

Transcendent Principles

*Transforum
2015*

family limits equality
worldview localism
justice transcendence
self government bridge of trust
jurisdictional government

service-based power

results-based reality

jurisdictional government



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Founded in 1979 by Dennis Peacocke who serves as President, GoStrategic (formerly Strategic Christian Services) is a prophetic ministry committed to training and equipping leaders of every cultural sphere in discipling nations and transforming the world. GoStrategic operates internationally, educating Christians through our Business Leadership School and Strategic Life Training correspondence schools, events, educational products, networking, and consulting services. Our ministry headquarters are based in Santa Rosa, California, with affiliates and schools in Mexico, Central and South America, Europe, Asia, and New Zealand.

GoStrategic equips believers to be leaders in the communities where they live, work, and serve. We specialize in bridging the gap between spiritual truth and the practical implementation of those truths in confronting real-world problems. With over three decades of experience educating, modeling, and connecting like-minded individuals, we have seen first-hand the fruit of Christians applying Biblical principles to the most complex challenges. It is our sincere hope that the services we provide result in thousands of communities transformed as believers step in to rebuild, repair, and restore our world. To learn more, please visit our website: www.gostategic.org



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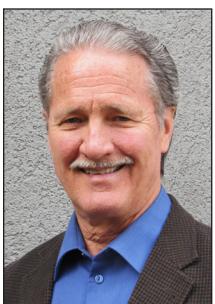
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Dennis Peacocke

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 7 AUDIO ONE: *Transcendent Values, Strategy, and Analysis, Part 1***
By Dennis Peacocke
- 9 AUDIO TWO: *Transcendent Values, Strategy, and Analysis, Part 2***
By Dennis Peacocke
- 11 AUDIO THREE: *Strategic Success in the Marketplace***
By Dr. Gerald Chester
- 15 AUDIO FOUR: *The Role of the Pastor and Church in Building of the U.S.***
By Dr. Paul Jehle
- 19 AUDIO FIVE: *Reasoning & Relating to Those Without Transcendent Values***
By Dr. Paul Jehle
- 23 AUDIO SIX: *Discipleship in the Marketplace***
By Dennis Peacocke
- 25 AUDIO SEVEN: *Sonship, Elders & City Gates***
By Jayde Duncan
- 27 AUDIO EIGHT: *Having a Heart for your City***
By Adam Peacocke
- 29 RECOMMENDED RESOURCES**

AUDIO ONE

TRANSCENDENT VALUES, STRATEGY & ANALYSIS

—PART ONE—

BY DENNIS PEACOCKE

FIRST THINGS'S FIRST:

I. What are "transcendent values" and why are they so important?

A. We are using the word *transcendent* in the context of supreme or ultimate, rather than in the theological sense of God standing above His creation.

1. Transcendent values trump and measure all other values.
2. They are primary, foundational, ultimate, and define the priority of all other values.
3. Without transcendent values (I Cor. 13:13), we have no ultimate aims or goals.

B. Without transcendent values and goals, strategy is impossible.

1. Transcendent (ultimate) values help define the priority of our "being goals" end the context of our "doing goals."
2. Jesus affirmed the priority of values, purpose, and conduct in His "Greatest Commandment" response (Matt 22:36-40).

II. Let us now examine the "measuring" dimension that principle-based values and strategies give to us in a similar way that transcendent values serve us.

A. Life is dynamic and full of chaos in a fallen world. Without principles and strategy to guide us, we will live in chaos, in reaction to circumstances, and frustration.

1. Chaos is the results of the inability to define why things happen as they do, what are the root cause (v. symptoms), and how to change things. "Principles" address all those questions.

2. We live on "defense" in reaction until we become principle-based, which helps us become intentional, strategic, and results-driven, because principals help us sort out why and how things happen.

3. "Frustration" results from the absence of principle-based thinking.

