亲的）
5. Poverty 贫穷
6. Psychosomatic triggers 身心疾病
7. Societal discrimination and expectations 社会歧视，期望值

#2: The Proliferation of Psychotropic Drugs

精神药物的滥用

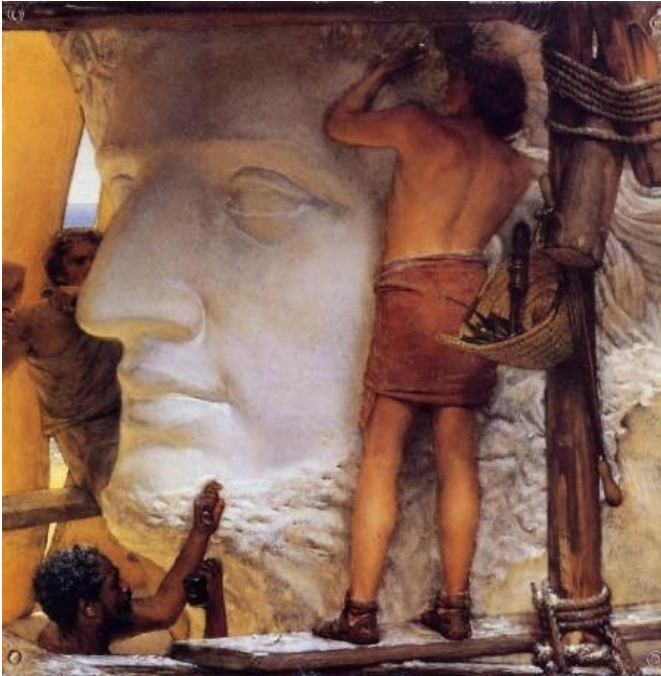


Because most parents refuse to discipline their children, they cannot control their children.

因为大多数父母不管教他们的孩子，他们不能控制自己的孩子。

They, therefore, turn to psychotropic drugs to deaden their children's emotions, and modulate their behavior. 因此他们转向精神药物缓解孩子的情绪，平息他们的行为。

#3: The Plague of Self-Esteem and Self-Love 自尊和自爱的危害



A school motto: “Thank you for your pride!” 校训：“感谢你的骄傲！”

Pride is a euphemism for self-worship, and rebellion against a holy God.

骄傲是一种委婉的自我敬拜和对圣洁神的悖逆。

The Plague of Self-Esteem and Self-Love

自尊和自爱的危害

2 Timothy 提摩太后书 3:1-5: But mark this: There will be terrible times in the last days. People will be: 你该知道，末世必有危险的日子来到。因为那时人：	11. Unforgiving 不解怨
1. Lovers of themselves 要专顾自己	12. Slandorous 好说谰言
2. Lovers of money 贪爱钱财	13. Without self-control 不能自我约束
3. Boastful 自夸	14. Brutal 性情凶暴
4. Proud 狂傲	15. Not lovers of the good 不爱良善
5. Abusive 谤渎	16. Treacherous 奸诈
6. Disobedient to their parents 违背父母	17. Rash 任意妄为
7. Ungrateful 忘恩负义	18. Conceited 自高自大
8. Unholy 心不圣洁	19. Lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God— 爱宴乐、不爱神
9. Without love 无亲情	20. Having a form of godliness but denying its power. Have nothing to do with such people.” 有敬虔的外貌，却背了敬虔的实意，这等人你要躲开。

The Plague of Self-Esteem and Self-Love

自尊和自爱的危害



Proverbs 箴言 15:32: He who ignores discipline despises himself, but whoever heeds correction gains understanding. 弃绝管教的，轻看自己的生命；听从责备的，却得智慧。

In modern society, self-love and self-esteem do the exact opposite of what is intended. 当代社会自爱和自尊的理念其实恰恰做着与其意图相反的事情。

Those who seek to love themselves actually end up bringing hatred upon themselves and others. 那些寻找自爱的人实际上最终给自己和他人带来仇恨。

The Plague of Self-Esteem and Self-Love

自尊和自爱的危害



Most children learn self-love through school curriculum, which is based on humanistic psychology.

大多数的孩子从学校的课程学到自爱，这些课程基于人道主义心理学。

This is where they learn to believe in themselves.

