

Money and Wealth

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I. Money is as much a part of life as is any other thing.

1. Money answers all things (**Ecc 10:19**).
 - A. Money can't solve all your problems, but it can solve a lot of them.
 - B. Managing money well will prevent many problems from arising.
2. Most decisions in life have to do with money in one way or another.
3. The Bible therefore has a lot to say about money and wealth.
4. Money can be a blessing or a curse, a help or a hinderance.
5. If you manage money well, happiness and wellbeing will result.
6. If you manage money poorly, sorrow, stress, and misery will result.

II. How a person uses money will tell others a lot about him.

1. A person who saves a significant amount of his income is *wise*.
2. A person who spends all he makes and saves little or nothing is *foolish*.
3. A person who saves all that he can and spends and gives little or nothing is *miserly*.
4. A person who gives liberally to God and His work is *faithful* and *wise*.
5. A person who does not give to God and His work is *unfaithful* and *foolish*.
6. A person who gives to others is *generous* and *faithful*.
7. A person who never gives to others is *stingy*.
8. A person who gets a raise and *spends* the same amount of money as before is *wise*.
9. A person who gets a raise and *saves* the same amount of money as before is *foolish*.
10. A person who gets an inheritance and spends it quickly is *a fool*.
11. A person who gets an inheritance and saves most of it, and enjoys a little of it, is *wise*.
12. A person who takes out a loan for something is *discontent, impatient, immature, and foolish*.
13. A person who waits to buy something until he has saved up the money to pay cash for it is *content, patient, mature, and wise*.
14. "Remember that a person who is foolish with money is foolish in other ways too." (H. Jackson Brown Jr., *The Complete Life's Little Instruction Book*, #663)
15. The way a person uses money will reveal his principles, or lack thereof.
 - A. "The good thing about principles is that they make life easy. I have heard it said that when someone bases his life on principle, 99 percent of his decisions are already made." (Dave Ramsey, *The Total Money Makeover*, p. 150)
 - B. I wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Ramsey. Having well thought-out, Biblically-based principles which one holds to firmly without wavering makes life easier and greatly improves the quality of one's life.
 - C. One of the many principles that I live by is that I will never go into debt for anything, God being my helper.
 - D. Therefore, many of my life's decisions were automatically made without any deliberation.

III. What is money?

1. Money *n.* - 1. a. Current coin; metal stamped in pieces of portable form as a medium of exchange and measure of value. b. Applied occas. by extension to any objects, or any material, serving the same purposes as coin. c. In mod. use commonly applied indifferently

- to coin and to such promissory documents representing coin (esp. government and bank notes) as are currently accepted as a medium of exchange. See *paper money*.
2. Money is a commonly used and accepted medium of exchange.
 - A. Items that function as money usually have the following characteristics:
 - i. Intrinsic value
 - ii. Durability
 - iii. Divisibility
 - iv. Uniformity
 - v. Portability
 - vi. Limited supply
 - vii. Acceptability
 - viii. Noncounterfeitability
 - B. Because they have all these qualities, for thousands of years gold and silver have functioned as money.
 3. Some history of money
 - A. Historically, money consisted of precious metals such as gold and silver, and the value of the money was according to its weight (**Jer 32:9-10**).
 - B. Shekel - 1. a. An ancient unit of weight of the Babylonians, and hence of the Phœnicians, Hebrews, and others, equal to one-sixtieth of a mina (see mina 1). b. A coin of this weight; esp. the chief silver coin of the Hebrews.
 - C. The dollar used to be a unit of weight of gold and silver.
 - i. "A dollar was first defined in the Mint Act of 1792 as 371.25 grains of fine silver, exactly the weight of the Spanish mill dollar, which was the most common coin in colonial America and which continued to circulate legally in the United States until 1857, 70 years after the signing of the Constitution." (Peter Schiff, *Crash Proof 2.0*)
 - ii. "No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts;" (US Constitution, Article I Section 10).
 - iii. The US was on a bi-metallic standard (both silver and gold) which was problematic because the ratio of gold to silver would vary and Gresham's Law would cause the higher valued metal to disappear from circulation.
 - D. In 1934 the US government made it illegal for US citizens to own gold.
 - E. In 1965 the silver was taken out of quarters and dimes.
 - F. In 1971 the "gold window" was closed, and foreign governments were no longer able to redeem gold for dollars.
 - i. At that point the dollar became a purely fiat currency backed by nothing.
 - ii. With gold-backing gone, nothing was left to restrain the Federal Reserve from printing as much paper money as they wished, and inflation exploded.
 - G. This wicked policy of debasing the currency is not new.
 - i. The Jews were doing it thousands of years ago, "making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and falsifying the balances by deceit?" (**Amo 8:4-6**)
 - ii. Ephah - A Hebrew dry measure, identical in capacity with the bath; see bath n.3; it is variously said to have contained from 4½ to 9 gallons.
 - H. God hates this kind of thing (**Pro 20:10; Lev 19:35-36**).

- I. Inflation robs savers of their purchasing power, and it also creates the business cycle which ultimately ends in a bust which destroys the jobs and lives of innocent people.
- J. Enough talking about the government's mismanagement of money—let's talk about yours.

