



Redefining Well-being: Shifting from Material Paradigm to Dependency on Christ - A Theological Review of Luke 12:13-21

Yabes Darling Gulo^{1*}, Samuel Herman²

Sekolah Tinggi Teologi Kharisma Bandung

Corresponding Author: Yabes Darling Gulo yabes.gulo@yahoo.co.id

ARTICLE INFO

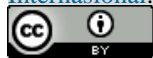
Keywords: Greed, Spiritual Perspective, Wealth

Received : 12, December

Revised : 14, January

Accepted : 15, February

©2024 Gulo, Herman: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Atribusi 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



ABSTRACT

The concept of greed and the spiritual perspective on wealth in the parable of the foolish rich man in the Gospel of Luke 12:13-21 is highlighted in this research, which explores the meaning, implications, and paradigm shifts offered by the Word of God. Understanding the spiritual message contained in the text and how it is influenced by societal perceptions of wealth is the main focus. Using theological analysis and exposition methods, this study explores aspects such as the role of wealth in human life, the impact of greed on spiritual character, and the crucial role of exclusive dependence on God in managing wealth. The research findings indicate that greed, as an endless pursuit of worldly wealth, can lead to ignorance of higher spiritual values and hinder spiritual growth. However, by understanding that wealth is a trust from God and must be managed wisely, individuals can avoid the trap of greed and make wealth a tool to bless others. This research emphasizes the profound view of the importance of having the right spiritual perspective on wealth; true wealth is not measured solely by worldly possessions but by the blessings and eternal values obtained through dependence on God. This study contributes significantly to enriching theological understanding of wealth and greed and offers new insights into managing wealth wisely according to religious teachings.

INTRODUCTION

In this era, human focus tends to be directed towards material achievement (Obura et al., 2023). This phenomenon is not merely coincidental but rather the result of continuous perception formation within society (Kanzola et al., 2023). The owners of more wealth are regarded as successful and happy, whereas those with less are seen as less successful. Holders of positions, titles, and power are esteemed as individuals capable of attaining everything desired. Consequently, the societal value of life becomes increasingly focused on material wealth. Ideas, actions, efforts, and even human speech all converge on material achievement. These actions are often legitimized by the rationale of ever-increasing living needs, as evidenced by Indonesian inflation data indicating controlled national inflation yet a continuous surge in the prices of basic necessities every year, compelling people to work harder (Indonesia, 2023). Furthermore, consumptive behavior and hedonistic lifestyles are on the rise, urging individuals to strive for such lifestyles in various ways.

In this context, the Word of God in Luke 12:13-21 offers a true perspective on wealth. The story begins with a young man's question to Jesus, who was teaching a crowd at the time. The young man asked Jesus to speak to his brother about dividing their inheritance, feeling disadvantaged in the process. At that time, seeking help from a teacher or rabbi for advice was common, as they were considered to have the knowledge and authority needed. However, Lord Jesus refused to fulfill the young man's request, providing an answer far more valuable than the division of inheritance. This writing will discuss the spiritual message that can be gleaned from Jesus' response to the young man.

The social context outlined provides a crucial foundation for understanding why thoughts about wealth have become so dominant in today's society. Success and happiness are often measured through material achievements, and this view is reflected in all aspects of daily life (Indria et al., 2023). In this context, understanding the spiritual perspective on wealth, as taught in Luke 12:13-21, becomes increasingly relevant and urgent. Thus, researching the meaning of spirituality regarding wealth has a significant impact in highlighting societal paradigm shifts towards materialistic values.

The issues arising from an excessive focus on material possessions include the

reinforcement of greed, dependence on wealth, and selfish attitudes that harm both oneself and others. Therefore, it is essential to understand that the Word of God offers an alternative, more meaningful life perspective. As a comparison, previous research conducted by Ruy and Hendi, analyzing the concept of greed in Luke 12:13-21, focused on the Parable of the Rich Fool by Jesus, emphasizing the dangers of greed as a spiritually detrimental ailment (Ruy & Hendi, 2022). Conversely, previous research by Hananti delves into the theological contributions of ownership and the function of wealth in Luke to alleviate poverty in Indonesia, highlighting empowerment and diakonia as potential approaches with the risk of greed (Hananti, 2021). Unlike previous research, this study delves deeply into the aspect of greed, with a specific focus on spiritual messages and paradigm shifts in societal perceptions of wealth. The main objective of this research is to explore the profound meaning of the Word of God in Luke 12:13-21, identify spiritual messages, and absorb their implications in changing societal views on material wealth. This study highlights the complexity of greed, emphasizing spiritual messages, and the potential for paradigm shifts in societal perspectives on material wealth.

