

- 1. Scene 1: In the master's office.
- The tense of the verb in the original language indicates that the manager was accused <u>repeatedly</u> of this kind of embezzlement.

- The Greek word used here for him is oikonomos, which sounds very close to our word, <u>economist</u>.
- All the listeners expect to hear a debate or argument from the manager.

- Silence is supremely significant in this setting.
- Disobedience brings judgment.

2. Scene 2: On the way to get the books.

• The plan is based on everything he *knows* about the master.

- So he thinks and thinks and comes up with a solution, not based on <u>his</u> reputation, but on his <u>master's</u> reputation.
- Trust in the master's mercy!

3. Scene 3: With the Books.

 The plan has <u>everything</u> to do with the master and <u>nothing</u> to do with the manager.

- a. The debtors must assume that the manager is still in *authority*.
- b. The master has <u>approved</u> of this debt-reduction.
- The <u>renter</u>, having been wiped out by a flood or having a locust plague, would petition the landlord for a reduced fee.

- 4. Scene 4: In the <u>master's office</u> (again).
- Never before has a landlord reduced rents just because he's a generous person!

- In that case, the master's name goes from *marvelous* to *mud*.
- But for the Eastern mind, saving face and reputation is *everything*.

- Invest it in making friends for eternity!
- The better I invest what I have, the more will be *entrusted* to me.
- Can I invest my life in two places?

No servant can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will be devoted to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and money!