III. The Scriptures: Truth for all man is and mankind does (Matt. 4:4) (A transcendent truth)

A. God's Word is "The Manufacturers Handbook" for maintaining all human behavior. (I Timothy 1:8-10).

1. Jesus says that all mankind shall be measured by the standard of God's Word. (Matthew 4:4).
2. Paul aligns himself with this reality. (Romans 1:18-32; 2:1-16).
3. Believers hold truth as being divinely-inspired, above man and objectively true, and imparted to man through the Holy Spirit. (I Corinthians 2:6-16).
4. "Reason" is God-given as an intellectual tool but is only a contributor to truth, not the sole guide to truth.
5. Secular man believes truth is revealed from human reasoning and therefore can only refer to his own reasoning power as the ultimate test of what is true or not true, hence, reason for him becomes god.
6. The result of this means some measure of compromise between believers and unbelievers becomes essential for peace and social stability within a democratic society.

B. Some important comments regarding this reason-revelation tension.

1. Believers use both natural law (General Revelation) and Biblical law (Special Revelation), with the guidelines of reason to create public policy.
2. Since Christ came to fulfill the Old Testament law (Matt. 5:17-19), believers therefore need a "hermeneutic of the Holy Spirit" to use Old Testament law as a principle-based point of reasoning.
3. Secularism wants to make religion a private matter of conscience and believes Scripture has no real place in public policy. However, all law attempts to define what is "good" and "evil," and those are very religious questions. In truth, virtually all law is religious and the only question is whose religion is setting the laws?

C. The dominion of the earth

AUDIO TWO

TRANSCENDENT VALUES, STRATEGY & ANALYSIS

—PART TWO—

BY DENNIS PEACOCKE

THE TEN MASTER PRINCIPLES: AXIOMS & COROLLARIES	
AXIOMATIC PRINCIPLES:	COROLLARIES:
1. Transcendent Principles or Values: The recognition of supreme principles or values that define, limit or interpret all lesser values such as Christ defining the "Greatest Commandment"; the Ten Commandments which undergird all other lesser laws; the Constitutional laws which measure and define all lesser laws; the supreme values of an individual, organization, or nation which defines its supreme, core values and principles holding it together; the prioritization of importance or standing above all other consideration.	Citizenship, case law and legal systems, axioms with corollaries, spiritual law over natural law, immigration policy, voting rights, educational curriculum
2. Self-Government (Choice): The internalization of external laws or requirements so that one enforces within themselves obedience to laws or principles others, or societies or organizations may have imposed from within; internal will or discipline v. external force; Old Testament commandments v. New Testament internal obedience from a "new heart or new spirit"; internal compulsion v. external force.	The lessening of oversight and efficiencies of all external laws; reduction of policing, crime, drugs, dependencies, character, focused energy and efficiencies, "staked tree" principle, impartation-discipleship
3. Service-Based Power: Authority is bestowed by those having it to someone or some group to oversee and require compliance to a specific set of actions; power is the specific use of force to insure compliance. The policeman's badge represents his given authority and his gun represents his power to insure compliance. Service-based power is specifically the use of both authority and power to enhance the value, skill-sets, resource-base and capacities of those related to and under the authority of those exercising service-based power. Christ Himself is exhibit "A" of one embodying and exercising this unique use of power (Philippians 2:3-11).	Empowerment v. self-centered gain, organizational-relational "climate", obedience v. loyalty, relational leverage, love v. authoritarianism
4. Nuclear Family: Primarily the organized and structured relationships of blood-line natural families (or adoptions) whose primary functions are the reproduction of children within their structure and the entire process of provision, protection, training and character development so as to lay the foundation for relational and healthy, self-government, self-provision and cultural assimilation into the appropriate wider elements of society and civilization.	Generational momentum, stewardship-management, parenting skills, educational responsibility and systems, male-female issues, fatherhood, motherhood, economics (<i>oikos</i>) Gen. 12:3

