

Lady Jane Grey: A Faithful Witness

珍·格雷公主：忠誠的見證人

Ephesians 以弗所書 2:1-10

Janet Schorer, 12 Jan 2025 年 1 月 12 日

We continue this week exploring women of faith as we examine the short life of Lady Jane Grey, often called the “Nine Days’ Queen”. She stands as a powerful example of unshakable faith, scriptural conviction, and courage in the face of persecution. Though her reign was brief, her testimony as a young Protestant martyr left an enduring theological legacy.

本週我們將繼續探索有信心女性，審視通常被稱為「九日女王」的珍·格雷公主的短暫一生。她是堅定不移的信心、對聖經信念和面對迫害的勇氣的有力典範。儘管她的統治時間很短，但她作為年輕的新教殉道者的見證留下了不朽的神學遺產。

This morning, I’ll look at her commitment to God’s Word, her unwavering trust in Christ, and her bold witness under persecution.

今天早上，我會看看她對神的話語的委身，她對基督堅定不移的信靠，以及她在迫害下勇敢的見證。

Who was Jane Grey 珍·格雷是誰？

Jane Grey was born in 1537, into a tumultuous time in English history. She was born into a noble family, educated and wealthy, and close to the political controversy surrounding the English Reformation.

珍·格雷出生於 1537 年，當時正值英國歷史上的動盪時期。她出生於貴族家庭，受過良好教育且富有，並且與圍繞英國宗教改革的政治爭議有密切關係。

I could spend all day just on the Reformation, instead, a quick tour to get us into the world Jane was born into.

我可以花一整天的時間來討論宗教改革，相反，快速地遊覽一下，讓我們進入珍出生的世界。

In 1517, the German monk and professor Martin Luther challenged the Pope on fundamental issues of faith. The basis for his argument was that salvation is by faith alone, and Scripture was the ultimate authority on any theological issue. This was in contrast to Catholic theology and marked the beginning of the Protestant movement.

1517 年，德國僧侶兼教授馬丁路德在信的基本問題上向教宗發起挑戰。他的論點的基礎是，救贖只能透過信，而《聖經》是任何神學問題的最終權威。這與天主教神學形成鮮明對比，標誌著新教運動的開始。

As the Reformation spread into Britain in the 1520s, Protestant reformers in England were being persecuted for their faith. This changed when King Henry VIII broke away from the

Catholic Church so he could divorce Catherine of Aragon. England broke away from the European Catholic Church in 1534. As a result of the King and his successors (for the most part) adopting a Protestant faith, and over time, English people increasingly identified as Protestant.

1520 年代，隨著宗教改革運動傳入英國，英國的新教改革者因其信而受到迫害。當國王亨利八世脫離天主教會以便與阿拉貢的凱瑟琳離婚時，情況發生了變化。1534 年，英國脫離了歐洲天主教會。由於國王和他（大部分）的繼任者採納了新教信仰，隨著時間的推移，英國人越來越多地認為自己是新教徒。

In 1536, the reform-minded Anne Boleyn was out of favour with Henry VIII and was beheaded in somewhat dubious circumstances. Over time, the King grew less favourable towards reform. Evangelicals were forced more underground.

1536 年，具有改革思想的安妮·博林失去了亨利八世的寵愛，並在有些可疑的情況下被斬首。隨著時間的推移，國王對改革越來越不贊同。福音派被迫轉入地下。

Jane Grey is born in the midst of this, the rumbling between church and politics.

珍·格雷出生在教會與政治之間的紛爭中。

She would have grown up with knowledge of the political context prior to Henry VIII's death in 1547. But she would also have been exposed to the Gospel of Grace. She came from a family deeply connected with evangelical theology. Lady Jane's father, Henry, was passionate and committed to the Gospel of Grace. He was reform-minded.

她在成長過程中會了解到亨利八世在 1547 年去世之前的政治背景。但她也會接觸到恩典的福音。她來自一個與福音派神學有著深厚淵源的家庭。珍公主的父親亨利對恩典福音充滿熱情並致力於其中。他具有改革思想。

When the King died, Jane went to live with Henry's widow, Katherine Parr, who actively fostered her faith. When she was 11 years old, Jane returned to her family home in 1548 following Katherine Parr's death. She resumed her extensive studies and benefited from learning from many of the evangelical thinkers who visited her family. At the heart of what she learned, though, was that understanding of Scripture must be joined with developing a character of godliness.

