

## Chapter 1 : GODS OF MONEY : Laws of Money

*Riches The Grace Of God God Gives Repentance Acts of Kindness Presumption Gentleness Forbearance Of God God, The Provider Repentance, Importance Of Despisers Punishment, Delayed Sin, And God's Character Contempt Riches Of Grace Kindness God, Goodness Of Unkindness God's attitude towards people Repentance Opportunities, And Salvation.*

Hallelujah for Christ is our rich supply! Our Savior and Lord is exceeding real and rich! As the Spirit indwelling our spirit 1 Cor. Lord, as we sing this hymn, You give a clear realization that You as our Father where so rich within us! Recover all the Your riches which is the unsearchable riches of You and bring to our experience! I hope the lyrics will be good as the music is. How unsearchable their measure, Yet my full reality! Invisible, unsearchable to humans but my full reality! We must confess, however, that in our daily living we are short of the experience of the Lord as the great I Am. Although we enjoy singing the hymn about the riches of Christ Hymns , day by day we may still be in poverty. How much do you experience God as Jehovah? It is rather easy to know Him by the name El Shaddai and to declare that He is rich, almighty, and all-sufficient. However, it is quite another thing to have the real experience of the I Am. If we would know God by the name Jehovah, we must have experience. Otherwise, we shall be like Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, who knew this name without having any experience of it. LSM Our hymnal includes over eight hundred pieces collected from more than ten thousand pieces from different sources. After collecting these top Christian songs, we felt there was a big shortage of hymns on the things that the Lord has shown us in this half century and on the things we have experienced. Hymn was written at the time we were preparing the hymnal. O the riches, O the riches, Christ my Savior has for me! In writing verse 2, I tried to itemize some of the riches:

### Chapter 2 : Hymn: O the riches of my Savior

*Knowledge of God and His word brings faith, and faith brings the riches: joy, peace, victory -- all the spiritual blessings. How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your faith in His excellent Word!*

Hades Greek God of the Dead and King of the Underworld Hades was the god of the underworld and the name eventually came to also describe the home of the dead as well. He was the oldest male child of Cronus and Rhea. Hades and his brothers Zeus and Poseidon defeated their father and the Titans to end their reign, claiming rulership over the cosmos. They agreed to split their rule with Zeus becoming god of the skies, Poseidon god of the sea and Hades god of the underworld. He was later known to the Greeks as Plouton, which the Romans pluralized to Pluto. The god of the underworld was married to Persephone , the daughter of Demeter , whom he obtained through deception after abducting her to the underworld and giving her the forbidden fruit pomegranate, forcing her to remain in the underworld with him for one third of each year. Facts about Hades Hades is best known as the ruler of the underworld. It became his dominion after he and his brothers drew lots for their share of the universe. According to the Odyssey, one must cross Ocean to get there. Though Hades supervised the dead assigned to his realm, he was not one of its judges. Three demi-gods served that purpose instead. Hades was depicted as stern and unyielding, unmoved by prayer and sacrifice. Hades had a cap or helmet that made its wearer invisible. To this end, the two friends journeyed to the underworld, but Hades thwarted their plan. He invited them to sit on the Chair of Forgetfulness, which cause its occupant to forget everything. Though Hades is the King of the Dead, he should not be confused with Death itself, which is personified by Thanatos. Cronus and Rhea were his parents. Poseidon and Zeus were his brothers. Hades rarely left the underworld. His presence was not welcomed by men or by gods. His dominion was separated from the land of the living by the following rivers: Styx, Lethe, Acheron, Phlegethon, and Cocytus. Hades employed the Furies, who were responsible for torturing the guilty. The narcissus and the cypress are sacred to him. In his kingdom, Hades sat on a throne made of ebony and carried a scepter. Hades was known for his involvement with Sisyphus, the man condemned to the underworld to forever roll a boulder uphill. According to legend, Hades allowed Sisyphus to return to earth long enough to arrange his own funeral.

*But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus. God. 2 Samuel In my distress I called upon the LORD, and cried to my God: and he did hear my voice out of his temple, and my cry did enter into his ears.*