THE TEN MASTER PRINCIPLES: AXIOMS & COROLLARIES	
AXIOMATIC PRINCIPLES:	COROLLARIES:
5. Jurisdictional Government: The biblical model, by explicit referencing, of the five differing sets of human government required to govern society so as to maximize efficiencies (the division-of-labor), minimize the abuse of power (the separation of governmental powers); create specific responsibilities and function; and allow diversities of engiftment and influence-shape both individuals and society at large. These five inter-related forms of government are: 1) self-government, 2) family-government, 3) ecclesiastic government, 4) corporate-financial government outside of the family realm, and 5) civil government.	Division of labor, separation of power, jurisdictional problem-solving and finance; decentralization, redundancies, mutuality, edification jurisdictional organization of the legal systems; welfare policy
6. Localism: The practice of pushing decision-making and provision down to the lowest on-site level of where people or organizations are actually living and practically responding to current needs and challenges; pressing and empowering people closest to the reality of situations to deal with them based on first-hand realities; the notion that those closest to issues are best equipped to handle them.	Centralism v. localism; authoritarianism v. self-empowerment, duplication and redundancies; inefficiencies through bureaucracies; legal and welfare injustices; the Old Testament “poor tax”; Federalism v. States’ rights; taxation policy; division of labor, mandated Federal spending
7. Limits: The recognition that limits both protect us from harm and protect us from harming others; the recognition of different capacities, gifts, training, motivations; differing jurisdictions of authority, etc.	The governmental separation of powers; tyranny; division of labor; law of diminishing returns; banking, currency, leverage limits; taxation policy; laws in all forms; presumptuous sin; foreign policy; environmentalism; sustainability
8. Justice – Equality: “Justice” is the concept that people are rewarded or punished by virtue of their own specific actions, inputs and contributions to a given situation, whereas, “equality” deals with the concept of equal rights, responsibilities, opportunities, applications of laws common to everyone; Justice deals with receiving what is one’s proper due, equality deals with everyone receiving the same treatment.	Taxation policy; criminal law; special-interest inequalities; racism; sexism; unequal wages; entitlements; exploitation; systemic injustices
9. Results-Based Reality: The recognition that theories, ideas and programs and actions must be evaluated and applied, or discarded based upon actual results rather than hopes, theories, projections or ideological paradigms. Once the known variable factors have been properly tested and applied, the results speak for themselves and “ideas” must be submitted to facts.	Ideologies; religious concepts; economic, social, environmental, theory of all sorts; political parties; scientific method; self-interest and delusion
10. The Bridge of Trust: All mutual relationships, be they personal, organizational, national or international, are held together and measured by what pressures and challenges those relationships can withstand and remain intact; therefore this “bridge of trust” is the most fundamental measurement between people and the systems that hold them together and must be guarded as the ultimate bonds of unity.	Organization; unity; personal relationships; national trust in political, economic and legal systems; contracts of all sorts; scale of action related to competency and character

AUDIO THREE

STRATEGIC SUCCESS IN THE MARKETPLACE BASED ON TRANSCENDENT PRINCIPLES

BY DR. GERALD CHESTER

(Note: *Positive Transcendent Values* list is located on page 13)

I. Would you invest in this company?

- A. History of company
- B. Why did it fail?

II. Theories of failure (inadequate explanations)

- A. Stupid or poor leaders
- B. Surprises
- C. Failure to execute
- D. Lack of effort
- E. Inadequate resources
- F. Unethical leaders

III. A biblical view of failure

- A. Pride (Prov. 16:18)
- B. Versus humility (James 4:10) (*transcendent value*)

IV. Marks of humility (James 3-4)

- A. Alignment with the will and ways of God
- B. Proper use of tongue
- C. Wisdom from above
- D. Proper motives
- E. Use of money as a tool of obedience (don't worship money)
- F. Grace (the empowering presence of Christ)
- G. Submission to God; resist the devil
- H. Strategic planning as tool to discern the will of God

