





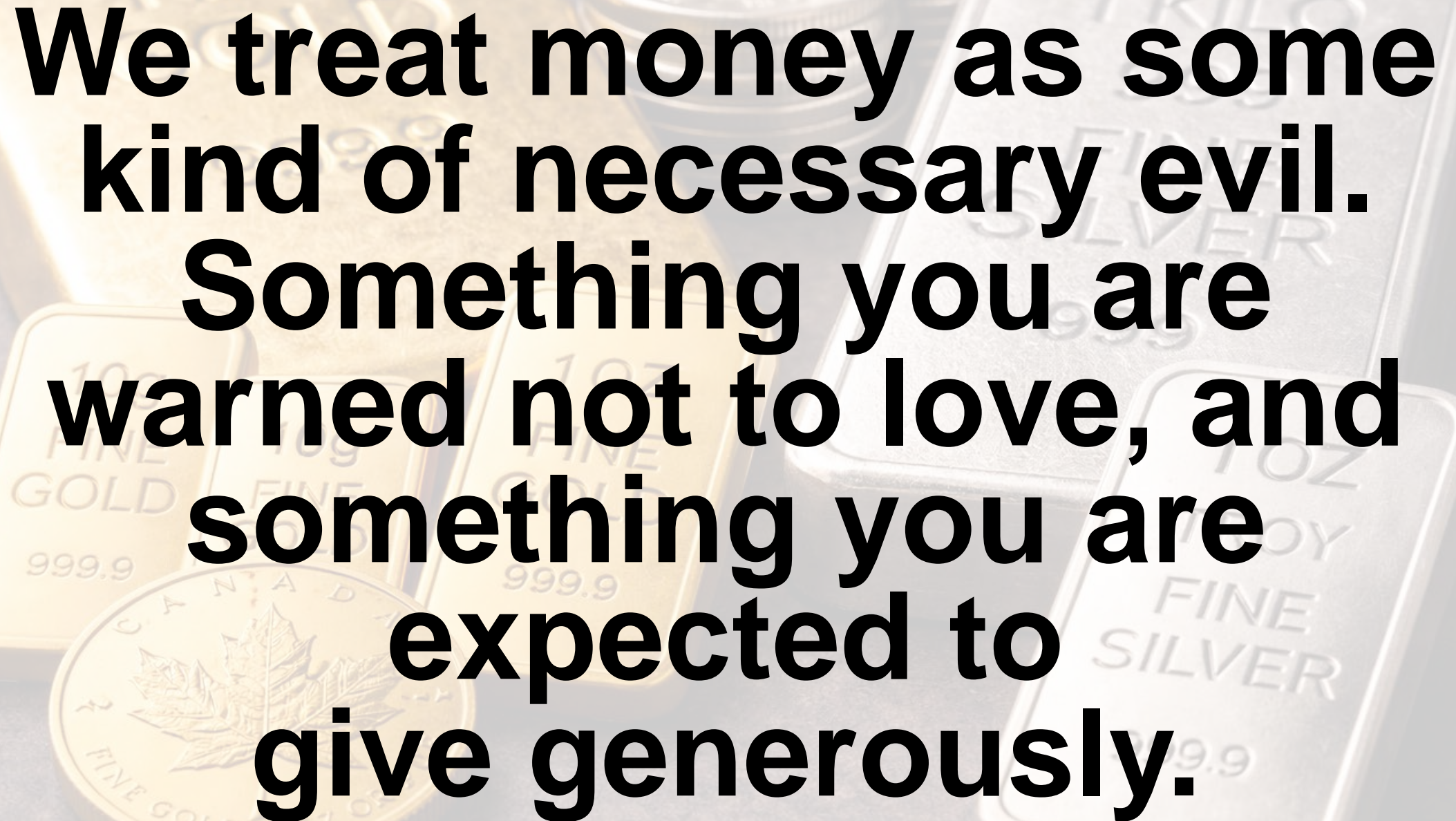
Precious Rocks





Gold & Silver In The Bible

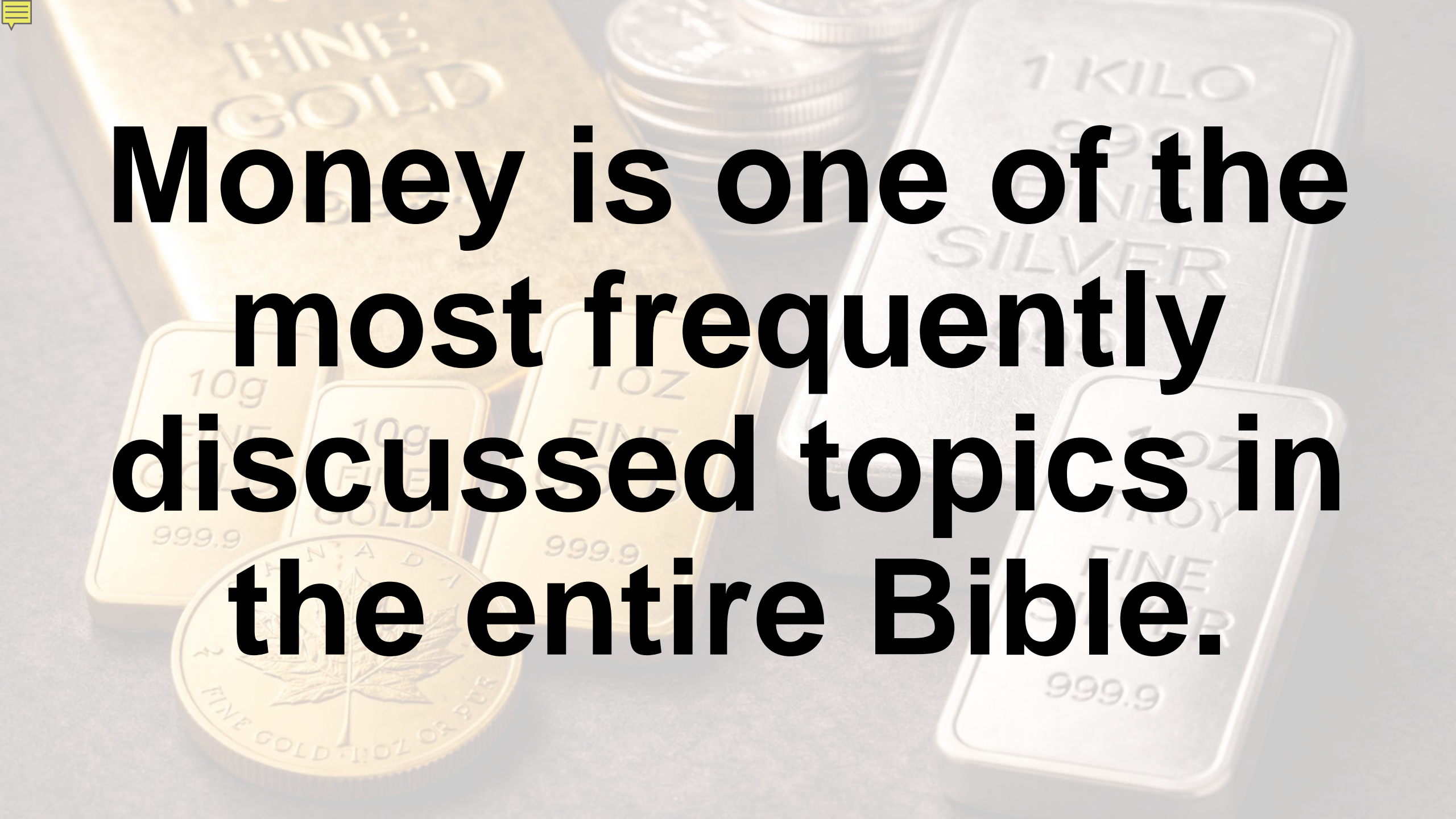


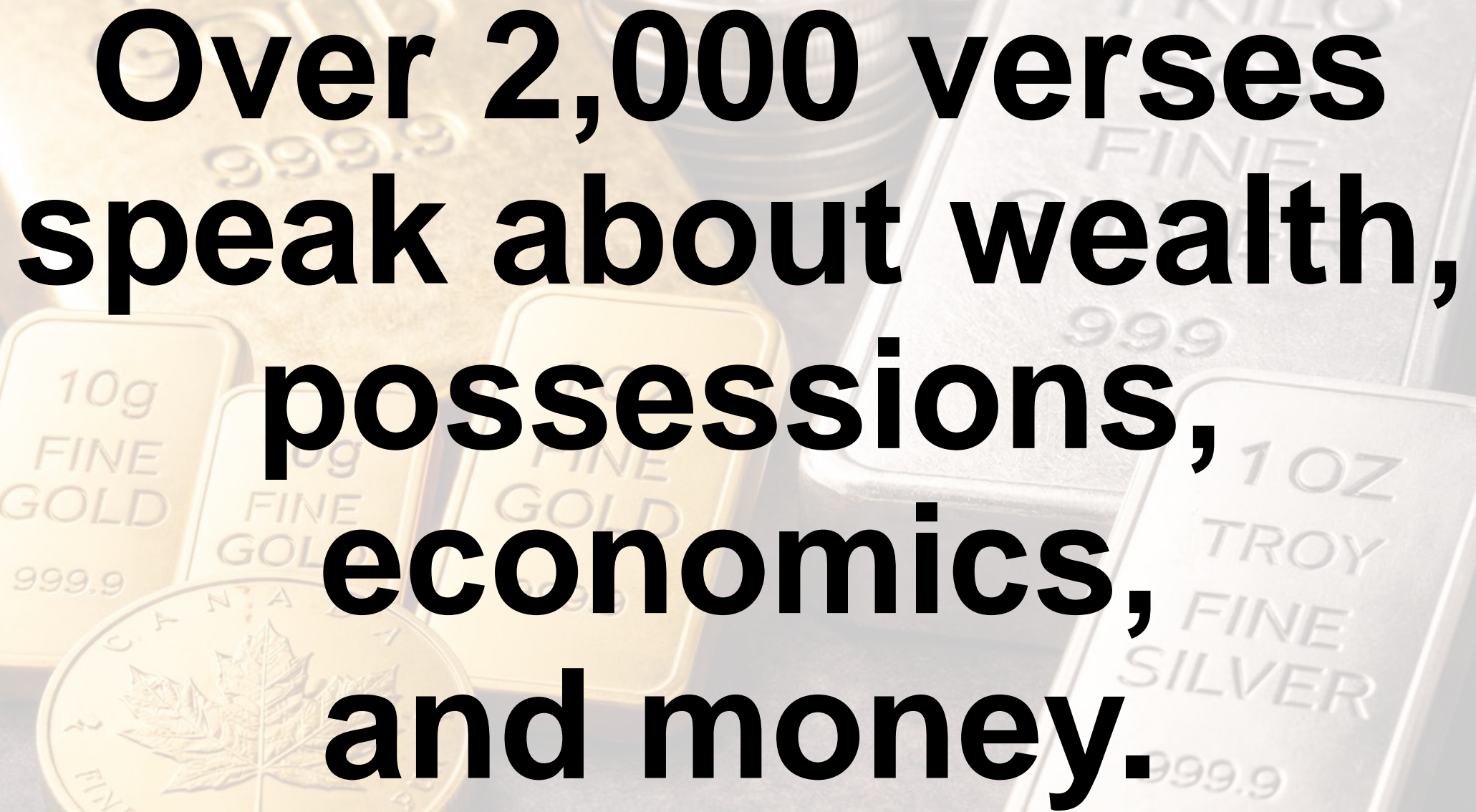
The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A large gold bar is at the top left, with 'FINE GOLD' and '999.9' visible. A silver bar is at the top right, with '1 KILO SILVER' and '999.9' visible. In the middle, there are two smaller gold bars, one with '100 FINE GOLD 999.9' and another with '100 FINE GOLD 999.9'. At the bottom left, there is a gold coin with a maple leaf design, 'CANADA', and 'FINE GOLD 1/20Z'. At the bottom right, there is a silver bar with '100Z FINE SILVER 999.9' visible.

We treat money as some kind of necessary evil. Something you are warned not to love, and something you are expected to give generously.



Money is one of the most frequently discussed topics in the entire Bible.

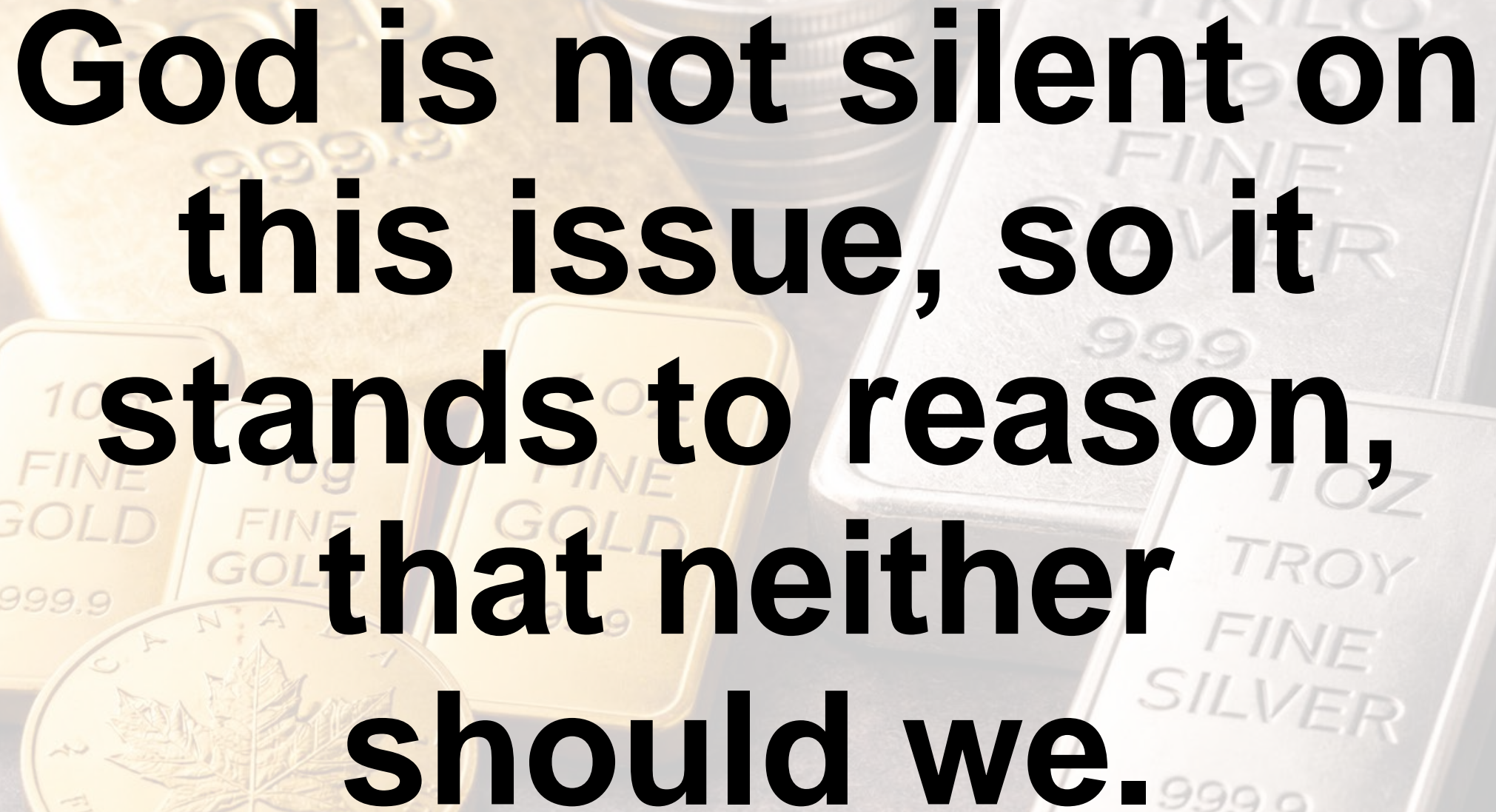


The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A large gold bar is at the top left with 'FINE GOLD 999.9' embossed. A silver bar at the top right is labeled '1 KILO FINE SILVER 999'. In the middle left, a gold bar is marked '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. Another gold bar below it says '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. A silver bar at the bottom right is labeled '1 OZ TROY FINE SILVER 999.9'. A gold coin at the bottom left features a maple leaf and the text 'CANADA 1987 FINE GOLD 110Z OR PUR'.

