

Economics: A Christian Worldview. Economics Tic-Tac-Toe (15-25 minutes)

TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS/KEY

Instructions

1. **Objective:** Students practice review of Economics concepts in the form of a Tic-Tac-Toe game.
2. Divide the class into two teams.
3. Print all the pages in this handout for yourself. (No student handouts today!) Use the questions in whatever order you want.
4. Explain to students that they will take turns answering True/False and short answer questions, with correct answers earning an “X” or an “O” on a Tic-Tac-Toe grid you draw on the board.
5. Flip a coin or have one student on each team guess a number from 1 to 10 to see which team goes first.
6. Ask the first player on Team 1 (the team that won the right to go first) a True-False question, and award an “X” or “O” for a correct answer (the student chooses where to put the “X” or “O”). Incorrect answers get no “X” or “O,” of course!
7. Now ask the first player on Team 2 a question, and repeat the process. Give students turns in order.
8. First team to get three in a row wins! (Repeat the process until the questions run out, OR play 2-3 games, keeping an eye on the time.)

Economics: A Christian Worldview. Economics Tic-Tac-Toe

1. Work existed only after the Fall of man into sin. **False**
2. “If any would not work, neither should he _____.” **eat**
3. “With quietness they work, and eat their own _____.” **bread**
4. “It is more blessed to give than to _____.” **receive**
5. “Let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in _____.” **truth**
6. One extreme of work is someone who works obsessively, often called a _____. **workaholic**
7. Some people treat work mainly as a way to accumulate earthly _____. **riches**
8. Free societies generally allow individuals to accumulate wealth through diligence. **True**
9. Idleness often leads to gossip and unnecessary interference in others’ affairs. **True**
10. The command to work ignores physical inability or old age. **False**
11. Christians should work partly so they can help those who are _____. **weak**
12. Christians should demonstrate love through action, not merely through _____. **words**
13. Early believers organized systematic giving to meet needs. **True**
14. Stewardship implies responsible management of something belonging to another. **True**
15. A person’s life does not consist in the abundance of his _____. **possessions**
16. “Labor not to be _____.” **rich**
17. “Riches certainly make themselves _____; they fly away as an eagle.” **wings**
18. “We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing _____.” **out**
19. Christians are told to be content with food and _____. **clothing**
20. Earthly treasures can be destroyed by moth and _____. **rust**
21. A person’s heart follows his _____. **treasure**
22. Wealthy individuals are compared to flowers that eventually _____. **fade**
23. Jesus taught that no one can serve two _____. **masters**
24. “Mammon” refers to material wealth. **True**
25. Jesus compared this difficulty to a camel passing through the eye of a _____. **needle**
26. The love of money is described as the root of all _____. **evil**
27. The love of money itself—not money itself—is identified as the danger. **True**
28. Excessive desire for riches can trap people in temptation and a _____. **snare**
29. Wealth can increase worldly responsibilities and worries. **True**
30. John Wesley regretted spending money on decorative _____. **pictures**
31. Wesley realized he had neglected an opportunity to help a poor _____. **widow**
32. Wesley summarized proper financial stewardship in three principles: gain, save, and _____. **give**

33. Hudson Taylor served as a missionary in _____. **China**
34. Name one of the two foods Taylor lived primarily on _____. **Rice/oatmeal**
35. Moses warned Israel against believing their wealth came solely from their own _____. **power**
36. Wealth can tempt people to forget their dependence on God. **True**
37. Eternal treasures are more valuable than earthly treasures. **True**
38. “Having food and raiment let us be therewith _____.” **content**
39. “Trust not in uncertain riches, but in the living _____.” **God**
40. “Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon _____.” **earth**
41. “For where your treasure is, there will your _____ be also.” **heart**
42. “No man can serve two _____.” **masters**
43. Proper stewardship reflects gratitude toward _____. **God**
44. Christians are instructed to minister to one another using whatever _____ they have received. **gift**
45. Earthly treasures are vulnerable to _____ breaking through and stealing them. **thieves**
46. The comparison in James describes wealth fading like grass under the burning _____. **sun**
47. Trusting riches can make entering God’s kingdom more _____. **difficult**
48. Coveting riches has caused some to pierce themselves with many _____. **sorrows**
49. Hudson Taylor discovered that simple living increased his ability to _____. **give**
50. A steward is someone entrusted with managing another person’s _____. **property**
51. Stewardship implies accountability to the one who owns the resources. **True**
52. Christians are described as stewards of God’s manifold grace. **True**
53. A steward acts as an independent owner rather than a manager. **False**
54. Stewards must eventually give an account of their actions. **True**
55. Stewardship applies only to money. **False**
56. Poor stewardship often results from selfish priorities. **True**
57. Stewardship reflects trustworthiness in small and large responsibilities. **True**
58. Stewardship reminds believers that they are ultimately _____. **accountable**
59. Work was originally part of God’s good design. **True**
60. Being a busybody involves interfering unnecessarily in others’ _____. **affairs**
61. Disorderly individuals were described as not working at all. **True**
62. Supporting the ___ reflects obedience to Christ’s teaching. **weak**
63. Early church giving helped believers suffering persecution. **True**
64. Organized giving reduced the need for emergency collections. **True**
65. Christians are expected to give proportionally as God has prospered them. **True**

66. Riches are described as capable of disappearing unexpectedly. **True**
67. Christians are warned against storing up only earthly _____. **treasures**
68. Wealth can influence where a person's heart is focused. **True**
69. Earthly riches are compared to grass that fades under heat. **True**
70. The love of money can cause spiritual suffering and sorrow. **True**
71. Moses warned Israel about developing spiritual forgetfulness during prosperity. **True**
72. Henry Hazlitt wrote the book *Economics in One _____*. **Lesson**
73. Hazlitt emphasized examining both immediate and long-term consequences. **True**
74. Hazlitt warned against focusing on only one _____ affected by a policy. **group**
75. Bad economic thinking often focuses only on what is easily _____. **seen**
76. Bastiat was an economist from what nation? **France**
77. Economic actions often produce unintended _____. **consequences**
78. What fallacy was explained by Bastiat? **The “broken window fallacy”**
79. Sound economics evaluates the net effect on society. **True**
80. “Though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became _____.” **poor**