Related Media Introduction When anyone accepts Jesus Christ as their personal Savior they are instantaneously enriched with every spiritual blessing in Christ Eph. However, if you never receive Jesus Christ by faith as the only begotten Son of God who died on the cross in your place to pay the penalty for your sins, and rose again to ever reign with God the Father, then you will forfeit these awesome blessings. How can you receive these God-given blessings in Christ? If you have never trusted in Jesus Christ as your personal Savior, let me encourage you to believe what the Scripture says about all people and about the Lord Jesus Christ. God declares to us in the Bible that we have all sinned and come short of the glory of God His holy character , and that the wages of sin is death, physical death and eternal separation from God. So what must you do to receive eternal life and the 34 things listed below? Simply put your trust in Jesus Christ and thank Him for your salvation which He purchased for you by His death on the cross. As soon as you accept Him, you will be born again by the Spirit of God and Christ will come into your heart. The Position and Possessions of the Believer 1 1. In the Eternal Plan of God a. May grace and peace be yours in fullest measure. Elect of God 1 Thessalonians 1: God is the one who justifies; Colossians 3: Called 1 Thessalonians 5: Reconciled by God 2 Corinthians 5: Reconciled to God Romans 5: No Condemnation Romans 8: This was to demonstrate His righteousness, because in the forbearance of God He passed over the sins previously committed; 26 for the demonstration, I say, of His righteousness at the present time, that He might be just and the justifier of the one who has faith in Jesus. Crucified with Christ Romans 6: Dead with Christ Romans 6: Buried with Christ Romans 6: Free from the Law a. Dead to the Law Romans 7: Delivered from the Law Romans 7: Children of God a. Born Again John 3: Children of God 1 John 3: We know that, when He appears, we shall be like Him, because we shall see Him just as He is. A New Creation 2 Corinthians 5: Adopted placed as adult sons Romans 8: Acceptable to God by Jesus Christ a. Made the Righteousness of God in Christ Romans 3: Sanctified Positionally positionally set apart in Christ 1 Corinthians 1: This is in no way to be confused with experiential sanctification as mentioned in John Perfected Forever Hebrews Made Accepted in the Beloved Ephesians 1: Made Qualified Colossians 1: Forgiven all Trespass Colossians 1: A distinction is necessary here, between the complete and abiding judicial forgiveness and the oft-repeated forgiveness within the family of God. See 1 John 1: Made Nigh Ephesians 2: With this, there is a corresponding experience, see James 4: Delivered from the Powers of Darkness Colossians 1: Translated into the Kingdom Colossians 1: On the Rock, Christ Jesus 1 Corinthians 3: Holy Father, keep them in Thy name, the name which Thou hast given Me, that they may be one, even as We are. Circumcised in Christ Colossians 2: Partakers of the Holy and Royal Priesthood a. Holy Priesthood 1 Peter 2: Royal Priesthood 1 Peter 2: Having Access to God Ephesians 2: Objects of His Love Ephesians 2: Objects of His Power Ephesians 1: These are in accordance with the working of the strength of His might Philippians 2: Objects of His Faithfulness Hebrews Objects of His Peace Philippians 4: Objects Of His Comfort 2 Thessalonians 2: Objects of His Personal Care 1 Peter 5: Objects of His Intercession Hebrews 7: Christ Jesus is He who died, yes, rather who was raised, who is at the right hand of God, who also intercedes for us. His Inheritance Ephesians 1: Our Inheritance 1 Peter 1: It is the Lord Christ whom you serve. A Heavenly Association Ephesians 2: Partners with Christ in Life Colossians 3: Partners with Christ in Position Ephesians 2: Partners with Christ in Service 1 Corinthians 1: Partners with Christ in Suffering 2 Timothy 2: But if when you do what is right and suffer for it you patiently endure it, this finds favor with God. Heavenly Citizens Philippians 3: Of the Family and Household of God Ephesians 2: Light in the Lord Ephesians 5: We are not of night nor of darkness; Vitally United to the Father, Son, and Spirit a. In God 1 Thessalonians 1: Grace to you and peace. In Christ John In the Spirit Romans 8: But if anyone does not have the Spirit of Christ, he does not belong to Him. Born of the Spirit John 3: Baptized by Means of the Spirit 1 Corinthians Indwelt by the Spirit 1 Corinthians 6: And we know by this that He abides

in us, by the Spirit whom He has given us. Sealed with the Spirit Ephesians 4: Anointed with the Spirit 2  
Corinthians 1: Complete in Him Colossians 2: Possessing Every Spiritual Blessing Ephesians 1:

**Chapter 4 : Philippians - NIV - And my God will meet all your needs**

*Ye cannot serve God and mammon. Mark - And the cares of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, and the lusts of other things entering in, choke the word, and it becometh unfruitful. Matthew - No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other.*