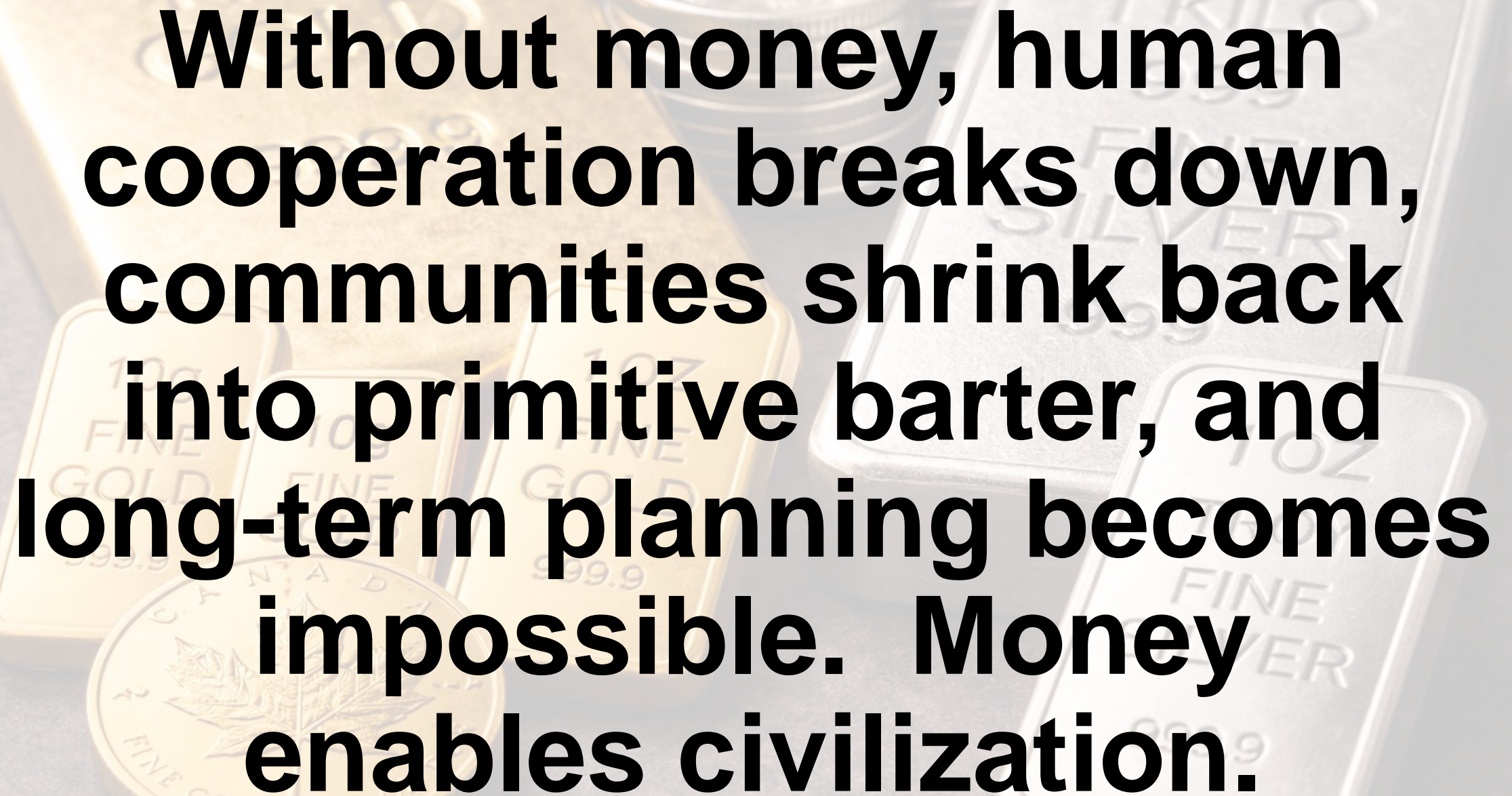
**Over 2,000 verses
speak about wealth,
possessions,
economics,
and money.**

The background features various forms of precious metal bullion. On the left, there are several gold bars of different sizes, some engraved with 'FINE GOLD' and '999.9'. In the center, a stack of gold coins is visible. On the right, there are silver bars, one engraved with '1 KILO 999 FINE SILVER' and another with '1 OZ FINE SILVER 999.9'. In the foreground, a gold coin with a maple leaf design is partially visible, engraved with 'FINE GOLD 1 OZ OR PUR 999.9'.

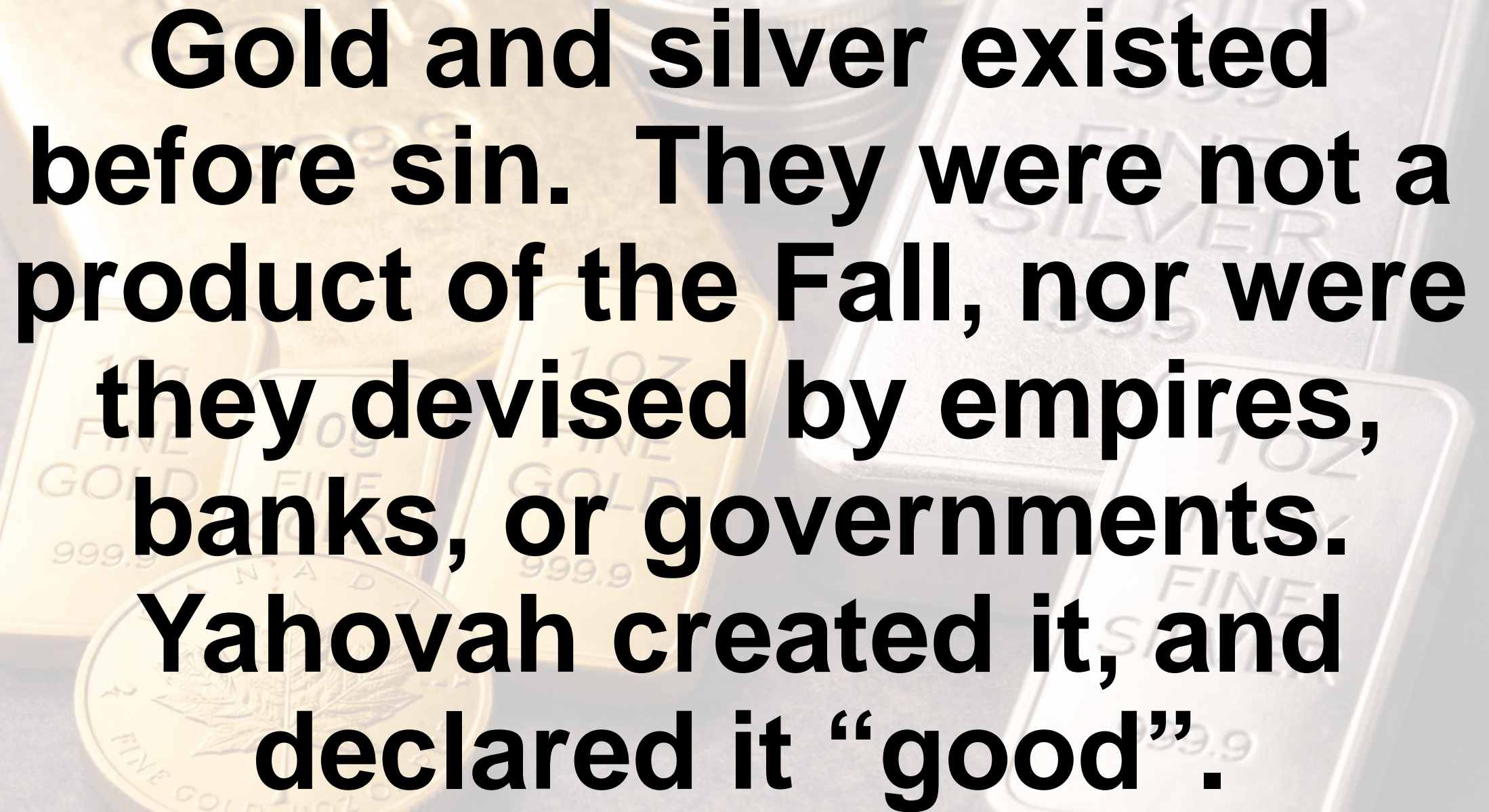
**Money touches
almost all areas of
human existence.**

The background features a collection of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are several gold bars and a gold coin. One gold bar is clearly marked '10 FINE GOLD 999.9'. Another gold bar is marked '100 FINE GOLD 999.9'. A gold coin in the foreground is marked 'CANADA 1971 FINE GOLD 1/10Z OR PUR'. On the right, there are silver bars. One large silver bar is marked '1 KILO FINE SILVER 999'. Another silver bar is marked '10Z TROY FINE SILVER 999.9'. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

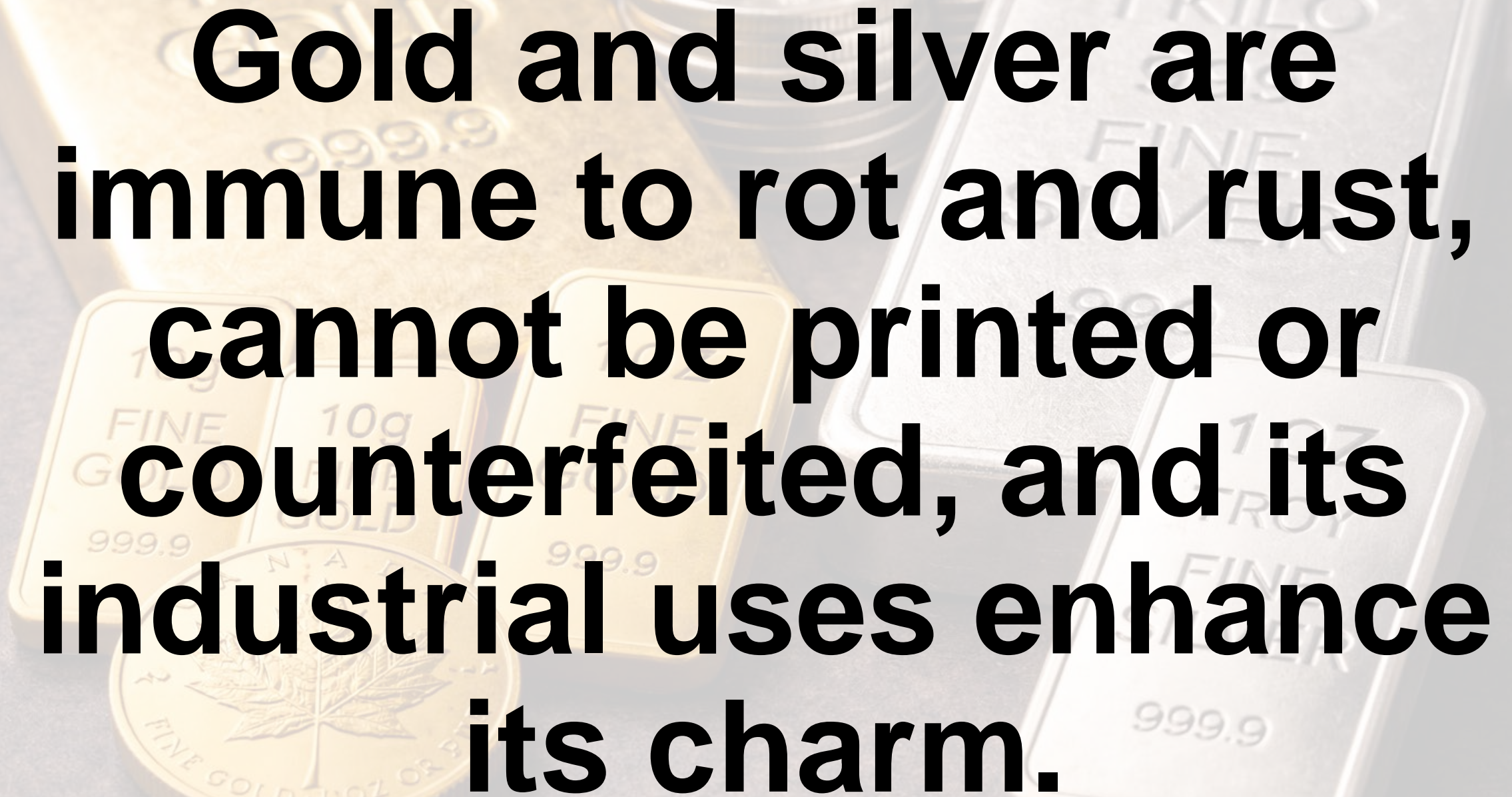
**God is not silent on
this issue, so it
stands to reason,
that neither
should we.**

The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A gold bar in the foreground is inscribed with 'FINE GOLD 999.9'. A silver bar to the right is inscribed with '1 KILO SILVER 999'. A gold coin in the bottom left corner is inscribed with 'FINE GOLD 10Z'. The text is overlaid in a large, bold, black font.

Without money, human cooperation breaks down, communities shrink back into primitive barter, and long-term planning becomes impossible. Money enables civilization.