这就是他们学习相信自己的地方。

Education has become a disguised love of money, and a handmaiden to the psychology agenda.

教育已经成为一种变相的爱钱和心理学的奴仆。

#4: The Abandonment of Discipline 放弃管教



In the Ancient Near East, children were often burned alive to the god Molek as propitiation for supposed transgressions. 古代近东地区的孩子们经常被活活烧死献给摩洛（假神），作为人们赎罪的祭品。

Today, while children, thankfully, are not burned alive, they are still sacrificed to false gods.

今天，很感恩，孩子们没有被活活烧死，但他们仍然成了假神的祭品。

The Abandonment of Discipline 放弃管教

Fathers who neglected to discipline their children:

忽视管教儿女的父亲：

1. Abraham did not discipline his son Ishmael (Genesis 创世记 21:9).
亚伯拉罕没有管教儿子以实玛利。

Ishmael became a “wild donkey of a man” (Genesis 创世记 16:12).
以实玛利成了“野驴。”

The Abandonment of Discipline 放弃管教

2. Jacob failed to discipline Levi and Simeon (Genesis 创世记 34:25).
雅各没能管教好利未和西缅。

They went on to commit the Shechem atrocity. 他们残杀示剑人。

Later, Jacob was oblivious to his son's hatred of Joseph (Genesis 创世记 37:4). 后来，雅各没有看到他的儿子们讨厌约瑟。

Joseph's brothers would eventually commit a horrible sin, through selling Joseph into slavery (Genesis 创世记 37:28).
约瑟的哥哥们后来犯了可怕的罪，把约瑟卖为奴隶。

The Abandonment of Discipline 放弃管教

3. The priest Eli's wicked sons extorted from the people (1 Samuel 撒母耳记上 2:16), and fornicated with the women at the tent of meeting (1 Samuel 撒母耳记上 2:22).

祭司以利的邪恶的儿子勒索人，私通在会幕中的妇女。

In 1 Samuel 2:23, Eli queried, "Why do you do such things?"
撒母耳记上 2:23，以利问，“你们为何行这样的事呢？”

Eli was blind to his sons' wickedness. 以利没有察觉儿子们的邪恶。

The Abandonment of Discipline 放弃管教

4. When Samuel grew old, he appointed his sons as judges for Israel. But his sons did not walk in his ways. They turned aside after dishonest gain and accepted bribes and perverted justice (1 Samuel 撒母耳记上 8:1, 3). 撒母耳年纪老迈，就立他儿子作以色列的士师。他儿子不行他的道，贪图财利，收受贿赂，屈枉正直。

5. Most know that David committed adultery with Bathsheba and planned the murder of her husband (2 Samuel 撒母耳记下 11:4, 15). 大卫与拔示巴有奸情，还谋害她的丈夫。

However, David also failed to discipline his sons and, while they each made his own decisions, they each met an early death. 大卫未能成功管教他的儿子们，结果他们都英年早逝。

The Abandonment of Discipline 放弃管教



In 2 Samuel 13:14, David's son Amnon raped his sister, Tamar.
在撒母耳记下 13:14，大卫的儿子暗嫩玷污了大卫的女儿他玛。

Two years later David's son Absalom killed his brother Amnon (2 Samuel 撒母耳记下 13:29).
两年后，大卫的儿子押沙龙杀了他的兄弟暗嫩。

The Abandonment of Discipline 放弃管教



Absalom slept with his father's concubines on the roof of the palace in the sight of all of Israel (2 Samuel 撒母耳记下 16:22).

押沙龙在宫殿的平顶上，在以色列众人眼前，与他父亲的妃嫔同床。

The Failure to Discipline Children 没有管教好孩子



Like David, the vast majority of parents seem to forsake sound discipline of their children until it is too late.