國王去世後，珍與亨利的遺孀凱瑟琳·帕爾住在一起，凱瑟琳·帕爾積極培養了她的信。1548 年，凱瑟琳·帕爾去世後，11 歲的珍回到了娘家。她重新開始廣泛的學習，並從許多拜訪她家人的福音派思想家的學習中受益匪淺。然而，她學到的核心是，對聖經的理解必須與培養敬虔的品格結合。

As a young woman, Jane Grey is described as someone who is intelligent, loyal, studious, loving, honourable, humble, and a bit stubborn. There is no doubt her family raised her in a way that acknowledged the world she would live in as a woman of noble heritage, a broad and rich education, but equally, a deep understanding of God's word and what it meant to live as his servant.

作為一名年輕女性，珍·格雷被描述為聰明、忠誠、好學、有愛心、可敬、謙虛、有點固執的人。毫無疑問，她的家人撫養她的方式，是要繼承她將活出在一個具有

高貴血統、廣泛而豐富的教育的女人的世界，但同樣，她對上帝的話語以及作為他的僕人生活的意義有深刻的理解。

1. Commitment to God's Word. 對神的話語的委身

Lady Jane Grey was deeply committed to Scripture, which shaped her theological understanding and moral compass. At just 16 years old, she had a remarkable grasp of the Bible and Reformation principles.

珍·格雷公主深深致力於聖經，這塑造了她的神學理解和道德指南針。年僅 16 歲的她就對《聖經》和宗教改革的原則有了非凡的掌握。

Jane had a deep devotion to Scripture. Her education was provided by people who were critical to evangelical thinking in England. She was fluent in ancient languages and a wide range of philosophy and literature. Her education encouraged her to have a curious mind, but her faith demanded that everything be tested against the Scripture as the source of Truth. Jane became one of the best-educated women in England.

珍對《聖經》有著深深的熱愛。她的教育是由對英國福音派思想持關鍵態度的人提供的。她精通古代語言以及廣泛的哲學和文學。她所受的教育鼓勵她有一顆好奇的心，但她的信心要求一切都以《聖經》作為真理的源頭來檢驗。珍成為英國受過最好教育的女性之一。

What stood out though, is that Jane was devoted to the Gospel of the Lord Jesus. Knowledge of Scripture was not enough. It had to be grown alongside faith and a character shaped towards godliness. What Jane was learning, she had to put into practice. As her life went on, the depth of her understanding of Scripture enabled her to speak confidently about her faith in situations that people with more years and experience would find daunting. It shaped her character, her world view and her moral framework.

但最突出的是，珍致力於主耶穌的福音。《聖經》知識還不夠。它必須與信心和敬虔的品格一起成長。珍所學到的東西，她必須付諸實行。隨著她生命的繼續，她對《聖經》的深刻理解使她能夠自信地，在而那些年長和經驗豐富的人會感到畏懼的情況下，談論她的信心。這塑造了她的性格、她的世界觀和她的道德框架。

When debating with Catholic theologians during her imprisonment, Jane defended the authority of Scripture over human tradition, famously quoting from the Bible to counter their arguments. This was important because it conveyed that God's word, not the church, was the authority in her life, as it should be any believer.

在監禁期間與天主教神學家辯論時，珍捍衛了《聖經》凌駕於人類傳統的權威，並著名的引用了《聖經》來反駁他們的論點。這很重要，因為它傳達了上帝的話語，而不是教會，才是她生命中的權威，正如任何信徒都應該如此。

Jane's life illustrates the power of Scripture to guide and sustain believers. Her knowledge of God's Word enabled her to stand firm in her convictions, even when facing death. Her example challenges us to deepen our engagement with Scripture and make it the foundation of our faith.

珍的一生說明了《聖經》引導和支持信徒的力量。她對神的話語的了解使她即使面對死亡也能堅定不移地堅持自己的信。她的榜樣挑戰我們加深對《聖經》的理解，並使其成為我們信心的基礎。

2. Trust in Christ Alone 唯獨信靠基督

Jane Grey's life took a very swift turn as she was drawn into the controversy of the English throne. The Duke of Northumberland wanted to marry his son, Guildford Dudley, to royalty. He persuaded a dying King Edward to change his will so that Lady Jane Grey would inherit the crown, and had them married. Lady Jane was unaware that this had occurred. Some days after the King's death, Lady Jane was informed that she was his successor. She is reported as saying:

當珍·格雷捲入英國王位的爭議時，她的生命發生了迅速的轉變。諾森伯蘭公爵希望將他的兒子吉爾福德·達德利嫁給皇室。他說服垂死的愛德華國王改變遺囑，讓珍·格雷公主繼承王位，並讓他們結婚。珍公主並不知道發生了這樣的事。國王去世幾天後，珍公主被告知她是他的繼承人。據報道，她說：

'The crown is not my right and pleases me not. The Lady Mary is the rightful heir.'

