

A Study for
West Side
Baptist Church
and the Free
Grace Bible
Institute

Pastor-teacher
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[THE PLAN OF GOD FOR THE BELIEVER'S GRACE GIVING]

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A one-half hour credit course in FGBI; receiving credit requires (1) listening to the two audio teaching lessons at www.doctrinepastor.com and (2) completing the questions beginning on page 10.

Student's Name _____ Date completed _____

The topic of monetary giving has been so abused in many church circles that it makes the topic a difficult one for many pastors to teach; it is even more challenging, sometimes, on the part of the students who have to insure they approach the topic of the giving of money in fellowship with the Holy Spirit and an open attitude to learn what the Scriptures teach. Few subjects will go more against the grain of the sin nature than that of giving money to further the work of God in and through the church. Furthermore, in the Angelic Conflict, if Satan can distract God's people from giving to support the work of the church then the work of the ministry will be curtailed. In addition, the believer who does not learn about and practice the biblical principles of giving will miss both God's blessing in time and rewards in eternity.

Genesis 4:3-5

The connection between giving and worship is seen throughout the Bible beginning in the very earliest days of mankind. At this point in early human history this practice was already well established. The text certainly implies that this practice of worship by Cain and Abel (sons of Adam and Eve) was something they had already done in the past – this was not a first time event. There is no doubt in my mind that God Himself taught Adam and Eve this practice immediately after the fall and they taught it to their children.

Cain's sacrifice was not acceptable because it was not a blood sacrifice. But the point in relation to our study on giving is this: Able had to take of the very best of his flock, his job and means of provision for himself and others, and give part of it back in the form of a sacrifice in a time of worship to the Lord. How often this was done is unknown but every time it was the requirement was the same – the one worshipping took a best-portion of what they had and gave it to the Lord.

A lesson on giving: Giving and worship are intimately connected.

Genesis 14:18-20

After a battle with an army of ten kings to save his nephew Lot, Abraham met Melchizedek, a priest of the "Most High God, possessor of heaven and earth." As a result of the battle Abraham had taken a lot of spoil – the property of the defeated kings. Abraham knew that his victory was because of the Lord and in an act of gratitude he gave ten percent (the tithe) of all he had earned through the battle to Melchizedek who then would have used it for the service of the Lord including his personal needs.

That which he gave was not the leftovers; rather, it was of the very best of the spoil:

Hebrews 7:4 (NASB) Now observe how great this man was to whom Abraham, the patriarch, gave a tenth [tithe] of the choicest spoils.

In addition, nothing else was distributed to others until after this giving was finished.

Though written much later, this timeless principle was followed by Abraham:

Proverbs 3:9 (NASB) Honor the Lord from your wealth and from the first of all your produce

See **Exodus 23:19** and **Deuteronomy 26:2**

It is important to note that this tithing was not commanded to Abraham that he do this – he did it in gratitude and of his own free will. *It is very important to realize that this giving was long before the Mosaic Law was given and that it was proportional.*

A lesson on giving: Giving is to voluntarily come out of the best and out of the first of what we have before any other use. Giving also should be proportional, a percentage of the total.

God deserves the first and the best from us, not the last and the leftovers! In modern terms, as a regular practice giving to the Lord is to be first before anything else comes out of the money (including taxes and bills).

Not only that, but when giving is beyond money than it should come from the best and most wanted not the worst and least wanted. A good example might be this: a person receives food assistance from whatever source (e.g. food stamps, food bank). Since this also is a source of “wealth” it also should have a portion given to aid in either the support of the church ministries, church leaders, or to those in more need than oneself especially within the body of believers. Rather than giving the foodstuffs that one does not really want, the principle would be to give of the best and most desired foods.

Leviticus 27:30-34; Deuteronomy 12:6

Under the Mosaic Law there were three different “tithes” (tithe meaning ten percent) with the result that twenty percent of one’s income was required to be given for two years and an additional tenth in the third year (30% for that year!). In ancient Israel these functioned as taxes and the tithes were used for different reasons including the support of the Priests and their families serving in the Tabernacle.