Evelyn-White Greek epic C7th or 6th B. Greek Elegiac Greek elegy C6th B. Greek Lyric V Greek lyric B. Tend the city well. Gibbs Greek fable C6th B. Riches are justly hated by courageous men, because a coffer of cash brings an end to honest traffic in praise. Thanks to his excellent qualities, Herakles was given a place in heaven. He saluted the gods who came to congratulate him, one after another, but when Ploutos Wealth, the son of Tykhe Tyche, Fortune, approached him, Herakles turned his eyes aside. Father Zeus asked him why he did this. Ploutos is Pluto and Tykhe Fortuna in the Latin version of this text. May the award be given her who, by both deeds and words, has most deserved it from the Athenian people and from the women! Address these prayers to heaven and demand happiness for yourselves. The god [oracle of Apollon] ordered me in plain terms to follow the first man I should meet upon leaving the temple and to persuade him to accompany me home. And who was the first one you met? This blind man [Ploutos Plutus, disguised as a mortal]. If this blind man would tell us who he is and why and with what object he has led us here, we should no doubt understand what our oracle really does mean. But if you learn who I am, I know well that you will ill-use me and will let me go again. I call the gods to witness that you have naught to fear if you will only speak. Well then, first unhand me. Listen then, since I must reveal what I had intended to keep a secret. You Ploutos all the while, and you never said so! You, Ploutos, and in this piteous guise! Oh, Phoibos Apollon Phoebus Apollo! His own very self and none other. But your infirmity [blindness]; how did that happen? Zeus inflicted it on me, because of his jealousy of-mankind. Therefore, if ever you recovered your sight, you would shun the wicked? You would visit the good? It is a very long time since I saw them. Kario to the audience: Now let me leave you, for I have told you everything. Did I not tell you, you were going to plague me? There is only one man more worthy; and that is I. All talk like this, but as soon as they secure my favours and grow rich, their wickedness knows no bounds. And yet all men are not wicked. You shall pay for that opinion. Listen to what happiness there is in store for you, if you but stay with us. This fellow hugs his own misery. If you were mad enough to cure me, and Zeus heard of it, he would overwhelm me with his anger. And is he not doing this now by leaving you to grope your wandering way? Why, Zeus with his throne and his lightnings would not be worth an obolus if you recovered your sight, were it but for a few moments. I will prove to you that you are far more powerful and mightier than he. As for you, Plutus, the most excellent of all the gods, come in here with me; this is the house you must fill with riches to-day, by fair means or foul. But let us go in; I want to make you known to my wife and to my only son, whom I love most of all after yourself. But I have thought the matter well over, and the best thing is to make Ploutos Plutus lie in the Temple of Asklepios Asclepius [god of medicine]. Hurry and lead him away to the temple. They are just leaving when Penia Goddess of Poverty comes running in; she is a picture of squalor and the two men recoil in horror. What are you daring to do, you pitiful, wretched kakodaimones mortals? Whither are you flying? My arm shall destroy you, you infamous beings! Such an attempt is not to be borne; neither man nor god has ever dared the like. I am Penia Goddess of Poverty, who have lived with you for so many years. Ploutos will readily triumph over her threats unaided. Dare you reply, you scoundrels, you who are caught red-handed at the most horrible crime? As for you, you cursed jade, you pursue me with your abuse, though I have never done you the slightest harm. Do you think it is doing me no harm to restore Ploutos Wealth to the use of his eyes? Is this doing you harm, that we shower blessings on all men? And what do you think will ensure their happiness? Could you do mankind a greater harm? It is right that the good should be happy, that the wicked and the impious, on the other hand, should be miserable; that is a truth, I believe, which no one will gainsay. To realize this condition of things is a proposal as great as it is noble and useful in every respect, and we have found a means of attaining the object of our wishes. If Ploutos recovers his sight and ceases from wandering about unseeing and at random, he will go to seek the just men and never leave them again; he will shun the perverse and ungodly; so, thanks to him, all

men will become honest, rich and pious. Can anything better be conceived for the public weal? Of a certainty, no! I bear witness to that. It is not even necessary she should reply. Does it not seem that everything is extravagance in the world, or rather madness, when you watch the way things go? A crowd of rogues enjoy blessings they have won by sheer injustice, while more honest folks are miserable, die of hunger, and spend their whole lives with you. Now, if Ploutos became clear-sighted again and drove out Penia Poverty, it would be the greatest blessing possible for the human race. But if your wishes were realized, your profit would be great! Let Ploutos recover his sight and divide his favours out equally to all, and none will ply either trade or art any longer; all toil would be done away with. Who would wish to hammer iron, build ships, sew, turn, cut up leather, bake bricks, bleach linen, tan hides, or break up the soil of the earth with the plough and garner the gifts of Demeter, if he could live in idleness and free from all this work? So that hussy has gone at last! But let us make haste to put Ploutos to bed in the Temple of Asklepios Asclepius. Kario, bring the coverlets and all that I have got ready from the house; let us conduct the god to the temple, taking care to observe all the proper rites. Kario comes out of the house with a bundle under one arm and leading Ploutos with the other. Khremylos and Blepsidemos join him and all four of them depart. Leader of the Chorus: My good fellow, what has happened to your friends? You seem the bearer of good tidings. What joy-for my master and even more for Ploutos! The god has regained his sight; his eyes sparkle with the greatest brilliancy, thanks to the benevolent care of Asklepios. I will sing to the honour of Asklepios, the son of illustrious Zeus, with a resounding voice; he is the beneficent star which men adore Having arrived near to the temple with our patient, then so unfortunate, but now at the apex of happiness, of blessedness, we first led him down to the sea to purify him. Kario in the manner of the tragic messenger: Then we repaired to the temple of the god. Once the wafers and the various offerings had been consecrated upon the altar, and the cake of wheaten-meal had been banded over to the devouring Hephaistos Hephaestus, we made Ploutos lie on a couch according to the rite, and each of us prepared himself a bed of leaves. And did not the god come? He did not tarry. I clapped my hands with joy and awoke my master, and the god immediately disappeared with the serpents into the sanctuary. As for those who were lying near Ploutos, you can imagine that they embraced him tenderly. Dawn broke and not one of them had closed an eye. As for myself, I did not cease thanking the god who had so quickly restored to Ploutos his sight and had made Neoklides Neoklides blinder than ever. How mighty is thy power! To Kario But tell me, where is Ploutos now? He is approaching, escorted by an immense crowd. The rich, whose wealth is ill-gotten, are knitting their brows and shooting at him looks of fierce hate, while the just folk, who led a wretched existence, embrace him and grasp his hand in the transport of their joy; they follow in his wake, their heads wreathed with garlands, laughing and blessing their deliverer; the old men make the earth resound as they walk together keeping time. Come, all of you, all, down to the very least, dance, leap and form yourselves into a Chorus; no longer do you risk being told, when you go home. And I, by Hekate Hecate!