V. Wisdom

- A. Embrace wisdom from above (James 3:13-18) (*transcendent principle*)
- B. Wisdom from above vs. below evaluation:

WISE-O-METER		
"Wisdom" from Below (Earth, Sensual, Demonic)	Score*	Wisdom from Above
Every evil thing (bad business/legal practices)		Works done in meekness (believing in God's goodness)
		Truly pure (free from carnality)
		Full of mercy and good (ἀγαθός) fruits
Bitter envy (i.e., contentious rivalry)		Peaceable (bringing peace)
		Gentle (suitable, appropriate)
Self-seeking (electioneering)		Willing to yield (compliant)
		Impartial (without separation > not double-minded)
Confusion (i.e., disorder)		Without hypocrisy (undisguised; humble)
Lying against the truth (i.e., to deceive one by a lie)		
Boasting (i.e., to exalt oneself to the injury of another)		
TOTAL		*ANALOG SCALE: left column—0; right column—10

VI. Money

- A. Money as a tool to do the will of God (James 4:1-4) (*transcendent principle*)

VII. Purpose

- A. Strategic planning is a process of discerning God's will (James 4:13-17) (*transcendent principle*)

VIII. Conclusion

- A. Strategic success in the marketplace is based on humility
- B. Humility is demonstrated by alignment with the will and ways of God
- C. Marks of alignment with God

POSITIVE TRANSCENDENT VALUES

(Genesis 2:15-25)

LABOR - men and women are made in the image of God

The Principle of Christian Character: "Dress" the garden

Simple Statement: I love to work.

Relational Focus: Compliment, appreciate, and let God convict you of the tireless labor of those in your community who constantly work toward improving the culture in general and individuals in particular.

MANAGEMENT - we are all called to take responsibilities and get things done

The Principle of Christian Stewardship: "Keep" the garden

Simple Statement: I take care of what is given to me and what I produce.

Relational Focus: Identify and appreciate the administrative gifts of those who manage very large numbers of people and finances in order to properly get things done at the local level that make a difference.

LIBERTY - freedom is built on exercising self-control

The Principle of Christian Government: "Every tree thou mayest freely eat"

Simple Statement: The more I govern myself, the less I need to be governed.

Relational Focus: The more we accomplish the tasks assigned to us, the more liberty we will have to speak about the source of our values when the time is right.

OBEDIENCE - freedom of choice is linked with consequences

The Principle of Christian Growth: "The day you eat you shall surely die"

Simple Statement: What I think and do will result in consequences that affect my future as well as others.

Relational Focus: Appreciate the discernment of what produces the consequences of the problem being addressed, knowing that seed-to-fruit and cause-to-effect are key areas to highlight.

POWER (AUTHORITY) - the nature of God is to plan, judge, and execute

The Principle of Christian Sovereignty - jurisdiction: "I will make him a helpmeet"

Simple Statement: I judge what I propose before carrying out a good idea.

Relational Focus: Understanding jurisdiction and responsibility in one area is the key to exercising authority and being trusted to demonstrate planning, judging, and executing ideas in other areas.

VARIETY - God works from the individual up

The Principle of Christian Individuality: "Adam gave names to all"

Simple Statement: I am created with a unique purpose and destiny.

Relational Focus: Each person is unique in their gifting and personality, thus we learn to appreciate each individual and their needs as we pray and find ways in which we can bless people personally.

UNITY - God's work from the bottom-up begins with the family

The Principle of Christianity Covenant: "Man shall cleave unto his wife"

Simple Statement: I love to work together with others toward a common goal.

Relational Focus: It is our responsibility to seek out positive common areas where we can unite with others in order to accomplish tasks at various levels and within distinct jurisdictions.