Through conducting this research, the author hopes to contribute profound insights into the spiritual perspective on wealth, elucidate key concepts contained within Luke 12:13-21, and provide new perspectives that can shift society's focus from materialistic orientations towards more sustainable and meaningful values. This description reflects the author's efforts to provide a deeper understanding of the role of wealth in human life and how this perception can be transformed through the spiritual insights provided in the Word of God.

By incorporating these aspects, this research is expected to open new insights and assist society in shifting its focus from material wealth towards deeper and more meaningful values. Awareness of this spiritual perspective is hoped to provide a foundation for more positive social change, where genuine life values are prioritized over material wealth.

METHODS

Homiletics, as the art and structured method in preparing and delivering sermons (Abraham, 2023). The art of homiletics encompasses various approaches, and in this writing, the author adopts the method of

exposition to design the sermon framework. The exposition method of preaching aims to elucidate the meaning of verses in the Word of God according to their context, in line with the author's intent in the book. Preparation for an expositional sermon begins with identifying the facts contained within the verses under consideration through observation. This observation can be obtained by asking questions based on the 5W + 1H (What, Who, When, Where, Why, and How) (Kurniadi, 2023). The goal is to obtain a clear picture of the events and conditions described in the verse. The next step in the exposition method is to interpret the verse to discover the message that God intends to convey through His Word. This involves a deep understanding of the historical, cultural, and theological context of the verse. In this context, the author applies the exposition method to Luke 12:13-21 to understand its meaning and the message contained within it.

After gaining a deep understanding, the final step is to connect the truths of God's Word with current life to remain relevant to the congregation listening. This involves the practical application of the teachings of God's Word in everyday life. Some ways to achieve this include using illustrations or testimonies that can help the congregation better understand and internalize the message being conveyed. By applying the exposition method to Luke 12:13-21, this research aims to elucidate the theological meaning and message contained within the text. Observation, interpretation, and practical application will be integral parts of this research process to bring a deep understanding of God's Word to the congregation. This method is expected to make a meaningful contribution to understanding and applying God's Word in the context of the congregation's daily lives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Jesus' reaction to the young man's question highlights an unexpected wisdom. Instead, Jesus chooses not to engage in fulfilling the young man's desires because He possesses a deep understanding of priorities that are more essential than mere issues of inheritance wealth. This action reflects the unique characteristic of Jesus in addressing the needs of His people, where He has a broader insight than the individual desires of each person. Jesus' view of goodness and importance often differs from the human perspective. In the Gospel of Luke 12:13-21, Jesus provides profound teachings on aspects

that should be the primary focus of humanity in attaining wealth that is more enduring, namely spiritual wealth and the wealth associated with human relationship with God.

Avoiding Greed

Jesus began the parable in response to a young man's request for Him to speak to his brother about dividing the inheritance. Although the young man's motivation is not explicitly stated in the Bible, what is certain is that Jesus showed his disapproval by refusing to fulfill the request made by the young man (Ruy, 2022). In an alternative interpretation, it is suggested that the young man was attempting to exploit Jesus, who was known as a teacher with authority, in hopes of gaining personal advantage through the division of his inheritance (*Matthew Henry Commentary*, n.d.). The young man assumed that the words spoken by Jesus had the power to influence others, so anyone who heard them would obey and carry out His commands. Therefore, the young man sought to gain support or defense from Jesus in the context of a dispute with his brother (Imeldawati et al., 2021). What stands out in this narrative is Jesus' firm decision to reject someone's request. Although throughout His ministry on Earth, Jesus consistently showed compassion and care for those in need, in this case, Jesus consciously refused the young man's request. This decision is seen as a result of Jesus' deep understanding of the young man's true intentions and the more urgent needs of His followers at that time.