In addition to this came the required sacrifices which required the best of the herd, the redemption of the firstborn, as well as other offerings (first fruits grain offering for example which went to also help support the priests). Beyond that came the free will offerings – this giving was done in gratitude for what God had given. Tithing and giving were two different things – the New Testament does not teach tithing, it teaches freewill giving. But this may and should be done proportionally.

An example: **Exodus 35:5, 21, 29, 36:5-7**

The principle for giving in both the Old and New Testaments is seen here:

Proverbs 11:24-25 (NASB) ²⁴ There is one who scatters, and yet increases all the more, And there is one who withholds what is justly due, and yet it results only in want. ²⁵ The generous man will be prosperous, And he who waters will himself be watered.

God’s ways often contradict human viewpoint! We gain by giving! When we are faithful in financial generosity God will then provide for our needs and we will be rewarded in eternity. This truth goes strong against self-centeredness.

Philippians 4:15-20; Matthew 6:19-21

Galatians 6:9 (NKJV) And let us not grow weary while doing good, for in due season we shall reap (be rewarded) if we do not lose heart.

A lesson on giving: The believer is expected to give out of what has been given to him – money or otherwise. The believer is to do this willingly, eagerly, and with an attitude to honor the Lord. The result is blessing in time and **reward (treasure)** in eternity. See also **Hebrews 6:10**.

First fruits giving, which is the biblical pattern, would be reflected in the modern world by, for example, giving out of the total income *before* income tax, before any bills are paid, before any groceries are purchased, or any spending of any kind. The Lord must come *first*.

A lesson on giving: giving reveals our attitude about our priorities and teaches us to serve God not greed.

Matthew 6:25-34

A lesson on giving: God will provide for the believer who is faithfully consistent and generous in financial giving with the right mental attitude.

A lesson on giving: God expects the believer to give *first* to the work of the ministry and then He promises to provide for the individual believer's needs (not their "greeds"!)

Acts 20:35

Interestingly, this statement is found nowhere in the four Gospels yet it must have been a well know statement of the Lord. This teaching was not recorded but, as John said, many things were not recorded (John 21:25) in the life of Christ. This saying was one of those that Luke recorded Paul referring to in his conversation with the elders of the church at Ephesus.

The word "blessed" *makários* means "Blessed, possessing the favor of God, that state of being marked by fullness from God....*Makários* differs from the word "happy" in that the person is happy who has good luck (from the root *hap* meaning luck as a favorable circumstance)... *Makários* is the one who is in the world yet independent of the world. His satisfaction comes from God and not from favorable circumstances." AMG's Complete Word Study Dictionaries - The Complete Word Study Dictionary – New Testament.

A lesson on giving: True satisfaction comes when we have this as an operating principle in our soul – "it is more fully satisfying to give than to receive" because this brings the favor of God.

2 Corinthians 8:9 Deep inner satisfaction will come from having this aspect of the mind of Christ in our minds. Jesus Himself perfectly modeled the highest form of giving not only with His coming to earth and with His life but also with His substitutionary spiritual death and physical death on the cross for all mankind.

2 Corinthians 8 – 9

The longest and most complete instruction of New Testament giving is found in these two chapters. We do not have time to review each and every verse or teaching point, but we will hit the highlights.