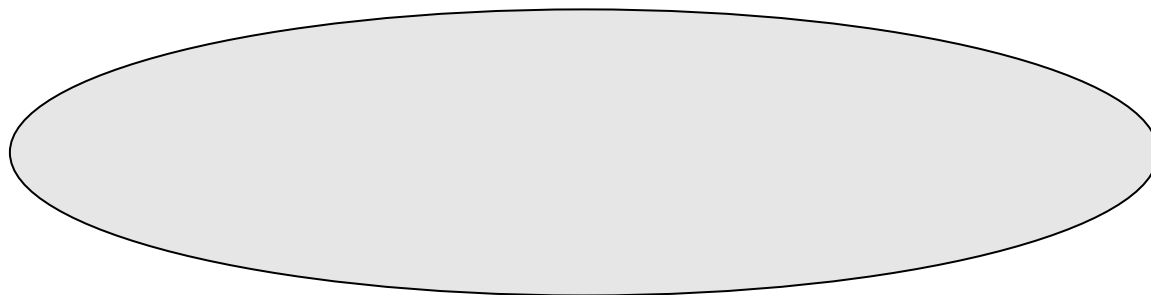
像大卫一样，很多父母似乎都放弃了对孩子们的合理管教。

It seems that modern society is plagued with a growing neglect for children's submission to, and respect for, proper authority, and everyone suffers as a result. 似乎现代社会越发忽视孩子们对权柄的顺服和尊重，结果每个人都吃苦头。

The Failure to Discipline Children 没有管教好孩子

When a child is born, one could think of him as this ellipse.

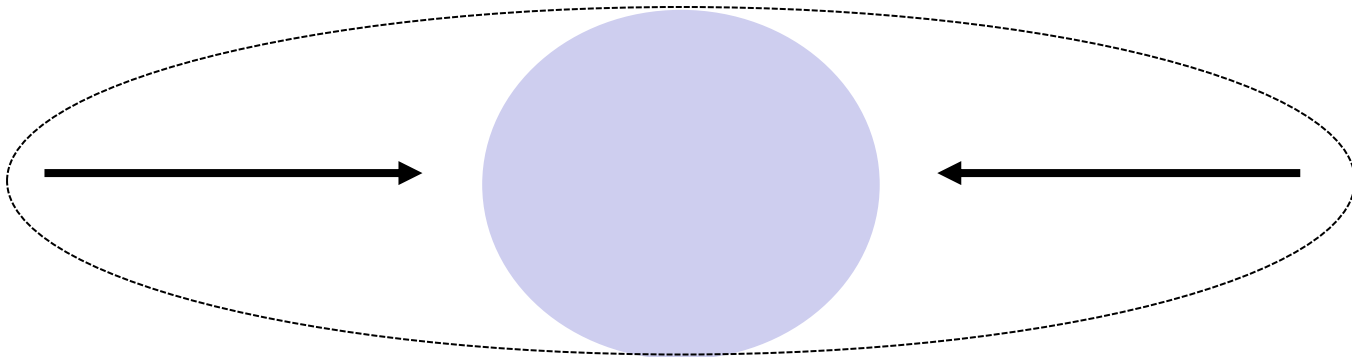
当一个孩子出生时，人们会认为他就像这个椭圆。



The ellipse represents the child's innate foolishness, an energy of foolishness that seeks to draw all of creation into the service of himself.
这个椭圆象征着孩子天生的愚昧，有着愚昧的能量想要将受造之物都为自己所用。

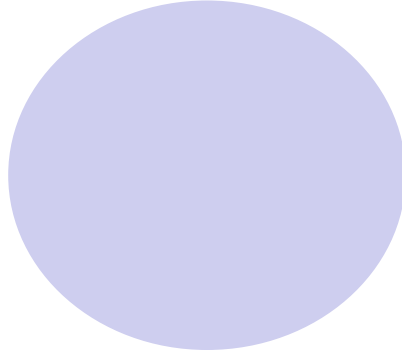
The Failure to Discipline Children 没有管教好孩子

The parent's chief objective is to shape that child's heart, that it would not be foolishly elongated, but wisely formed. 父母的主要目标是塑造孩子的心，让它不会被愚昧地拉长，而是智慧地成型。