Luke 12:15 records a warning delivered by Jesus to the crowd, reminding them to remain vigilant against the dangers of greed. On several occasions, Jesus' teachings encompass His views on wealth and provide instruction on the attitudes that should be adopted towards it. This time, His focus is on addressing the inherent risks in greedy behavior, emphasizing the importance of steering clear from the urge to continually pursue worldly riches that do not provide true satisfaction.

Greed, in its simplest sense, refers to the unlimited urge to continuously accumulate wealth, hoarding it for personal satisfaction, and refusing to share with others. This trait drives individuals to engage in immoral actions to achieve the goal of amassing riches, even resorting to committing crimes. This teaching is reinforced by the Apostle Peter in 1 Timothy 6:10, which states that the love of money is the root of all kinds of evil. The process of seeking

wealth can divert attention from moral and spiritual values, leading to actions that contradict principles of truth (Kristian, 2023). In this context, it's important to understand that true wealth is not only based on the amount of wealth possessed, but also on the quality of life that is grounded in moral values and commitment to truth.

Greed drives someone to develop an obsession with wealth, fueled by the mistaken belief that riches can guarantee a comfortable life in the future (Reisman, 2024). This misconception leads greedy individuals to consider that the primary purpose of their life is to accumulate as much wealth as possible, hoping to provide for themselves and their descendants. As a result, they often find themselves trapped in an endless cycle of materialism that never satisfies, sacrificing spiritual values and social relationships for material gain.

Not only individuals who are already materially well-off, but greed can also take root in individuals who lack wealth. In communities with financial constraints, the urge of greed often triggers criminal actions, such as theft (Situmeang, 2021). One of the prominent trends in Indonesia currently is the increasing prevalence of online gambling, driven by the desire to acquire wealth quickly. According to data from the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), the period from 2017 to 2022 recorded a total turnover of 190 trillion rupiah in online gambling activities, with a significant amount of 104 trillion rupiah recorded in 2022 alone (Databoks, n.d.). Increasingly concerning, the data indicates that as much as 77% of online gambling players have low income levels. This fact illustrates that the drive of greed is not limited to specific social classes but permeates across various layers of society.

Many individuals often find themselves in similar positions to the young man in this story. Unconsciously, humans often pray to God to fulfill their desires for wealth, hoping that God will provide abundance (Simorangkir & Sumarno, 2021). It's important to realize that wealth is not everything in life. According to the teachings of Jesus, worldly riches cannot determine the meaning of one's life. This is reflected in the statement by Paul, who, after experiencing transformation by Christ, declared that everything previously considered as gain, he now regards as loss.

Having a correct view of wealth is crucial. One's perspective and understanding of

wealth will influence their behavior and actions (Isensee et al., 2023). Paul, as a follower of Christ, sets an example that wealth has a relative dimension. This emphasizes the importance of seeing wealth as a trust or responsibility entrusted by God. In this perspective, every individual given wealth is considered a trust that must be managed wisely, in accordance with God's will. Therefore, wise wealth management becomes a moral demand for every trustee.

In this context, it's important to remember that one's possessions are not absolute ownership but are part of a plan given by God. Therefore, seeing wealth as a trust entrusted by God to be channeled to others becomes essential. By realizing and implementing this principle in everyday life, one can become a partner in God's work, an extension of His hand to spread His blessings to those in need. This approach is not just about accumulating material wealth but more about accumulating true wealth that has eternal value, namely spiritual wealth based on love, service, and generosity.

Avoiding Dependence on Wealth

Jesus tells a parable about a wealthy individual who decides to renovate his barns because he feels a lack of space to store his ever-increasing wealth. With the belief that his riches will continue to grow, he decides to modernize his storage facilities. In Luke 12:19, it is evident that this wealthy individual is envisioning a future of happiness resulting from the abundance of wealth accumulated. Indeed, he speaks to his soul to rejoice because he feels that his life is secured for the future.

Jesus criticizes this individual as being wealthy but lacking in wisdom (Boaheng et al., 2024). The lack of wisdom lies in his dependence on material wealth as the primary source of happiness and security in his life. This is highlighted because the individual fails to realize the limitations of worldly wealth in the context of eternity. Although material wealth may provide temporary satisfaction in worldly life, it cannot provide true happiness in the long run. In the view of Jesus, true wealth lies in the blessings obtained through a strong relationship with God and obedience to His will.