*Freedom in God's Ownership. There's a lot of responsibility here, but there's also a lot of freedom. If God owns it all, He must have infinite resources at His disposal, and He can use them to meet our needs and to bless us.*

How should a Christian view wealth? The Christian view of wealth should be derived from the Scriptures. There are many times in the Old Testament that God gave riches to His people. Solomon was promised riches and became the richest of all the kings of the earth 1 Kings 3: However, they were a chosen people with earthly promises and rewards. They were given a land and all the riches it held. In the New Testament, there is a different standard. The church was never given a land or the promise of riches. This is the first reference to earthly riches in the New Testament. Clearly, this is not a positive image. You cannot serve God and mammon. God speaks of the true riches He brings to us today in Romans 2: Again, this is brought out in Romans 9: How unsearchable his judgments, and his paths beyond tracing out! God actually wants to show off His riches in us in heaven: The riches that God wants for us: The greatest verse for New Testament believers concerning riches is Philippians 4: Your wealth has rotted, and moths have eaten your clothes. Your gold and silver are corroded. Their corrosion will testify against you and eat your flesh like fire. You have hoarded wealth in the last days. He gave many illustrations and types and truths through them. Many people desire to take their blessings, but not their curses. However, in the progression of revelation, God has revealed through Jesus Christ a more excellent ministry: God does not condemn anyone for having riches. Riches come to people from many sources, but He gives grave warnings to those who seek after them more than they seek after God and trust in them more than in God. His greatest desire is for us to set our hearts on things above and not on things on this earth.

## Chapter 6 : The Unsearchable Riches of God's Grace

*A man to whom God gives wealth, possessions, and honor, so that he lacks nothing of all that he desires, yet God does not give him power to enjoy them, but a stranger enjoys them. This is vanity; it is a grievous evil.*

Immortals[ edit ] The Greeks created images of their deities for many purposes. A temple would house the statue of a god or goddess, or multiple deities, and might be decorated with relief scenes depicting myths. Divine images were common on coins. Drinking cups and other vessels were painted with scenes from Greek myths. She was married to Hephaestus , but bore him no children. She had many lovers, most notably Ares , to whom she bore Harmonia , Phobos , and Deimos. She was also a lover to Adonis and Anchises , to whom she bore Aeneas. She is usually depicted as a naked or semi-nude beautiful woman. Her symbols include myrtle , roses, and the scallop shell. Her sacred animals include doves and sparrows. Her Roman counterpart is Venus. He is the son of Zeus and Leto , and the twin brother of Artemis. Both Apollo and Artemis use a bow and arrow. Apollo is depicted as young, beardless, handsome and athletic. In myth, he can be cruel and destructive, and his love affairs are rarely happy. He is often accompanied by the Muses. His most famous temple is in Delphi , where he established his oracular shrine. His signs and symbols include the laurel wreath , bow and arrow, and lyre. His sacred animals include roe deer , swans, and pythons. Some late Roman and Greek poetry and mythography identifies him as a sun-god, equivalent to Roman Sol and Greek Helios. The son of Zeus and Hera , he was depicted as a beardless youth, either nude with a helmet and spear or sword, or as an armed warrior. Homer portrays him as moody and unreliable, and as being the most unpopular god on earth and Olympus Iliad 5. He generally represents the chaos of war in contrast to Athena , a goddess of military strategy and skill. Ares is known for cuckolding his brother Hephaestus , conducting an affair with his wife Aphrodite. His sacred animals include vultures, venomous snakes, dogs, and boars. His Roman counterpart Mars by contrast was regarded as the dignified ancestor of the Roman people. In later times, Artemis became associated with bows and arrows. She is the daughter of Zeus and Leto , and twin sister of Apollo. In art she is often depicted as a young woman dressed in a short knee-length chiton and equipped with a hunting bow and a quiver of arrows. Her attributes include hunting spears, animal pelts, deer and other wild animals. Her sacred animals include deer, bears, and wild boars. Her Roman counterpart is Diana. She is depicted as being crowned with a crested helm, armed with shield and spear, and wearing the aegis over a long dress. Poets describe her as "grey-eyed" or having especially bright, keen eyes. She is a special patron of heroes such as Odysseus. She is the patron of the city Athens from which she takes her name and is attributed to various inventions in arts and literature. Her symbol is the olive tree. She is commonly shown as being accompanied by her sacred animal, the owl. Her Roman counterpart is Minerva. Demeter, whose Roman counterpart is Ceres , is a daughter of Cronus and Rhea , and was swallowed and then regurgitated by her father. She is a sister of Zeus , by whom she bore Persephone , who is also known as Kore, i. She is depicted as a mature woman, often crowned and holding sheafs of wheat and a torch. Her sacred animals include pigs and snakes. In art he is depicted as either an older bearded god particularly before BC or an effeminate , long-haired youth particularly after BC. His attributes include the thyrsus , a drinking cup, the grape vine, and a crown of ivy. He is often in the company of his thiasos , a group of attendants including satyrs , maenads , and his old tutor Silenus. The consort of Dionysus was Ariadne. It was once held that Dionysius was a later addition to the Greek pantheon, but the discovery of Linear B tablets confirm his status as a deity from an early period. Bacchus was another name for him in Greek, and came into common usage among the Romans. His consort is Persephone. His attributes are the drinking horn or cornucopia , key, sceptre, and the three-headed dog Cerberus. His sacred animals include the screech owl. He was one of three sons of Cronus and Rhea , and thus sovereign over one of the three realms of the universe, the underworld. As a chthonic god, however, his place among the Olympians is ambiguous. In the mystery religions and Athenian literature, Plouton "the Rich one" was his preferred name, because of the idea that all riches came from the earth. The term Hades was used in this literature to refer to the underworld itself. Either the son of Zeus and Hera or Hera alone, he is the smith of the gods and the husband of the adulterous Aphrodite. He was usually depicted as a bearded, crippled man

