

Summary for faith integration readings

Literature, Russian Literature



Instruction: Task: Faith Integration: Supply and Demand. The Bible offers numerous forms of advice that can easily be related to the contemporary society. In many aspects, the Bible talks about almost every topic that defines life in a society. As such, there are various relations that can be drawn from the way the Bible talks about these aspects, in relation to the way the contemporary society takes them. In light of this, inferences can be drawn from Biblical representations of societal elements for the benefit of learning and adapting the lessons learnt. To this end, an evaluation of the biblical perspectives on supply and demand can sufficiently highlight how this integration of faith applies to the economics of our time.

Throughout the Bible, there are ideas and inferences that touch on the aspect of supply and demand in relation to the necessities of faith. One of the most important necessities of faith is the grace of God, upon which all other elements of Christianity and biblical spirituality are based. There are relations that connect the Biblical reference to grace and sin to the supply and demand elements of economics. This bearing is brought through the correlation between the offence of one man, Adam, and the subsequent death that resulted, and the grace and gift of righteousness that is bound to result from Christ (International Standard Version Rom. 5: 17). From this, we can note that there is a relationship that exists between grace and sin according to the existences of both Adam and Jesus Christ. Additionally, there are elements of supply and demand in light of the relationship between sin and death such that as much as sin brought death, the Lord's grace reigns through righteousness unto eternal life (International Standard Version Rom. 5: 20-21). Therefore, the relationship that exists between grace

and sin is of a supply-demand nature, and as such, grace counters whenever sin increases and sin also monitored by the grace and righteousness, much like in economic parlance.

Still on the economic bearing, the grace of God has a price to it, which is following Jesus Christ. In supply and demand, the element of price plays a critical role in determining the equilibrium between the two forces (Marshall 228). The only way to grace and righteousness, therefore, is through embracing Christ and living by the ideals of righteousness. In this way, Christ is a representation of the grace of the Lord, and it is the only means for attaining righteousness. Therefore, the whole relationship between sin and grace or righteousness is based on the need and ability to embrace Christ. Christ as the price for grace and righteousness is fixed, and the price can only be altered through a change of the equilibrium quantity. Subsequently, equilibrium quantity is a subject of the demand for grace and righteousness. Therefore, the equilibrium price can only be set through the relationship between elements of supply and demand, in this case sin and grace or righteousness. The demand, that subsequently creates the equilibrium price, is determined by those who are weary and burdened, as the grace of God promises to deliver from such woes (International Standard Version Matt. 11: 28). Therefore, faith integration in light of supply and demand is as highlighted by the relationship that exists between sin and the need for God's grace or righteousness. By effectively relating them to the economic bearings, we can draw conclusions thereby integrating faith to the precincts of economics.

Works Cited.

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Marshall, Alfred. Principles of Economics. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013. Print.

International Standard Version. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2007. Print.