The lack of wisdom is also evident in the belief that the accumulated wealth will remain safe and sufficient in the renovated barns. Jesus demonstrates that this view is foolishness because the sustainability of wealth cannot be guaranteed and maintained solely through

physical storage means (*Matthew Henry Commentary*, n.d.). Material wealth can be depleted, lost due to theft, or depreciate over time. The wealthy individual in this story is called foolish because he regards his possessions as his absolute ownership. He does not consider God's contribution to the success of his life, and therefore, there is no expression of gratitude conveyed in this parable.

The lesson to be drawn from this parable emphasizes the importance of having the right focus in life. Jesus endeavors to awaken His followers to the fact that relying on material wealth is a grave mistake. The Word of God, as stated in Jeremiah 17:5, affirms that those who rely on themselves and distance themselves from God will experience a curse (Colgan, 2024). Although this call was conveyed by the prophet Jeremiah to the people of Judah, they did not heed it because their hearts had become hardened due to their long-standing habit of relying on themselves, including their wealth.

The message from God highlights the importance of exclusive dependence on Him in all aspects of life. Awareness of a deep relationship with God becomes the foundation, making the primary purpose of life not just wealth but rather encounter and loyalty to Him. This principle is consistent with the teaching of Matthew 6:21, which indicates that when the wealth one possesses is identified as Christ, the heart and focus of life will be directed entirely towards Him. In this context, a life dependent on God is not only a spiritual calling but also the foundation for true wealth, which surpasses worldly value and leads to eternal significance.

As someone embarking on a journey to learn about investing, I am keenly aware of the importance of investment as an effort to protect the value of money from the erosion of inflation. When I first entered the stock market, feelings of nervousness and excitement mixed together, compounded by concerns about potential losses. These moments sometimes make it difficult to achieve peace of mind, and my focus becomes disrupted. Nevertheless, through reflection on the Word of God, I am reminded of the urgency of having the right motivation in managing wealth, including investment activities.

It is important for me to realize that relying on investments as the sole guarantee for the future is a significant mistake and folly in the eyes of God. The Word of God emphasizes that no human effort can guarantee future outcomes. As the true hope, everyone should place their full

trust in the Lord. I want to emphasize to the readers that this is not a prohibition from engaging in investment. However, if the heart relies too much on investments as the only source of financial security, it could be an indication of an error that needs to be corrected by placing greater trust in God and reflecting on His wisdom in planning for the future.

Avoiding Selfish Attitudes

In verse 21 of this parable, Jesus shows that the wealthy man is not only unwise but also selfish. He accumulates wealth only for his own benefit and satisfaction. This selfish attitude results in the blindness of his heart, so that he is unable to see others with love. The wealthy man is reluctant to help others in need because he is too bound by his own desires and personal interests.

Jesus, with His comprehensive knowledge of the end of all things, intends to teach that being wealthy and selfish will ultimately lead to great loss. It is not a mistake to accumulate wealth or achieve financial success, but the problem arises when that wealth is directed solely for self-interest. The accumulation of wealth solely for personal satisfaction can be the beginning of one's downfall, leading to social alienation and loss of true meaning in life. Therefore, it is important to manage wealth wisely and consider broader interests, including those of society and the common good.

The wealth given by God should be used according to His will, serving as the foundation for individuals to treat wealth as a trust that must be managed wisely. Wealth is not solely personal property but a resource that can be used to support various interests, such as meeting personal needs, providing assistance to those in need, supporting church ministries, and contributing to the spread of the Gospel. This illustrates the Father's will for each entrusted individual to manage wealth with responsibility and compassion, thereby bringing blessings to others and glory to God.

Through a theological study of the writings in the book of Luke, conclusions can be drawn regarding the theology of ownership involving three key concepts. Firstly, the concept of absolute ownership of wealth is held by God. Humans receive wealth as a gift from God, so all wealth accumulated by humans is entirely owned by God. Secondly, humans have a responsibility to receive this gift wisely, through the management of wealth by working, developing

skills, and remaining cautious against the temptation of greed. The concept of wealth development also includes the idea of diakonia, where the recipients of diakonia are not only passive but active in growth. Thirdly, the concept of wealth is seen as both personal and communal ownership. This means that the wealth owned by an individual also needs to be distributed to those in need, creating a circulation of wealth that contributes to societal balance (Hananti, 2021).