2 Corinthians 8:1-2 – Paul was raising a special fund to help the believers in the Jerusalem church who were in great financial need. About a year earlier the Corinthians had promised a contribution to this fund but as of yet they had not fulfilled their pledge. Now he was traveling to Corinth to pick up the money and there were some from the church at Macedonia who might come with him and he did not want either himself or the Corinthians to be embarrassed about the collection – **2 Corinthians 9:3-4**

The Macedonian church was under intense pressure – “affliction” is the Greek word *thilipsis*, meaning tribulation or pressure - yet they had a mature attitude of “joy” (see James 1:2-4). This divine viewpoint mental attitude resulted in their generosity *in spite of extreme poverty*. Just look at these words side by side and see their spiritual strength:

“great ordeal of affliction” – “abundance of joy”

“deep poverty” – “wealth of liberality”

The Macedonians openly displayed *by their sacrificial actions* a trust that the Lord would provide for their needs in the future. This is faith-rest! The Macedonians had grace orientation which means that because they understood the grace given to them they could give that same grace to others in a very practical manner – the giving of money to help other believers.

A lesson on giving: the more one matures in the faith the more they can handle pressure themselves and be generous with others. Generous giving with the right attitude is one mark of spiritual maturity.

A lesson on giving: poverty is no excuse for not giving generously with right attitude.

2 Corinthians 8:3-5

v.3: They gave what they could afford and far beyond what they could afford; further, they did it of their own free will and not because Paul coerced them or made any promises to them.

v.4: Paul was reluctant to take so much from them because he knew of their own needs; but they begged him to take it. They counted it an honor and a privilege to participate in this giving. It was an expression of their love. It is not stated, but this money was being given beyond that needed to support the ministry of their local church and pastor in Macedonia. Paul would never have taken it otherwise.

1 Corinthians 9:9-14 – the pastor-teacher is to be fully supported (see **1 Thessalonians 5:12-13** and **1 Timothy 5:17-18**) and if the Macedonians were giving to others while violating this principle he would no doubt have corrected them and refused the offering. Paul was very consistent in applying doctrine!

2 Corinthians 8:5: this is the key to the spiritual success! To “give yourself to the Lord” means simply to be consistent in spiritual growth. This was *first*; financial giving came as a result. Most people place money first!

A lesson on giving: no matter the income level generous financial giving will result if the person is experiencing spiritual growth. The one who does not so give is demonstrating a serious and spiritually dangerous lack of advancement in the spiritual life.

2 Corinthians 8:6-7: Paul uses the lesson of the Macedonians to encourage the Corinthians. He makes an important statement that is our lesson: “see that you abound in this grace also” – that is, the grace of financial giving which is nothing less than love in action (**v.9:** consider the grace-filled love in action seen at the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ!). The word “abound” (Greek #4052 *perisseusai*) means “to be over and above, to overflow,” “to be in excess, exceed in number or measure. In the NT, to be or have more than enough. (The Complete Word Study Dictionary – New Testament).

A lesson of giving: we are not commanded to give any specific percentage but we are commanded to “abound,” in the love-grace of financial giving, to give in great excessive measure, so that the work of the Lord has more than enough to do the work necessary.

2 Corinthians 9:8 the word “abound” is the same used in **2 Corinthians 8:7**. In other words, abundance in financial giving results in abundance of grace blessings! His abundant grace is inexhaustible and able to supply all your needs but it is conditioned on your abundance in giving.

Hebrews 13:16 Sacrificial giving is *always* pleasing to the Lord (see **Romans 12:13**)

2 Corinthians 8:8: “proving” means “testing for approval” or genuineness – the proper giving motivation is love for God and, if I can put it this way, the offering plate is a love test! Consider **8:24**.

A lesson on giving: the sincerity of our love first for God and then for others is tested in the believer’s giving. If we were to analyze our expenditures for the last month what do we love the most? The Lord and His work or our habits? Our entertainment? Our vehicles? Our sports activities? Our cable TV? Our fancy cell phones? Our snacks? Our clothes? Our (you fill in the blank) _____

Some people spend more money buying their coffee and breakfast on Sunday morning than they give to the Lord on that same Sunday. What do we love most?

2 Corinthians 8:9: Paul reminds them of the great giving that the Lord Jesus Christ did for us. He is the ultimate example of giving. How can we look at Him and then get either tight fisted or careless with our funds so that we do not or cannot give?