IV. Money is not evil.

1. It is not wrong for a Christian to have wealth.
 - A. Abraham had great wealth (**Gen 13:2**).
 - B. David was rich (**1Ch 29:28**).
 - C. Solomon had great wealth (**1Ki 10:23**).
 - D. Rich believers are exhorted, not to give away all their wealth, but rather to not trust in it and be willing to give it to those in need (**1Ti 6:17-19**).
 - E. Rich Christians are a blessing to their families, churches, friends, neighbors, and community.
 - F. Both rich and poor must be careful to not trust in riches.
 - i. The rich have a tendency to trust in their riches to protect them (**Pro 18:11**).
 - ii. The poor have a tendency to trust that riches *would* save them from all their problems.
 - iii. The Bible is replete with warnings to not trust in riches.
 - iv. If riches increase, set not your heart upon them (**Psa 62:10**).
 - v. To make gold one's hope, or to rejoice in wealth is a sin and a denial of God (**Job 31:24-25, 28**).
 - vi. We must never glory in riches, but only in the fact that we know and understand God (**Jer 9:23-24**).
 - vii. Riches don't last forever (**Pro 27:24; Pro 23:5; Psa 49:10-12**).
 - viii. Trusting in riches will cause one to fall (**Pro 11:28**).
 - ix. Trusting in riches will obstruct one's way into the kingdom of God (the local church) (**Mar 10:23-25**).
 - x. Silver and gold will not save a person from the wrath of God (**Eze 7:19; Zep 1:18**).
2. It *is* wrong for the acquisition of riches to be your life's goal.
 - A. Labour not to be rich (**Pro 23:4**).
 - i. My goal is not to be rich, but to have enough wealth to provide for my wife and myself until we both die, no matter what age that might be.
 - ii. That takes a lot of money.
 - iii. Don't love riches, but lay them up to provide for your own, or you're worse than infidel (**1Ti 5:8**).
 - B. A man's life consists not in the abundance of the things which he possesses (**Luk 12:15**).
 - C. What good is having a bunch of stuff you don't need anyway? (**Ecc 5:11-12**).
 - D. They that haste to be rich will not be innocent in doing so (**Pro 28:20**), and they will end up poor in the long run (**Pro 28:22**).
 - E. They that *will be* (desire to be) rich fall into a snare (**1Ti 6:9**).

- F. The love of money is the root of all evil (**1Ti 6:10**).
- G. A man of God must especially be careful to flee these things (**1Ti 6:11; 1Ti 3:3**).
- H. You can't serve God and money (**Mat 6:24**).
- I. Your heart will be where your treasure is (**Mat 6:20-21; Luk 12:33-34**).
- J. Lot chose wealth over righteousness (**Gen 13:10-13**) and ended up with neither.

3. Filthy lucre

- A. The Bible condemns using the ministry for financial gain (**1Sa 8:3; 1Ti 3:3; Tit 1:7, 11; 1Pe 5:2**).
 - i. Lucre *n.* – 1. Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage. Now only with unfavourable implication: Gain viewed as a low motive for action; ‘pelf’. *filthy lucre*:
 - ii. Pecuniary *adj.* – 1. Consisting of money; exacted in money.
 - iii. Filthy *adj.* – 1. a. Full of filth; besmeared or defiled with filth; dirty, foul, nasty, unclean. 3. Morally foul or polluted; obscene. 1611 Bible Col. iii. 8 You also put off all these, anger+filthy communication out of your mouth.
- B. But this does not mean that money or the acquisition of it is evil.
- C. A pastor is supposed to be financially compensated for his labor (**1Co 9:6-14**), but he is not to be in the ministry for the purpose of making money.

V. Does money buy happiness?

- 1. A certain amount of money can buy a certain amount of happiness.
 - A. \$3 will buy a good cup of coffee which will bring some people happiness.
 - B. \$15 will buy a delicious lunch at one’s favorite restaurant which will bring happiness.
 - C. \$200/month in Florida in August will buy air conditioning which will bring much happiness.
- 2. Studies and surveys have shown that an increase of income correlates to an increase of happiness, but only to the point at which one’s needs are met and one can live comfortably.
 - A. “A [2010 study](#) based on a Gallup poll of more than 450,000 respondents suggests that making an income up to \$75,000 a year may make you feel more satisfied with your life. This survey only looked at people in the United States. Another [Gallup poll from 2017 Trusted Source](#) surveyed people from around the world and resulted in similar findings. According to survey results, emotional well-being may be reached when a person earns between \$60,000 and \$75,000. Satiation may occur when a person earns around \$95,000.” (Tim Jewell, *Can You Buy Happiness?*, [Healthline](#), 10-29-2019)
 - B. “A 2010 study by noted economist and psychologist Daniel Kahneman found that, where wealth is concerned, a person’s satisfaction with their life no longer increases after about \$75,000 a year. At this point, most people are better able to handle major life stressors like poor health, relationships, or loneliness than if they’re making less or are below the poverty line. Beyond that, daily habits and lifestyle are the main drivers of happiness.” (Ibid)
 - C. Solomon’s experience confirms the findings of this study.
 - D. Great wealth did not bring him great happiness (**Ecc 2:1-11**).
 - E. If your basic needs are met and you are not happy, chances are you will not be any happier with more money.
 - F. For most people, the more they make, the more they spend.

