「十戒の第2 戒とイスラエルの歴史」 一使徒の働き 7 章 42-43 節における旧約引用一

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Abstract Yuzuru MIURA, "The Second Commandment in the Decalogue and the History of Israel: The Use of the Old Testament in Acts 7:24-43." In his speech, Luke's Stephen uses Amos 5:25-27 (Acts 7:42-43) in the context of Israel's idolatry. He employs the LXX regarding the text, but he changes two places in his quotation: (1) the supplement of the word προσκυνέω ("to bow down/to worship"); and (2) the substitution of "Babylon" for "Damascus." However, the reason for these two changes has not been clear to us. The commentators of the Book of Acts have only said, regarding the latter change, that Luke's Stephen was thinking of the Babylonian captivity, not only the Assyrian captivity. Yet, they have not tried to figure out why he did so. And while they seem to ignore the former change, this paper directly attempts to pay attention to it. Before Luke's Stephen supplies προσκυνέω in his use of Amos (Acts 7:34), he employs the word λατρεύω ("to serve") in Acts 7:42. These two words occur in a set phrase in the Second Commandment ("You shall not make for yourself a carved image. ... You shall not bow down to them or serve them..." [Exod 20:4-5a/Deut 5:8-9a]) the Decalogue. When considering the reason for the former change in this way, the reason for the latter change becomes clear: the beginning of idolatry in Israel's forty years in the wilderness continues until the Babylonian captivity. In other words, Israel's breaking of the Second Commandment in her forty years in the wilderness continues throughout the whole history of Israel, and the sin eventually led to her destruction and the Babylonian captivity. Such a warning is actually included in the Second Commandment itself ("... for I the LORD your God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers on the children to the third and the fourth generation of those

who hate me..." [Exod 20:5b/Deut 5:9b]). Thus, considering the Second Commandment in the Decalogue seems to help us to understand the use of Amos by Luke's Stephen.