with hammer, tongs, and anvil, and sometimes riding a donkey. His sacred animals include the donkey, the guard dog, and the crane. Among his creations was the armor of Achilles. Hephaestus used the fire of the forge as a creative force, but his Roman counterpart Vulcan was feared for his destructive potential and associated with the volcanic power of the earth. She is the wife and sister of Zeus , and the daughter of Cronus and Rhea. She was usually depicted as a regal woman in the prime of her life, wearing a diadem and veil and holding a lotus-tipped staff. Her sacred animals include the heifer, the peacock, and the cuckoo. Her Roman counterpart is Juno. Hermes was also responsible for protecting livestock and presided over the spheres associated with fertility, music, luck, and deception. He was depicted either as a handsome and athletic beardless youth, or as an older bearded man. His sacred animals include the tortoise. His Roman counterpart is Mercury. She is a daughter of Rhea and Cronus , and a sister of Zeus. Not often identifiable in Greek art, she appeared as a modestly veiled woman. Her symbols are the hearth and kettle. In some accounts, she gave up her seat as one of the Twelve Olympians in favor of Dionysus , and she plays little role in Greek myths. Her Roman counterpart Vesta , however, was a major deity of the Roman state. He is a son of Cronus and Rhea , and the brother of Zeus and Hades. He rules one of the three realms of the universe, as king of the sea and the waters. In art he is depicted as a mature man of sturdy build, often with a luxuriant beard, and holding a trident. His sacred animals include the horse and the dolphin. His wedding with Amphitrite is often presented as a triumphal procession. In some stories he rapes Medusa, leading to her transformation into a hideous Gorgon and also to the birth of their two children, Pegasus and Chrysaor. His Roman counterpart is Neptune. He is the youngest son of Cronus and Rhea. He overthrew Cronus and gained the sovereignty of heaven for himself. In art he is depicted as a regal, mature man with a sturdy figure and dark beard. His usual attributes are the royal scepter and the lightning bolt. His sacred animals include the eagle and the bull. His Roman counterpart is Jupiter , also known as Jove.

**Chapter 7 : Philippians - Bible Gateway**

*God declares to us in the Bible that we have all sinned and come short of the glory of God (His holy character), and that the wages of sin is death, physical death and eternal separation from God. But God also declares to us in Scripture that Jesus Christ is God's eternal Son, the God-man Savior who died on the cross for the sin of all the world.*