- i. The more they spend, the more stuff they have to manage and maintain.
 - ii. The more they have to manage and maintain, the more stress they have (**Ecc 5:11-12**).
 - iii. The more possessions and stress they have, the less time they have to spend building quality relationships which brings true happiness.
- 3. Money will not buy true happiness.
 - A. “Understand that happiness is not based on possessions, power, or prestige, but on relationships with people you love and respect.” (H. Jackson Brown Jr., *The Complete Life’s Little Instruction Book*, #383)
 - B. “Don’t think you can fill an emptiness in your heart with money.” (Ibid, #798)
 - C. “Money is the short end of life, but everybody needs a little.” (Leon Wagner)

VI. Acquiring money and wealth

- 1. If we are to have wealth legitimately, it must be worked for.
 - A. Wealth that is gotten by hard work will last, but wealth gotten by vanity (luck, lottery, etc.) will not last (**Pro 13:11**).
 - B. Someone that comes into great wealth through inheritance will likely lose it just as quickly (**Pro 20:21**).
 - C. The prosperity of fools shall destroy them (**Pro 1:32**).
 - D. Talk is cheap: people that only talk about making money usually don’t have any (**Pro 14:23**).
 - E. Karl Marx's wife allegedly exhorted him to quit writing so much about capital and start working to earn some.
- 2. Being an employee, self-employed, or an employer
 - A. Your income is your greatest wealth-building tool.
 - i. “I believe with everything within me that your most powerful wealth-building tool is your income. Ideas, strategies, goals, vision, focus, and even creative thinking are vastly important, but until you get control and full use of your income to build wealth, you will not build and keep wealth. Some of you might inherit money or win a jackpot, but that is dumb luck, not a proven plan to financial fitness. To build wealth, YOU will have to regain control of your income.” (Dave Ramsey, *The Total Money Makeover*, p. 109)
 - ii. “You’ll hear this from me a lot: your income is your most powerful wealth-building tool. But you’ll only build that wealth and security if you free your income from accidental, careless spending and an endless cycle of debt payments.” (Dave Ramsey, *Dave Ramsey’s Complete Guide to Money*, p. 64)
 - iii. Managing your income to build wealth will be covered later.
 - B. Employees are called laborers in the Bible.
 - i. Laborer *n.* – 1. One who performs physical labour as a service or for a livelihood; *spec.* one who does work requiring chiefly bodily strength or aptitude and little skill or training, as distinguished, e.g., from an artisan

- (often with defining word prefixed, as *agricultural, bricklayer's, dock, farm, mason's labourer, etc.*). 2. *gen.* One who does work of any kind, a worker.
- ii. Laborers earn wages (**Joh 4:36**).
 - (i) Laborers are hired for an agreed upon wage (**Mat 20:1-2**).
 - (ii) A laborer's pay is called his *hire* (**Deut 24:14-15; Mat 20:8**).
 - (iii) Hire *n.* – 1. Payment contracted to be made for the temporary use of anything. 2. Payment contracted to be made for personal service; wages.
 - (iv) A laborer is worthy of his wages (**Luk 10:7; 1Ti 5:18**).
 - iii. Employees have the right to negotiate their pay with their employer (**Gen 29:15-18; Gen 30:25-34**).
 - iv. There is nothing wrong with being a laborer.
 - v. There is no such thing as a “base” job (**Pro 14:23**) as long as it is honest work and a man does it diligently (**Rom 12:11**) as unto the LORD (**Col 3:23-24**) with all his might (**Ecc 9:10**).
 - vi. Any man who works honestly, diligently, and as unto the LORD will not have a “base” job for long.
 - (i) He that is diligent in his business is going places (**Pro 12:24; Pro 22:29**).
 - (ii) Diligent *adj.* - 1. Of persons: ‘Constant in application, persevering in endeavour, assiduous’, industrious; ‘not idle, not negligent, not lazy.’
 1. Assiduous *adj.* - 1. Of persons or agents: Constant in application to the business in hand, persevering, sedulous, unwearingly diligent.
 2. Industrious *adj.* - 1. Characterized by or showing intelligent or skilful work; skilful, able, clever, ingenious. 2. Characterized by or showing application, endeavour, or effort; painstaking, zealous, attentive, careful.
 - (iii) He that works diligently will prosper (**Pro 10:4; Pro 13:4; Pro 21:5**).
 - (iv) Consider the following people in the Bible who were diligent in their business and were promoted for it.
 1. Joseph (**Gen 39:1-6; Gen 41:39-43**).
 - a. Prosperous *adj.* – 1. Having continued success or good fortune; consistently successful; flourishing, thriving.
 - b. Prosper *v.* – 1. a. *intr.* Of a person, community, etc.: To be prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to flourish, thrive, succeed, do well.
 - c. Joseph was successful in whatever he did because the Lord was with him, and he obviously worked diligently at it.
 - (v) David (**1Sa 18:5**).
 - (vi) Jeroboam (**1Ki 11:28**).
 - (vii) Daniel (**Dan 6:3**).
 - (viii) Paul the apostle (**1Co 15:10 c/w 2Co 11:5 & 2Co 12:11**).