The background features several pieces of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are gold bars and coins, with visible markings such as "FINE GOLD 999.9" and "109". On the right, there are silver bars, with markings like "SILVER 999.9" and "102". The text is overlaid on this background in a large, bold, black font.

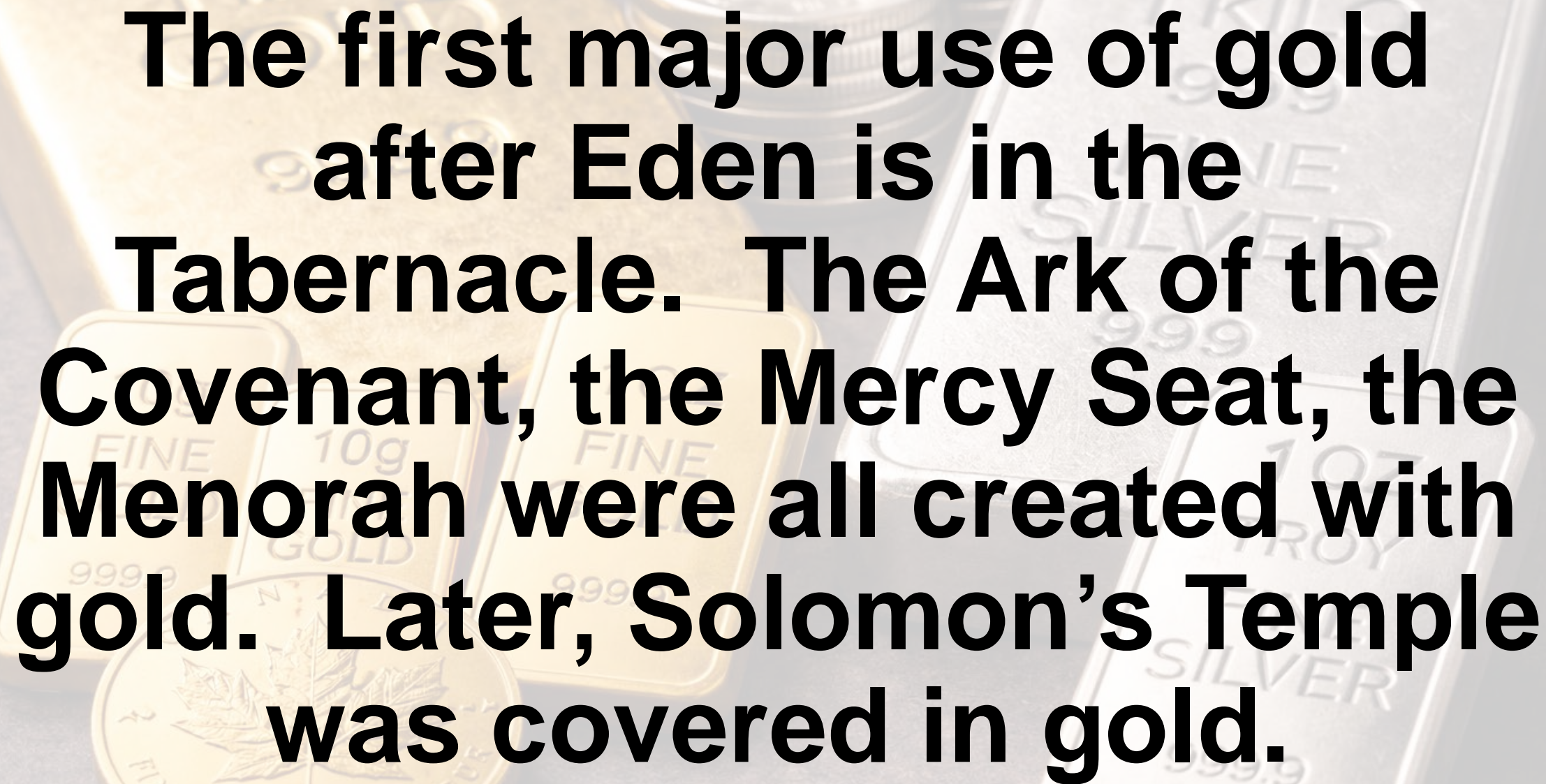
Gold and silver existed before sin. They were not a product of the Fall, nor were they devised by empires, banks, or governments. Yahovah created it, and declared it “good”.

The background features a collection of gold and silver bullion. In the foreground, there are several gold bars and coins. One gold bar is clearly marked with '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. Another gold bar is marked with '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. A gold coin is visible with a maple leaf design and the text 'FINE GOLD 1/10Z OR'. In the background, there are silver bars, one of which is marked with '1 KILO FINE SILVER 999.9'. The text is overlaid on this background in a large, bold, black font.

Gold and silver are immune to rot and rust, cannot be printed or counterfeited, and its industrial uses enhance its charm.

**In the “Law of First Mention”,
Yahovah declares that gold
is “good”.**

**(Genesis 2: 11-12) ¹¹The name of the
first is Pishon; it is the one which
skirts the whole land of Havilah,
where there is gold. ¹² And the gold
of that land is good. Bdelium and the
onyx stone are there.**

The background of the image features several pieces of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are two gold bars; one is labeled 'FINE GOLD 10g' and the other 'FINE GOLD 999.9'. In the bottom left, there is a gold coin with a maple leaf design, labeled 'FINE GOLD 10Z OR PUR 999.9'. On the right, there is a large silver bar labeled '1 KILO FINE SILVER 999.9 TROY' and another silver bar labeled '10Z FINE SILVER 999.9'. The text is overlaid on this background in a large, bold, black font.

The first major use of gold after Eden is in the Tabernacle. The Ark of the Covenant, the Mercy Seat, the Menorah were all created with gold. Later, Solomon's Temple was covered in gold.

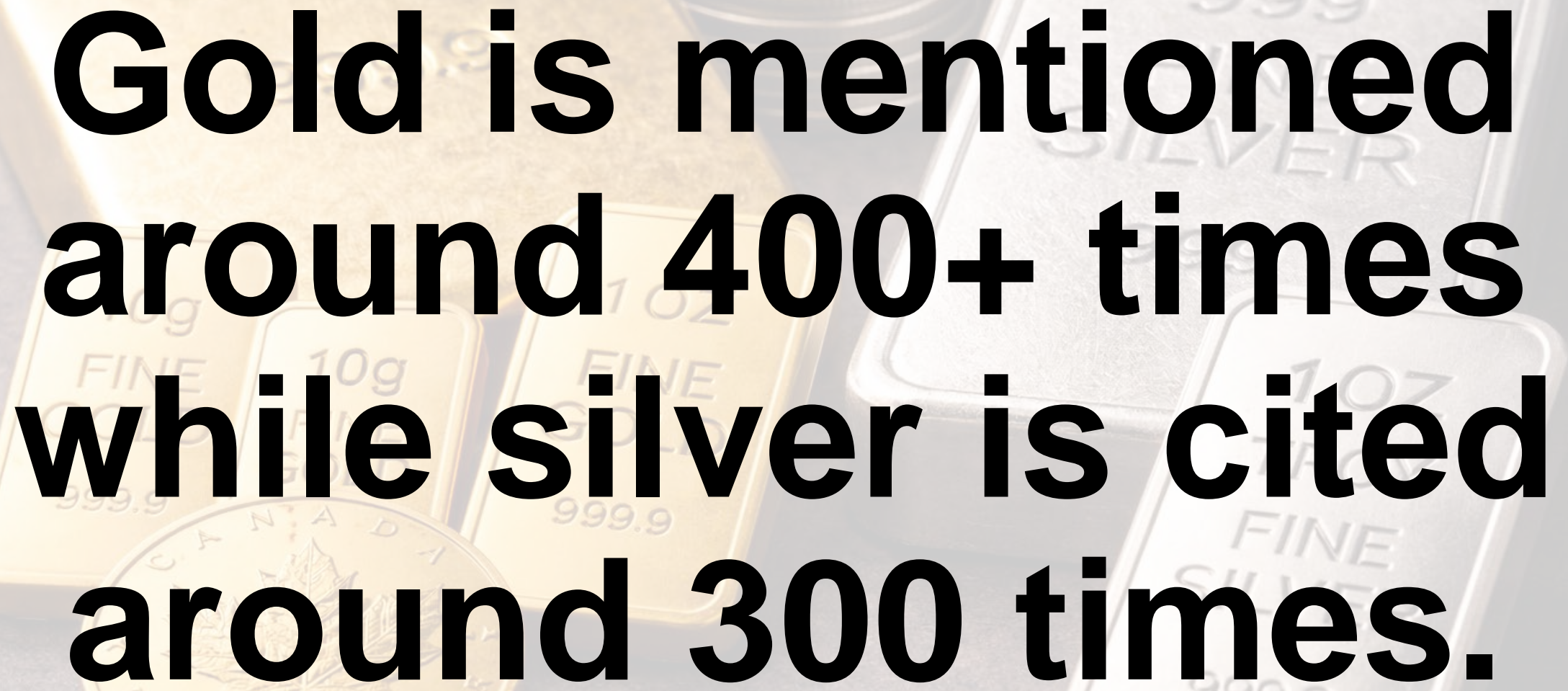
The background features a collection of gold and silver bullion. In the foreground, there are several gold bars and a gold coin. One gold bar is labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. Another gold bar is labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. A gold coin is labeled 'CANADA 2017 FINE GOLD 100'. In the background, there are silver bars and a gold coin. One silver bar is labeled '1 KILO FINE SILVER 999.9'. Another silver bar is labeled '1 OZ FINE SILVER 999.9'. A gold coin is labeled 'FINE GOLD 999.9'.

The Major Prophets all use the imagery of gold when speaking of kingdoms, glory, judgment, and restoration.

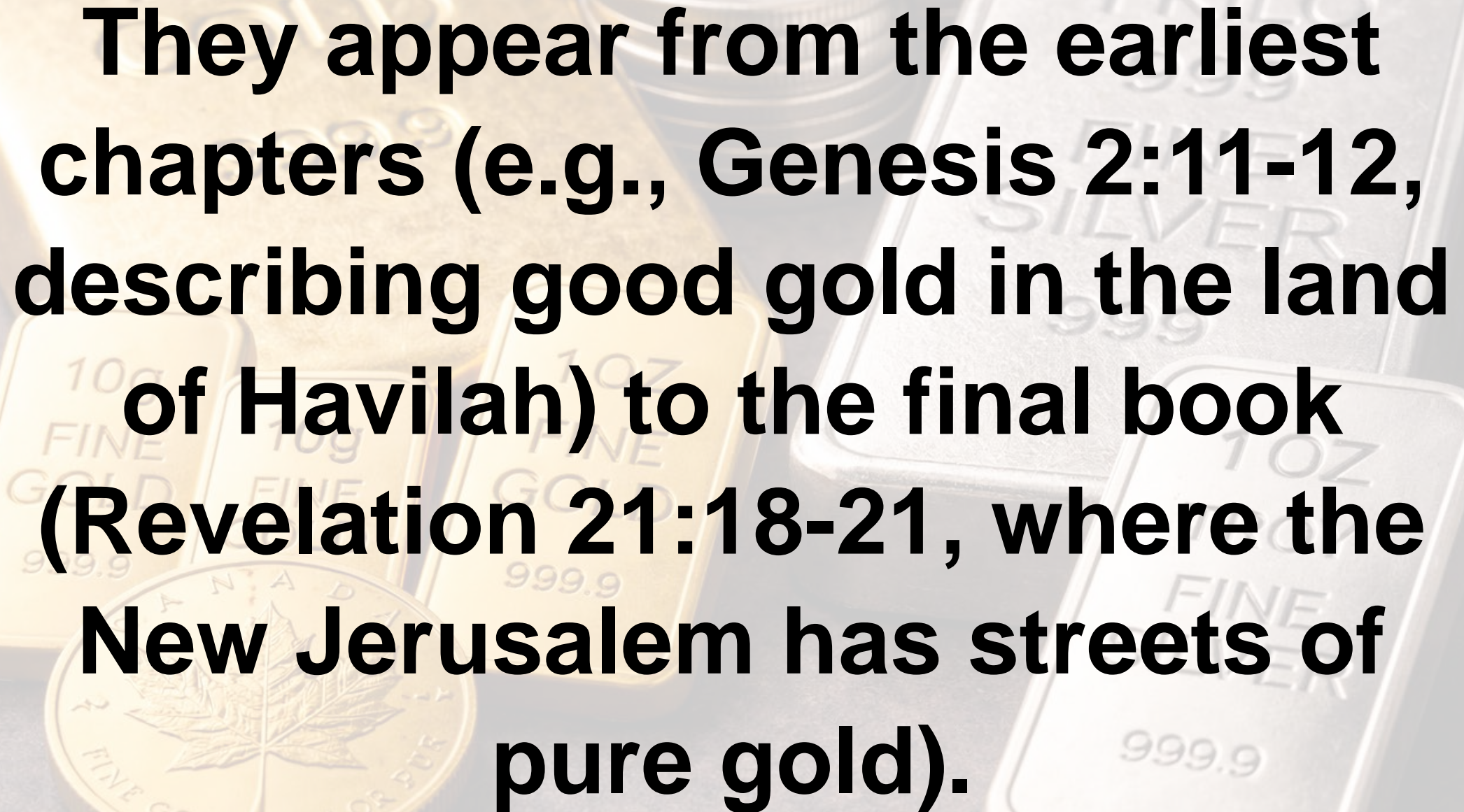


**Gold & Silver
appear hundreds of
times across both
the Old and
New Testaments**





**Gold is mentioned
around 400+ times
while silver is cited
around 300 times.**

The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A large gold bar is on the left, with 'FINE GOLD 999.9' visible. A silver bar is on the right, with '1 KILO SILVER 999.9' visible. In the foreground, there are two gold coins: one with '100 FINE GOLD 999.9' and another with 'FINE GOLD 10Z OR PUR'. The text is overlaid on this background.

They appear from the earliest chapters (e.g., Genesis 2:11-12, describing good gold in the land of Havilah) to the final book (Revelation 21:18-21, where the New Jerusalem has streets of pure gold).

The background features a collection of gold and silver bullion. In the foreground, there are several gold bars of varying sizes, some labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9' and '100g FINE GOLD'. A gold coin with a maple leaf design is also visible. To the right, there are silver bars, one labeled '1 KILO 999 FINE SILVER' and another '100g TROY FINE SILVER'. The text is overlaid on this background.

The Literal Roles of Gold & Silver

Wealth and Prosperity

Currency & Trade

Offerings and Construction

Gifts and Tribute

Spoils and Idolatry

Redemption and Atonement

The background of the slide features a collection of gold and silver bars and coins. In the foreground, there are several gold bars with embossed text such as "FINE GOLD" and "10g". To the right, there are silver bars with embossed text including "FINE SILVER", "999", and "TROY". A gold coin is also visible in the lower-left corner. The overall theme is wealth and precious metals.