A lesson on giving: Generous financial giving reflects the mind of Christ – His willingness to give all for you, His total self-denial, that you might have the riches of eternal life now and that awaits in eternity.

1 Peter 2:21 (NASB) For you have been called for this purpose, since Christ also suffered for you, leaving you an example for you to follow in His steps

2 Corinthians 8:12: giving should be based not on the size of the gift but, rather, on how much a person has and how much proportion is involved.

Mark 12:41-44: The issue was sacrifice with the right mental attitude. The issue was not how much did she give but how much did she have left! Notice: the Lord was watching the offering plate!

A lesson in giving: What one is doing with the total of one's income is the issue as is the right attitude.

The poor may give a far higher percentage of their income than those with more. The rich may have to give much more to match the sacrifice of the poor. This is the principle of proportional giving.

2 Corinthians 9:5: Paul was very honest and could be very blunt – this verse reflects both. He sets the “bountiful gift” over against “covetousness.” This mental attitude sin is what blocks the believer from growing in giving! Covetousness says, “I need this! This is mine!” Covetousness says, “Let the other person give they have more money than I do!” Covetousness says, “I’m not going to use my hard-earned money to support other people who don’t give!” “What!? You think I should give more to support the kids, teen, van, and other ministries? I’ve done all I’m going to do and I’m not doing any more.” Covetousness.

A lesson on giving: Covetousness evaluates every need based on self-centeredness and self-love; generosity evaluates every need based on self-denial and love for the Lord.

2 Corinthians 9:6: H.A. Ironside writes,

Think of a farmer so foolish, as he goes forth to sow his wheat, as to say, “It’s too bad to sow so much to an acre; I think I can get a fair crop by sowing less.” Such conduct would be absurd. So it is with us. If we want God’s blessing on our work, if we want Him to visit us with power and to be generous with us, we must care for the needs of others.” II Corinthians, p.211.

The word “bountifully” means “unrestrained giving, liberality.” When we give to the church we are caring for the needs of others – their spiritual needs, their primary needs. When we give to the support of the pastor-teachers we are caring for the needs of others. When we give to keep the vans on the road we are caring for the needs of others. When we support missionaries we are caring for the needs of others. In addition we may also help others in need, especially those in our own church (Galatians 6:10). That too is a part of caring.

A lesson in giving: when the Lord sees you giving consistently, generously, and with the right attitude then he will provide more of what you need to give even more. This verse does not promote “give to get.” It promotes “give to give more” and thus produces the rewardable divine good. **This is true grace giving!** If you’ll be a blessing through giving you’ll experience a blessing both in time and eternity.

2 Corinthians 9:7: This is the same principle as the Old Testament “freewill” offering. You, in your own freedom in the Lord, decide on what to give. It may be a set amount or – what is more biblical – a percentage amount. The Old Testament tithe was ten percent and many Christians use that figure and that is alright. *But we must understand that simply following the Old Testament principle of ten-percent tithing may be totally inadequate to meet the needs of the church, missions, and fellow believers.* I know many believers who give 15, 25, even 50 percent. But it needs to be generous and consistent. In addition, there are many times when the giving needs to go far and beyond the percentage based upon

the need. The faithful believer will give above and beyond their regular giving to the church for other needs as they arise (such as guest Bible teachers, building repair, missions, individuals in need, equipment for the ministry, etc.). See **Acts 4:33-35**.

Alan Redpath writes:

This, then, is to be the performance of our giving. Not by giving the standard of a mechanical, legalistic tithe which may be totally inadequate, but by a standard whose grace and love, giving in the consciousness that having first given myself to the Lord, I am altogether His. And because I am altogether His, then nothing I have is my own. I must give according to what I have (Blessings Out of Buffetings, p.157).

But whatever is decided do it with the right attitude! The “cheerful” giver is a grace-oriented and generous giver who rejoices in being able to give.