- vii. If you are faithful in your current job, your boss will know that you will be faithful with more responsibility and you will be promoted (**Luk 16:10**).
 - (i) “When you find someone doing small things well, put him or her in charge of bigger things.” (H. Jackson Brown Jr., *The Complete Life’s Little Instruction Book*, #710)
 - (ii) If you are not faithful in your current position, why would anyone want to promote you to a higher one (**Luk 16:11**).
 - (iii) If you are not faithful with your employer’s equipment, money, and customers, why would God give you your own business (**Luk 16:12**).
- C. Employees are called hirelings in the Bible.
 - i. Hireling *n.* – 1. One who serves for hire or wages; a hired servant; a mercenary (soldier).
 - (i) Employees almost never care about the business as much as the business owner does (**Joh 10:11-13**).
 - (ii) If an employee cares about the business and treats it as his own, he will be highly valued by his employer and will almost certainly advance in the company.
 - ii. A hireling is rewarded for his work with wages (**Job 7:2**).
- D. Employees are a type of servant.
 - i. Servant – *n.* A person of either sex who is in the service of a master or mistress; one who is under obligation to work for the benefit of a superior, and to obey his (or her) commands. 1. A personal or domestic attendant; one whose duty is to wait upon his master or mistress, or do certain work in his or her household. (The usual sense when no other is indicated by the context; sometimes with defining word, as domestic servant.) 2. a. In a wider sense: One who is under the obligation to render certain services to, and to obey the orders of, a person or a body of persons, esp. in return for wages or salary.
 - ii. Obligation – 1. The action of binding oneself by oath, promise, or contract to do or forbear something; an agreement whereby one person is bound to another, or two or more persons are mutually bound; also, that to which one binds oneself, a formal promise.
 - iii. Hirelings are a type of servant (**Job 7:2**).
 - iv. Servants who work for wages are called hired servants (**Lev 25:6, 53; Mar 1:20; Luk 15:17**).
 - v. Hired - *ppl. adj.* 1. Engaged or employed for payment; let out on hire: mercenary.
 - vi. Mercenary - *n.* 1. One who labours merely for hire; a hireling, a mercenary person.
 - vii. Mercenary - *adj.* 1. Of persons: Working merely for the sake of monetary or other reward; actuated by considerations of self-interest.
- E. The employer is the master; the employee is the servant.
 - i. Employer - *n.* a. One who employs. Const. of. b. *spec.* One who employs servants, workmen, etc. for wages.
 - ii. Master - 1. a. *gen.* One having direction or control over the action of another or others; a director, leader, chief, commander; a ruler, governor.

- iii. Employee - n. a. A person employed for wages; b. (nonce-use.) Something that is employed.
 - iv. Though an employer is the master in the relationship, he is still under obligation by God and by the law to pay the wages he has agreed to pay to his laborers/servants when he has agreed to pay them (**Deut 24:14-15; Lev 19:13; Jer 22:13; Mal 3:5**).
 - v. If you don't think you're being paid or treated fairly, ask for a raise and/or better working conditions.
 - vi. If your employer will not grant your request, you have two choices: quit or keep your mouth shut.
 - vii. Be content with your wages (**Luk 3:14**).
 - (i) If you agreed to work for a certain wage, as long as your employer pays you that wage, you have no right to complain about it (**Mat 20:10-15**).
 - (ii) "Never criticize the person who signs your paycheck. If you are unhappy with your job, resign." (H. Jackson Brown Jr., *The Complete Life's Little Instruction Book*, #185).
 - 1. Side note: never quit a job until you have found another one.
 - 2. First, you never know how long it might take to find another job.
 - 3. Second, it's much easier to find a job when you have a job.
 - a. There are two reasons for this.
 - b. First, it looks better to a prospective employer when you have a job. If you are unemployed, it could be due to no fault of your own, but it could also be that you were fired for being lazy, incompetent, disagreeable, or dishonest.
 - c. Second, you will be far more at ease in an interview when you already have a job and don't *need* a different one.
 - d. Interviewers will pick up on desperation and be turned off by it. On the other hand, they will also perceive calmness and confidence and be impressed by it.
 - (iii) Complaining about your employer is wrong unless he has not fulfilled his end of the contract (**Gen 29:25; Gen 31:7-8, 41; Jam 5:4**).
 - (iv) Why would you complain about the one person or company in the world who actually employs and pays you when thousands of others offer you no opportunity and pay you nothing?
- F. Being an employer is very difficult.
- i. He had to work and under-consume to save up enough money to start a business.
 - ii. He had to risk his savings on an endeavor that was likely to fail (as most start-up businesses do).
 - iii. He had to put in very long hours to start, grow, and sustain his business.
 - iv. He has to pay his employees whether or not he makes any money.

- v. He has to train his employees and oftentimes make no money from them for a season until they are trained and proficient at their job.
 - vi. He has to worry about whether he can make payroll.
 - vii. He has the stress of knowing that his employees and their families depend on him.
 - viii. He has to pay high taxes.
 - ix. He has to comply with onerous regulations.
 - x. He has to forecast future revenue and hire or fire people accordingly.
 - xi. Honest entrepreneurs and business owners should be respected and admired, not envied and disdained.
 - xii. "I have no complex about wealth. I have worked hard for my money, producing things people need. I believe that the industrial leader who creates wealth and employment is more worthy of historical notice than politicians or soldiers." (Paul Getty)
- G. Being an employee is very easy compared to being an employer.
- i. An employee takes on very little risk when he takes job.
 - ii. He is guaranteed a paycheck, whether or not the company is profitable.
 - iii. If something goes wrong, the employee could lose his job and have to find another one, but the employer has lost all that he worked for for years.
 - iv. Normally speaking, when the employee goes home, he doesn't have to worry about the business.
 - v. He gets paid while he is in training and not making the company much, if any, money.
 - vi. If he isn't happy with his job, he can find another one doing the same thing or something else.
 - vii. His taxes are extremely simple.
 - viii. He has no (or very limited) regulations to comply with.
 - ix. Most people are not cut out to be self-employed business owners.
 - x. This is why most people are employees and very few are employers.
- H. It is just and right for an employer to make profit from the labor of his employees.
- i. An employer assumes a lot of risk when starting a business and hiring employees.
 - ii. In most cases, the employer must pay his employees for their labor before he receives the revenue they generate.
 - iii. The employee gets paid for his labor immediately (or within a short period of time) and assumes very little risk.
 - iv. The employer risks paying the employee, but never getting compensated.
 - v. The employer provides the employee with equipment, tools, and machines that make him far more productive than he otherwise would be.
 - vi. The employee would never be able to produce enough output with only his two hands to earn the kind of wage that his employer pays him.
 - vii. A man would be crazy to start a company, employ others, and take on huge risk to only be paid the same hourly wage that he could make working for someone else.
 - viii. Profit is the reward that the employer receives for the risk he took.

