

Tithing

- 1) **Proportion** of giving (one tenth) [Lev. 27:32; Heb. 7:4]
- 2) **Possessor** of the tithe (it belongs to God) [Lev. 27:30]
- 3) **Practiced** before the law [Gen. 14:20; Heb. 7:4-9]
- 4) **Place** for the tithe (God's house)
[Deut. 12:5-6, 11; 14:23; Neh. 10:38; Ex. 23:19; 34:26][Neh. 10:35; Mal. 3:10]
(Note: God's house in the N.T. is the Church [I Tim. 3:15])
- 5) **Purpose** of tithing
 - A. To honor God [Prov. 3:9] [Not tithing dishonors God.]
 - B. To learn to fear God [Deut. 14:22-23]
 - C. To learn to put God first (first fruits)
 - D. To obey God's command [Mal. 3:8-10; Prov. 3:9]
- 6) **Promises** to those who tithe
 - A. God will open the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that you will not have room to receive [Mal. 3:10]
 - B. God will rebuke the devourer so he will not destroy the fruits of the ground [Mal. 3:11]
 - C. God will bless your crops [Mal. 3:11]
 - D. Nations shall call you blessed [Mal. 3:12]
 - E. Thy barns shall be filled with plenty and thy presses shall burst forth with new wine [Prov. 3:10]
- 7) **Preached** by Jesus [Mat. 23:23; Lu. 11:42]
(If tithing is just for the Jews, so is 'judgment, mercy, and faith)
- 8) **Practiced** today. There are those that say tithing is not for today.

One argument is that tithing is not taught in the New Testament. If **Matt. 23:23** and **Luke 11:42** do not count as the New Testament, then to use this as a reason to not tithe, would be inconsistent with other commands in the Old Testament. Example: Taking God's name in vain is forbidden in the Old Testament and rape is forbidden in the Old Testament. Because neither are taught in the New Testament are we to say they are no longer wrong. Of course not!

A second argument is that tithing was taught under the law and we are no longer under the law. Tithing was also taught before the law to Abraham. Gen. 14:20 and the Bible says the law can not disannul. "Gal 3:17 And this I say, *that* the covenant, that was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, **cannot disannul**, that it should make the promise of none effect. " As far as the phrase "under the law" in "Rom. 6:14 For sin shall not have dominion over you: for ye are not **under the law**, but under grace. " This is a reference to "not being under the

law of sin" and is not a reference to not being under the law to God. Note the following verse. "1Co 9:21 To them that are without law, as without law, (being not without law to God, but **under the law** to Christ,) that I might gain them that are without law. "

A third argument is the tithing was fulfilled and therefore is no longer to be practiced. " It is true that many things practiced in the Old Testament have been fulfilled in the New Testament. Examples: Circumcision was fulfilled. (I Cor. 7:19; Gal. 5:6; Gal. 6:15) Animal sacrificing was fulfilled. (Heb. 9:18-10:12) Dietary Laws were fulfilled. (I Tim. 4:4-5) But the New Testament tells us what has been fulfilled and what has not. No one has the liberty or authority to say just anything that is taught in the Old Testament is fulfilled. So where are the verses in the New Testament that say tithing is fulfilled and is no longer to be practiced. There are none.

9) **Price** of not tithing

A. Robbing God [Mal. 3:8]

B. Receive a curse from God [Mal. 3:9]

Note: The situation is God will give you a dollar if you give Him a dime.

Note: God will help you live better on the 90% than you can live by yourself on 100%.

Note: You can't afford not to tithe.