

Teaching for Women in the Faith (Torah-Observant Movement especially):

Parable of the Dishonest Manager/Unjust Steward (Luke 16:1-13)

Rich Man (Yeshua): The steward was accused of mismanaging his master's goods (people).

Steward's Reaction: Recognized his inability to labor and his shame in begging (symbolizing a broken and contrite spirit).

Debt Reduction:

First debtor reduced to 50 (symbolizing keeping commands).

Second debtor reduced to 80 (Judah/Jerusalem owed more).

Lesson:

The steward acted wisely; worldly people often act more shrewdly than the righteous.

Mammon of unrighteousness should be used to help others in faith.

True riches = bringing others into covenant and finding lost sheep.

Laying Up Treasures in Heaven (Matthew 6:19-24)

Earthly treasures are temporary; heavenly treasures are eternal.

Where your treasure is, your heart will be.

The body's light is the eye; focus on righteousness fills one with light.

Cannot serve two masters (God vs. mammon).

Faithfulness and Stewardship (Luke 16:10-17)

Faithful in small things = faithful in great things.

Unrighteous in little = unworthy of greater responsibility.

True stewardship = obedience and managing spiritual wealth wisely.

The Law (Covenant) remains intact (Luke 16:17).

The Law and the Kingdom (Luke 16:14-17)

Pharisees (covetous) rejected Yeshua's teaching.

God knows the heart; human justification is worthless.

The Law and Prophets led to John; the Kingdom is now actively preached.

From Dust to Dust (Ecclesiastes 3:16-20)

Judgment exists, and wickedness is present.

Humans and beasts share the same fate—returning to dust.

Parallel Parable – Luke 19:1-10 (Yeshua and Zacchaeus)

Zacchaeus (a rich publican): Sought Yeshua, climbed a sycamore tree (watchman analogy).

Yeshua's Response: Calls him down, dines with him (true faith = action, not just words).

Zacchaeus' Repentance: Gives to the poor, restores fourfold (contrast with those who go too far in legalism).

Lesson: Yeshua seeks and saves the lost (Matthew 15:24).

Parable of the Two Sons (Matthew 21:28-32)

First son: Initially refused to work but repented and obeyed.

Second son: Agreed to work but did not.

Lesson: Publicans and sinners enter the Kingdom before self-righteous individuals.

Parable of the Ten Minas (Luke 19:11-27)

Nobleman (Yeshua) gives ten servants money:

Some multiplied it (faithful stewardship).

One hid it (unfaithfulness punished).

Lesson:

True servanthood = using what God gives.

Unfaithful stewardship leads to loss.

Aligning with false teachings (Micah 2) leads to spiritual downfall.

Those who reject Yeshua's reign face judgment.

Final Teachings Before the Triumphal Entry (Luke 19:41-48)

Yeshua Weeps Over Jerusalem: They failed to recognize their time of visitation.

Cleansing the Temple: Condemned corrupt practices, reaffirming the Temple's purpose.

Contrast: The true faithful (publicans, sinners) vs. the self-righteous leaders.

Call to Repentance:

Make amends for past wrongs ("write a check for half").

Store up treasures through good works (1 Timothy 6:18-19), which is obedience to 10 CCs=Holy Covenant.

Obedience leads to eternal life (Matthew 19:16-19).

Key Takeaways

Stewardship matters—faithfulness in small things leads to greater responsibility.

True riches = bringing people into covenant and guiding lost sheep.

Faith requires action—repentance, obedience, and care for others.

Worldly success does not equal righteousness (Deu 6:24-25).

The Kingdom of God is pressing forward—be part of it or risk being left behind.

Conclusion:

A warning to the Torah-Observant Movement: Be cautious not to mismanage God's truth. True obedience is not just about legalistic adherence but about faithfulness, stewardship, and love in action.