- ix. The only people in this world who are ever going to make a lot of money (with very few exceptions) are business owners.
 - (i) Highly skilled people who work for others can make a good living, but they will never make huge sums of money, because one can only trade his hours for a limited amount of money.
 - (ii) Trading time for money will never make one super wealthy.
 - (iii) Only those who learn how to make money when they are not working will generate large amounts of wealth.
 - (iv) “If you don’t find a way to make money while you sleep, you will work until you die.” (Warren Buffet)
 - (v) Although most people will never make huge sums of money from their labor, nearly anyone who has a decent income, is frugal, and saves and invests his money wisely (**Mat 25:16-17**) can accumulate a lot of money over time.

I. Unions

- i. When the topic of unions comes up, always remember that the employer is the master and the employees are the servants.
 - (i) Workers have a right to request higher wages and better working conditions.
 - (ii) Employers have a right to grant or deny those requests.
 - (iii) If a worker doesn’t like his wage, benefits, or working conditions, he can quit.
 - (iv) Workers have a right to collectively ask for higher wages, etc.
 - (v) Employers have a right to deny such requests.
 - (vi) Workers only have a right to form a union to bargain for better pay, etc. only if the employer grants them that right.
 - (vii) If the employer doesn’t want his workers to unionize, he has the right to fire any who try to do so.
- ii. Unions, unless allowed by the employer, are wrong.
 - (i) Servants have no right to create an organization that operates within a company without the owner’s approval.
 - (ii) Servants have no right to demand concessions from their master.
 - (iii) An employer has the right to do whatever he wants with his own company and pay his workers whatever he has agreed to pay them (**Mat 20:15**).
- iii. Unions are unnecessary.
 - (i) The free market will raise wages to a fair rate when employers and employees are able to freely negotiate wages.
 - (ii) If an employer is offering too low of wages, his employees will go to a competitor who is offering higher wages which will force him to increase his wages or go out of business.
- iv. Unions are harmful.
 - (i) Unions oftentimes seek to increase wages above the market rate, which will cause companies to become unprofitable and go out of business.

- (ii) They also disincentivize hard work and diligence because all workers get raises, regardless of performance.
- (iii) They protect lazy people from being fired.

3. Receiving an inheritance

- A. Another way to acquire money and wealth is by inheriting it.
- B. This is an inferior way to build wealth because something that is not worked for is usually not appreciated or managed well.
 - i. “*Note that in eight of the ten occupational categories, gift receivers have smaller levels of net worth (wealth) than those who do not receive gifts.*” (emphasis in the original) (Thomas J. Stanley, *The Millionaire Next Door*, p. 152)
 - ii. “Many of the most highly productive sons and daughters receive no wealth transfers whatsoever. Yet as we have discussed in Chapter 5, that’s one reason they’re wealthy!” (Thomas J. Stanley, *The Millionaire Next Door*, p. 176)
- C. Inheritances often turn out to not be the blessings they at first appear to be (**Pro 20:21**).
 - i. An inheritance gotten in youth will be squandered by most people (**Luk 15:12-14**).
 - ii. Many older people quickly spend the inheritance they are given as well.
 - iii. I have witnessed this.
 - iv. Leaving an inheritance or giving financial gifts to children will often make them worse off in the long run.
 - (i) “For example, affluent parents often subsidize their children's purchase of a home. The intent may be to help their children ‘get started on the right foot.’ The parents assume that such gifts are a once-in-a-lifetime phenomenon. Some have told us that they thought ‘this would be the last dollar the kids would ever need.’ They assume that the recipients of their kindness will be able to ‘do it on their own’ in the near future. Nearly half the time, they are wrong.

“Gift receivers frequently are underachievers in generating income. All too often the income of the gift receiver does not increase at the same rate as his consumption. Remember, expensive homes are typically located in what we call high-consumption neighborhoods. Living in such neighborhoods requires more than just being able to pay the mortgage. To fit in, one needs to ‘look the part’ in terms of one's clothing, landscaping, home maintenance, automobiles, furnishings, and so on. And don't forget to add high property taxes to all the other items.

“Thus, a gift of a down payment, whether full or partial, can place a recipient on a treadmill of consumption and continued dependence on the gift giver. But the majority of these recipients' neighbors, more likely than not, receive no cash gifts from their parents. They

are much more content and confident about their lifestyle than most gift receivers are. Many gift receivers in such situations become sensitive to the need for continued economic outpatient care. Their orientation may even dramatically change from a focus on self-generated economic achievement to one of hoping for and contemplating the arrival of additional gifts. Underachieving income producers in such cases find it nearly impossible to accumulate wealth.” (Thomas J. Stanley, *The Millionaire Next Door*, p. 153)

- (ii) “The more dollars adult children receive, the fewer dollars they accumulate, while those who are given fewer dollars accumulate more.

“This is a statistically proven relationship. Yet many parents still think that their wealth can automatically transform their children into economically productive adults. They are wrong. Discipline and initiative can’t be purchased like automobiles or clothing off a rack.” (Thomas J. Stanley, *The Millionaire Next Door*, p. 168)

- (iii) “Is a rent-free environment ideal for a young entrepreneur? We don’t think so. Nor is the gift of a business. The most successful business owners are the ones who put much of their own resources behind their ventures. Many succeed because they *have* to succeed. It’s their money, their product, their reputation. They have no safety net. They have no one else to rely upon for their success or failure.” (Thomas J. Stanley, *The Millionaire Next Door*, p. 168)

- (iv) If you want to make your broke, big-spending, financially irresponsible, or lazy children better off, give them nothing.