**Money Management** How does God define wealth? The biblical frame of reference for wealth is that God is the source of all gain. Each year various publications list the one hundred wealthiest persons in America. They are categorized by total income, usually in the range of billions and millions. Such is the predominant viewpoint of our age regarding the meaning of wealth. But is that the way God defines wealth? Some are even forced into bankruptcy. Still others lead rather checkered lives marked by greed, divorce, or immorality. However, God is not opposed to personal monetary wealth. But God is concerned that we view riches from His perspective. Rich men and women are often miserable. Their bank accounts may be overflowing but their souls are impoverished. The poor individual who knows God as Savior has indescribable wealth compared to the rich one who rejects Him. Friendship, godly wisdom, and a happy home are invaluable. In Your hand is power and might; in Your hand it is to make great and to give strength to all" 1 Chronicles While our labor, diligence, planning and wisdom are vital, God remains the sole source of blessing. He is the fountainhead of life, health, food, sun, and all other necessary elements for prosperity. As Creator, all of life is His gift. He is the Prime Giver. As God prepared to take the Israelites into fertile and fruitful Canaan, His fundamental concern was that they should not forget the source of their new-found affluence: God gives it all and God owns it all. He designates us as caretakers of His assets. Our spending and investments then become extensions of His will. That is a staggering privilege and responsibility. What matters is not how much we possess, but how we use what we are entrusted with. Regardless, he or she knows that wealth is not measured by dollars. For further insights, read the following passages:

**Chapter 8 : How does God define wealth?**

*Everyone also to whom God has given wealth and possessions and power to enjoy them, and to accept his lot and rejoice in his toil—this is the gift of God. Berean Study Bible Furthermore, God has given riches and wealth to every man, and He has enabled him to enjoy them, to accept his lot, and to rejoice in his labor. This is a gift from God.*

When Israel needed a leader, He raised up Moses. When they needed water in the desert, He supplied it from a rock. When they needed food for their wilderness wandering, He gave it in the form of manna. He has provided for the need of His suffering saints. Paul wrote, "But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus" Philippians 4: We may feel that He can do nothing more for us. But the promise of the Holy Scriptures is that He will supply all our need. If you are in the valley of affliction, may you experience, as I have with my dear Elsie, the truth of this promise. The provision of God for His children had its roots deep in the Old Testament. In fact, it goes back to the very beginning of human history, when God created man and placed him in the Garden of Eden. There in the garden Adam and Eve had all they needed. Our key text for this chapter, therefore, contains an old truth that needs to be recaptured by Christians today. The human source of supply has diverted our attention from God. With higher wages, social security, and guaranteed incomes for the unemployed, fewer people are bringing God into their thinking. In addition, some fine Christian men and women have never learned to trust God for all their needs. In an attitude of prayer, we will try to glean the lessons it has for our lives. The Provider

The first important truth of Philippians 4: The apostle said that the Lord is "my God. I fear that the belief many persons have in the God of the Bible is merely intellectual and academic, not experiential. They believe God is omnipotent--that He has an ability that knows no inability--but they know nothing of a personal, intimate relationship with Him. Sometimes people inside our churches, as well as those outside, know about God, but they do not know Him. Paul knew Him as the provider of all his needs. After father and son had arrived at the designated place and prepared the altar, Isaac said to his father, "Behold the fire and the wood: And Abraham said, My son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering" Genesis And that is precisely what God did: He provided a substitute to die in the place of Isaac v. Abraham was not presumptuous; rather, he displayed implicit faith and obedience. He became acquainted with Jehovah-jireh. Do you know who Jehovah-jireh is? He is the God who provides. It is through personal faith in Christ that we gain that experiential knowledge of God. Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: Can you say with the apostle that Jehovah-jireh is "my God"? The Promise

The second important truth in Philippians 4: The expression "my God," used also by Paul in Philippians 1: There is to be no doubting, no hesitation, no apprehension. Our Lord said, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you" Matthew 7: There is positive assurance in these promises. Why can a believer be confident that his need will be supplied? Because the promise is supported by the Provider. Twice in one discourse our Lord said, "your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask Him" Matthew 6: The apostle Paul reminded us that "we know not what we should pray for as we ought" Romans 8: Because we are inherently selfish, our prayer requests often reflect more greed than need. As I think back over the years, I am thankful that God did not grant my selfish requests. The writer to the Hebrews was commenting on this truth when he wrote, "For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise" Hebrews Perseverance has never been one of my strong points. I have been in need of patience throughout most of my Christian experience, spanning more than fifty-five years. For at least thirty of those years I never once prayed that God would supply that need. However, God knew what I needed. To say it as Jesus said it, "your Father knoweth what things ye have need of. I would ask God to remove the trial, believing that was what I needed, when my real need was patience. Then I learned that God had sent the trial, because it was His way of producing patience. If this boggles your mind, perhaps the Word of God will make it clear to you. The Provider keeps his promise to supply all our need. I am satisfied that He knows my need and that He keeps His promise. The Provision