AUDIO FOUR

THE ROLE OF THE PASTOR & CHURCH IN BUILDING THE UNITED STATES: AN EXAMPLE OF BIBLICAL & CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

BY DR PAUL JEHLE

I. The Biblical Role of the Pastor/Believer/Church

- A. Matthew 18:17-20 – the Pastor as Shepherd (see also Galatians 6:14)
 - 1. Harmony between people in the Church – preparing a Bride
 - 2. Feed the flock, advance prayer, worship, fellowship, evangelism
 - 3. Believers understand their identity as a *citizen of heaven*
- B. Matthew 16:18 – the Pastor as Prophet (see also Galatians 6:14)
 - 1. Building the Church to influence the culture – preparing a City
 - 2. Prophesy the Word to advance the Kingdom – cultural transformation
 - 3. Believers understand their identity as a *citizen of the earth*

II. The Historic Role of the Pastor in Colonial America

- A. The Sermon was the main communication medium
 - 1. Sundays (twice), election, artillery, and Thursday current events...
 - 2. The average individual heard 15,000 hours of sermons – 3 college educations!
- B. The Great Awakening – converted 1/5 of the population – 60% already Christian
 - 1. Articulated a Biblical worldview
 - a. God is Sovereign and thus civil government limited and by consent
 - b. Rights are God-given, not government granted
 - c. Religious liberty is exercised as a right, not a toleration of government
 - d. Charity is primarily private (jurisdictional separation of church/state)
 - e. A Defensive war is just when the cause is right (just war doctrine)
 - 2. The content of the sermons in all 13 Colonies...
 - a. Were the ideas that the Revolution was based on...
 - b. Were *brought out of the pew into the cultural arena by church attenders...*

C. Examples of Key Pastors...

1. John Robinson of the Pilgrims – 1620...
2. The Mather Legacy – four generations – Old North Church – 1635-1741
3. The Mayhew Legacy – five generations – Martha’s Vineyard – 1642-1700
4. John Eliot: Apostle to the Indians – 1646-1690
5. George Whitfield and Governor Belcher – 1740’s
6. Thomas Prince of Old South Church – 1718-1758
7. Jonas Clark of Lexington – 1755-1805
8. Thomas Allen of Pittsfield – 1764-1810

III. Key Building Blocks of the United States led by Pastors / Churches

A. The American Revolution

1. Sam Adams – “father of the American Revolution”
 - a. Declared God’s Sovereignty as the heart of Independence
 - b. Led from behind the scenes in the darkest time – 1776-1777
 - c. Addressed the remnant of Congress in September, 1777 (about to quit)
 - d. After Saratoga, wrote the Thanksgiving Proclamation of December, 1777
2. But Sam Adams was taught by someone else.... Pastor Samuel Cooper
 - a. At Brattles Street Church, Boston - pastored John Hancock, Sam Adams, John Adams, James Bowdoin, and Joseph Warren
 - b. Influenced Benjamin Franklin and Phyllis Wheatley
 - c. Helped bring about the French Alliance during the war
 - d. Wrote the address published with the proposed Massachusetts Constitution

B. The Declaration of Independence

1. Thomas Jefferson – its author...
 - a. Wrote in it what he had heard from weekly sermons of the clergy
 - b. No “new principles”, but “an expression of the American mind”
 - c. John Adams said its key principles were in a pamphlet printed in Boston
 - d. Calvin Coolidge, in 1926, said the same – a credit to Pastor John Wise
2. Pastor John Wise of Ipswich – “birthplace of American Independence”
 - a. In 1687 stated from the pulpit “no taxation without representation”
 - b. Wise inspired Cotton Mather to write a *Declaration of Independence*
 - c. This was independence from tyranny – Governor Andros