Wealth and Prosperity

They signified riches and blessing from God.

Abraham was "very rich in livestock, in silver, and in gold" (Genesis 13:2).

Solomon's era featured abundant gold and silver, making silver "as common as stones" (1 Kings 10:27; 2 Chronicles 1:15).

The background of the image features several gold and silver bars and coins. In the foreground, there are three gold bars, each labeled "10g FINE GOLD". To the right, there is a silver bar labeled "1 OZ TROY FINE SILVER". In the background, there are more gold bars and a silver bar, some with "999.9" and "FINE" markings. The overall scene is a collection of precious metal items, symbolizing wealth and abundance.

(Genesis 13:2) Abram was very rich in livestock, in silver, and in gold.

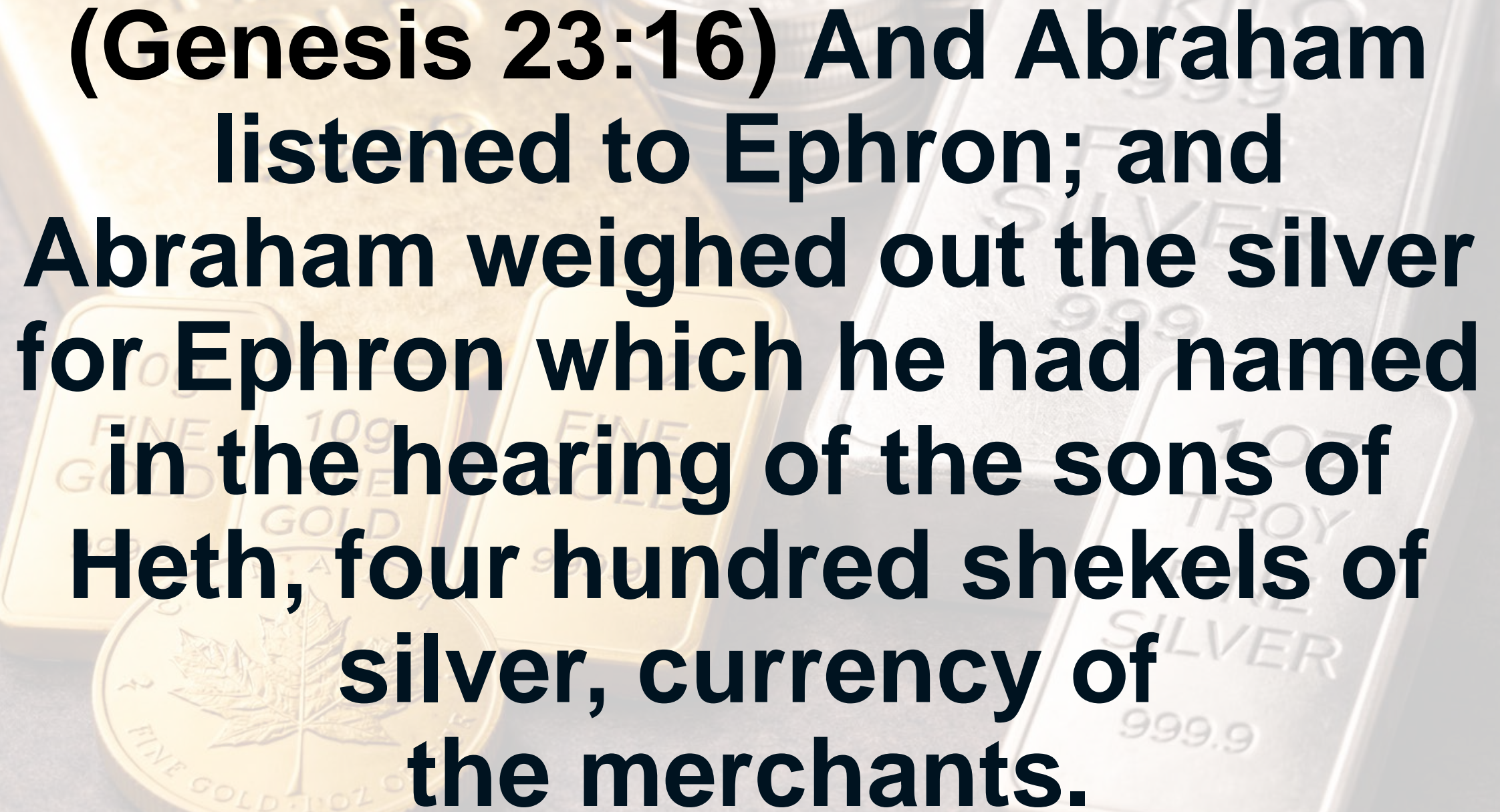
(1 Kings 10:27) The king made silver as common in Jerusalem as stones, and he made cedar trees as abundant as the sycamores which are in the lowland.

(2 Chronicles 1:15) Also the king made silver and gold as common in Jerusalem as stones, and he made cedars as abundant as the sycamores which are in the lowland.

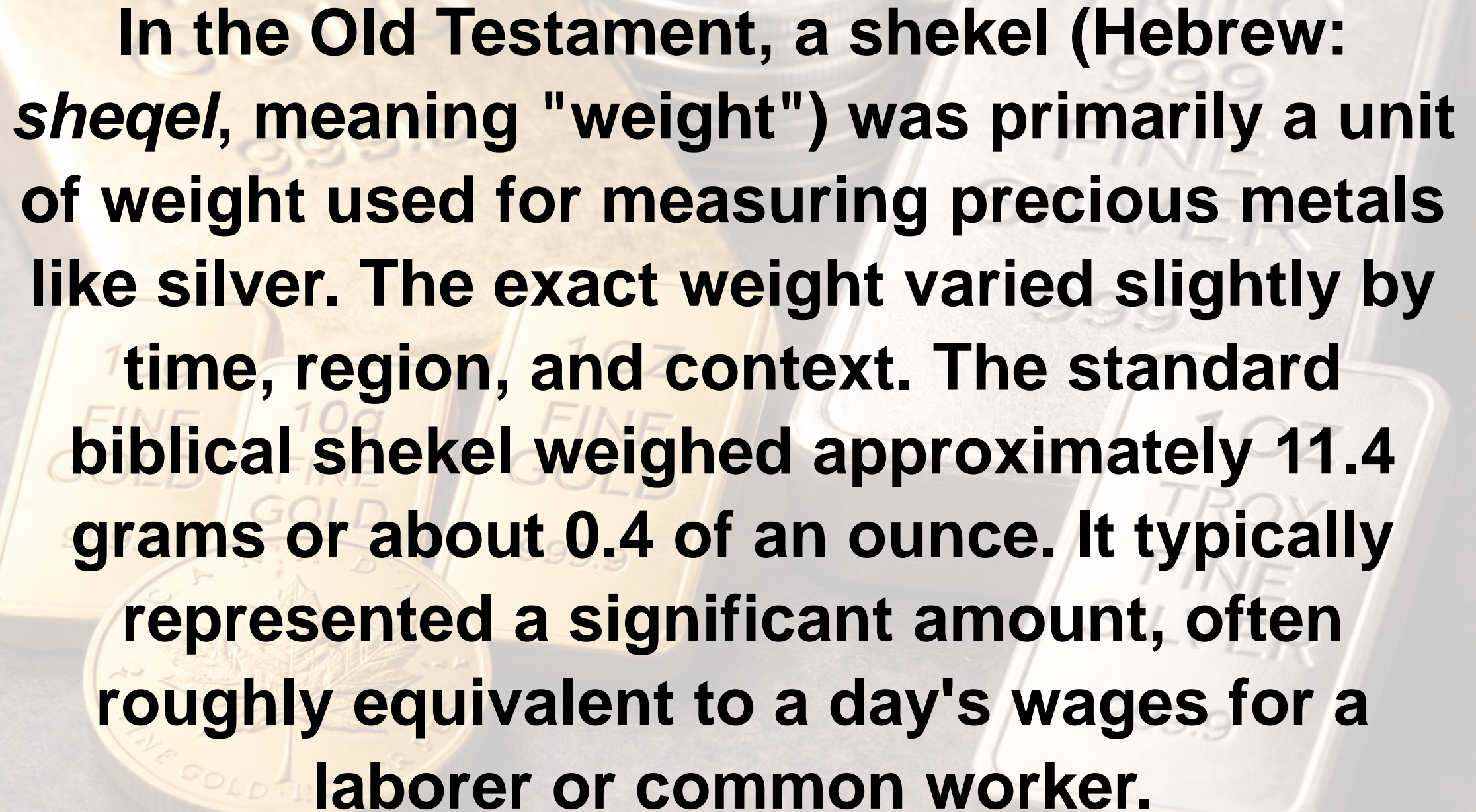
The background of the slide features a collection of gold and silver bullion. In the foreground, there are several gold bars and coins. One gold bar is labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. Another gold bar is labeled '1 OZ FINE GOLD 999.9'. A gold coin is visible in the bottom left, featuring a maple leaf and the text 'CANADA', 'FINE GOLD 1 OZ 999.9'. In the background, there are silver bars, one labeled '1 KILO FINE SILVER'. The text is overlaid on this background.

Currency and Trade

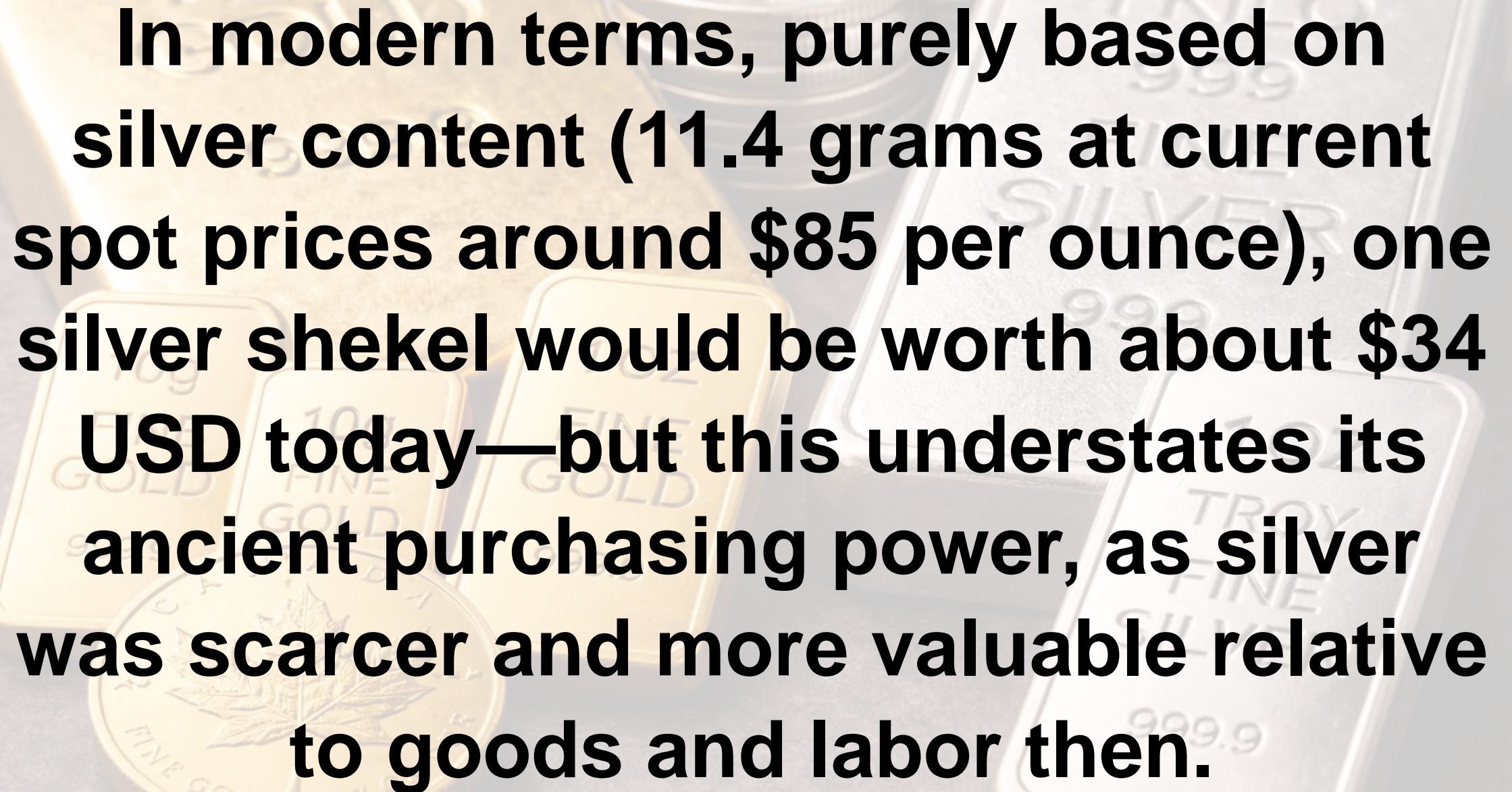
Silver often functioned as everyday money (e.g., Abraham buying land for 400 shekels of silver in Genesis 23:16), while gold was for larger or royal transactions.

The background features several pieces of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are gold bars and a gold coin with a maple leaf design. On the right, there is a large silver bar. The text is overlaid on this background.

(Genesis 23:16) And Abraham listened to Ephron; and Abraham weighed out the silver for Ephron which he had named in the hearing of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, currency of the merchants.

The background of the image features several gold bars and coins. The bars are inscribed with 'FINE GOLD' and '100 TROY OUNCES'. The coins are inscribed with 'FINE GOLD' and '100 TROY OUNCES'. The text is overlaid on this background.

In the Old Testament, a shekel (Hebrew: *sheqel*, meaning "weight") was primarily a unit of weight used for measuring precious metals like silver. The exact weight varied slightly by time, region, and context. The standard biblical shekel weighed approximately 11.4 grams or about 0.4 of an ounce. It typically represented a significant amount, often roughly equivalent to a day's wages for a laborer or common worker.

