

The Book of Philippians

Paul’s Conclusion to the Philippians (4:4-23) (Part 11)

Paul Commended the Philippians (4:10-20) (Part A)

The Discipline of Financial Stewardship (Part 1)

Stewardship Vs. Financial Stewardship

- The Confusion
- The Solution

I. The Foundations of Biblical Stewardship

A. Examples of Stewards in the Old Testament

- A steward was in charge of his master’s house in an absolute sense, only being superseded in authority by the master himself.
- A steward’s authority extended beyond the boundaries of the household, as far as the master’s authority did, standing in the master’s place.
- A steward was trusted by the master to control all the goings and comings of goods and people both in and out of the household.
- A steward was the only one aware of all the household matters until requested of him by his master.
- A steward had to be very careful not to misuse his office for his own benefit to the detriment and shame of his master.
- A steward would be held accountable for his stewardship either being disciplined or rewarded depending upon how well he executed his delegated responsibilities.

B. The Identification of Biblical Stewards

1. The Fact of Global Stewardship

a. Its Vocabulary

- *mashal* to reign or have dominance over
- *radah* rule, govern, have dominion, or tread

b. Its Appearance

c. Its Basis

2. The Fact of Christian Stewardship

a. The Vocabulary of It

- *oikos* house, things pertaining to the house
- *nemo* distribute or apportion; or administrate or rule
- *oikonomeo* to administrate, manage, or regulate certain affairs or even people
- *oikonomia* management or stewardship; placing things in order, arrangement
- *oikonomos* manager or steward