「王冠不是我的權利，也不令我高興。瑪麗公主是合法的繼承人。」

Eventually, Lady Jane was persuaded to take the throne. She did so without fanfare or the usual ceremony that went with the proclamation of a queen. She was well aware that the population expected Princess Mary to be Queen.

最終，珍公主被說服登上王位。她這樣做時沒有大張旗鼓，也沒有像宣布女王那樣舉行通常的儀式。她很清楚人們期待瑪麗公主成為女王。

One of Queen Jane's only actions during her reign was to oversee a ceremony baptising a baby. Edward Underhill was a man who had been transformed by the Gospel of Jesus and had gone from living a wild life to being a man of faith. He wanted to have his son baptised, and Queen Jane stood as his godmother. As she was praying that the baby would trust in Christ all his life and fight for the Gospel, Mary became Queen, and things changed again for Jane.

珍女王在位期間唯一的行動之一就是監督嬰兒洗禮儀式。愛德華·昂德希爾是一個被耶穌的福音改變了的人，從放蕩的生活變成了一個有信的人。他想讓他的兒子受洗，珍王后擔任他的教母。當她祈禱孩子一生都相信基督並為福音而戰時，瑪麗成為了女王，珍的情況再次改變了。

Lady Jane had a personal theology centred on salvation by grace through faith in Christ alone. This principle of the Reformation principle was at the heart of her disagreement with the Catholic doctrine, it was also central to her personal faith and her life. In her writings, she clearly articulated that her hope was in Christ's atoning work, not in rituals or human merit.

珍公主的個人神學以唯獨信基督而且靠恩典得救為中心。宗教改革原則的這項原則是她與天主教教義分歧的核心，也是她個人信心與生活的核心。在她的著作中，她清楚地表達了她的希望在於基督的贖罪工作，而不是儀式或人的功德。

In the passage read earlier, Paul writes:

在前面讀到的段落中，保羅寫道：

“For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith—and this is not from yourselves, it is the gift of God.” (Ephesians 2:8).

「你們得救是本乎恩，也因著信；這並不是出於自己，而是上帝所賜的；」（弗 2:8）。

Jane Grey was convinced of these words, that salvation came by God’s grace, not through anything any of us do. Not all the good deeds in the world, not for the most noble, the best dressed, the well educated. Salvation is, for all people, a gift of God. We don’t work for gifts.

珍·格雷深信這句話，救贖來自上帝的恩典，而不是透過我們任何人所做的任何事。並不是透過世界上所有的善行，不是為最高貴的人、穿著最好的人、受過良好教育的人。救恩是給所有人的，是神的禮物。我們不會為了禮物而工作。

Even as she faced circumstances beyond her experience as a young woman, Jane declared her trust in Christ, saying, **“I look to be saved by no other means but only by the mercy of God in the blood of his only Son, Jesus Christ.”** Her faith in the sufficiency of Christ calls us to examine where we place our hope and whether we fully trust in His grace.

即使當她面臨著超越她年輕時經歷過的情況時，珍也宣告了她對基督的信任，她說：「我不希望透過其他方式得救，只能靠上帝透過祂獨生子耶穌基督的寶血的憐憫。」她對基督的充足信心要求我們審視我們的盼望在哪裡，以及我們是否完全相信祂的恩典。

3. Bold Witness Under Persecution. 在迫害下勇敢作見證

Soon after Queen Mary took the throne, Lady Jane and her husband were imprisoned in the Tower of London. The Queen was determined to make a spectacle of Lady Jane. So she was set to have a very public trial, with a long public walk to the hearing through the busy streets of London.