The Failure to Discipline Children

没有管教好孩子



What does this rounding-out of the heart look like? 什么是使心变圆？

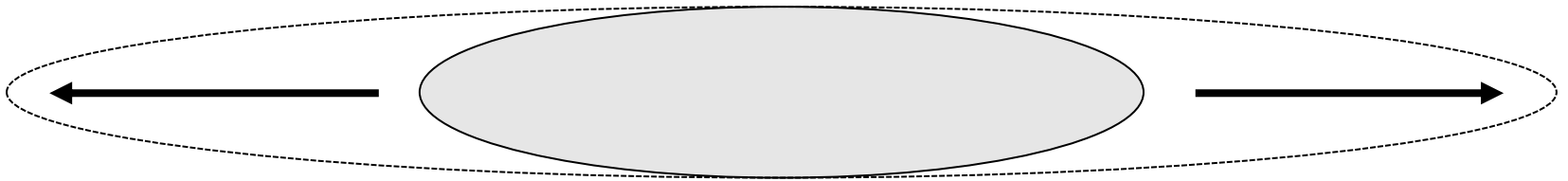
It is a daily discipline, drawing the child to submission to authority, an abandoning of his own selfish concerns, and a desire to serve others selflessly. 这是一种日常管教，吸引孩子回到对权柄的顺服中，放弃自己的自私，渴望无私地服侍别人。

In this way, the child is prepared to know God. God creates in the child the fertile seedbed in which the seed of his word can one day be planted to grow and flourish. 这样，孩子得到预备认识神。神在孩子里面创造了成长的沃土，有一天神的话语种进去会发芽生长。

The Failure to Discipline Children

没有管教好孩子

Tragically, most parents do not draw the child in the right direction, but rather, elongate the heart's foolishness, often giving it the false appearance of wisdom. 悲剧的是，大部分父母亲没有将孩子引向正确的方向，而是延长了孩子心中的愚昧，总是给予这颗心智慧的假象。



In this way, the child's heart is made increasingly foolish through parenting which promotes self-esteem, devises methods to circumvent submission to authority, and concocts new ways to serve and love oneself. 这样，促进孩子自尊的父母亲加深了孩子的愚昧，他们是在想办法阻止孩子对权柄的顺服，策划服侍自己、爱自己的新方法。

The Failure to Discipline Children

没有管教好孩子

In this way, the child is kept from submission to God, kept in a state of hard and rocky soil.

这样，人们阻止了孩子顺服神，让孩子成了石头地。

Thus, the child is not prepared to one day receive Christ, and instead is hardened against Christ, making the idea of repentance and faith a foreign and disagreeable concept.

因此，没有预备孩子有一天接受基督，而是变得顽固，使得悔改和信心这些思想变成了陌生和抗拒的概念。

The Failure to Discipline Children

没有管教好孩子



Modern society has abandoned the concept of servanthood in favor of self-aggrandizing leadership.

现代社会放弃了做仆人的观念，追随自我膨胀的领导观念。

Children are rarely encouraged to be servants. 孩子很少被鼓励要成为仆人。

Instead, they are told to assert themselves.

反而，他们被告知要维护自己。

This is a path to slavery, misery, isolation, divorce, and failure.

这是一条通向奴役，悲惨，孤立，离异和失败的路。

The Failure to Discipline Children

没有管教好孩子



A mother once described her daughter as the “CEO of the family.” 一个母亲曾形容她的女儿是“家里的老总。”

With that statement a certain truth became apparent.
这种说法呈现了一个事实。

The daughter was not disciplined, not taught self-restraint or submission to authority, as part of an unarticulated plan to craft the daughter into a “CEO.” 这个女儿没有得到管教，没有受到自制和顺服权柄的教导，就像一件工艺品没有经过雕琢，女儿成了“老总”。

The Failure to Discipline Children

没有管教好孩子



The lack of discipline in most homes is actually part of a cleverly concealed love of money, the hope that through allowing a child's self-expression he will one day be far more successful than if he were disciplined.

大多数家庭缺乏管教，部分是出于爱财的“聪明”伪装，希望通过让一个孩子表现自我，有一天他会远比受过管教更加成功。

Thus, lack of discipline is really an attempt to foster unbridled earning potential. 因此，缺乏管教实际上是想培养赚钱的无限可能性。

The Failure to Discipline Children

没有管教好孩子

Children are in no state to be little CEOs. 孩子不应该成为小老总。

Left to their own resources, they make foolish decisions, which only leave them lost and confused.

