

布尔加科夫及其《亘古不灭之光》

Bulgakov and *The Eternal Light*:

Science, Philosophy, Theology in Ideal Synthesis

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[英文提要]

S. Bulgakov is an important figure in the development of liberal theology within Russia's Eastern Orthodox Church. His study of Marxist philosophy and economics in his early years and his dissatisfaction with the non-rational elements in traditional theology prompted Bulgakov to pioneer a new theology that is more scientifically based. He labored to achieve an ideal organic synthesis of philosophy and theology, to create a theoretical construct that is more congenial to the modern mind. *Eternal Light* is his work that embodies that ultimate synthesis.

In his interpretation of God, Bulgakov insisted on the notions of theophany and theogony, thereby relating God and the developmental process of the world with human beings who are both economic and transcendent subjects. Bulgakov restated Soloviov's notion of the "unity of all things", but in the course of its critique, created the unique notion of "sophy". He held that wisdom belongs not only to the Creator, but to the creature as well. Wisdom links the Creator and the creature, embracing all, nurturing all. Hence, wisdom unites the divine and the secular, God and man, into an integrated, unionized whole.

With regard to anthropology, Bulgakov proposed the idea that "man is 'postas'." Painstakingly, he expounded the theory that man possesses a personhood similar to God. The acts of man are an extension of the creative acts of God, displaying the freedom given to man by God. But the freedom of man must be regulated by the love of God and the necessity of God, in order that the creative acts of God and the creative acts of man may ultimately be unified into one unassailable, integral whole.

在被认为缺少哲学家的俄国思想史上,从 19 世纪后期开始竟相继出现了一系列重要的哲学家,如索洛维约夫、费多罗夫、特鲁别茨科依兄弟、卡尔萨文、弗兰克、弗洛连斯基、罗扎诺夫、舍斯托夫、森科夫斯基,以及为人们所熟知的别尔加耶夫等等。在这一串名单中,谢尔盖·尼古拉耶维奇·布尔加科夫作为一个由研究马克思经济学转向神学领域的宗教哲学家,有着格外重要的地位。布尔加科夫一生著作等身,尤其是他在转入神学研究之后的著作,试图创建一种基于东正教思想、集科学、哲学与宗教为一体的综合体,以开辟新世纪的神学研究,他的成就在当代基督教哲学史上有着重要的意义。

谢·布尔加科夫 1871 年生于奥廖尔省利夫纳市一个神甫家庭。曾在宗教学校和奥廖尔省教会中等学校学习,接受过系统的东正教教育。后就读于叶列茨中学,1894 年毕业于莫斯科大学法律系。

在教会学校学习期间,由于学校强迫学生保持虔敬的信仰而