

Financial Godliness

(1 Timothy 6:6-10)

Introduction:

1. Money touches every aspect of our lives
 - a. P_____
 - b. F_____
 - c. C_____
2. I Tim 6:5 teaches that it is wrong for one to use godliness for their own gain. But verse 6 states that it is a means of gain if it accompanied by c_____.
 - a. P_____ gain should never be your aim in financial decisions.
 - b. G_____ (conduct that reflects that you are a true worshipper of God) should be your aim.
 - 1) If it is, you will g_____ in some way.
 - 2) Any gain is a by_____, not the focus.
3. Today's lesson is on financial godliness, handling your finances in way that shows you are a worshipper of God.

Are you content with the financial present? (6,8)

1. Everything must begin with contentment with what you have today (v. 6).
 - a. What financial contentment is not:
 - 1) It is not c_____ - we should care about our finances.
 - 2) It does not mean that we should never take opportunities to i_____ our finances.
 - b. What financial contentment is:
 - 1) Accepting financial situations you c_____ change.
 - a) Phil 4:11 – Paul had to depend upon others to provide his needs in prison and had to l_____ to be content with what he had (a little or a lot).
 - b) I Tim 6:8 – we should be content if we have food and c_____ (includes clothing and shelter)
 - c) Example – medical conditions that cost you (be content that you have food, clothing, and shelter)
 - 2) Accepting financial situations you s_____ not change.

- a) In 3:12 – tax collectors overcharged people and p_____ the money because they could. But John the Baptist charged them not to do this.
- b) 1 Cor 9:12 – the apostle Paul spent three years among the church of Corinth and could have received pay from them, but he chose to support himself as a t_____ maker.
- c) Just because you can make more money does not mean that you should.
 - What if this stresses your marriage?
 - What if this makes you an absent parent?
 - Learn to be content with what you have (Heb 13:5).

What is your intent in financial planning? (7,9,10)

1. Is your intent selfish or unselfish?
 - a. Verse 9 refers to those who continually pursue a p_____ to get rich. (the Greek word translated as *those who want* does not mean those who wish. It is a word that refer to the pursuit of a determined plan).
 - 1) These fall into t_____ and cause ruin.
 - 2) They make money the b_____ line.
 - b. Case study – dealing with debt
 - 1) Wrong way – buying _____ and hope that someday you will win the big money.
 - 2) Right way
 - a) First learn to be c_____ with what you have.
 - b) Don't continue to make p_____ financial choices.
 - c) Come up with a plan to r_____ debt without compromising family relations or violating God's will.
 - c. Case Study – planning for retirement
 - 1) The parable of the rich fool (Lk 12:16-20) – he worked for retirement but d_____ before he could enjoy it and willed it to nobody.
 - 2) Retirement should never be about hording for yourself but s_____.
2. Whom are you serving?
 - a. Verse 7 states that the things of this world are t_____

- b. Verse 10 states that the love of money is the root of all evil.
- 1) Is money your master or is God?
 - 2) Is money a hindrance to you in serving God or a temptation in serving Him?

Conclusion

1. Financial godliness begins with contentment with what you have.
2. Financial godliness is developed by putting all your finances under the lordship of God.
3. Financial godliness ends with glorifying God.