Acts Series
Lesson #49
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The Acts of the Apostles "To the end of the earth" Acts 1:8

"Property, Responsibility, Taxes" Acts 4:32–5:16



I love it when complex things are simplified so that we can all understand.

- United States Tax revenue: \$2,170,000,000
- Fed budget: \$3,820,000,000,000
- New debt: \$ 1,650,000,000,000
- National debt: \$14,271,000,000,000
- Recent budget cut: \$ 38,500,000,000

Now, remove 8 zeros and pretend it's a household budget.

- Annual family income: \$21,700
- Money the family spent: \$38,200
- New debt on the credit card: \$16,500
- Outstanding balance on credit card: \$142,710
- Total budget cuts: \$385.00

The Divine Institutions

1. Individual Responsibility

PRE_FALL

2. Marriage

3. Family

Designed to promote productivity and advance civilization

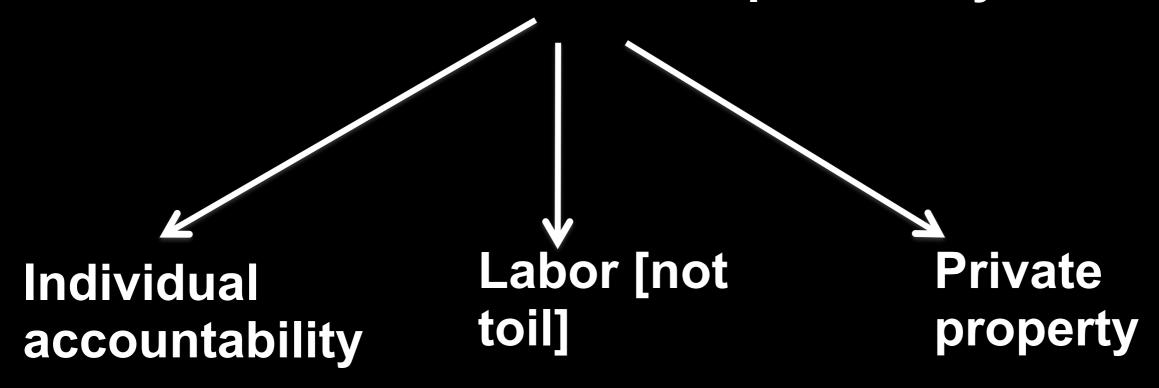
4. Government, judicial

5. Nations

POST-FALL

Designed to restrain evil

DI #1: Individual Responsibility

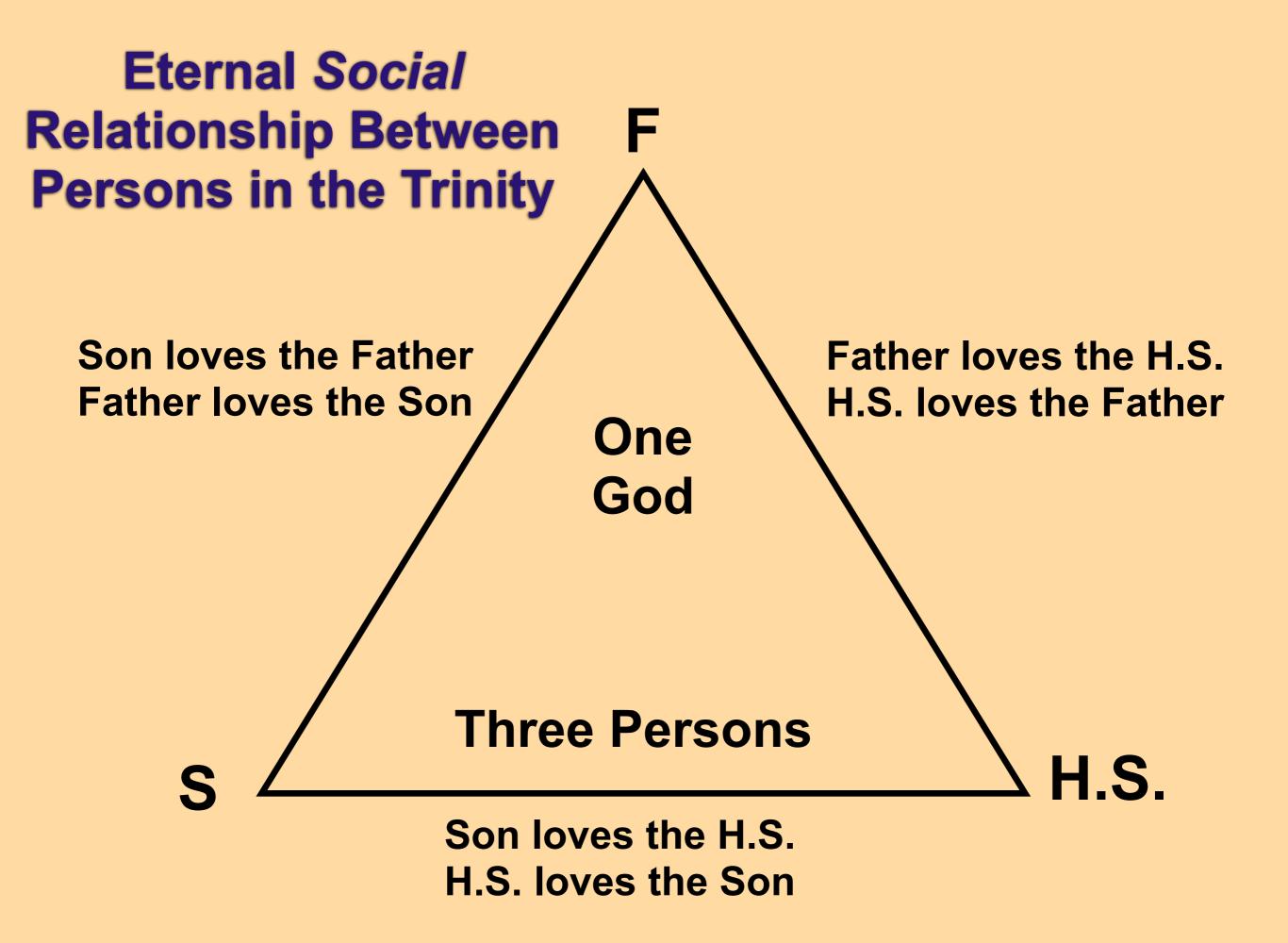


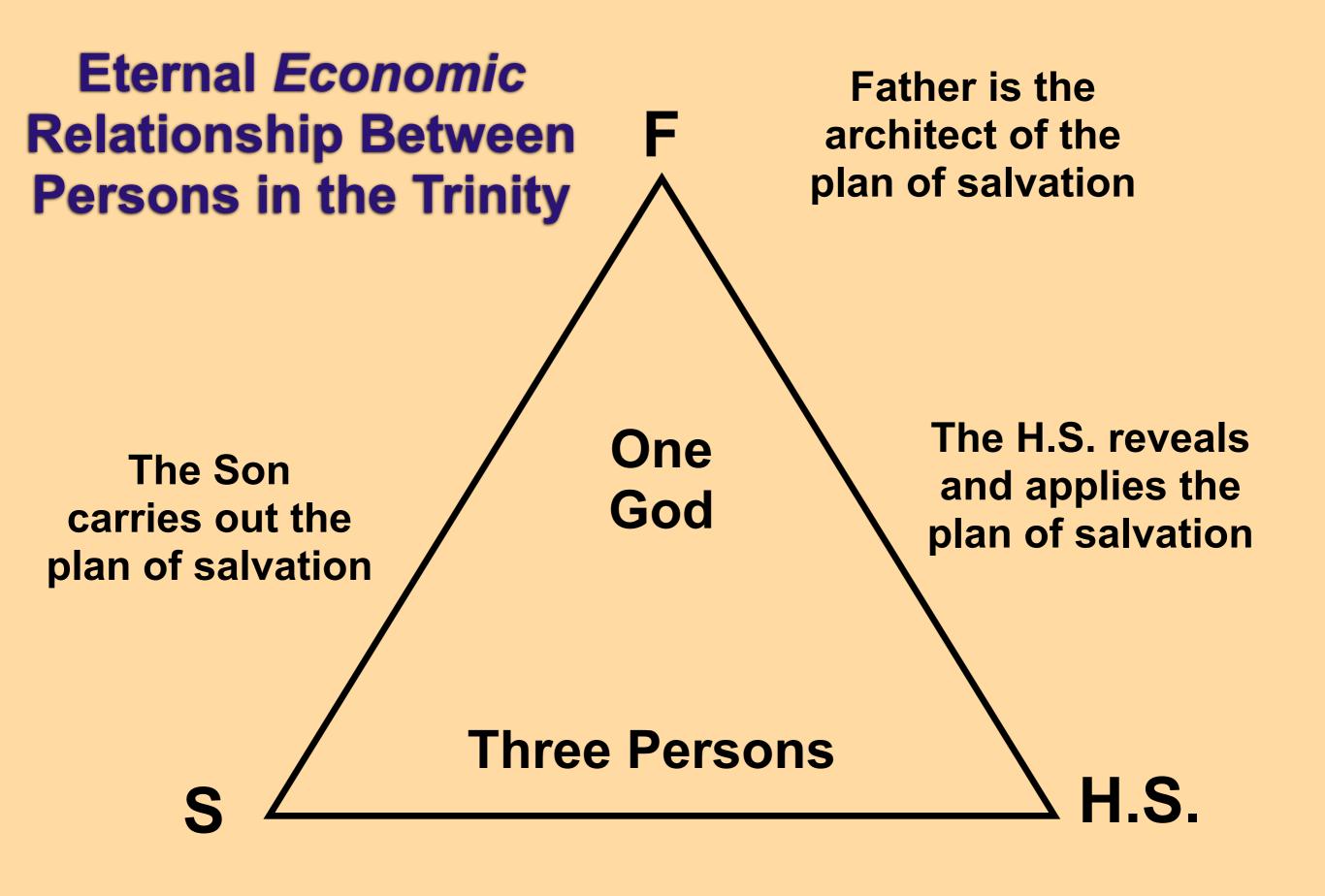
and enjoying its fruits

Gen. 1:27, "God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them.

Gen. 1:28, "God blessed them; and God said to them, 'Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth, and subdue it; and rule over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the sky and over every living thing that moves on the earth.'

Gen. 2:15, "Then the LORD God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden to cultivate [work] it and keep [guard] it."





Three Qualities of Divine Institution #1

- 1. Personal, individual accountability
- 2. Labor, not toil; Man is to enjoy the rewards of his efforts, or to reap the consequences of his failure.
- 3. Private property; the basis for wealth and blessing.

Lev. 25:23, "The land shall not be sold permanently, for the land is Mine; for you are strangers and sojourners with Me."

מְלָאכָה. mela'kah

Work, business, craftsmanship, goods, property. Like the English "work," מְלָאכְה mela'kah could refer either to the activity of working, the requisite skills of work, or to the results of work. In contrast to terms like יָנִע and יָנַע which emphasized the toilsome, laborious side of work, this term emphasized work as involving skill and benefits.