- (v) Sadly, that is the opposite of what most parents do.

- (vi) “Often the unemployed have a history of being in and out of work. Others are so-called professional students. Typically, their parents view these children as needing the money more than their brothers and sisters do, now and in the future. Thus, the unemployed are more than twice as likely as their working brothers and sisters to receive inheritances.” (Thomas J. Stanley, *The Millionaire Next Door*, p. 191)

D. Wise men often have a sad reality to face—they spend a lifetime saving and being prudent with their money, only to leave it to children or others who will waste it (**Ecc 2:18-21; Psa 39:6**).

- i. Deciding who to leave his wealth to is a very difficult decision for a wise man.
- ii. I personally would want to leave my wealth to someone who both needs it and will be wise with it.

- iii. But those two things are usually mutually exclusive because those who need money usually are not wise with it, and those who are wise with it usually don't need more.
- iv. Some wise men are inclined to leave their wealth to those who are already well-off—having demonstrated an ability to manage money well—and therefore they know that their hard-earned money will not be wasted (**Mat 25:28-29**).
- v. I think this is a wise approach, but one which will make most people angry with you and question your character (**Luk 19:24-26**).
- vi. If a wealthy person has adult children or grandchildren that he is considering leaving an inheritance to, consider doing the following.
 - (i) Give \$10,000 to each child or grandchild and tell them it is theirs to do whatever they want with it. Tell them that all you ask is that they let you know in a year what they did with the money.
 - (ii) Those who spent all or most of it on consumer goods (vehicles, toys, furniture, unnecessary home improvements, etc.) or leisure/entertainment (vacations, going out to eat, going to shows, etc.) should receive no inheritance because have proven that they will waste it (**Luk 16:10b-12**).
 - (iii) Those who save or invest all or most of it are worthy to receive an inheritance because they have shown themselves to be wise, prudent, and responsible with money (**Luk 16:10a**).
- E. It takes wisdom for an inheritance to be a blessing instead of a waste (**Ecc 7:11**).
- F. The prosperity of fools will destroy them (**Pro 1:32**), especially when it is unearned prosperity.

4. Winning the lottery

- A. Winning the lottery will bring a man wealth and often subsequent poverty just about as quickly.
- B. Wealth gotten by vanity will not last (**Pro 13:11**).
- C. “Lottery winners are more likely to declare bankruptcy within three to five years than the average American. What’s more, studies have shown that winning the lottery does not necessarily make you happier or healthier.” (Abigail Johnson Hess, [Here’s why lottery winners go broke](#), 8-25-2017)
- D. Lottery winners’ lives are often ruined due to lack of money management skills, friends and family seeking money (**Pro 14:20; Pro 19:4, 6**), and being the target of thieves (**Pro 13:8**).
- E. The only way that winning the lottery (multiple millions) could be a blessing and not a curse is if the winner did not change his lifestyle and told nobody that he won.
- F. Most people do not have the wisdom and the self-discipline to do that though.

5. Begging

- A. **Beg** v. – 1. To ask alms or by way of alms. a. *trans.* To ask (bread, money, etc.) in alms or as a charitable gift; to procure (one’s living) by begging.
- B. Begging is not an honorable way to acquire wealth (**Luk 16:3**).
- C. Righteous people and their children will not have to beg (**Psa 37:25**).

- i. This is because God promises to provide for them (**Pro 10:3; Php 4:19**).
 - ii. This is also because they obey the word of God and work for a living, save money, and spend wisely (more on this later).
- D. If you don't work when you should, you might end up having to resort to this ignominious practice (**Pro 20:4**).
- E. If a man begs because he is blind or incapable of providing for himself, that is one thing (**Mar 10:46; Joh 9:8**); but if he begs due to laziness or foolish choices, that is another.

6. Theft

- A. Theft is another way to acquire wealth, but it will obviously not be blessed by God (**Exo 20:15**).
- B. Theft can take many forms other than straight-up forcibly stealing someone else's wealth.
- C. Fraud, unjust lawsuits, or voting for politicians who will steal other people's money through taxation and give it to you are all forms of theft.
- D. "The darkest hour of any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it." (Horace Greeley)

VII. Saving

1. Saving is hard.

- A. It requires sacrifice, self-denial, and discipline, which is why most people don't do much of it.
- B. But it pays off later by giving you a blessed life of peace, satisfaction, fulfillment, and opportunity.
- C. "Most of us want to be wealthy, but most of us do not spend the time, energy, and money required to enhance our chances of realizing this goal." (Thomas J. Stanley, *The Millionaire Next Door*, p. 94)
- D. Discipline is the key.
 - i. "When it comes to saving money and building wealth over the long haul, nothing is more important than discipline." (Dave Ramsey, *Dave Ramsey's Complete Guide to Money*, p. 16)
 - ii. "Too many people skip the discipline and try to go straight to the enjoyment. That's a recipe for disaster. That's how so many people get hooked on playing the lottery or go broke in a horrible get-rich-quick scheme that falls apart. Wealth building is a marathon, not a sprint. There really aren't any shortcuts. That's why most people don't do it; if building wealth were easy, everyone would be rich!