One step that can be taken to avoid selfishness is by learning to share with others (Monter et al., 2023). Simple actions such as giving extra money to parking attendants, tipping rideshare drivers, giving surprise gifts, or participating in structured church diaconal service can be a starting point. By practicing the habit of giving, it helps to break the attachment to one's possessions. Through acts of giving to others, it becomes apparent that one's wealth is merely a tool that God uses to bless others. Additionally, the wealth one possesses can contribute to the sustainability of church operations through offerings given by the congregation.

The development of a giving attitude is not only an ancient teaching found in the Old Testament but also emphasized in the teachings of Jesus and continued to the present day. Offering to the Lord is not just a sign of obedience but also an expression of gratitude for all the goodness He has bestowed. Over time, the act of giving can become an integral part of a believer's life. This helps reduce selfishness and enhances responsibility towards one's possessions, while strengthening the spiritual bond between humans and the Creator (Tubagus, 2022).

The teaching through the parable of the rich man in Luke 12:13-21 aims to convey a portrayal of the end of someone marked by greed, selfishness, and dependence on their wealth (Cain Jr, 2023). Jesus wants to open the eyes of each individual personally to the consequences of obsession with wealth and neglect of the relationship with God. Those who only focus on their wealth will find that when their life is taken away, all the riches they have accumulated, likened to their barns, will be left behind in the world. In eternal life, they will not bring anything because throughout their life, they never sought to gather wealth that is eternal. From the beginning, Jesus was not interested in inheritance conflicts or worldly riches, but He was more

concerned about the basic needs of humanity, which is salvation in the Lord.

Pursuing worldly wealth is often considered the path to success and life satisfaction (Hendarto, 2024). However, this view is often misleading, as worldly wealth does not have a significant impact on eternal life. Instead, efforts to accumulate wealth alone will only expend energy and result in exhaustion, both physically and mentally (Kakatkar et al., 2024). The true wealth desired by the Heavenly Father for each of His children, for only He knows what is truly best for each individual. Therefore, to attain true and eternal riches, it is important to avoid greed, not to rely entirely on wealth, and to reject selfish attitudes that only consider one's own interests. Through this transformation of behavior, the perspective on wealth will fundamentally change. No longer fixated on worldly material wealth, but directed towards seeking the riches that are eternal in heaven, those who attain it will receive the blessings and eternal life granted by the Creator.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Through this research, the findings from the theological analysis and exposition of Luke 12:13-21 highlight the importance of having the right perspective on wealth and riches. Prudence and wisdom in managing wealth are key values that can be found in this parable. The conclusion of this research proves that wealth is not the ultimate goal, but rather a tool that can be used to bless others and fulfill the will of God. This research makes a new contribution by exploring the spiritual values in the parable, emphasizing moral and ethical aspects related to wealth ownership. Wisdom in avoiding greed, dependence on wealth, and selfish attitudes are the main highlights that bring freshness to the perspective on wealth. Thus, this research not only explores religious aspects but also provides relevance to moral values that can be applied in everyday life. In an era where society tends to focus on material fulfillment, this research invites readers to reflect and renew their views on wealth. The findings provide an understanding that true wealth lies in wise and responsible wealth management, in line with spiritual values. This conclusion stimulates thoughts and actions that promote a balance between personal needs and positive contributions to others, creating a new atmosphere in viewing wealth from a spiritual perspective.