- d. Wise wrote *Vindication of the Churches of New England* in 1717
 - i. Its premise – if tyranny is in the church, it will be in the culture
 - ii. Laid out key principles of liberty – for churches and the nation
 - e. Sam Adams re-printed the *Vindication* in 1772, inspiring the Declaration
- C. Ratification of the United States Constitution
- 1. A key State that was Anti-Federalist – Massachusetts in early 1788
 - a. Sam Adams and John Hancock led the coalition not to ratify
 - b. On February 6, 1788 – suddenly – both changed their opinion and 10 votes!
 - c. What could have changed two leading founders?
 - d. The answer: a respected Pastor who was a delegate at the convention!
 - 2. Pastor Samuel Stillman of First Baptist Church
 - a. Helped establish Brown University in 1764
 - b. Fought for religious liberty...
 - c. Established the first Baptist missionary society in 1802
 - d. Oversaw a revival in his own Church from 1803-1807
 - e. Gave the address on February 6, 1788 that changed opinions!
- D. Toward Racial Equality
- 1. Pastor Lemuel Haynes – the first African American ordained in America
 - a. He was converted and disciple in the Great Awakening as a slave until 1774
 - b. He joined the Minutemen in 1775 and was garrisoned at Ticonderoga in 1776
 - c. He wrote a ballad on freedom after the Battle of Lexington in 1776...
 - d. First African American ordained – pastored an all-white church in Connecticut in 1783
 - e. Leading Calvinist minister in Vermont from 1783 to 1814
 - 2. Racial Equality
 - a. Haynes set the tone – opposing expatriation in 1817 and Unitarianism...
 - b. The results from his work and others?
 - i. Peter Salem, a black soldier, was given highest honors at Bunker Hill – 1775
 - ii. Whites and free Blacks were given equality of voting in several States 1776-1784
 - iii. Blacks held office prior to the Civil War
 - iv. When Lincoln opposed *Dred Scott*, he said the condition had “ameliorated”

AUDIO FIVE

REASONING & RELATING TO THOSE WITHOUT TRANSCENDENT VALUES

BY DR. PAUL JEHLE

- I. **God's Goal for the Believer and the Church to reason with those who do not share our values**
 - A. The believer (and the Church), has two identities... (see Revelation 21:2; I Peter 2:5-17)
 - 1. We are “of God”—regenerated, a holy bride, royal priesthood, communion of saints
 - 2. We are also the salt and light “of the world”—similitudes expressing the beatitudes
 - a. Salt: Active service (Matthew 5:13)
 - b. Light: Proclamation and impact on individuals, homes, cities, nations (Matthew 5:14-16)
 - B. The goal God has for each believer is to transform culture
 - 1. The meaning of culture:
 - a. “to improve good qualities” –*Webster’s 1828*
 - b. “culture is religion externalized” –R.J. Rushdoony
 - 2. The meaning of transformation (Proverbs 4:23; 29:2)
 - a. The condition of the heart germinates a change in culture
 - b. The true condition of the heart of God’s people is reflected in culture
 - c. Transformation takes place voluntarily from the free choice of a people’s heart
 - d. The result is the free consent to rulers and laws that reflect righteousness
 - C. We are created to reason by design (Genesis 2:7)
 - 1. That which distinguishes mankind from all of creation—reason
 - 2. Come let us reason together with the Lord (Isaiah 1:18)
 - a. Even the salvation message, which comes by grace, is to be accompanied by reason
 - b. Revelation is first, but reason is to follow—so we are both priests and kings
 - 3. Face-to-face relationship is the way the Bible describes this
 - a. Moses had this type of relationship (Exodus 33:11)
 - b. Paul had this relationship also (I Corinthians 13:12)
 - D. Preparation of the heart and mind (I Peter 3:15)
 - 1. Sanctify the Lord in your heart

- a. God's Word must be revered for wisdom
- b. A heart set apart for holiness
- c. Separation precedes influence
- 2. Be always ready to give a defense
 - a. We may be a witness, but we're not always called to testify
 - b. We should have a defense ready to express clearly when accused
- 3. Reason cannot be disjointed from the right attitude
 - a. In meekness—God tamed
 - b. And Fear—respect for God and the other individual
- 4. Reasoning cannot be done as effectively without relationship
 - a. The context of this verse assumes a relationship with the culture
 - b. The standard is that if we suffer, we do so for evil doing, not well doing
 - c. It is our good conduct, our good testimony, for who shall harm us? (v. 13)

