

Bible: Philippians 4:15-19

Bible Doctrine: God, Government, and the Poor-28

Opening: Psalm 103; Luke 4:16-20; 1 Jn 4:19; Matt 22:37-40; 1 Jn 4:16; Psa 73:24-25.

A. Through the Bible, verse by verse: Philippians 4:15-19.

B. Bible Doctrine: God, Common Good, Government, the Gospel, and KOG.

- 1. Government, Common Good, the church, and the gospel: John 18:36; Luke 4:17-21; 1 Cor 15:1-8; Rom 2:15-16; 1 Tim 1:8-11; Gal 2:14; Rom 10:14-16; 1 Pet 4:17-19; 2 Thess 1:6-8; Mark 1:15; Gen 3:15; Gal 3:8; Heb 4:2; Isa 52:7; 61:1-3; Luke 4:18-21; Mat 5:3; Luke 6:20; 7:22; Mat 25:41-43; James 2:5-9; Isa 3:13-15; 10:1-2; 11:3-4; Psa 72:12-14; Luke 1:46-48, 51-53; Mat 5:6.**
- 2. God and the poor: Luke 4:17-21; 6:20-26; 7:22; 8:1-3; 12:15-21; 14:12-13; 16:19-23; Acts 2:42-47; 4:34-35; 6:1-6; Gal. 2:10.**
- 3. The Kingdom of God: Col 1:13-18; Matt 6:10; Mat 28:18-19.**
- 4. God's politics: 7 Foundational Principles.**
- 5. James and social justice—the socioeconomics of the Kingdom.**
 - a. James 1: The rich, the poor, & true Christian religion.**
 - b. James 2: Classism, social justice, and dead faith.**
 - c. James 3: Slandering and reviling the image of God.**
 - d. James 4: Spiritual adultery and pride.**
 - e. James 5: God's condemnation of laissez-faire.**