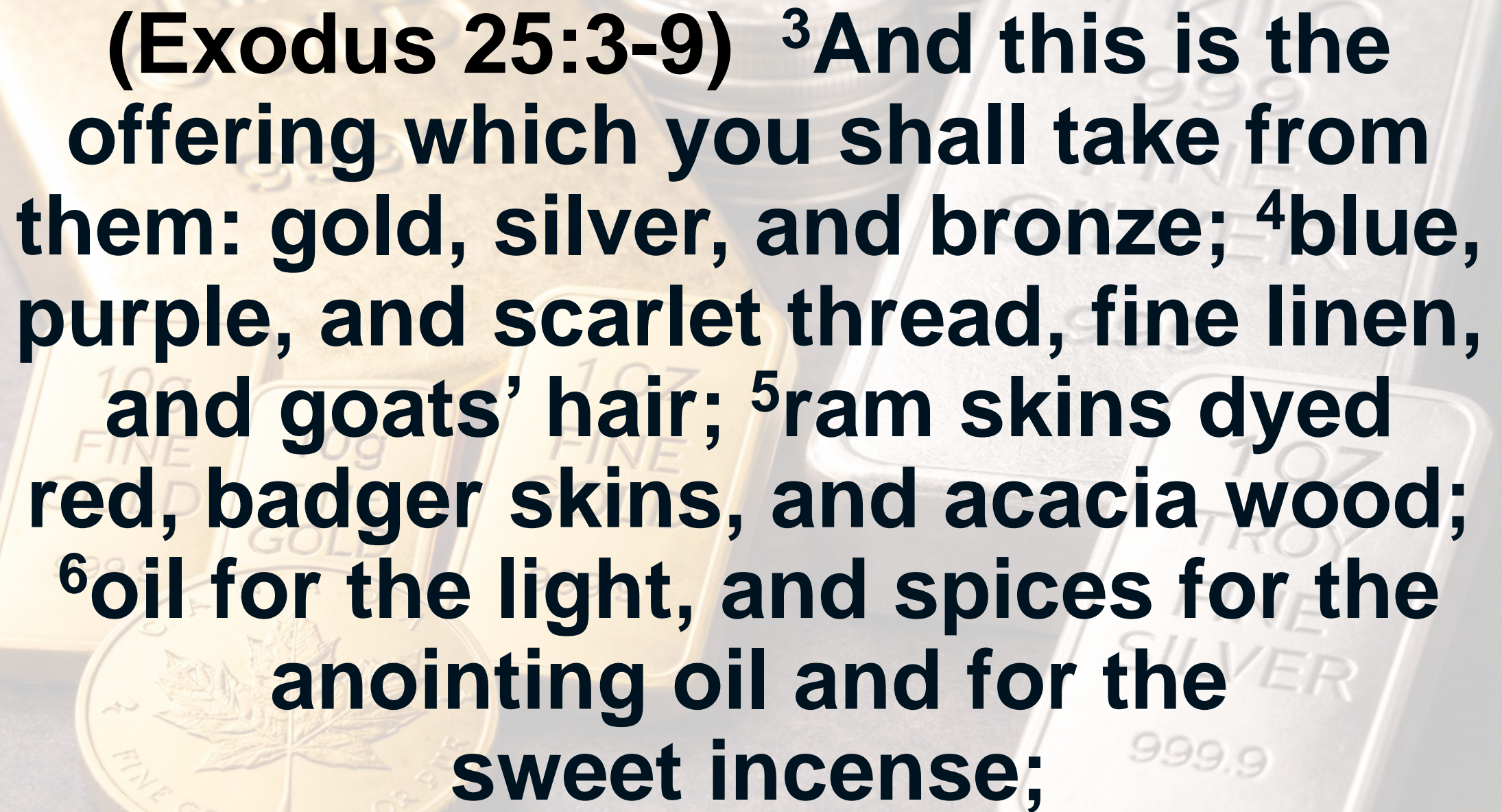
The background features a collection of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are several gold bars and coins, including one with a maple leaf design and the words 'FINE GOLD'. On the right, there are silver bars, one of which is clearly marked 'SILVER' and '999.9'. The items are arranged in a way that suggests a variety of precious metal products.

In modern terms, purely based on silver content (11.4 grams at current spot prices around \$85 per ounce), one silver shekel would be worth about \$34 USD today—but this understates its ancient purchasing power, as silver was scarcer and more valuable relative to goods and labor then.

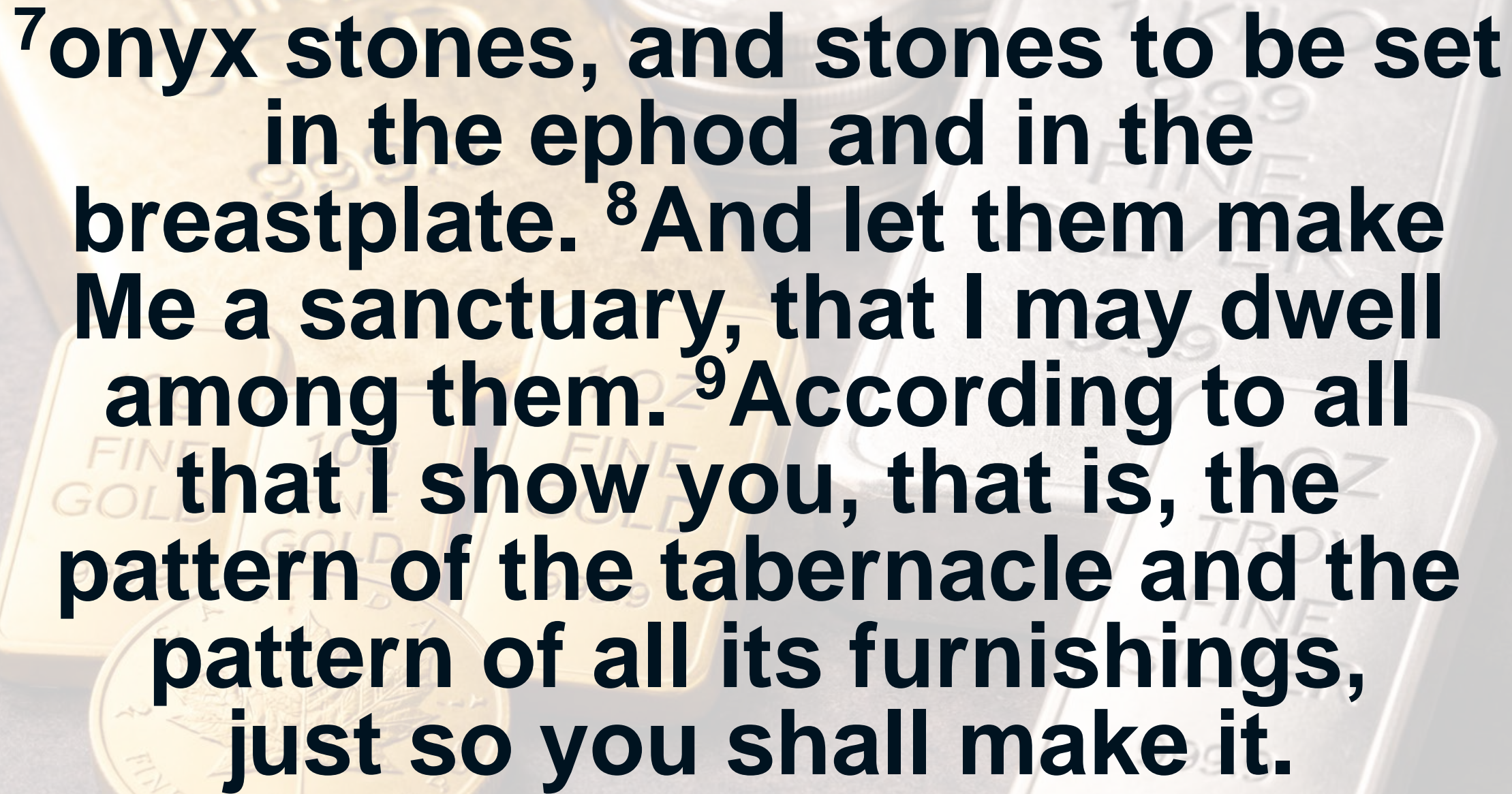
The background of the slide features several pieces of gold and silver bullion. In the foreground, there are two gold bars and one silver bar. The gold bars are embossed with 'FINE GOLD 999.9' and '10g'. The silver bar is embossed with 'FINE SILVER 999.9'. There are also some coins visible in the background, including one with a maple leaf design and the text 'FINE GOLD 10Z OR PUR'.

Offerings and Construction

Israelites contributed gold, silver, and other materials for the Tabernacle (Exodus 25:3-9) and Temple (1 Chronicles 29:2-5). Sacred items, like the mercy seat and lampstand, were made or overlaid with gold to honor God's presence.

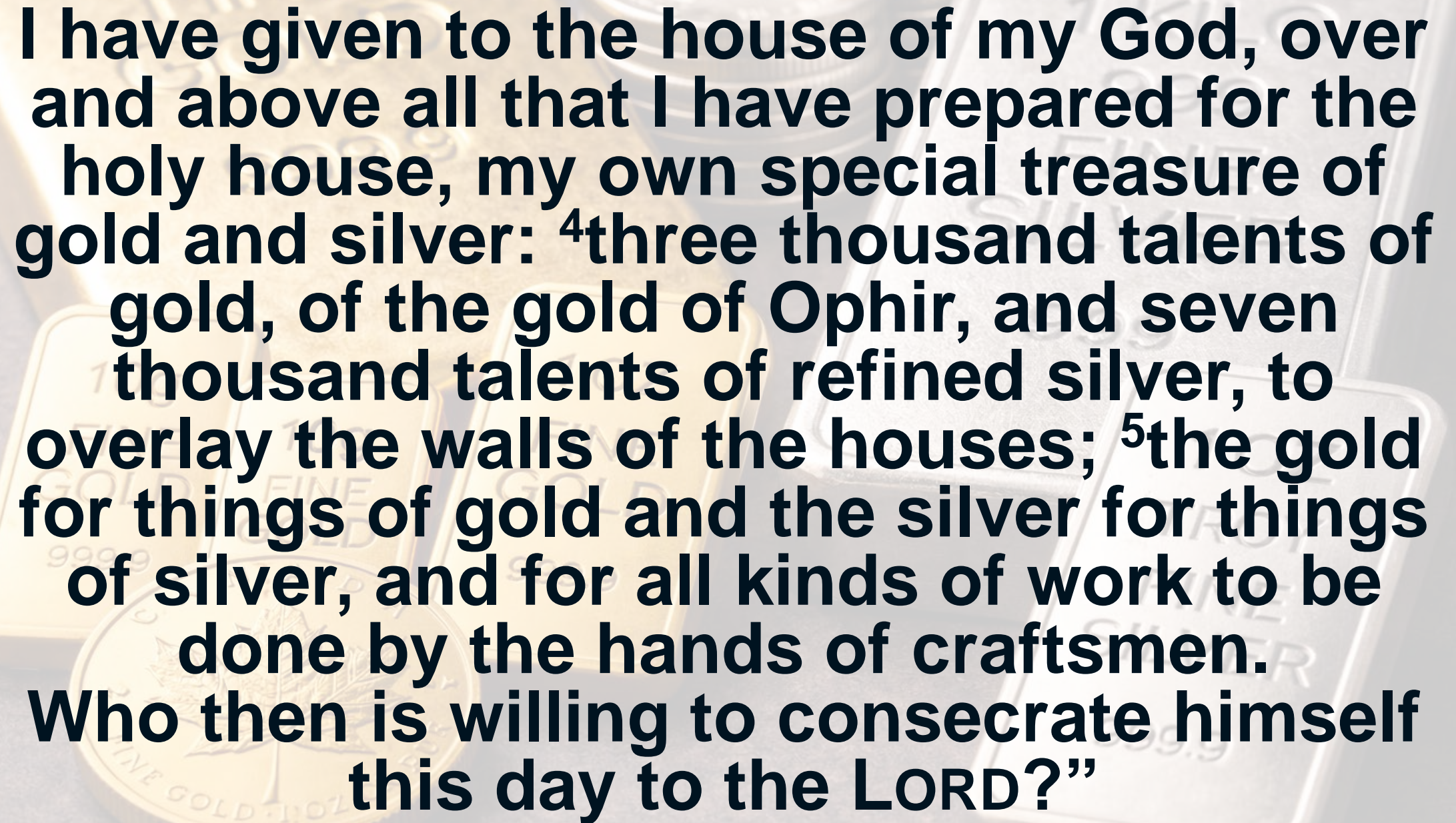
The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A gold bar is visible on the left with the word 'FINE' and '107' embossed on it. A silver bar is on the right with '107 TROY SILVER' and '999.9' embossed. A gold coin is at the bottom left with a maple leaf design and 'FINE GOLD 10Z OR PUR' embossed. The text is overlaid on this background.

(Exodus 25:3-9) ³And this is the offering which you shall take from them: gold, silver, and bronze; ⁴blue, purple, and scarlet thread, fine linen, and goats' hair; ⁵ram skins dyed red, badger skins, and acacia wood; ⁶oil for the light, and spices for the anointing oil and for the sweet incense;

The background features several gold bars and coins. One bar in the foreground is clearly marked with 'FINE GOLD 100Z'. Another bar behind it is marked 'FINE GOLD 100Z'. A coin in the bottom left corner is marked 'FINE GOLD 100Z'. The text is overlaid in a large, bold, black font.