根据他们自己的能力，他们只会做出使他们迷惑的愚昧决定。

The Failure to Discipline Children

没有管教好孩子

A child needs to be taught, rebuked, corrected, directed, and finally given the opportunity to grow in wisdom. 一个孩子需要被教导、责备、纠正、引导，最终获得在智慧中成长的机会。

The child's heart must be shepherded so that he finally learns to make wise choices. 一个孩子的心必须被牧养，最后学会做出智慧的决定。

The Failure to Discipline Children

没有管教好孩子



What is most tragic is that parents simply do not want disciplined children. 最大的悲剧是，父母经常不想要受到管教的孩子。

They want dominant children, children who conquer the world.
他们想要占统治地位、征服世界的孩子。

Disciplined submissive children may not be aggressive enough to gain all the world has to offer. 纪律严明的顺服的孩子可能缺少足够的野心去获得世界提供的一切。

They don't really want children but saviors and gods.
他们要的不是孩子，而是救主和假神。

Idolatrous Parenting 拜偶像式教养

1. There is a danger in thinking that since a mother bore her child, that child belongs to her.

有一种危险的想法就是，既然母亲生了孩子，那孩子就属于她。



Idolatrous Parenting 拜偶像式教养

2. A parent can make a child his source of:
父母亲可以让孩子成为她的以下来源:

1. Achievement 成就
2. Blessing 祝福
3. Inclusion 包容
4. Future 未来
5. Glory 荣耀
6. Meaning 意义
7. Power 力量
8. Security 安全



Idolatrous Parenting 拜偶像式教养

3. Most parents don't seek to create independent children, but rather dependent ones. 大多数父母没有寻求培养孩子独立，反而培养孩子依赖。



Idolatrous Parenting 拜偶像式教养

4. Parents live through their children – the children's success and failures are a reflection and direct extension of the parents' lives. 父母把人生寄托在儿女身上——儿女的成功与失败反映着他们的人生、是他们人生的延续。



Idolatrous Parenting 拜偶像式教养

5. Children are forever tied to parents through guilt or obligation, without the child feeling a sense of genuine gratitude. 儿女因为内疚和义务和父母绑定在一起，没有真诚的感恩之心。



Idolatrous Parenting 拜偶像式教养

6. For many parents the child becomes a weapon, a means of gaining an advantage in a simmering war with God himself. 对许多父母来说，孩子成了一种武器，让他们在与神的蓄势待发的战争中获得优势。



Idolatrous Parenting 拜偶像式教养



In the past, children were expected to sit in orderly rows, submit to authority, and ask permission to speak.

过去孩子们被要求规规矩矩地坐好、听从权柄、得到许可后才可以发言。

Today, children operate in largely disordered environments, are taught to assert themselves, and no longer fear the consequences of disobedience. 今天，孩子们活在非常没有次序的环境中，被教导如何肯定自己，也不再害怕不顺服造成的后果。

Idolatrous Parenting 拜偶像式教养



What has been largely lost in modern times is that to discipline children is to dignify them, to ennoble them.

现代社会不再认为管教孩子是为了使他们变得有尊严，并尊贵。

A disciplined child is empowered and given a shield. 一个受过管教的孩子是能担当重任、受到庇护的。

#5: The Parental Fear of Children

父母对孩子的惧怕



Parents today are often afraid of their children. 现今父母害怕他们的孩子。

They fear their children's rejection and judgment. 他们害怕孩子的拒绝和评判。

They fear that others will judge them poor parents, because their children are unhappy. 他们害怕因为他们的孩子不快乐，别人会视他们为不合格的父母。

The Parental Fear of Children

父母对孩子的惧怕



Children today often control their parents, so that a parent who does not appease his child is seen as a moral failure.

现今孩子控制着他们的父母，只要父母没有满足孩子，就被看做道德上的失败。

The entire relationship is now build on fear or man and man-pleasing, a curse of the modern drift away from relationship with God. 现在的关系完全建立在恐惧上，或者人和人的互相取悦上，这是离开了神之后现代社会遭受的咒诅。

The Parental Fear of Children

父母对孩子的惧怕



Pediatrician Benjamin Spock's (1903–1998) *Baby and Child Care* (1946), launched a society-wide assault on traditional Judeo-Christian childrearing.

儿科医生本杰明斯波克的《婴儿和儿童保育》这本书出版于 1946 年，推动了一场对传统的犹太-基督教教养子女的社会范围的大攻击。

It advised parents to treat children as adult-like decision makers.