REFERENCES

- Abraham, R. A. (2023). *Diklat Kuliah Homiletika*. STT Kharisma Bandung.
- Boaheng, I., Boateng, A. K., & Boaheng, S. (2024). Exploring Theological and Biblical perspectives on wealth and poverty. *Social Sciences, Humanities and Education Journal (SHE Journal)*, 5(1), 82–93.
- Cain Jr, R. A. (2023). *The Redemption of Capitalism Through Christian Principles*. Duke University.
- Colgan, E. (2024). To Conquer and Subdue: An Ecological Reading of Wilderness in Jeremiah 17: 5--8 and Beyond. In *Unsettling Theologies: Memory, Identity, and Place* (pp. 153–172). Springer.
- Databoks. (n.d.). *Jumlah dan Nilai Transaksi Judi Online di Indonesia*.
- Hananti, V. (2021). Kontribusi Teologi Kepemilikan dan Fungsi Kekayaan Menurut Lukas bagi Upaya Pengentasan Kemiskinan di Indonesia. *IMMANUEL: Jurnal Teologi Dan Pendidikan Kristen*, 2(1), 41–57. <https://doi.org/10.46305/im.v2i1.25>
- Hendarto, Y. M. (2024). Kritik Nietzsche Terhadap Kebahagiaan Eudaimonia Sokrates. *Dekonstruksi*, 10(01), 106–122.
- Imeldawati, T., Tarigan, I. S., & Sihombing, W. F. (2021). Sikap Waspada Terhadap Ketamakan Akan Kekayaan (Lukas 12:13-21). *Areopagus : Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Teologi Kristen*, 19(1), 121–134. <https://doi.org/10.46965/ja.v19i1.608>
- Indonesia, B. (2023). *Data Inflasi - Bank Indonesia*.
- Indria, A. R., Effendi, M. R., & Prasetya, K. D. (2023). Interpretasi Lagu “Secukupnya” Di Kalangan Mahasiswa Unesa. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Ilmu Ilmu Sosial (SNIIS)*, 2, 395–405.
- Isensee, C., Teuteberg, F., & Griese, K.-M. (2023). How can corporate culture contribute to emission reduction in the construction sector? An SME case study on beliefs, actions, and outcomes. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 30(2), 1005–1022.
- Kakatkar, A., Patzelt, H., & Breugst, N. (2024). Towards a Dynamic Model of Entrepreneurial Energy. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 10422587231224197.
- Kanzola, A.-M., Papaioannou, K., & Petrakis, P. E. (2023). Environmental behavioral perceptions under uncertainty of alternative economic futures. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 190, 122428.
- Kristian, A. B. (2023). Studi Eksegesis Tentang Cinta akan Uang Menurut 1 Timotius 6: 6-10 dan Aplikasinya Bagi Orang Percaya. *THEOLOGIA INSANI (Jurnal Theologia, Pendidikan, Dan Misiologia Integratif)*, 2(1), 54–70.
- Kurniadi, F. (2023). Efektivitas Penggunaan Rumus 5W1H untuk Penanggulangan Penyebaran Hoaks di Kalangan Remaja. *Research and Development Journal of Education*, 9(1), 198–209.
- Matthew Henry Commentary*. (n.d.).
- Monter, S., Heuthe, V.-L., Panizon, E., & Bechinger, C. (2023). Dynamics and risk sharing in groups of selfish individuals. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 562, 111433.
- Obura, D. O., DeClerck, F., Verburg, P. H., Gupta, J., Abrams, J. F., Bai, X., Bunn, S., Ebi, K. L., Gifford, L., Gordon, C., & others. (2023). Achieving a nature-and people-positive future. *One Earth*, 6(2), 105–117.
- Reisman, D. (2024). Exchange gone wrong. In *Aristotle's Economics* (pp. 72–84). Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Ruy, M. (2022). *Konsep Ketamakan Menurut Injil Lukas 12 : 13-21 : Sebuah Analisis Perumpamaan Yesus ketamakan memberi banyak pengaruh bagi moralitas manusia dan menjadi penghalang bagi*. 4, 89–103.

- Ruy, M., & Hendi, H. (2022). Konsep Ketamakan Menurut Injil Lukas 12: 13-21: Sebuah Analisis Perumpamaan Yesus. *Integritas: Jurnal Teologi*, 4(1), 89–103.
- Simorangkir, S. L. B. L., & Sumarno, A. M. (2021). Tinjauan Teologis Konsep Hidup Berkelimpahan Dalam Perspektif Teologi Kemakmuran. *Ritornera-Jurnal Teologi Pentakosta Indonesia*, 1(2), 61–87.
- Situmeang, S. M. T. (2021). *Buku Ajar Krimonologi*. PT Rajawali Buana Pusaka.
- Tubagus, S. (2022). Kajian Teologis Tentang Persembahan dalam Alkitab. *APOLONIUS: Jurnal Teologi Dan Pendidikan Kristen*, 3(2), 8–29.