**7 onyx stones, and stones to be set
in the ephod and in the
breastplate. 8 And let them make
Me a sanctuary, that I may dwell
among them. 9 According to all
that I show you, that is, the
pattern of the tabernacle and the
pattern of all its furnishings,
just so you shall make it.**

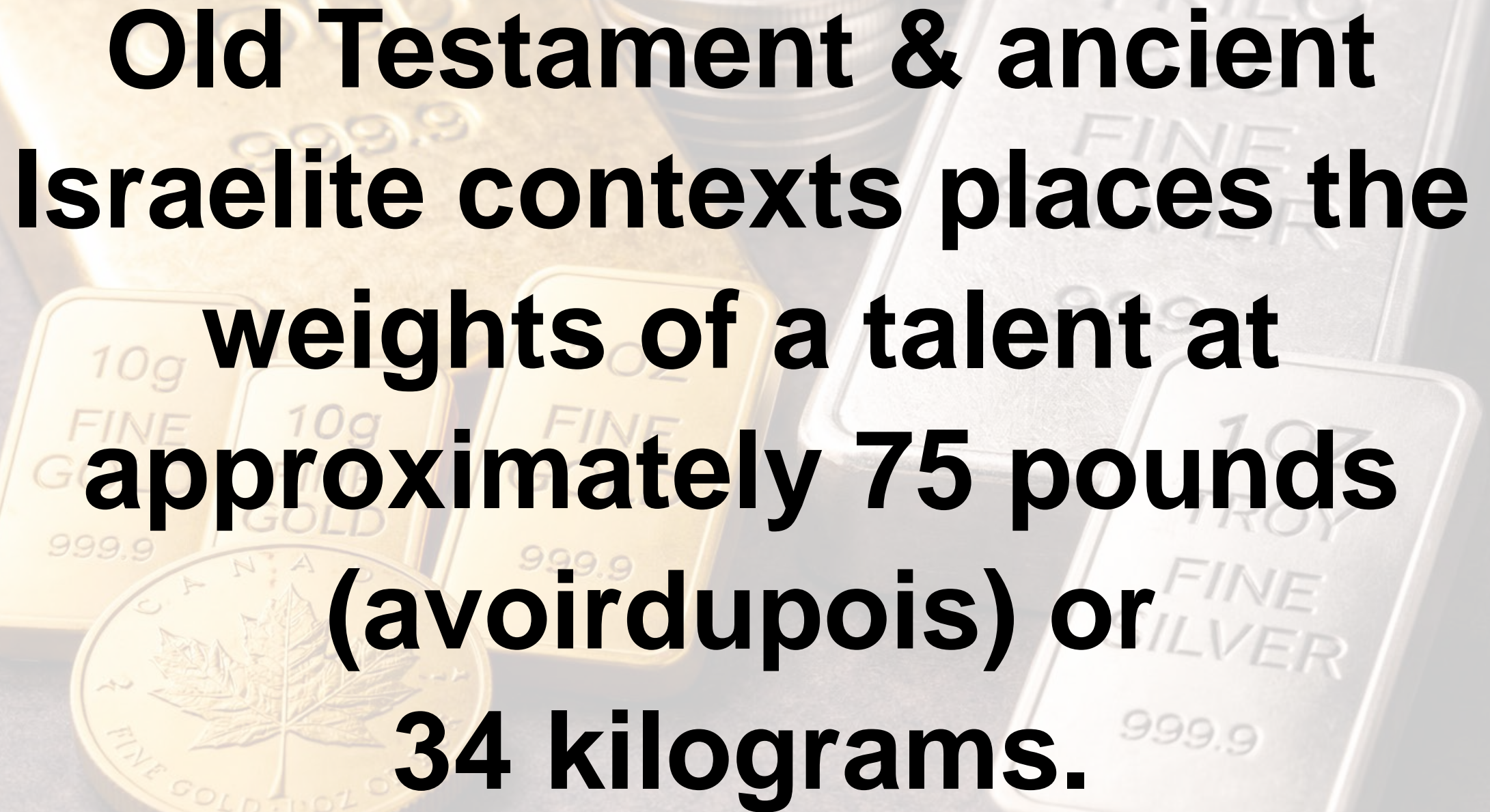
(1 Chronicles 29:2-5) ²Now for the house of my God I have prepared with all my might: gold for things to be made of gold, silver for things of silver, bronze for things of bronze, iron for things of iron, wood for things of wood, onyx stones, stones to be set, glistening stones of various colors, all kinds of precious stones, and marble slabs in abundance. ³Moreover, because I have set my affection on the house of my God,

The background features several gold bars and coins. One bar is prominent in the foreground, showing the word 'FINE' and the number '9999'. Other bars and coins are visible in the background, some with 'FINE' and 'GOLD' markings. The text is overlaid on this background.

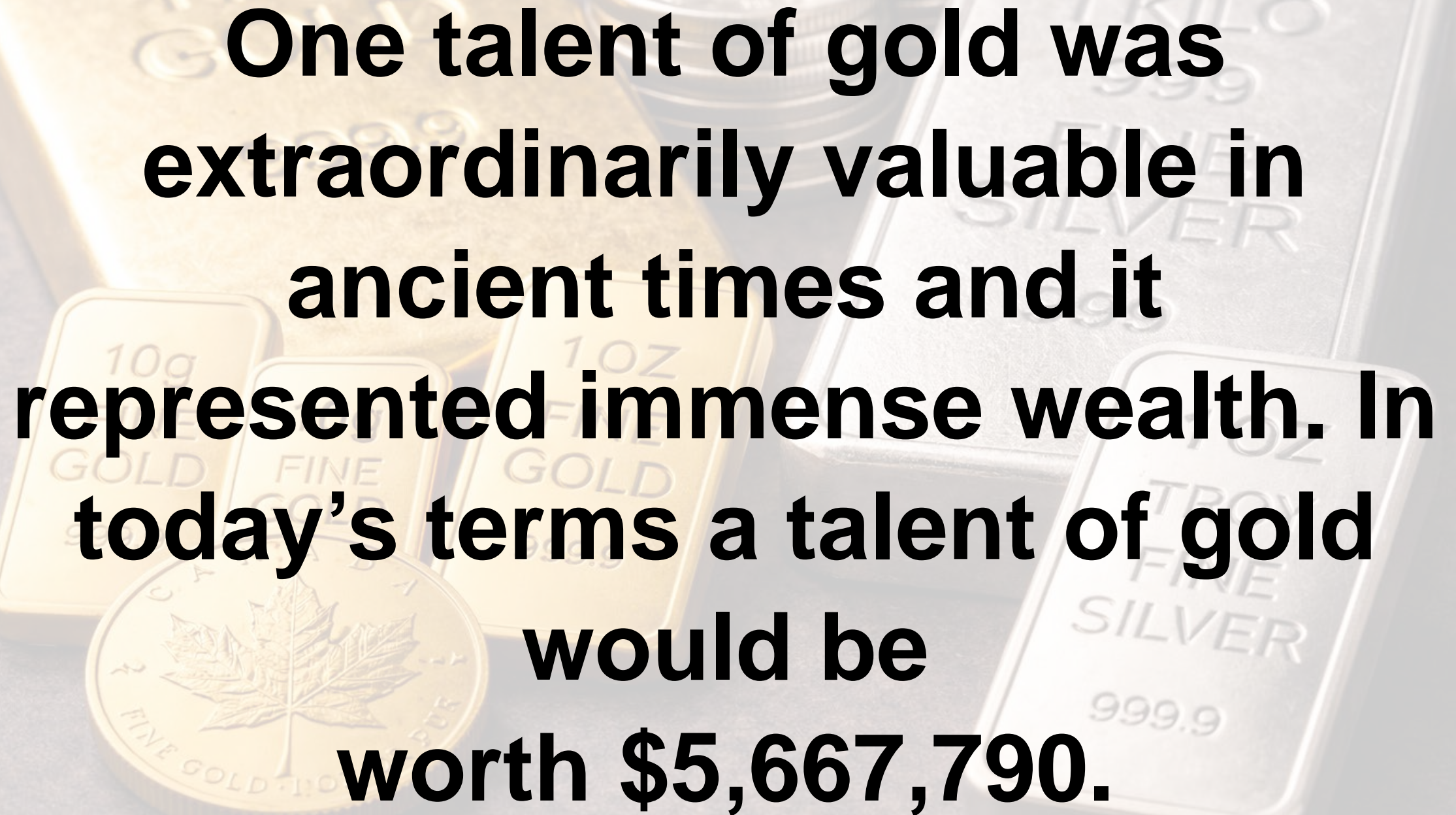
I have given to the house of my God, over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house, my own special treasure of gold and silver: ⁴three thousand talents of gold, of the gold of Ophir, and seven thousand talents of refined silver, to overlay the walls of the houses; ⁵the gold for things of gold and the silver for things of silver, and for all kinds of work to be done by the hands of craftsmen. Who then is willing to consecrate himself this day to the LORD?"

The background features several gold bars and coins. One bar is labeled '1 KILO FINE GOLD'. Another bar is labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. A coin is labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. A silver bar is labeled '1 KILO FINE SILVER'. A coin is labeled '10g FINE SILVER 999.9'.

In the Old Testament, a talent (Hebrew: *kikkar*) was the largest unit of weight used for precious metals like gold and silver. It was equivalent to 3,000 shekels.

The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A large gold bar is at the top left, with 'FINE GOLD' and '999.9' visible. Below it are smaller gold bars, one labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. A silver bar is on the right, labeled '1 KILO FINE SILVER 999.9'. In the foreground, there are two gold coins: one is a Canadian Maple Leaf gold coin with 'CANADA' and 'FINE GOLD 10Z' visible, and another is partially obscured. The text is overlaid in a large, bold, black font.

**Old Testament & ancient
Israelite contexts places the
weights of a talent at
approximately 75 pounds
(avoirdupois) or
34 kilograms.**

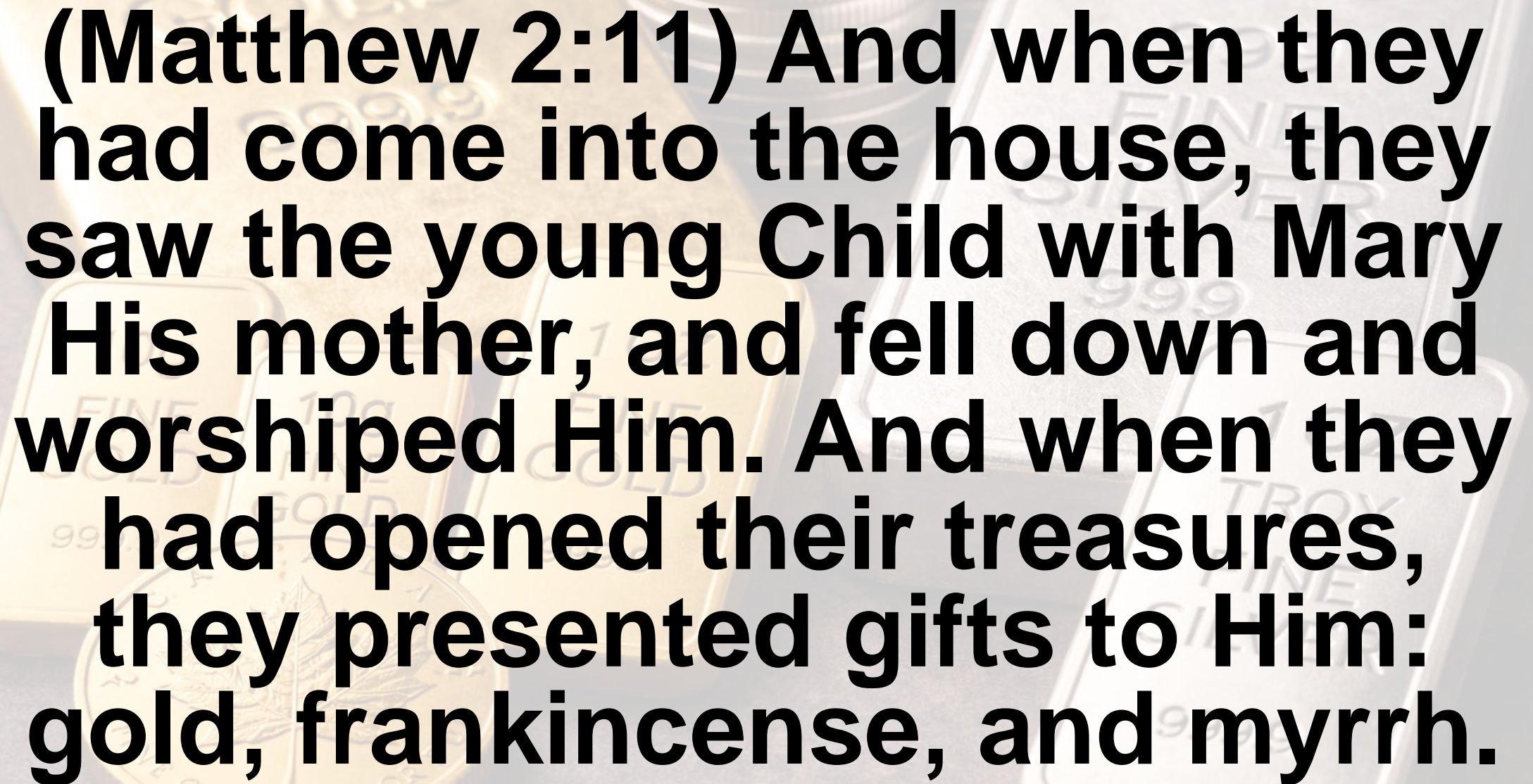
The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A large gold bar is at the top left with 'FINE GOLD' and '999.9' visible. A silver bar is at the top right with '1 KILO' and 'FINE SILVER' visible. In the middle, there are two gold bars, one labeled '10g FINE GOLD' and another '1 OZ FINE GOLD'. At the bottom, there is a gold coin with a maple leaf design and 'FINE GOLD' text, and a silver bar labeled 'TROY FINE SILVER' and '999.9'.

One talent of gold was extraordinarily valuable in ancient times and it represented immense wealth. In today's terms a talent of gold would be worth \$5,667,790.

The background features a collection of gold and silver bullion. In the foreground, there are several gold bars and coins. One gold bar is labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. Another is labeled '1 OZ FINE GOLD 999.9'. A gold coin is visible with a maple leaf design and the text 'FINE GOLD 1.00Z OZ'. In the background, there are silver bars, one labeled '1 KILO FINE SILVER 999.9' and another labeled 'TROY FINE SILVER 999.9'.

Gifts and Tribute

The Magi brought gold to Yeshua (Matthew 2:11), symbolizing His kingship.

The background of the image features several gold coins and bars. On the left, there are gold coins with the word "FINE" and "GOLD" visible. In the center, there are gold bars with "1 KILO" and "999" markings. The overall scene is a close-up of these precious metals, creating a rich, golden atmosphere.