这本书建议父母把儿童看成如成年人一样的决策者。

The false-fruit of Dr. Spock's philosophy is a culture of parental fear, parents who are afraid to assert authority. 医生斯波克哲学的结果是父母的恐惧文化，那些害怕自己孩子的父母们的恐惧。

The Parental Fear of Children

父母对孩子的惧怕



Childrearing is now a presumed war-zone, one which parents would just avoid. 教养儿女现在就像一个父母都想要逃避的战场。

They want to first be their child's friend, rather than his disciplinarian. 他们想成为孩子的朋友而不是管教者。

This creates a crisis of authority. 这造成了权柄危机。

Without learning to submit to authority, a child is almost guaranteed to lead a life of pain. 没有学习去顺服权柄，孩子大概率会步入痛苦的生活。

The Parental Fear of Children

父母对孩子的惧怕

Placating parents create stormy children.

讨好型的父母制造暴躁的孩子。

#6: Saddling Children with a Parent's Dreams

孩子肩负着父母的希望和梦想



There is a frequent danger in childrearing which is living “vicariously” through one’s children. 在儿童养育过程中有一种常见的危险，就是让孩子成为自己的“替身。”

This is the idea of projecting onto children one’s own hopes, dreams, desires, fears, and failings.

就是把自己的想法加给孩子，让他们活出自己的希望、梦想、欲望、恐惧和失败。

The child is then expected to achieve a parent’s unrequited hopes, conquer fears projected upon him, and fulfill unmet generational longings. 孩子被期待完成父母未实现的愿望，战胜投射在他身上的恐惧，实现上一代未能实现的心愿。

#7: Raising Children as Another Form of the Love of Money 出于爱钱抚养孩子



The goal of parenting is generally to raise successful children, who will in turn raise successful children. 教养孩子的目的是培养出成功的孩子，他们接着再培养成功的下一代。

But what is the usual definition of “successful”?
但是什么才是通常所说的“成功”？

Childrearing is often a cleverly disguised instrument to serve the love of money, the boasting of what one has and does, the lust of the flesh for the things of the world (1 John 约翰一书 2:16). 养育子女通常是一种服侍爱钱之心的巧妙伪装，炫耀一个人拥有什么或者做了什么，充满对这个世界属肉体的私欲。

#8: Parents Who Are Blind to Their Children 对孩子盲目的父母亲



Parents today are often so busy advancing their careers, that they can't see that their homes are burning around them.

今天的父母忙着推进事业，他们看不到他们的家已经着火了。

Children are falling into greater rebellion.
他们的孩子正陷入更大的叛逆。

Yet, parents wrongly think that more money will solve the problem. 而父母错误地认为更多的钱会解决这个问题。

Money only exacerbates underlying problems.
更多的钱总是让家庭问题变得更糟。

#9: Lives in Disorder 混乱的生活

Because children today often lack self-discipline, they live in disorder.
因为现在的孩子缺少自制，所以他们活在混乱中。



The Modern State of Children 现今儿童的状况

Most children today... 今天大多数的孩子...