II. Relating to those without Transcendent Values (Colossians 4:2-6)

- A. Pray for relationships to form
 - 1. Doors of utterance may open—possibilities to speak into situations
 - 2. Speaking the mystery of Christ—His truth: "As I ought to speak."
- B. Walk in wisdom
 - 1. Wisdom is knowing how to relate to those who do not share your cherished beliefs
 - a. This requires that we understand jurisdiction—church/community
 - i. What we can do in the community we often cannot do in church
 - ii. We must clearly see the line that we cannot cross, and those we must cross
 - b. This also requires us to seek unity at whatever level is possible
 - 2. Redeeming the time
 - a. The timing of events, people and opportunities must be discerned
 - b. Our speech must be always with grace—understanding common grace
 - c. It must also be seasoned with salt—Service: "How can I help you?"
 - 3. It is in this context that we "may know how to answer every man"

III. Transcendent Values clothed in Wisdom (Luke 16:1-13)

- A. What are transcendent values?
 - 1. These are the absolutes of God that do not change

- a. Creator God who bestows love and grace
 - b. God's laws and principles benefit everyone (see Seven Transcendent Values)
 - c. Redeemer Son who brings them salvation
2. These values need to be clothed in the terminology of culture
 - a. We look for what God is doing in the hearts of others
 - b. We gently steer conversations and topics toward the roots of transcendent values
 - c. We only do so by voluntary consent without manipulation or domination
- B. The context of sharing transcendent values
1. The world is often wiser in pragmatism than the children of light (see Luke 16:8)
 - a. This means we ought to have a heart to learn from others in humility
 - b. This is especially true when dealing with money and wealth
 2. Believers are often "heavenly minded" but neglecting of practical work
 - a. It is in this practical work that we find common ground with others
 - b. We can join in whatever will help others—being careful not to be unequally yoked
- C. Making friends of "unrighteous mammon" (Luke 16:9)
1. "Mammon" is a love of money that is rooted in a pagan deity—the root of all evil
 2. Money is often the bottom line with people—we befriend those who have different motives
 3. The marketplace and service in meeting people's needs is the meeting or common ground
 4. When mammon fails to solve the problem—we are ready to speak when asked
 5. Often then the gospel is given and everlasting tabernacles are offered (salvation)
- D. Three-dimensional Christianity: friends of publicans and sinners (Matthew 5:46; 11:19; Luke 7:34-35)
1. Publicans—tax collectors—politicians
 2. Sinners—common people whose needs dominate their lives
 3. Bless by your deeds and not just your words
- E. Blessings from friendship with those who do not share our values (Luke 16:10-13)
1. Love vs. revenge -v. 9-10 (see also Matthew 5:43-44; Romans 12:17-21)
 2. Listening vs. speaking -v. 10 (see also James 1:19-27)
 3. Serve vs. being served -v. 11 (see also Matthew 20:25-28)
 4. Legitimacy vs. illegitimacy -v. 12 (see also I Peter 2:12)
 5. Allies vs. enemies -v. 13 (see also Ephesians 6:10-18)

REDISCOVERING THE PATH TO SOCIAL PEACE, JUSTICE & SUSTAINABLE PROSPERITY

AUDIO SIX

DISCIPLESHIP IN THE MARKETPLACE

BY DENNIS PEACOCKE

I. The Mandate for Biblical Discipleship

II. The Meaning of Discipleship

III. The Mindset for Discipleship

IV. The Method of Discipleship

V. A Model of Discipleship

AUDIO SEVEN

SONSHIP, ELDERS & CITY GATES

BY JAYDE DUNCAN

Notes:

AUDIO EIGHT

HAVING A FATHER'S HEART FOR YOUR CITY

BY ADAM PEACOCKE

I said to the king, “Let the king live forever! Why should not my face be sad, when the city, the place of my fathers’ graves, lies in ruins, and its gates have been destroyed by fire?” Then the king said to me, “What are you requesting?” So I prayed to the God of heaven. And I said to the king, “If it pleases the king, and if your servant has found favor in your sight, that you send me to Judah, to the city of my fathers’ graves, that I may rebuild it.” —Nehemiah 2:3-5(ESV)

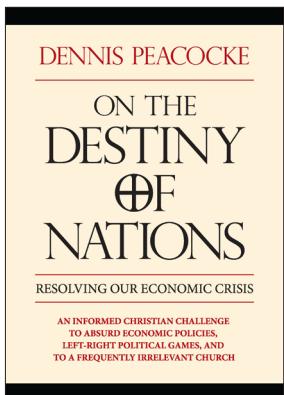
I. Many do good works, but who carries a father's heart for your city?

II. When you have a father's heart for your city...

III. It's personal, purposeful, perseveres, and celebrates the next generation!

Recommended Resources

Visit www.gostategic.org/store to view all our materials!

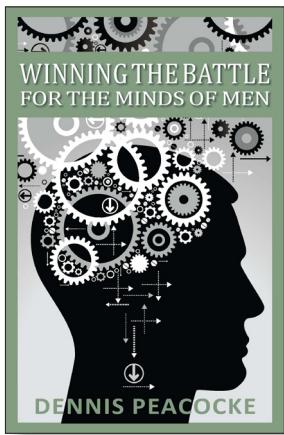


On the Destiny of Nations: Resolving Our Economic Crisis

In his latest book, Dennis provides an informed Christian challenge to absurd economic policies, left-right political games, and a frequently irrelevant church. *Destiny* offers policy makers and leaders the premises and solutions they can use to substantively address a worldwide, crucial solution. As God uses this crisis to press His church to take appropriate responsibility and re-centers us on Christ's passion for seeking first the Kingdom of God, *On Destiny of Nations* becomes an invaluable tool.

Paperback book: 185 pages

Author: Dennis Peacocke

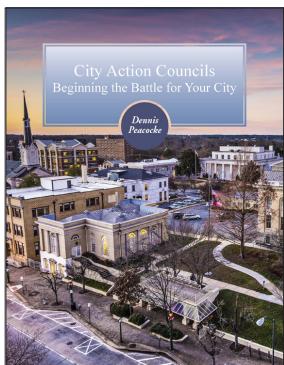


Winning the Battle for the Minds of Men

Christianity once turned the world upside down, but today it is considered irrelevant. How did this happen? Why did the 20th century Church retreat into what Dennis calls, the "Christian Ghetto?" In this book he provides us with the answers. Dennis exposes the lies that are crippling the church and reveals how we can recapture the Church's original vision and power for discipling all nations.

Paperback book: 180 pages

Author: Dennis Peacocke

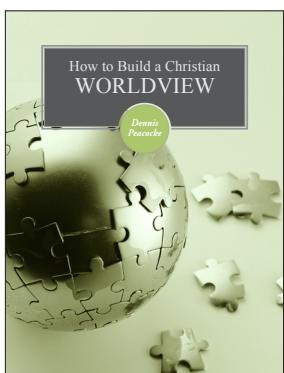


City Action Councils

Faced with the immensity of the task, how do we begin to change our cities and communities for Christ? This leadership series provides answers. For leaders who want action, not just theory, this is a must. It clearly explains the structure and function of the city action councils and includes exciting testimonies from many leaders who have made a difference in their communities by following this pattern.

7-part audio series (CD/MP3) with workbook

Speaker: Dennis Peacocke



How to Build a Christian Worldview

Your worldview largely determines how you live your life—it's that important! Most people don't know what a worldview is, let alone the fact that they operate according to one every day even though they are not conscious of it. This series addresses how you view the cosmos, the church, mankind, and society.

7-part audio series (CD/MP3) with workbook

Speaker: Dennis Peacocke