<http://www.fbcweb.org/sermons.html>

4-28-18

Theology

Eschatology

Thanatology

Ecclesiology

Israelology

Dispensationalism

Doxology

Hodology

Soteriology

Hamartiology

Natural Law

Anthropology

Angelology

Pneumatology

Christology

Paterology

Trinitarianism

Cosmology

Theology Proper

Bibliology

Natural Theology

God and the Poor 27

Natural Law/Gov 40

Foundations/Reality

Hermeneutics 45

-Natural Law 44

Science 51

Language 155

Epistemology 32

Existence 50

History 50

Metaphysics 32

-Trans. 50

Reality

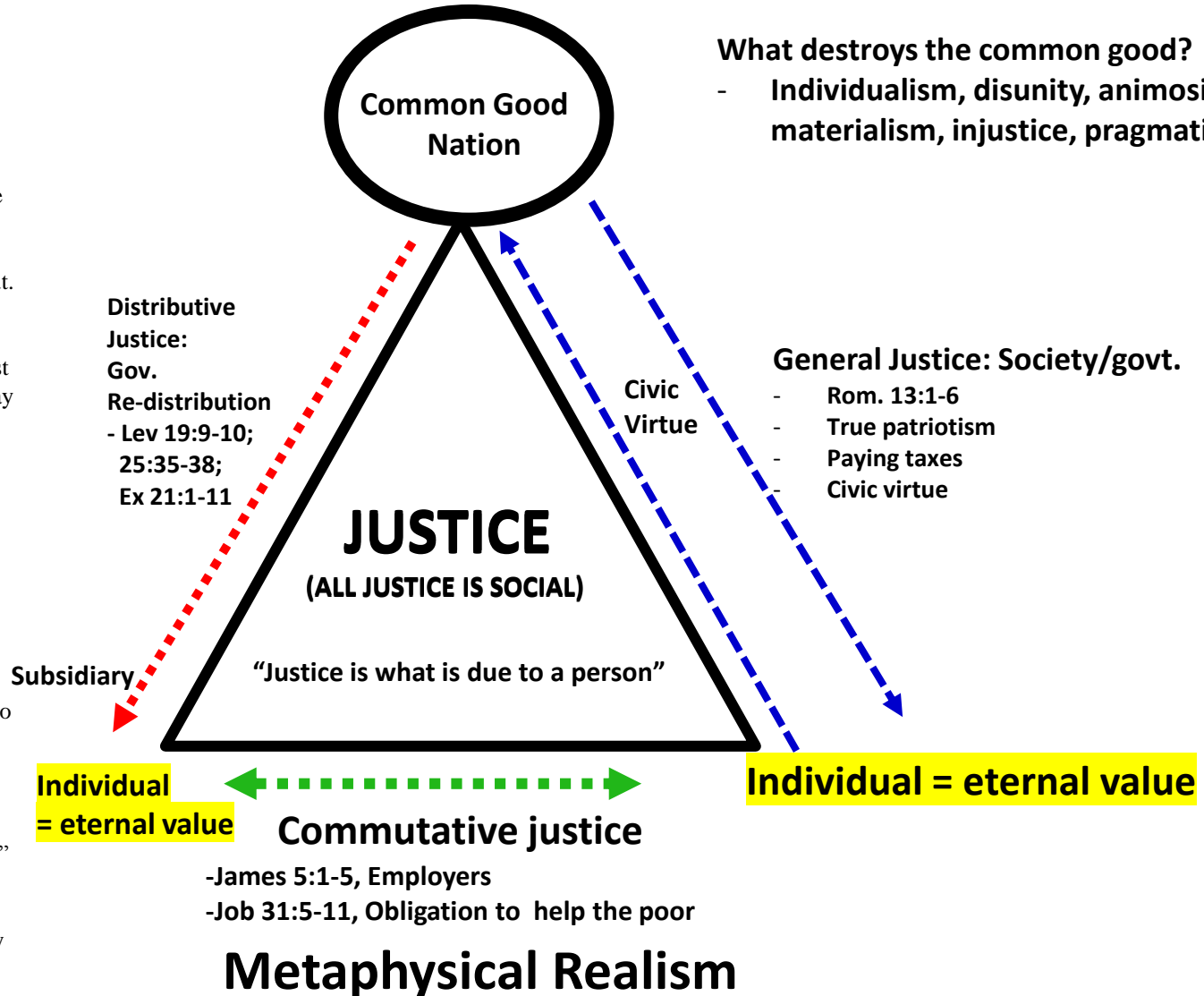
- Logic, 32

- Truth, 32

Realism – 32

Distributive justice: Govt. safety net:

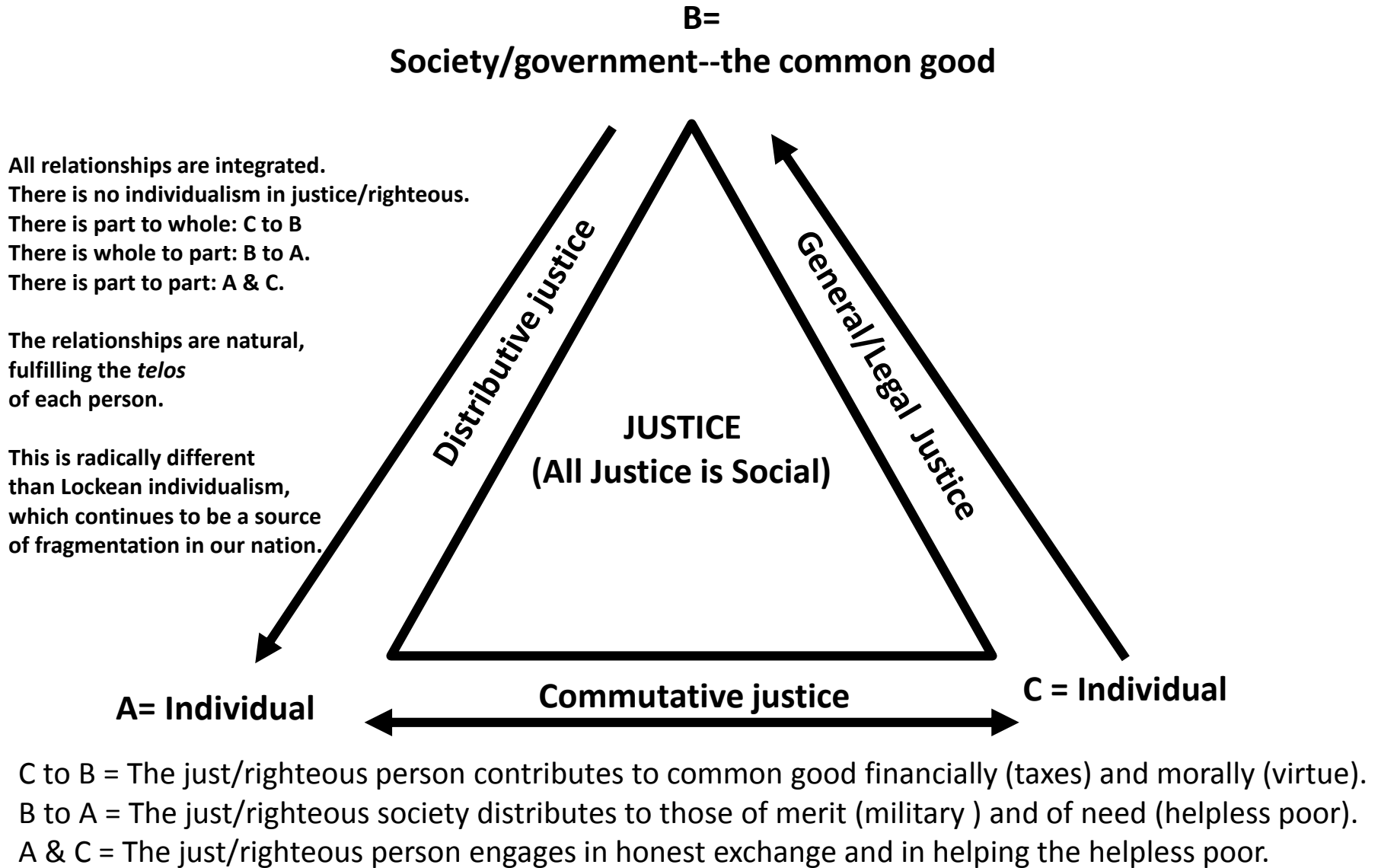
1. A third-year tithe goes to poor widows, orphans, and sojourners as well as the Levites (Deut. 14:28–29; 26:12).
2. Laws on gleaning stipulated that the corners of the grain fields and the sheaves and grapes that dropped were to be left for the poor, especially widows, orphans, and sojourners (Lev. 19:9–10; Deut. 24:19–21).
3. Every seventh year, fields must remain fallow and the poor may reap the natural growth (Exod. 23:10–11; Lev. 25:1–7).
4. A zero-interest loan must be available to the poor and if the balance is not repaid by the sabbatical year, it is forgiven (Exod. 22:25; Lev. 25:35–38; Deut. 15:1–11).
5. Israelites who become slaves to repay debts go free in the seventh year (Exod. 21:1–11; Lev. 25:47–53; Deut. 15:12–18), and when the freed slaves leave, their temporary “master” must provide liberally, giving the former slaves cattle, grain, and wine (Deut. 15:14) so they can again earn their own way.