瑪麗女王即位後不久，珍公主和她的丈夫就被囚禁在倫敦塔中。女王決心以珍公主作為一個奇觀。因此，她將接受一次非常公開的審判，將要在倫敦繁忙的街道上長途跋涉前往聽證會。

Lady Jane was charged with treason and was condemned to be beheaded. Those in attendance expected she would break down, but she stood firm. In the aftermath of the trial, she wrote a prayer:

珍公主被指控犯有叛國罪並被判處斬首。在場的人預計她會崩潰，但她堅定不移。審判結束後，她寫了一篇祈禱文：

‘O merciful God, consider my misery, best known unto thee; and be thou now unto me a strong tower of defence. I humbly require thee. Suffer me not to be tempted above my power, but either be thou a deliverer unto me out of this great misery or else give me the grace patiently to bear the heavy hand and sharp correction...’

「仁慈的上帝啊，請考慮我的痛苦，這是你最了解的；現在你就成為我堅固的防禦塔。我虛心地請求你。請不要讓我受到超出我能力範圍的誘惑，但要麼你拯救我脫離這巨大的苦難，要麼給我恩典耐心地承受嚴厲的擊打和嚴厲的糾正……」

In such extreme circumstances, this young woman displayed a sense of peace and calm that could only be a reflection of her spiritual composure. She was unwavering in her faith and her proclamation of it.

在如此極端的情況下，這位年輕女子表現出的平和與平靜，只能反映她屬靈上的鎮定。她堅定不移地堅持自己的信和對她的信心宣言毫不動搖。

Whilst imprisoned, she lived in the house of the gaoler. She learned that her father-in-law, the Duke of Northumberland, had denied his faith prior to his execution in the hope of receiving a pardon. Lady Jane was horrified at this, and it seemed to bolster her own convictions. She wrote:

在獄中，她住在獄卒的家裡。她得知她的公公諾森伯蘭公爵在被處決前曾否認自己的信心，希望得到赦免。珍公主對此感到震驚，這似乎更加堅定了她自己的信。她寫道：

‘Should I, who am young and few in years, forsake my faith for the love of life? No, God forbid! But God be merciful to us. For He says, Whosoever denies Him before men, he will not know Him in the Father’s Kingdom.’

「我這樣年輕、年少的人，是否應該為了對生命的熱愛而放棄自己的信呢？不，上帝禁止！……但願上帝憐憫我們。因為他說，凡在人面前不認他的，他在天父的國度裡也不會認他。」

It seems that Queen Mary was willing to be somewhat lenient on Lady Jane. She was afforded some freedoms that made imprisonment more bearable. However, some senior nobles, including Lady Jane’s father, attempted to remove the Queen from the throne, and this extinguished any chance of leniency. Lady Jane’s fate was sealed.

瑪麗王后似乎願意對珍公主有些手下留情。她獲得了一些自由，使監禁變得更容易忍受。然而，一些高級貴族，包括珍公主的父親，試圖推翻女王的王位，這消除了任何寬大處理的機會。珍公主的命運已經註定。

One of the most gripping accounts of Lady Jane Grey is the conversation between her and the Catholic chaplain John Feckenham in the days before she is beheaded. The chaplain

goes to Jane in an attempt to save her soul, to convince her that her faith is a fraud and she should go back to her Catholic belief.

關於珍·格雷公主最扣人心弦的敘述之一是她被斬首前幾天與天主教神父約翰·費肯納姆之間的對話。神父去找珍，試圖拯救她的靈魂，讓她相信她的信是一個騙局，她應該回到她的天主教信仰中。

Think for a moment about the scene – a sixteen-year-old girl, imprisoned and days away from a horrific death, and a seasoned minister of the church who had authority and perhaps the influence with the Queen to spare Jane’s life.

想想這個場景——一個 16 歲的女孩被監禁，離可怕的死亡還有幾天，而一位經驗豐富的教會牧者擁有女王的權威，也許還有影響力，可以饒過珍的性命。

Feckenham asked her – what is required in a Christian?

費肯納姆問她——作為基督徒需要什麼？

She answered – to believe in God the Father, in God the Son, in God the Holy Ghost, three persons and one God.

她回答說——相信聖父上帝、聖子上帝、聖靈上帝，三位一體的一位上帝。

Is there nothing else required in a Christian but to believe in God?

基督徒除了信上帝之外，就沒有別的要求了嗎？

She answered – yes, we must believe in Him, we must love him, with all our heart, with all our soul, and all our mind, and our neighbour as ourselves.