Third, let us examine the provision spoken of in Philippians 4: The apostle summed it up in three words, "all your need. That is bountiful provision! God can meet the many and varied needs of His children because of His infinite

and inestimable riches. The psalmist prayed, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all: The apostle Paul quoted this verse from the Psalms twice. He did this to remind us that the earth and everything in it belongs to the Lord 1 Corinthians The Lord Himself said, "For every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. I know all the fowls of the mountains: If I were hungry, I would not tell thee: Our great Provider created and controls all of the provision. How vast is the wealth of God? How rich is the Provider? He said to His people Israel, "And I will give thee the treasures of darkness, and hidden riches of secret places, that thou mayest know that I, the Lord, which call thee by thy name, am the God of Israel" Isaiah Yes, God has hidden riches in secret places about which we know nothing. The apostle Paul mentioned "the riches of his goodness" Romans 2: What an amazing provision! We Christians who read the Bible know all of this, and we know that it is all true. But do we show plainly and clearly from day to day that we live in that personal knowledge of God and His bountiful provision for us? If we do, we need never be anxious, and we must never be worried. If we would really and truly grasp the truth of this great text, then worry, stress, and anxiety would be banished from our lives. In other words, we must bring ourselves in mind and heart and will to take seriously what our Heavenly Father says to us. We must exercise ourselves to rely implicitly upon His Word. We are never alone in our need. We always have access to the Provider and His provision. He gives to His children "according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus. We have been friends for a long time. You come to me and tell me about your need. I would be giving to you out of my riches, but not according to my riches. And because my giving was so meager, your need would not be supplied. God has promised to supply our need according to His riches. This tells us that we cannot have a need too great for God to supply. Our Heavenly Father knows what our need is, and all His riches are made available to His own. God, who gave His own beloved Son to redeem us and make us His children, will not refuse to meet our needs. God has underwritten the supply of our every need. He has given His word. Christian friend, let us never question or doubt this great truth. You are His personal property, and He desires to give you His perpetual care. The words "in glory" have caused a problem for some believers. They interpret them to mean that all our needs will be supplied in the glorious ages of the future--not the present. Personally, I do not believe that Paul was referring here to a future age. The promise in our text refers to the present life--to material and bodily needs as well as to spiritual needs. It speaks of "all" of them; that is, to every one of our needs.

**Chapter 9 : Greek Gods List – Names of the Greek Gods**

*Remember we are going to move backward through the text from the display of God's manifold wisdom (verse 10b), to the gathering of God's global church (verse 10a), to the preaching of Christ's unsearchable riches (verse 8b), to the service of God's ordinary missionary (verse 8a).*

Lord Sri Narayana or Mahavishnu is known as the preserver. The beloved wife of Sri Narayana is Sri Lakshmi. Mother Lakshmi is a mother of prosperity, peace and illumination. Lakshmi is commonly known as Goddess of wealth. Wealth is not only the money. Tradition and values of life is also wealth. Our family and progress is also wealth. Our belongings such as land, properties, animals, grains, etc as well as virtues like patience, persistence, purity etc in the form of a character are nothing but our wealth and so also glory or victory. Mother Lakshmi is the source and provider of the following enumerated well-known sixteen types of wealth and many more. She is known as Rama, means bringing happiness to the mankind. She is also known as Indira who holds lotus or purity in the hands or heart. Lord Narayana is omnipresent. Though Sri Narayana is attended by innumerable devotees, still she personally loves to serve the Lord. Actually mother Adi Lakshmi and Narayana are not two different entities but one only. Many a place we see her form sitting in the lap of Sri Narayana. This includes all kind of purified food containing all essential vitamins, minerals, protein, calcium, carbohydrate and so on. With the grace of mother Dhanya Lakshmi one gets all essential nutrients grains, fruits, vegetables and other foods. This form of mother Lakshmi grants the boon of infinite courage and strength. Those, who are in tune with infinite inner power, are always bound to have victory. Those who worship mother Dhairya Lakshmi they live and lead a life with tremendous patience and inner stability. In the holy book of Srimad Bhagavata the story of the churning of the ocean by Gods and demons is explained in detail. Author, the Sage Vyasa writes that Lakshmi came out of the ocean during the churning of the ocean Samudra Manthan. So she is known as a daughter of the ocean. She came out of the ocean sitting on a full-bloomed lotus and also having lotus flowers in both hands with two elephants by her sides, holding a beautiful vessel filled with milk and pouring it over Sri Lakshmi. Many a time we see Sri Lakshmi standing in the lotus and elephants are pouring nectar over her. During the festival of the lamps or the Deepavali along with Sri Lakshmi the Ganapathi or the Elephant God also gets worshipped; that signifies the protection from evils as well as abundant grace and blessings for additional prosperities! In the family life, the children are the greatest treasure. Vijay is to get success in all undertakings and all different facets of life. Some are strong physically but weak mentally while others are economically rich but poor in their attitude and cannot exert any influence. Vijay is to have all encompassing victory. Vijay is to rejoice glory of our real nature - Vijay is to conquer the lower nature. Vijay is the victory in external and internal wars and of course eternal wars! Hence those, with grace of mother Vijay Lakshmi, have victory everywhere, at all time, in all conditions. Victory to Vijay Lakshmi!! Even Sun and moon, fire and stars, rains and nature, oceans and mountains, rivers and streams, all these are our wealth, so are the progeny, our inner will power, our character and our virtues. With the grace of mother Dhana Lakshmi we will get all these in abundance. Education is not mere studies to receive the degrees and diplomas certificates from the educational institutes or universities. Education, which cannot give peace to the soul or cannot give the knowledge of the Self and the inner satisfaction, is not education. Education, which cannot wipe the tears of others, known or unknown, is not education. Education is the understanding the situation and silence or art of living and leading the life that can make the life, the Life Divine, where the ultimate Goal of the life is the God-Realization. Such Education can come only through discrimination and dispassion. One can have abundant amount of money, but if he does not know how to make good use of it, it will work to his disadvantage. If an alcoholic or a drug addict gets a big sum of money, it will only hasten his downward journey to destruction. Vidya Lakshmi is the understanding and the knowledge to mold the ordinary life into the Divine Life. A life of Service, a life of feeling for a fellow being, a life of charity and generosity, a life of purity, a life for seeking a soul within the soul and a life with an ultimate aim of the realization of the ABSOLUTE is the only real education, which can come only with the grace of Vidya Lakshmi. Thus all these eightfold Sri Lakshmi is ultimately one single power only. Mercury