1. Have little sense of schedule, or limitations 没有计划和限制

They can do as they want, when they want.
他们可以在任何时候做任何他们想做的。

The Modern State of Children 现今儿童的状况

2. Have little control over their tongues,
so they routinely say whatever comes
into their minds

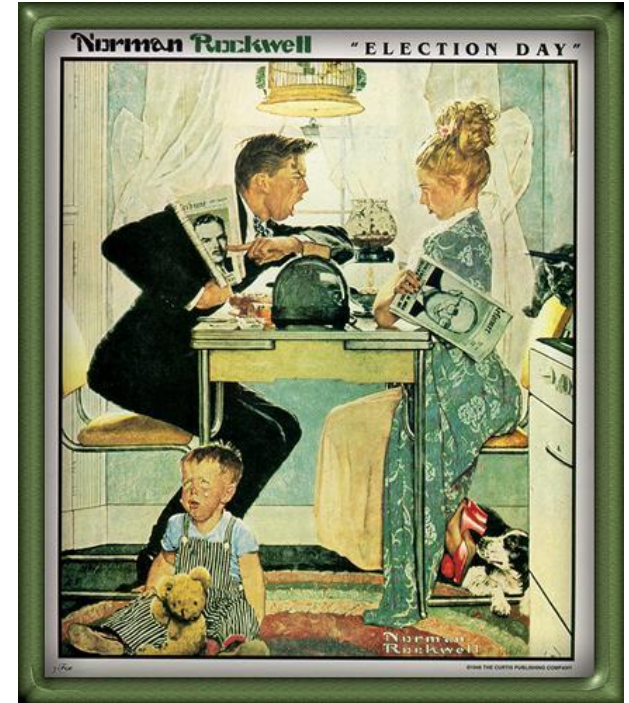
说话无所顾忌，想到什么说什么



The Modern State of Children 现今儿童的状况

3. Have little respect for authority, and little respect for others, so they speak and act in a manner that shows profound disregard for anything or anyone but themselves

不尊重权柄，不尊重他人，言行举止显得对人对事毫无顾忌，只想着自己



The Modern State of Children 现今儿童的状况

4. Dress in a manner that shows a lack of self-discipline

着装的情况显示他们缺乏自律



The Modern State of Children 现今儿童的状况

5. Indulge their every whim, at the moment they have it

放纵他们每一个一时兴起的念头

They are told to indulge their desires.

他们被告知去放纵自己的欲望。

They are not learning to sacrifice, delay gratification, or put the needs of others' first.

他们没有学习舍己、延迟满足或者以别人的需要为优先。



#10: The Curse of Modern Media

现代媒体的咒诅



Television, movies, and media hold children captive.

电视，电影和媒体俘获孩子们。

Satan masquerades as an angel of light (2 Corinthians 哥林多后书 11:14), and he preys most upon the most vulnerable.

撒旦装作光明的天使，他在俘获最弱小的人。

The Effect of Television 电视的影响

Parents are the first and primary teachers of their children.
父母是孩子的启蒙老师。

Thus, by God's design children were meant to be instructed and directed by their parents.
因此，神的设计是孩子们要受到父母的教育和引导。

Parenting is a right and a responsibility.
为人父母是一种权力，也是一份责任。

However, too many parents have given away their right and have reneged on their responsibility.
然而，太多的父母亲放弃了他们的权力、背弃了他们的责任。

Thus, many parents, often in the pursuit of money, have given over their job as teacher to others.
许多父母常常为了追求金钱将他们教育的职责交给了别人。

The Effect of Television 电视的影响

Tragically, one of the greatest teachers in children's lives today is the television. 令人感到悲伤的是，今天孩子们最大的老师之一是电视。

Parents often find it easy to let their child sit in front of the television to be instructed. 让孩子们坐在电视机前面听凭教导让父母觉得省心。

Often parents have given the care of their children's minds to complete strangers. 父母总是把对孩子思想的塑造交给完全的陌生人。

The Effect of Television 电视的影响

I notice that children who watch a significant amount of television seem more mature than other children.

我注意到爱看电视的幼儿似乎显得更像个成年人。

However, this maturity is not godly maturity, but worldliness.

然而，这样的成熟不是敬虔生命的成熟，而是世界的早熟。

Such children come into contact with topics and images with which they should not have contact.

这样的孩子接触到了他们本不应该接触的话题和影像。

The Modern State of Children 现今儿童的状况

6. Are consumed by computer gaming
被电脑游戏消耗

They have minimal interest in great literature, and little patience to sit quietly and read. 对伟大的文学作品没有兴趣也没有耐心安静地坐着看书。



The Modern State of Children 现今儿童的状况



Forty percent of all advertising is directed specifically toward children. 在所有的广告中，有 **40%** 是直接为孩子定制的。

The reason is simple. 理由很简单。

Children place demands upon their parents, and their parents indulge those demands. 孩子会要求他们的父母，他们的父母会骄纵这些要求。

The Modern State of Children 现今儿童的状况



Children need to hear “No,” more than they hear “Yes.”

