

天国成功的企业：金钱观

Successful Heavenly Entrepreneurship: Money Concept

19 “过了许久，那些仆人的主人来了，和他们算帐。 20 那领五千银子的又带着那另外的五千来，说：『主啊，你交给我五千银子。请看，我又赚了五千。』 21 主人说：『好，你这又良善又忠心的仆人，你在不多的事上有忠心，我要把许多事派你管理；可以进来享受你主人的快乐。』 22 那领二千的也来，说：『主啊，你交给我二千银子。请看，我又赚了二千。』 23 主人说：『好，你这又良善又忠心的仆人，你在不多的事上有忠心，我要把许多事派你管理；可以进来享受你主人的快乐。』”

19 “After a long time the master of those servants returned and settled accounts with them. 20 The man who had received five bags of gold brought the other five. ‘Master,’ he said, ‘you entrusted me with five bags of gold. See, I have gained five more.’ 21 “His master replied, ‘Well done, good and faithful servant! You have been faithful with a few things; I will put you in charge of many things. Come and share your master’s happiness!’ 22 “The man with two bags of gold also came. ‘Master,’ he said, ‘you entrusted me with two bags of gold; see, I have gained two more.’ 23 “His master replied, ‘Well done, good and faithful servant! You have been faithful with a few things; I will put you in charge of many things. Come and share your master’s happiness!’

马太福音 *Matthew 25:19-23 (NIV)*

从才干到财富加增的过程是我们需要负起更多的责任。

In the process of increasing our talents and wealth, we need to bear more responsibilities.

“过了许久，那些仆人的主人来了，和他们算帐。”

After a long time the master of those servants returned and settled accounts with them.

算帐：结帐

Settled accounts: Closing

赚了：努力得来

Gained: Earn by efforts

金钱是最佳检测器，用于衡量这些仆人的表现。

Money is the best measurement tool for measuring the servants’ performance.

仆人的表现的方面有两个：

There are 2 aspects of the servants' performance:

45“谁是忠心有见识的仆人，为主人所派，管理家里的人，按时分粮给他们呢？**46** 主人来到，看见他这样行，那仆人就有福了。**47** 我实在告诉你们，主人要派他管理一切所有的。”

45 “Who then is the faithful and wise servant, whom the master has put in charge of the servants in his household to give them their food at the proper time? **46** It will be good for that servant whose master finds him doing so when he returns. **47** Truly I tell you, he will put him in charge of all his possessions.

马太福音 *Matthew 24:45-47 (NIV)*

1. 忠心：值得信赖的。Faithful: Trustworthy

把手中两千的才干专注，努力地做好。

Focus on what you have and strive for the best.

谦卑地服侍，解决每一个问题。

Serve humbly, solve every single problem.

不用比较，做好你自己的。

It is unnecessary to compare with others, strive for the best on your part.

别人做得好，是别人的事；你自己有做好吗？

If others are doing good, that is their matter; have you done the best on your part?

如果，你是管五千的，就别想去管两千的。

If you are given five bags, do not be responsible for only two bags.

刺猬法则源由寓言：“狐狸知道很多事，但刺猬只知道最重要的一件事。”

The Hedgehog Concept originated from a fable: The fox knows many things, but the hedgehog knows one big thing.

2. 见识 Insight:

a. 聪明，智慧 Intelligence, wisdom.

b. 精明的，审慎的 (周密而谨慎) Perceptive, careful and cautious.

工作和职场上的企业是最好落实神学的平台。

Our workplace and the marketplace are the best platforms for us to implement theology.

童女比喻是在才干比喻之前, 这就说明了实践内在生命的重要性。

The parable of the ten virgins is mentioned before the parable of the talents. This shows the importance of first living out our internal lives.

神学理论固然重要, 但是再深的神学如果无法实践的话, 人的生命还是不能改变, 社会还是沉沦。

Although theology is important, if there is only good knowledge but without practice, lives will not be changed and society will still perish.

约瑟, 但以理, 尼希米, 大卫...

Joseph, Daniel, Nehemiah, David...

个人或者企业转行还是转型呢?

Career / Entrepreneurial change or transformation?

“斜杠(Slash)”一词兴起于20世纪末至21世纪初, 源自于美国纽约专栏作家Marci Alboher在著作中提出的一种工作形式。意指一个人不再只从事单一职业, 而是根据自身的其他专业或兴趣, 发展出2份或以上的工作模式, 因而享有多重职业与身份的生活。The term “Slash” originated from New York columnist, Marci Alboher, between the late 20th century and early 21st century which mentions a type of workstyle. “Slash” describes a person who does not only follow a single career but develops 2 or more workstyles according to their interest or qualifications and hence live a life with multiple careers and identities.

最后, 企业成功了之后, 又为了什么? 才干比喻之后, 就是万民受神审判的比喻。

Ultimately, what is the purpose of having success in entrepreneurship? After the parable of the talents, it is the parable of the final judgement.