她回答說——是的，我們必須信他，我們必須全心全意地愛他，愛人如愛自己一樣。

After three days of talking, Feckenham concluded that Jane was not to be persuaded to deny her faith. As he left her, saying they would not meet again, she replied:

經過三天的交談，費肯納姆得出結論，不應該說服珍否認她的信。當他離開她時，說他們不會再見面，她回答：

‘ True it is, that we shall never meet unless God turns your heart, for I am sure unless you repent and turn to God you are in an evil case... I pray to God in the bowels of his mercy to send you His Holy Spirit.’

「確實如此，除非神轉變你的心，否則我們永遠不會見面，因為我確信，除非你悔改並轉向神，否則你將處於邪惡的境地……我在上帝的憐憫中向他祈禱，求神將他的聖靈賜給你。」

Jane Grey doesn’t let her youth or her status diminish her testimony. She engages in a debate with Feckenham and stands firm in what she believes. And she *knows* what she believes, she has spent time in the Scripture, asking questions and understanding it for herself. She is, without doubt, compelled and assured. The chaplain presses that we can be saved by faith and works, that the Scripture has authority over the church, not the other way around.

珍·格雷不會讓她的年輕或她的地位削弱她的見證。她與費肯納姆進行辯論，並堅定不移地堅持自己的信。她知道自己信什麼，她花時間研究《聖經》，提出問題並親自理解。毫無疑問，她是被感動，也是被確定的。神父強調我們可以透過信心和行為得救，對於她《聖經》是凌駕於教會的，而不是相反。

It demonstrated Jane's unwavering faith and the strength of her beliefs, especially that we are justified by faith alone, in Christ alone, and the primacy of Scripture.

它顯示了珍堅定不移的信和她信的力量，特別是我們唯獨因信、唯獨在基督裡和《聖經》是至高無上的而稱義。

Queen Mary pressed on in her efforts to stamp out evangelicalism and have her reign preserved. Knowing what was now inevitable, Jane wrote words of encouragement in small bibles for her sister and the gaoler who had kept her, urging them to consider the Gospel of Christ for themselves and stay true to their faith.

瑪麗女王繼續努力消滅福音派並保住她的統治。知道現在不可避免的事情，珍在小聖經中為她的妹妹和關押她的獄卒寫下了鼓勵的話，敦促他們自己考慮基督的福音並忠於自己的信。

As she stood in the public arena before her death, she shared her final testimony, including these words:

當她去世前站在公共舞台上時，她分享了她最後的見證，其中包括以下內容：

‘I pray you all to bear me witness that I here die a true Christian woman, and that I trust to be saved but the blood of Jesus Christ, and by none other means, and now pray you all, pray for me, and with me.’

「我祈求你們所有人為我作見證，我在這裡以作為一個真正的基督徒婦女而死，我相信除了耶穌基督的寶血之外，別無他法，我可以得救，現在祈求你們所有人，為我，並與我，一起祈禱。」

Jane was led to her death on the 12th of February 1554.

珍在 1554 年 2 月 12 日被處死。

Lady Jane Grey's martyrdom is a testimony to her courage and unwavering faith. Offered a chance to recant and embrace Catholicism, Jane chose instead to remain faithful to her beliefs. She faced her death with serenity, reportedly quoting the Apostle Paul: *“I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith.”* (2 Timothy 4:7).

珍·格雷公主的殉難證明了她的勇氣和堅定不移的信。珍有機會放棄信心並接受天主教，但她選擇繼續忠於自己的信。她平靜地面對死亡，據報道引用了使徒保羅的話：「那美好的仗我已經打過了，當跑的路我已經跑盡了，該信的道我已經守住了。」（《提摩太後書》4:7）。

Reflections and conclusion 反思與結論

Lady Jane Grey's death at 16 years old reminds us that faithfulness to Christ often comes at a cost. Her example challenges us to consider whether we are prepared to stand firm for our faith, even in the face of opposition or suffering.

珍·格雷公主 16 歲時去世提醒我們，忠於基督往往是要付出代價的。她的榜樣挑戰我們思考我們是否準備好堅定我們的信，即使面對反對或痛苦。

Her life and death offer a profound example of commitment to God's Word, trust in Christ alone, and boldness in witness. Her faith, though tested to the utmost, never wavered.