2 Corinthians 9:8-10: If we grow in our spiritual walk and reflect that in grace giving, then He will provide the material things you need to keep giving and giving more! The believer will have enough for all divine good including financial giving. As Alan Redpath puts it, this is “heaven’s law of supply and demand” (Blessings out of Buffetings, p.163).

A lesson in giving: As your ability and desire to be consistently faithful in handling money increases, then God will increase your resources do that you can give more. You have shown He can trust you!

1 Corinthians 16:1-2: While this refers to the “above and beyond” giving of the offering Paul was collecting, the basic principle is this:

A lesson in giving: financial giving is to be consistent and out of any and all resources that come in on any given week. If you are not in church some Sunday then make sure your grace gift gets to the church!

One final consideration: Giving should never be a legalistic self-imposed requirement. There may be rare – and I emphasize rare – times when one is faced with a major crises (such as feeding one’s family) and the money one has may have to go to solve the crises. However, one must ask *why* is there insufficient funds? Is it carelessness? Overspending? Failure to save? Is the crises a form of divine discipline?

In any of these situations one needs to be very, very cautious before withholding from giving. Furthermore, this must not become a pattern – remember the widow in the Temple and remember the Macedonians!

Withholding giving by placing consistently placing other spending priorities first will result in divine discipline:

Haggai 1:2-11 these Jewish people had returned from the Babylonian captivity and were to rebuild the Temple. The foundation had been laid but the work had stopped due to external pressures and the desire of the people to lookout for themselves first. The result was the Lord’s discipline. In loving grace He desired for them to trust in Him (the faith-rest drill) and place His work first so that they would

experience His blessing. Instead they got His “blasting”; that is, His loving divine discipline (**Hebrews 12:6**). The harder they worked the worse it got for them because their priorities were reversed; the idea of a “bag with holes” is that first one thing then another happened to drain their resources so that the “harder they worked the behinder they got.”

Galatians 6:6-9 the main context is financial giving (v.6) although the principle of sowing and reaping goes across all aspects of one’s life. If we “sow to the flesh” we will reap “corruption” which is: “Spoiling, corruption, destruction, ruin, decay, generally a fraying or wasting away” (The Complete Word Study Dictionary – New Testament). Notice that this is compared to “eternal life” being experienced by the believer sowing to the Spirit; this applies in a two-fold manner.

1. The believer will have a fuller experience of the abundant life in time which is living under the blessing of the Lord which bring great inner satisfaction, protection, and provision (see John 10:10). The reverse is true for those who live in accordance with their sin nature (sow to the flesh).
2. Most importantly this promise refers to the richness of reward in eternity especially the promise to rule with Christ in the coming Kingdom and on into eternity (see Galatians 5:21, 2 Timothy 2:12). Once again, the reverse is true for those who live in accordance to their sin nature (sow to the flesh).

Refusing to give joyfully in accordance with the biblical principles is part of living by the means of the sin nature, the flesh. It is not pleasing to the Lord, it results in divine discipline in time and eternity, and it never results in satisfaction. Giving joyfully is part of living by the means of the Holy Spirit (under His influence), it is pleasing to the Lord, it results in divine blessing in time and eternity, and it always results in satisfaction.

2 Corinthians 9:6 (NASB) Now this I say, he who sows sparingly will also reap sparingly, and he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully.

2 Corinthians 9:6-8 (WuestNT) But this he who sows sparingly shall also reap sparingly, and he who sows in a beneficent, generous spirit, with a view to the blessing of the recipient, shall also reap blessings given in a beneficent, generous manner. Let each one give according as he has purposed in his heart, not out of an annoyed and troubled heart, nor because of necessity, for God loves a cheerful, ready giver. Moreover, God is powerful to make every grace superabound to you in order that, having always an all-sufficiency in all things, you may superabound to every good work, even as it stands written, He scattered abroad, he gave to those who are poor, his righteousness abides forever.

May this truth, this doctrine of the law of sowing and reaping in relation to financial giving, sink deep into our souls so that it become a life-long guiding principle for everyday living.