- Metaphysics of the common good:**
- Immaterial. Components: Truth, virtue, unity, love, righteousness, justice.
 - Common good is greater than the individual good.

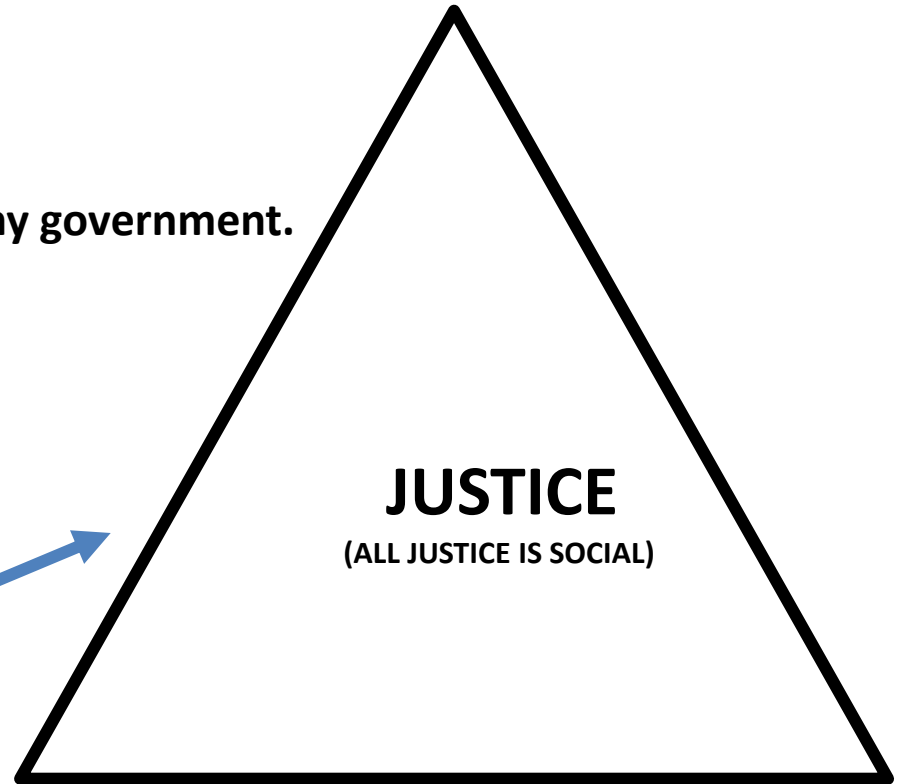
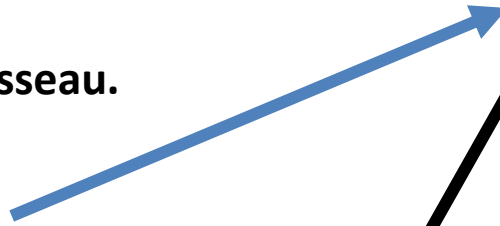
- What destroys the common good?**
- Individualism, disunity, animosity, materialism, injustice, pragmatism.

Divine Triangle of Objective Justice



4 Views on Government

1. **Natural.**
 - a. **Plato**
 - b. **Aristotle.**
 - c. **Stoics.**
2. **Unnatural: Anarchist; no moral basis for any government.**
 - a. **Theoretical.**
 - b. **Serious.**
 - c. **Violent.**
3. **Social Contract.**
 - a. **Thomas Hobbes.**
 - b. **Jean-Jacques Rousseau.**
 - c. **John Locke.**
4. **Metaphysical Realism.**



Church and Government: 7 Philosophies

1. **Evangelical: undeveloped, absorbs culture, cherry-picks passages, no foundation.**
2. **Anabaptist: separationist view.**
3. **Lutheran: paradoxical.**
4. **Black church: prophetic.**
5. **Reformed: transformational.**
6. **Roman Catholic: synthetic.**
7. **Metaphysical Realism: God's politics, the better way of Jesus.**