"What if you squeezed an extra \$100 out of your budget every month? If you saved just \$100 a month, every month, from age twenty-five to age sixty-five (your working lifetime) at the stock market average return of 12 percent, you'd retire with more than \$1.1 million! You'd be a millionaire with just \$100 a month!" (Ibid, p. 17)

- iii. “How do you become wealthy? Here, too, most people have it wrong. It is seldom luck or inheritance or advanced degrees or even intelligence that enables people to amass fortunes. Wealth is more often the result of a lifestyle of hard work, perseverance, planning, and, most of all, self-discipline.” (Thomas J. Stanley, *The Millionaire Next Door*, pp. 1-2)
- E. “Easy choices, hard life. Hard choices, easy life.” – Jerzy Gregorek
- F. **“If you will live like no one else, later you can live like no one else.”** (Dave Ramsey, *The Total Money Makeover Challenge*, p. 5)
 - i. “...if you will make the sacrifices now that most people aren’t willing to make, later on you will be able to live as those folks will never be able to live.” (Ibid, pp. 5-6)
 - ii. “Winning at money is 80 percent behavior and 20 percent head knowledge. What to do isn’t the problem; doing it is. Most of us know what to do, but we just don’t do it.” (Ibid, p. 4)
 - iii. “What have we discovered in all of our research? Mainly, that building wealth takes discipline, sacrifice, and hard work. Do you really want to become financially independent? Are you and your family willing to reorient your lifestyle to achieve this goal? Many will likely conclude they are not. If you are willing to make the necessary trade-offs of your time, energy, and consumption habits, however, you can begin building wealth and achieving financial independence.” (Thomas J. Stanley, *The Millionaire Next Door*, p. 5)
 - iv. “What if your goal is to become financially independent? Your plan should be to sacrifice high consumption today for financial independence tomorrow.” (Ibid, p. 67)
- G. Start now.
 - i. “The trick is, though, that you have to start *right now!* No matter how young or how old you are, all the time you have is all the time you have. You have to start where you are. So if you’re under twenty-five, stop thinking you have all the time in the world. And if you’re over forty, do not let regret keep you from getting this stuff going now. You have plenty of time left! It’s never too late to start moving in the right direction!” (Dave Ramsey, *Dave Ramsey’s Complete Guide to Money*, p. 20)
 - ii. To use a principle in scripture, “...To day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts...” (**Heb 3:15**).
- H. My life story pertaining to frugality and saving.
 - i. “Whatever your income, always live below your means.” (Thomas J. Stanley, *The Millionaire Next Door*, p. 161)
 - ii. I am supposed to be your example in all areas of life, including my manner of life (**1Ti 4:12; 1Pe 5:3**).
 - (i) Conversation *n.* – 1. The action of living or having one's being in a place or among persons.
 - (ii) Church members are to *consider* the *conversation* of their pastor and follow it (**Heb 13:7**).

- iii. You would not be aware of the example I have set in some areas of my life unless I tell you about, especially since a lot of what I am going to tell you happened before you knew me.
- iv. Telling my life story to you is Biblical (**Php 3:4-8; Gal 1:13-24; 2Co 11:21-33; Act 22:1-21**).
- v. Tell the story.

2. Why save?

- A. We must be good stewards of what God has given us.
 - i. Saving and investing money is commended by God (**Mat 25:14-30; Luk 19:12-27**).
 - ii. A fool spends everything he makes (**Pro 21:20**).
 - iii. An even bigger fool spends more than he makes (going into debt).
 - iv. Strong men retain riches (**Pro 11:16**).
 - v. If you spend everything you make, you are demonstrating that you are a weak, foolish person.
- B. It is wise and godly to save money and not spend everything we make.
 - i. We should give a portion of our income to God (**Pro 3:9-10; 1Co 9:7-14**).
 - ii. We should save for a rainy day and for retirement.
 - (i) Go to the ant, thou sluggard (**Pro 6:6-9; Pro 30:25**).
 - (ii) Why do ants know to lay up in store for the future, but most Americans don't?
 - (iii) The following statistics are from 2015.

American Family Financial Statistics	Data
Average American family savings account balance	\$3,950
Percent of working Americans who are not saving for retirement	40%
Percent of American families who have no savings at all	25%
Average amount saved for retirement	\$35,000
Average American household debt	\$117,951
Average American family home value	\$160,000
Average amount owed on home mortgage	\$95,000
Average American household annual income	\$43,000
Average credit card debt	\$2,200
Percent of American workers who postponed their retirement age this year	24%
Percent surveyed who are very confident about having enough money for retirement	18%
Percent of American adults who do not have a bank account	7.7%
Percent of American adults who have an emergency fund to fall back on	38%

(*American Family Financial Statistics*, [Statistic Brain Research Institute](#), April 27, 2015)

- C. The following is from 1996, and, as you can see, things have only gotten worse in the last 30 years.
 - i. “The median (typical) household in America has a net worth of less than \$15,000, excluding home equity. Factor out equity in motor vehicles, furniture, and such, and guess what? More often than not the household has

zero financial assets, such as stocks and bonds. How long could the average American household survive economically without a monthly check from an employer? Perhaps a month or two in most cases. Even those in the top quintile are not really wealthy. Their median household net worth is less than \$150,000. Excluding home equity, the median net worth for this group falls to less than \$60,000. And what about our senior citizens? Without Social Security benefits, almost one-half of Americans over sixty-five would live in poverty.” (Thomas J. Stanley, *The Millionaire Next Door*, p. 2)

D. "A report from Interest.com, part of financial website Bankrate.com (NYSE: RATE), finds the median household savings nationwide is zero despite the average American having \$668 left over each month after paying their bills. The site analyzed data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and found that consumers are spending the leftover cash." (*Median American Savings: \$0*, [Fox Business](#), May 14, 2014)

E. The following statistics are from 2024.

i. A recent Ramsey survey on the state of personal finance in America in Q3 2024 reported the following:

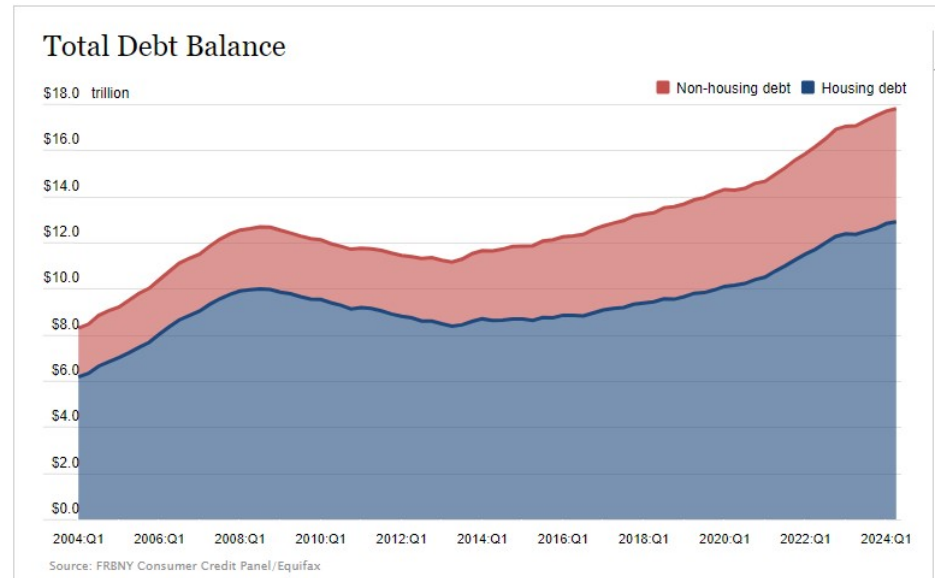
- 50% of Americans said they’re prepared financially for a recession.
- 1 in 10 U.S. adults are investing 15% or more, and 50% aren’t investing any money at all.
- 49% of U.S. adults reported some difficulty paying bills, and 1 in 3 Americans (34%) were late on a bill payment in the last 90 days.
- 36% of Americans said their debt load increased in the past three months, and 34% said they are now carrying more than \$10,000 in consumer debt.
- Over half of Americans (54%) said they have accepted that debt is simply a way of life and no big deal.
- On average, Americans plan to spend nearly \$800 on gifts this coming holiday season.
- Over half of U.S. adults (54%) said they will make a budget for their holiday spending.
- 35% of Americans said they probably won’t be able to afford their holiday spending and will use credit cards to make up the difference.

(*The State of Personal Finance in America Q3 2024*, [Ramsey Solutions](#), 10-18-2024)

ii. From the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

- “Household Debt Ticks Up to \$17.80 Trillion in Second Quarter; Mortgage Originations Remain Low. Total household debt rose by \$109 billion to reach \$17.80 trillion, according to the latest Quarterly Report on Household Debt and Credit. Mortgage balances were up \$77 billion to reach \$12.52 trillion, while auto loans increased by \$10 billion to reach \$1.63 trillion and credit card balances increased by \$27 billion to reach \$1.14 trillion. The volume of mortgage originations remained low, primarily due to subdued refinancing

activity. Homeowners continued to increase balances on home equity lines of credit (HELOC) as an alternative way to extract home equity; HELOC limits rose by \$3 billion, marking the ninth consecutive quarterly increase.”



(Household Debt and Credit Report - Q2 2024, [Federal Reserve Bank of New York](#))

iii. From a Radical Fire article:

- 54% of Americans Live Paycheck to Paycheck - According to a PYMNTS and LendingClub survey, 54% of Americans live paycheck to paycheck. In addition to that, 40% of people earning more than \$100,000 per year said they lived paycheck to paycheck as well.
- 61% of Americans Struggle to Pay a \$1,000 Emergency
- Only 24% of Millennials Have Basic Financial Literacy
- 21% of Americans Don't Save Anything of Their Annual Income
- 1 in 3 Americans Have Saved \$0 For Retirement - 56% have less than \$10,000 saved for retirement. 33% of Americans have nothing saved for retirement.

(Marjolein Dilven, *5 Scary Financial Statistics [& How To Avoid Them]*, [Radical Fire](#), 5-31-2023)

iv. “A recent [MarketWatch Guides survey](#) found that 66.2% of Americans feel they’re living paycheck-to-paycheck. The same survey found that of the 48.6% of respondents who reported being broke, 92.1% were living paycheck-to-paycheck.” (*American Savings Statistics*, [MarketWatch](#), 8-9-2024)

- v. This is from 2007: “49% of Americans could cover less than one month’s expenses if they lost their income.” (Dave Ramsey, *The Total Money Makeover*, p. 107)
 - vi. This is from 2011: “70 percent of Americans are living paycheck to paycheck, just one missed payday away from disaster.” (Dave Ramsey, *Dave Ramsey’s Complete Guide to Money*, p. 62)
 - vii. “National Payroll Week’s 2008 ‘Getting Paid in America’ survey found that 70 percent of Americans would have difficulty meeting current financial obligations if their next paycheck was delayed by only one week.” (Ibid, p. 76)
- F. We should save to help the poor.
- i. Those that help the poor will be blessed (**Pro 22:9**).
 - ii. Those that honor God have mercy on the poor (**Pro 14:31**).
 - iii. God will repay those who give to the poor (**Pro 19:17; Pro 28:27**).
- G. We should save to give an inheritance to our children and grandchildren (**Pro 13:22; Pro 19:14; 2Co 12:14**).