A summary of the lessons in giving

1. Giving and worship are intimately connected.
2. Giving is to voluntarily come out of the better and out of the first of what we have before any other use. It also should be proportional.
3. The believer is expected to give out of what has been given to him – money or otherwise. The believer is to do this willingly, eagerly, and with an attitude to honor the Lord. The result is blessing in time and reward in eternity.
4. Giving reveals our attitude about our priorities and teaches us to serve God not greed.
5. God will provide for the believer who is faithfully consistent and generous in giving with the right mental attitude.
6. True satisfaction comes when we have this as an operating principle in our soul – “it is more fully satisfying to give than to receive” because this brings the favor of God.
7. The more one matures in the faith the more they can handle pressure themselves and be generous with others. Generous giving with the right attitude is one mark of spiritual maturity.
8. Poverty is no excuse for not giving generously with right attitude.
9. No matter the income level generous financial will result if the person experiencing spiritual growth
10. We are not commanded to give any specific percentage but we are commanded to “abound” in the grace of financial giving.
11. Financial grace-giving is a love response to the loving grace we have received from the Lord.
12. The sincerity of our love first for God and then for others is tested in the believer’s giving.
13. Generous financial giving reflects the mind of Christ – His willingness to give all for you, His total self-denial, that you might have the riches of eternal life now and that awaits in eternity.
14. What one is doing with the total of one’s income is the issue as is the right attitude.
15. Covetousness evaluates every need based on self-centeredness; generosity evaluates every need based on self-denial.
16. When the Lord sees you giving consistently, generously, and with the right attitude then he will provide more of what you need to give even more.
17. As your ability and desire to be consistently faithful and graceful in handling money increases, then God will increase your resources so that you can give more because it has been proven that He can trust you with money because you are abounding in grace.
18. Financial giving is to be consistent and out of any and all resources that come in on any given week.
19. We are to give abundantly so that needs are adequately met.
20. Divine discipline will come on the believer who refuses to give and to give generously.
21. Divine blessing will come on the believer who does give generously and joyously.
22. Part of being a ruler (an overcomer) in the coming Kingdom and into eternity is determined by how we give to the Lord in time.

Discipline yourself in sound doctrine and store it up in your soul!

Student requirements for one-half hour credit In the Free Grace Bible Institute

1. Always start by being in fellowship with the Holy Spirit (1 John 1:9)
2. Pray and ask for understanding so that you will increase in spiritual maturity in your thinking as a result of this study (Colossians 1:9-12)
3. Read all the Scriptures referred to in this study
4. As you study note the points most challenging to your thinking
5. Listen to the two audio lessons on the website (they are very similar but there are differences)
6. Complete these questions – write or print CLEARLY
7. Turn in this study with your answers for evaluation. It will be returned to you.

Let's begin

1. In your own words summarize why you think the teaching on biblical financial giving is difficult for many people to accept as true and then positively respond by generous grace giving? Your answer should consider more than just the introduction to this study as parts of this answer are throughout the study. You may have other thoughts you want to include.

2. What is the connection between giving and worship seen in Genesis 4:3-5?

3. What does the word "tithe" mean? _____

4. In the historical event found in Genesis 14, and the reference to it in Hebrews 7:4, what did Abraham do in relation to the spoils of war?

5. Write Proverbs 3:9 below-

6. Consider the above verses with Exodus 23:19 and Deuteronomy 26:2. Think about it: What are the important lessons YOU need to learn from these Scriptures?

7. What action, if any, do you need to take in response to these lessons you noted in question 6 in relation to what you are giving?

8. How many tithes were required under the Mosaic Law in ancient Israel? _____ for a total of _____ percent.

9. In addition, was there any type of giving beyond this? Write "yes" or "no" here _____. If your answer is "yes," then what more was given?