"Mercury is god of trade and profit, merchants and travelers, but originally of the trade in corn. This temple was connected to some kind of trade fair. His main festival, the Mercuralia, was celebrated on May 15 and on this day the merchants sprinkled their heads and their merchandise with water from his well near the Porta Capena. During the time of the Roman Empire the cult of Mercury was widely spread, especially among the Celtic and Germanic peoples. The attributes of Mercury are the caduceus a staff with two intertwined snakes and a purse a symbol of his connection with commerce. He is portrayed similarly to Hermes: Mercury is also known as Alipes "with the winged feet". Hermes "The Greek god of riches, trade and good fortune. He is also the messenger or herald of the gods. Veles "Slavic god of cattle and horned livestock skotnyi bog. Veles also became associated with commerce, wealth, and prosperity; merchants often sealed their agreements by swearing upon his name, and legal documents sometimes concluded with oaths to him. Rybakov argues that Veles emerged during the neolithic era as a "master of the forest" "presiding over the souls of wild animals killed for food" then underwent a transformation to a "god of flocks" as Slavic societies made the transition from hunting and gathering to a more settled, agricultural existence. In some places, he disappeared altogether. In others, Veles was depicted as the devil; the fact that he had often been pictured as a horned god made this equation natural, and as late as the 16th century, the Czechs referred to Veles as a demon. On the other hand, most Orthodox Russians identified Veles with St. Vlas Blasius , who became the patron saint of livestock. Cochimetl "The Aztec god of merchants and commerce. Teutates "Teutates is an ancient Celtic god who was worshipped especially in Gaul. He is the god of war, fertility, and wealth. Teutates is also known under the names of Albiorix "king of the world" and Caturix "king of the battle". Human sacrifices were made to appease him. Daikoku The Japanese god of wealth and protector of the soil and patron of farmers. He is one of the Shichi Fukujin. Called the Great Black One, he makes wishes of mortals come true. He is portrayed as a fat and prosperous man, standing or seated on two bags of rice and with a bag of jewels on his shoulder. On his chest he has a golden sun disk and in his hand he holds a magic mallet with male and female symbols which fulfils all wishes. His familiar is the rat, and he is a friend of children. Ebisu is his son. Sometimes the image is of a goddess, called Yasha. Oshun is a very generous goddess and benign to mankind, but also possesses an extraordinary temper, which is difficult to sway. In most cases, she teaches the people to overcome their difficulties through kindness and negotiation. Her attribute is a cornucopia "horn of plenty" with which she distributes grain and money. Eventus Bonus "Eventus Bonus "good ending" is the Roman god of success in business, but who also ensured a good harvest. Minerva "The Roman goddess of wisdom, medicine, the arts, dyeing, science and trade, but also of war. As Minerva Medica she is the patroness of physicians. She is the daughter of Jupiter. In the temple on the Capitoline Hill she was worshipped together with Jupiter and Juno, with whom she formed a powerful triad of gods. Another temple of her was located on the Aventine Hill. The church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva is built on one of her temples. Every year from March 19 - 23 the Quinquatria was held, the primary Minerva-festival. This festival was mainly celebrated by artisans but also by students. On June 13 the minor Quinquatrus was observed. Minerva is believed to be the inventor of numbers and musical instruments. She is thought to be of Etruscan origin, as the goddess Menrva or Menerva. Later she was equated with the Greek Athena. Plutus "The Greek god and personification of wealth, regarded as the son Demeter. He is said to have been blinded by Zeus, that he might dispense his gifts blindly and without regard to merit. His attributes are a cornucopia and a basket filled with ears of corn. Jamabla Jambala also Dzambala is the God of wealth and appropriately a member of the Jewel family. In hindu Mythology Jambala known as Kuvera. Is also believed to be an emanation of Avalokiteshwor Chenre.