(Matthew 2:11) And when they had come into the house, they saw the young Child with Mary His mother, and fell down and worshiped Him. And when they had opened their treasures, they presented gifts to Him: gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

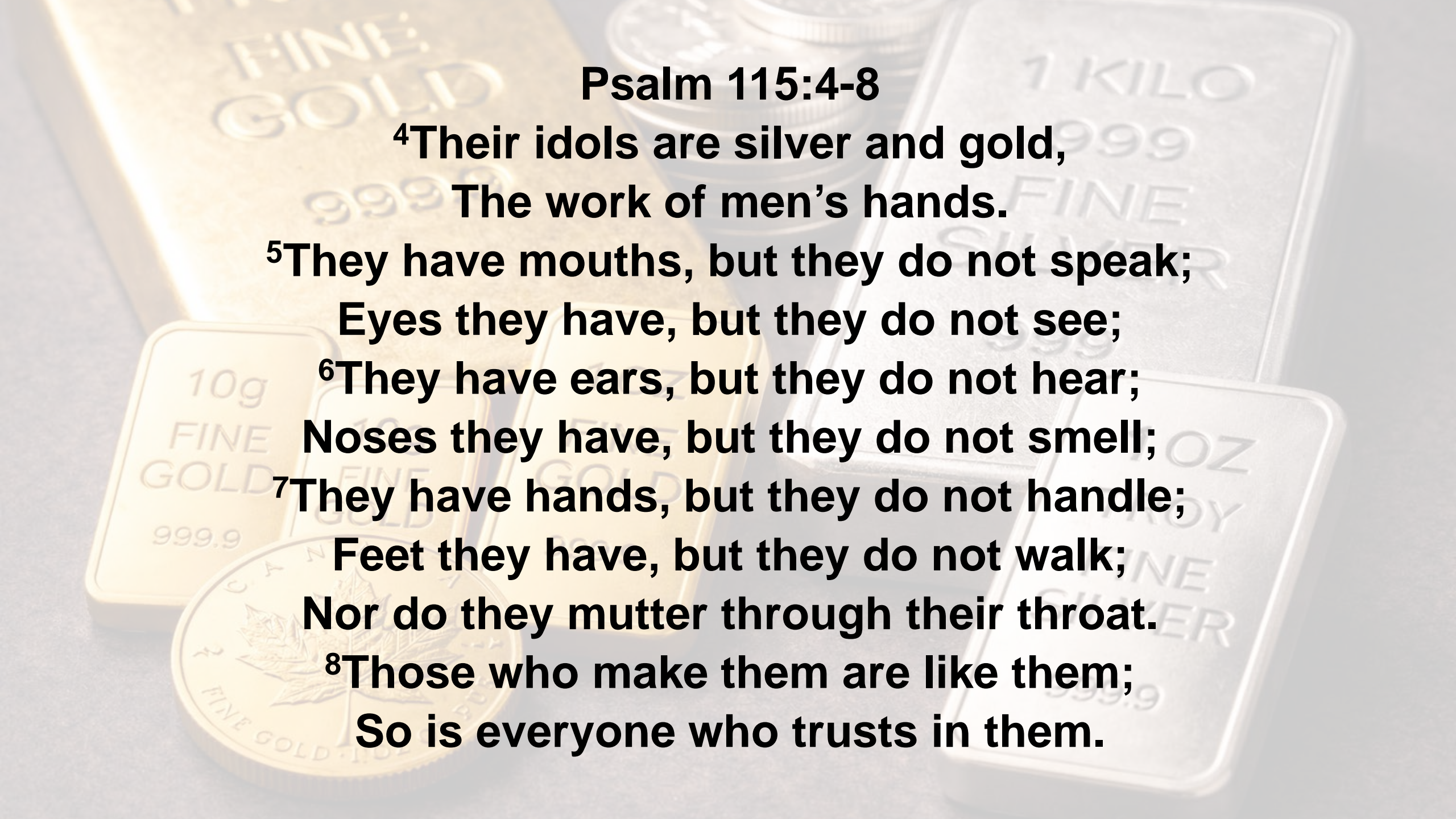
The background of the slide features a collection of gold and silver bullion. There are several gold bars and coins, some with inscriptions like 'FINE GOLD', '999.9', and '100g'. There are also silver bars with inscriptions like '1 KILO', 'FINE SILVER', and '999.9'. The items are arranged in a way that they appear to be scattered across the surface, with some overlapping. The overall tone is bright and metallic.

Spoils and Idolatry

They were taken as plunder (from Egypt in Exodus 3:22, 11:2) but also formed idols (Exodus 32:3-4, the golden calf; & warnings against idols of silver and gold in Psalm 115:4-8, Psalm 135:15-18).

(Exodus 3:22) But every woman shall ask of her neighbor, namely, of her who dwells near her house, articles of silver, articles of gold, and clothing; and you shall put them on your sons and on your daughters. So you shall plunder the Egyptians.”

(Exodus 32:3-4) ³So all the people broke off the golden earrings which were in their ears, and brought them to Aaron. ⁴And he received the gold from their hand, and he fashioned it with an engraving tool, and made a molded calf.

The background of the image features several gold and silver bars and coins. A large gold bar is at the top left with 'FINE GOLD' and '999.9' embossed on it. A silver bar is at the top right with '1 KILO 999 FINE SILVER' embossed. A smaller gold bar is on the left with '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. A silver bar is on the right with '1 OZ FINE SILVER 999.9'. A gold coin is at the bottom left with 'CANADA' and 'FINE GOLD' embossed. The text is overlaid on this background.

Psalm 115:4-8

**⁴Their idols are silver and gold,
The work of men's hands.**

**⁵They have mouths, but they do not speak;
Eyes they have, but they do not see;**

⁶They have ears, but they do not hear;

Noses they have, but they do not smell;

⁷They have hands, but they do not handle;

Feet they have, but they do not walk;

Nor do they mutter through their throat.

⁸Those who make them are like them;

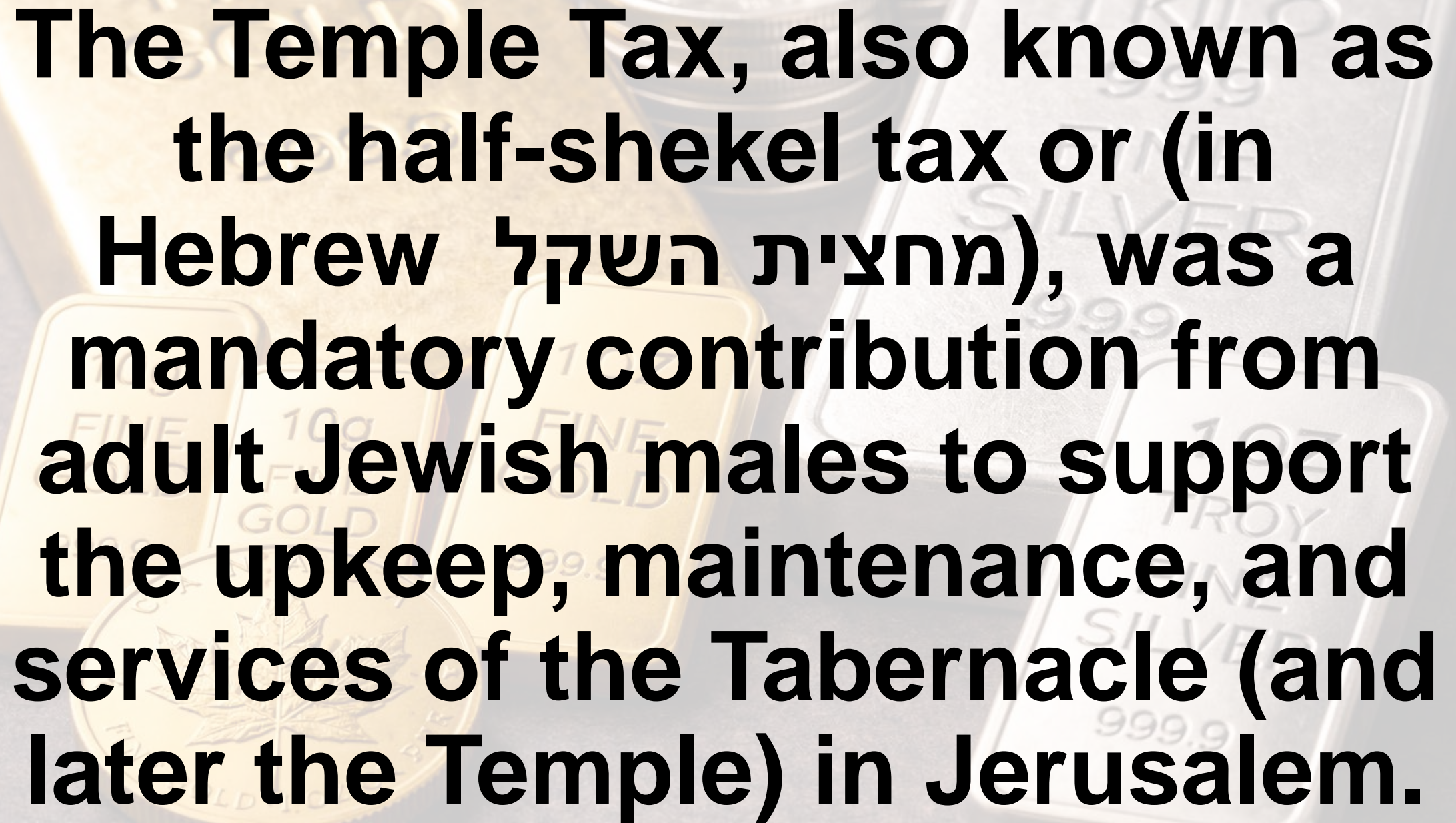
So is everyone who trusts in them.

The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A large gold bar is at the top left with 'FINE GOLD' and '999.9' visible. To its right is a silver bar labeled '1 KILO FINE SILVER' and '999'. Below these are several smaller gold bars, some labeled '10Z FINE GOLD' and '999.9'. In the foreground, a gold coin with a maple leaf design is visible, labeled 'FINE GOLD 110Z OR PUR'.

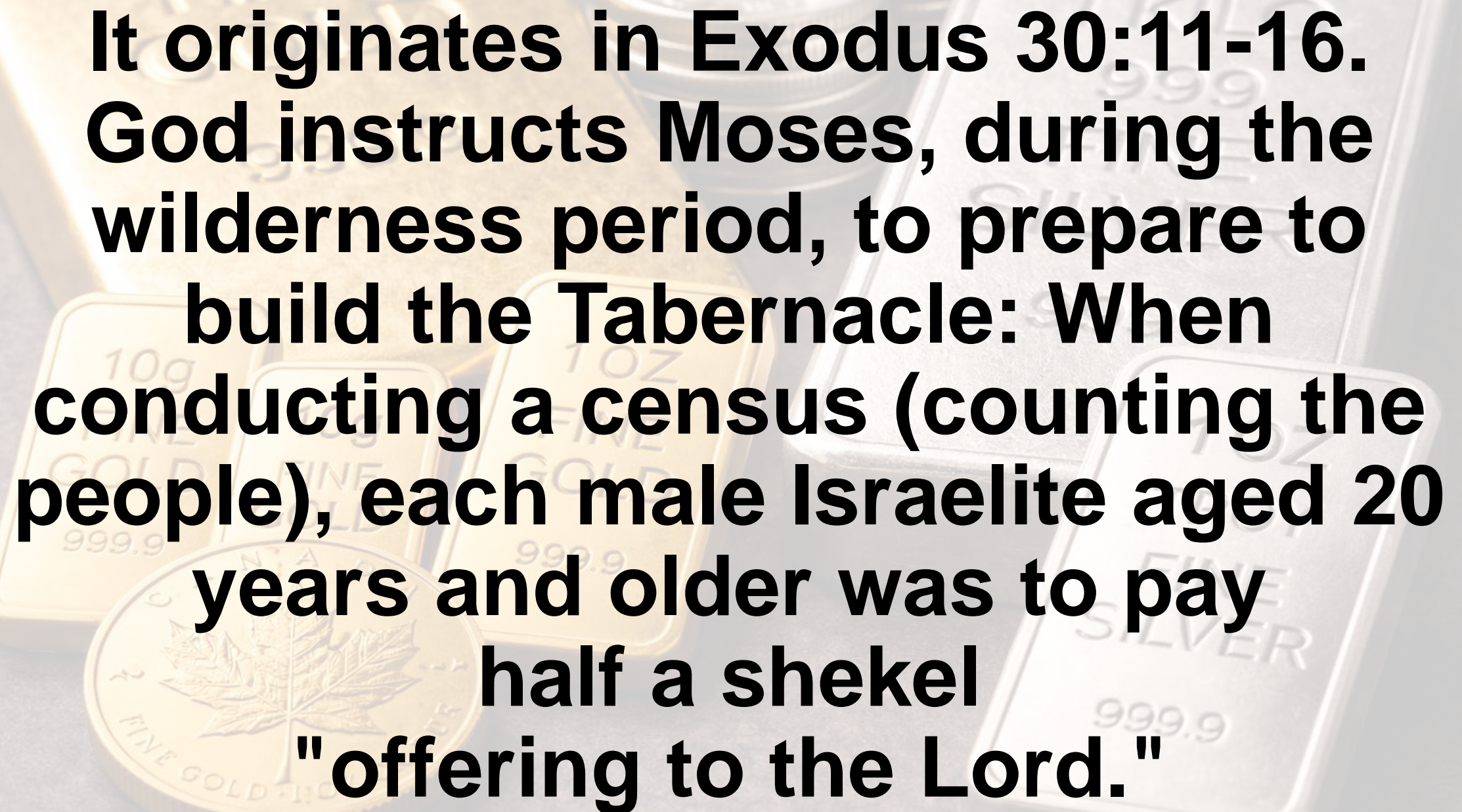
Redemption and Atonement

Silver was used for the temple tax or ransom (Exodus 30:13).

(Exodus 30:13) This is what everyone among those who are numbered shall give: half a shekel according to the shekel of the sanctuary (a shekel is twenty gerahs). The half-shekel shall be an offering to the LORD.

The background of the image features several pieces of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are gold bars and coins, with visible markings such as "FINE GOLD", "10g", and "999.9". On the right, there are silver bars and coins, with visible markings such as "FINE SILVER", "10g", and "999.9". The text is overlaid on this background in a large, bold, black font.

The Temple Tax, also known as the half-shekel tax or (in Hebrew מחצית השקל), was a mandatory contribution from adult Jewish males to support the upkeep, maintenance, and services of the Tabernacle (and later the Temple) in Jerusalem.

The background features several pieces of gold and silver bullion. There are gold bars with markings like '10g', 'FINE', 'GOLD', and '999.9'. There are also silver bars with markings like 'FINE', 'SILVER', and '999.9'. A gold coin with a maple leaf design and 'FINE GOLD' is visible in the lower left. The text is overlaid on this background.

It originates in Exodus 30:11-16. God instructs Moses, during the wilderness period, to prepare to build the Tabernacle: When conducting a census (counting the people), each male Israelite aged 20 years and older was to pay half a shekel "offering to the Lord."