10. What is the principle for giving in both the Old and New Testaments and what is the basic Scripture reference?

Scripture: _____

Principle:

11. Compare this Old Testament principle with the teaching found in Philippians 4:15-20, Galatians 6:9, and Matthew 6:19-21. Is it the same basic teaching? What are the promises given? Does the New Testament expand the teaching and, if so, how? Consider these questions both from the perspective of the believer's life in time as well as eternal rewards.

12. Think about it: In what ways can the principle of first-fruits giving and giving the best be applied in today's world (you can go beyond the study with your own ideas)?

13. What does giving reveal about the believer's attitude?
14. Acts 20:35. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank: Define the meaning of the word "blessed" _____
- a. It means to be happy based on your circumstances
 - b. It means to have positive emotional feelings
 - c. It means to be fully satisfied with God
 - d. It means to have lots of material wealth
 - e. It means to never be physically sick
15. Page 3. Complete this sentence: 2 Corinthians ____:____ Deep inner satisfaction will come from having this aspect of the mind of Christ in our minds. Jesus Himself perfectly modeled the highest form of giving not only with His coming to earth and with His _____ but also with His substitutionary _____ and physical death on the _____ for all mankind.
16. The longest and most complete instruction of New Testament giving is found in what two New Testament chapters? _____
17. In 2 Corinthians 8:1-2 what do we learn about the churches in Macedonia?
18. What are two lessons on giving we can learn from this?
- a. _____
 - b. _____

19. What do we learn about the Macedonian church from 2 Corinthians 8:3-4?
20. What does 1 Corinthians 9:9-14, 1 Thessalonians 5:12-13, and 1 Timothy 5:17-18 about the financial support for the pastor(s) of the local church?
21. Write “yes” or “no” in the blanks: Would the churches in Macedonia have ignored the principle of pastoral and ministry support in order to give to another need? _____. Would Paul have commended them if they did? _____
22. 2 Corinthians 8:5 teaches us the most important principle for all spiritual success including generous financial giving. What is it?

23. Page 5, complete the following sentences: no matter the income level, generous financial giving will result if the person is experiencing _____. The one who does not so give is demonstrating a serious and spiritually _____ lack of advancement in the spiritual life.
24. What is the command given to believers in 2 Corinthians 8:7? That you _____ in this _____ also? What “grace” is he referring to?
25. What does the word “abound” mean?

26. 2 Corinthians 8:8: what does giving prove (or test for being genuine)?

27. Explain 2 Corinthians 8:9 in the light of the context:

28. Using 2 Corinthians 8:12 and Mark 12:41-44 explain the giving principle(s) you see:

29. According to 2 Corinthians 9:5 what blocks generous giving? _____

30. Page 6 Complete the sentence: Covetousness evaluates every need based on _____ and self-love; generosity evaluates every need based on _____ and _____ for the Lord.

31. Write 2 Corinthians 9:6 in the space provided:

32. What is the lesson to learn from 2 Corinthians 9:7?

33. Write "true" or "false" in the blank provided: The believer is to not only give generously, regularly, and cheerfully to the work of the Lord, but they also are to be ready to give above and beyond even this to meet other needs as they arise. _____

34. What do we learn about financial giving from 1 Corinthians 16:1-2?
35. Write “true” or “false’ in the blank provided: If one is poor or struggling financially then one does not need to give to the church, missions, or others. _____
36. Imagine a friend tells you that they just have too many expenses and too many other things going on to be able to financially generously give to the church. Using Haggai 1:2-11, 2 Corinthians 9:6, and Galatians 6:6-9, explain how this is a very dangerous position to take.
37. Of all the Scriptures you have reviewed in this study, which have you found to be the most important to you? _____ Why?

(Continue on the next page if needed)

38. Of the major review points given at the end of this study, which THREE are the most important to you? Why?

39. Is there any specific immediate action you need to take in the light of this study? If so, what?

By your signature below you indicate you have listened to both audio lessons and have read all the Scriptures referred to in this study. Turn this lesson in for evaluation and credit; it will be returned.

Signed _____