她的生與死為我們奉獻了對神的話語的委身、單單信靠基督、勇敢作見證的深刻榜樣。她的信念雖然經歷了最嚴峻的考驗，但從未動搖過。

I have reflected on the fact that this is a young woman in extraordinary times and circumstances, but still a teenager. I think Jane is a tremendous encouragement to our young people – know what you believe and why you believe it, search the Bible for yourself, ask questions, and be courageous for your faith. Don't underestimate the impact you can have. Your faith and your testimony are just as powerful as someone older.

我反思，這是一個非常時期和環境下的年輕女性，但仍然是一個青少年。我認為珍對我們的年輕人來說是一個巨大的鼓勵——知道你信什麼以及為什麼信，自己查考《聖經》，提出問題，並為你的信而勇敢。不要低估您可以產生的影響。你的信和你的見證，與年長的人一樣強而有力。

Lady Jane Grey, the Queen of Nine Days, was remembered at the time and through history for her faith, her hope and her deep love. Her life and her death are equally inspiring for their passion for the Truth, courage under trial and unwavering hope in Christ.

「九日女王」，珍·格雷公主，因其信、希望和深沉的愛而在當時和歷史上被銘記。她的一生和她的死亡同樣鼓舞著他們對真理的熱情、在考驗下的勇氣和對基督堅定不移的希望。

Lady Jane was deeply invested in studying the scriptures, the Word of God that gave her life and hope. Her love of the scriptures gave her a firm grasp of the Truth and foundation for her life and her character. It's the same word that we open today to teach, rebuke, correct and train in righteousness.

珍公主潛心研究經文，上帝的話語給了她生命和希望。她對經文的熱愛使她牢牢掌握了真理，並為她的生活和品格奠定了基礎。我們今天打開同樣的經文來教訓、督責、使人歸正、教導人學義。

Is your next step spending more time in Scripture this year so that you might have the assurance, hope and courage Lady Jane showed? Four or more times a week, read the Bible, ask God to speak to you through it and meet with other people to be challenged and encouraged through His word to continue in faith. It's a great time of year to join a community group or meet with someone one-on-one. Commit to making that investment this year.

今年你的下一步是花更多時間研讀《聖經》，以便你能擁有珍公主所表現出的確信、希望和勇氣嗎？每週讀四次或更多次《聖經》，求神透過《聖經》對你說話，並與其他人見面，透過祂的話語接受挑戰和鼓勵，繼續你的信。這是一年中加入社群或與某人一對一會面的好時機。承諾今年進行這項投資。

Lady Jane was also compelled that everyone should hear and respond to the Gospel. She knew that salvation was only to be found in Jesus, and she wanted to share that with everyone, even in the face of death. Jane had fought in her short life to proclaim that it isn't a works-based gospel. It is not something that we can earn or buy. God loved the world so much that He gave His only son, that whoever believes in Himself shall not perish but have eternal life.

珍公主也被激勵每個人都應該聽到並回應福音。她知道只有在耶穌裡才能找到救贖，她想與所有人分享這一點，即使面對死亡。珍在她短暫的一生中一直在努力宣稱這不是基於行為的福音。它不是我們可以賺取或購買的東西。神愛世人，甚至將他的獨生子賜給他們，叫一切信他的，不至滅亡，反得永生。

Jane knew that God loved her that much. She had nothing to fear in this life because her eternal life was assured. Her words, '*After Darkness, I hope for light,*' were realised in her own life and convey for us too, the assurance we can have in Jesus.

珍知道上帝是多麼愛她。她今生沒有什麼好害怕的，因為她的永生已經得到保證。她的話「**黑暗過後，我希望光明**」在她自己的生命得到了實現，也向我們傳達了我們可以在耶穌裡所擁有的保證。

If you don't know that assurance, my encouragement is that you will take your next step today and find out what God has done for you.

如果你不知道這個保證，我鼓勵你今天就踏出下一步，看看神為你做了什麼。

Closing Prayer 結束祈禱：

Heavenly Father, thank You for the example of Lady Jane Grey, who remained steadfast in her faith even unto death. Teach us to value Your Word, trust in Christ alone, and boldly proclaim Your Truth. Strengthen us to follow her example, that we may glorify You in all we do. In Jesus' name, Amen.

天父，感謝祢以珍·格雷公主為我們樹立了榜樣，她至死都堅定不移地堅持自己的信。教導我們珍惜祢的話語，唯獨信靠基督，並大膽宣揚您的真理。求你賜予我們力量，使我們效法她的榜樣，使我們在所做的一切事上榮耀你。奉耶穌的名，阿門。