孩子需要听到“不”，多于听到“是”。

As they hear, “No,” they learn that the world does not revolve around their ever desire. 当他们听到“不”，他们学习到这个世界并不是单单围着他转的。

They learn to put off their own wants, so that a far greater goal can be achieved. 他们学习放下自己的需要，以致于更大的目标可以达成。

#11: The Sexualization of Children 儿童的性文化



Sexualized attire and behavior have now reached a crisis point. 性感的装束和行为已经达到了危机的临界点。

Children are becoming increasingly sexualized, so that they see sexuality as a natural expression of love outside of marriage. 孩子们变得越来越性感，他们认为性是婚姻之外的爱的自然表达。

The Sexualization of Children

儿童的性文化

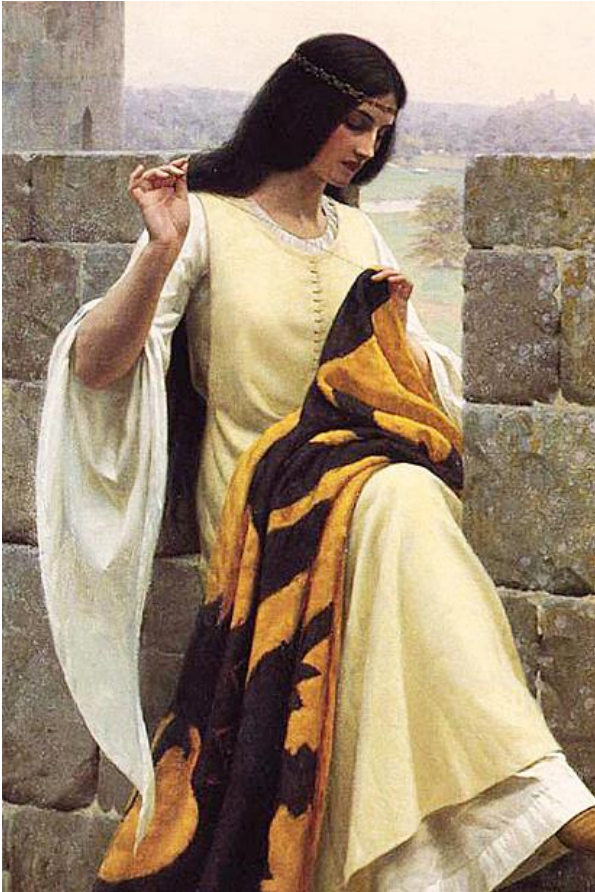


Because they absorb so much sexuality through the media, children are becoming sexually active at an alarmingly early age. 因为通过媒体他们吸收了太多的性欲，孩子们在令人担忧的早年就有强烈的性欲。

Parents should forbid dating, and keep a careful eye on with whom their children spend time. 父母应禁止孩子早恋，关注孩子们和谁在一起。

Establishing Order and Discipline

建立次序和管教



Every child should: 每一个孩子应该:

1. Be expected to hold to a schedule which instills a sense of self-discipline
有一个能持续灌输自律意识的时间表

Establishing Order and Discipline

建立次序和管教



2. Be expected to dress properly and neatly 有合宜整洁的着装

The Broken Window Theory 破窗理论



A single broken window sends a message that a neighborhood is apathetic about crime. 一扇破窗户传达了一个信息，让邻里产生犯罪的共鸣。

A little graffiti or a single broken light spark a rapid proliferation of crime. 一个小涂鸦或者坏灯泡会极速加大犯罪率。

The same is true of the way people, dress, speak, and act. 人们的穿着和言行也是一样的。

No Child Should Be Allowed to Wear... 孩子不应该被允许的穿着...



Clothing which portrays a lack of self-discipline.
显得缺乏自律的衣服。

This sends a message of disrespect for authority,
and it sets the stage for greater acts of depravity.
这传达着不尊重权柄的信息，给更大的败坏带来展
现的舞台。

Establishing Order and Discipline

建立次序和管教



3. Be disciplined to speak respectful words in a moderate tone and volume 被训练用合宜的音量和口气讲尊敬的话语

Establishing Order and Discipline

建立次序和管教



4. Be expected to accomplish chores for which he will be held responsible
完成他负责的家庭琐事

Review Questions 复习样题

1. From the class notes, “Childrearing in Crisis,” explain the section, “The Curse of Psychology,” in detail.

根据课件《教养子女》，阐述“心理学的危险。”

1. From the class notes, “Childrearing in Crisis,” explain the section, “The Failure to Discipline Children,” in detail.

根据课件《教养子女》，阐述“没有管教好孩子。”

3. From the class notes, “Childrearing in Crisis,” explain the section, “Idolatrous Parenting,” in detail.

根据课件《教养子女》，请阐述“拜偶像式教养。”