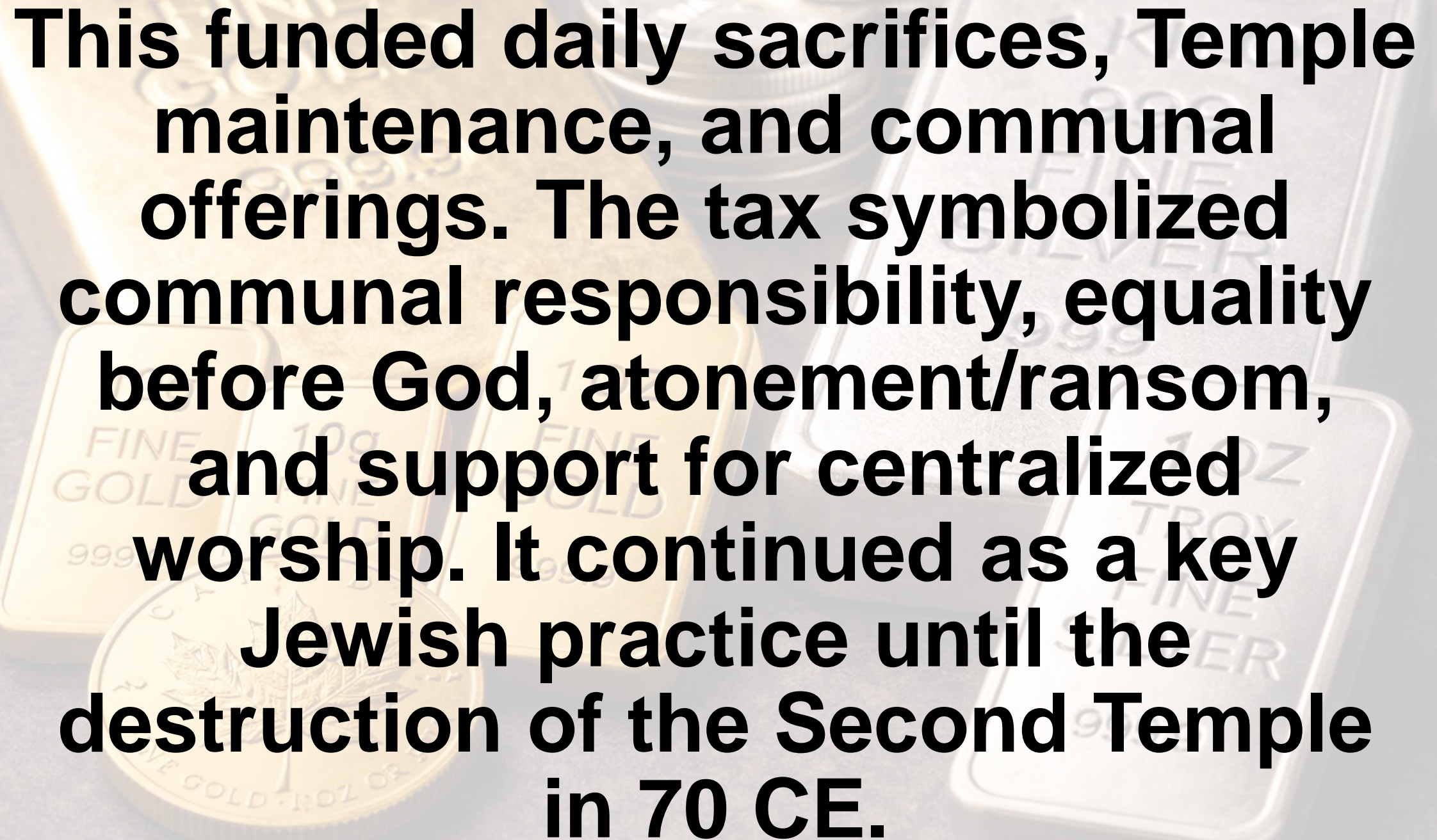
(Exodus 30:11-16)

¹¹Then the Lord spoke to Moses, saying:

¹²“When you take the census of the children of Israel for their number, then every man shall give a ransom for himself to the Lord, when you number them, that there may be no plague among them when you number them. ¹³This is what everyone among those who are numbered shall give: half a shekel according to the shekel of the sanctuary (a shekel is twenty gerahs). The half-shekel shall be an offering to the Lord.

¹⁴Everyone included among those who are numbered, from twenty years old and above, shall give an offering to the Lord. ¹⁵The rich shall not give more and the poor shall not give less than half a shekel, when you give an offering to the Lord, to make atonement for yourselves. ¹⁶And you shall take the atonement money of the children of Israel, and shall appoint it for the service of the tabernacle of meeting, that it may be a memorial for the children of Israel before the Lord, to make atonement for yourselves.”

This payment served as a ransom (or atonement) for their lives, to prevent a plague from striking them during the numbering process (Exodus 30:12). By the later Second Temple period (especially in the time reflected in the New Testament), it reverted to or was commonly understood as the half-shekel annually, paid by Jewish males over 20 (with priests traditionally exempt for the sake of peace).

The background of the slide features several gold bars and coins. One prominent gold bar in the foreground is inscribed with "FINE GOLD 10g 999". Another bar behind it says "FINE GOLD 10g 999". To the right, a silver bar is visible with "SILVER 10g 999" and "TROY FINE". A gold coin at the bottom left shows a maple leaf and the words "FINE GOLD 10g 999".

This funded daily sacrifices, Temple maintenance, and communal offerings. The tax symbolized communal responsibility, equality before God, atonement/ransom, and support for centralized worship. It continued as a key Jewish practice until the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 CE.

The background of the slide features a collection of gold and silver bullion. In the foreground, there are several gold bars and coins. One gold bar is clearly marked with "10g FINE GOLD". Another gold bar is marked with "10g FINE GOLD". A gold coin is visible with a maple leaf design and the text "FINE GOLD .102 OZ". In the background, there are silver bars, one of which is marked with "SILVER" and "999.9". The overall scene is a close-up of these precious metal items, slightly out of focus to emphasize the text.

An additional role of gold and silver was to highlight warnings:

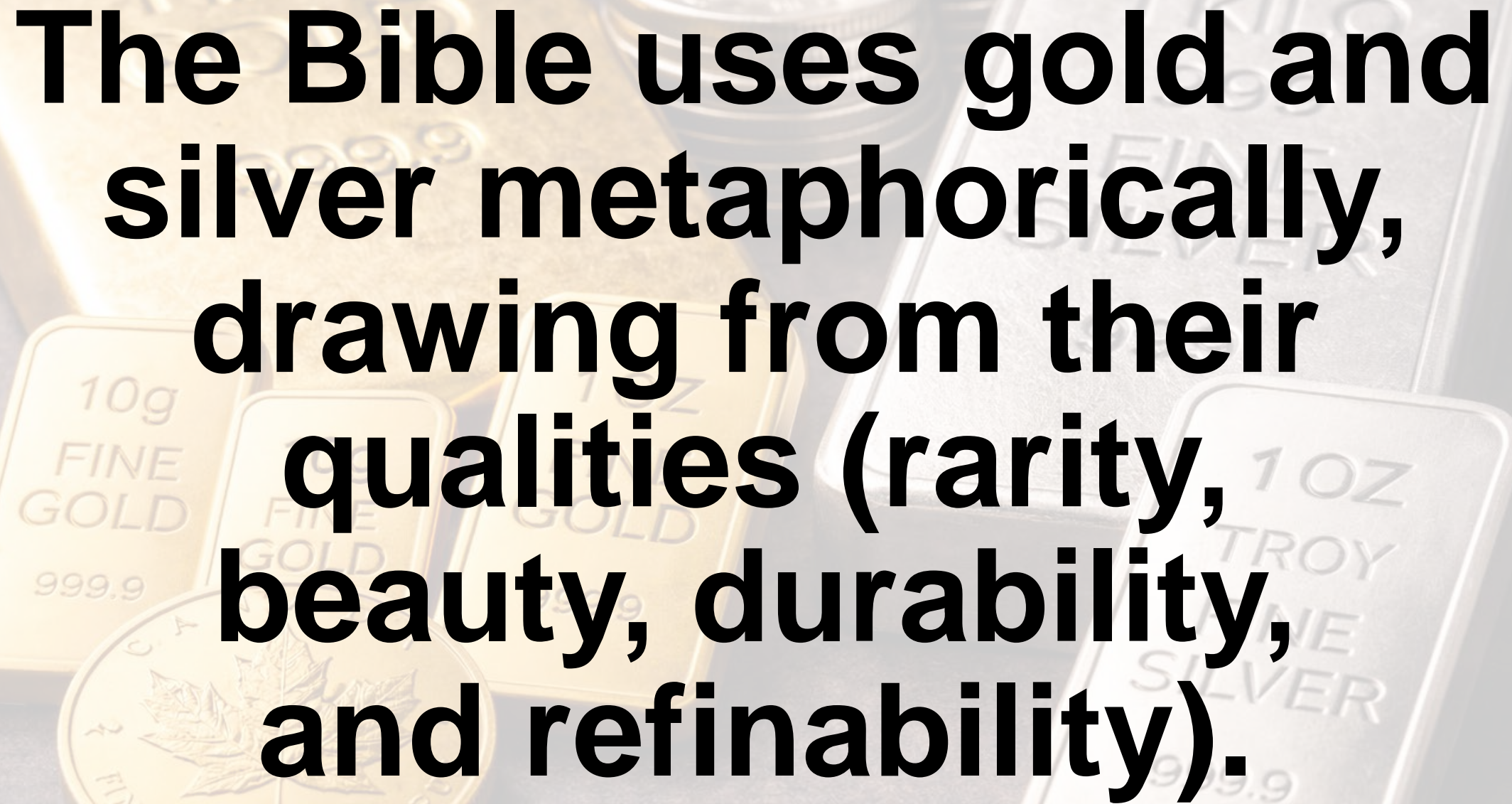
Material wealth can corrode or fail (James 5:3; Ezekiel 7:19),

And true redemption comes not from perishable silver or gold but from Yeshua's blood (1 Peter 1:18-19).



Symbolic Meanings For Gold & Silver



The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A gold bar in the foreground is inscribed with '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. Another gold bar behind it says '1 OZ FINE GOLD'. A silver bar in the foreground is inscribed with '1 OZ TROY FINE SILVER 999.9'. A gold coin in the foreground shows a maple leaf and the text 'FINE GOLD 1 OZ OR PUR'.

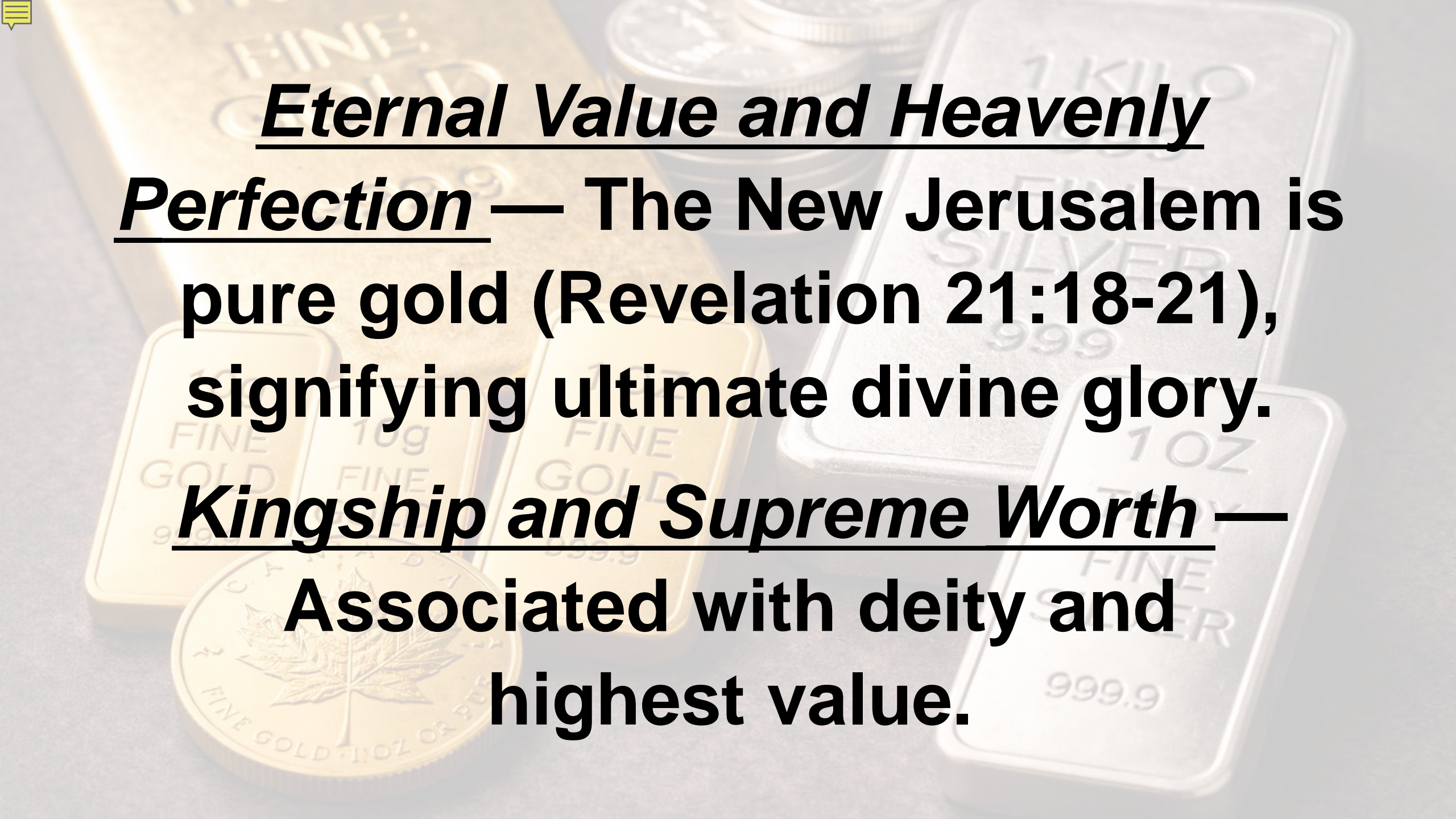
The Bible uses gold and silver metaphorically, drawing from their qualities (rarity, beauty, durability, and refinability).



Gold Primarily Symbolizes:

Divine Glory, Majesty, and Presence — Its use in the Tabernacle and Temple represented God's holiness and incorruptible nature (it doesn't tarnish).

Purity, Righteousness, and Refinement Through Trials — Job says, "When he has tested me, I shall come forth as gold" (Job 23:10). God's purifying work is like refining gold (Malachi 3:3; Proverbs 17:3).

The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A gold bar in the foreground is inscribed with 'FINE GOLD 10g'. To its right, a silver bar is inscribed with '1 KILO SILVER 999'. In the bottom left, a gold coin is visible with a maple leaf design and the text 'FINE GOLD 10Z OR PUR'.

Eternal Value and Heavenly Perfection — The New Jerusalem is pure gold (Revelation 21:18-21), signifying ultimate divine glory.

Kingship and Supreme Worth —
Associated with deity and highest value.



Silver Often Symbolizes:

Redemption and Atonement — Linked to ransom or purchase (e.g., the half-shekel offering).

Purity, Truth, and Moral Refinement — God's words are "like silver refined in a furnace" (Psalm 12:6).

Refining imagery applies to both metals but frequently to silver for purification (Malachi 3:3; Psalm 66:10).

Value and Wisdom — Wisdom is more precious than silver or gold (Proverbs 3:14; Psalm 119:72).

The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A large gold bar is at the top left, with 'FINE GOLD' and '999.9' visible. Below it are smaller gold bars, one labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. To the right is a large silver bar labeled '1 KILO 999'. In the foreground, there are more gold bars, one labeled 'FINE GOLD 999.9' and another '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. A gold coin is at the bottom left, labeled 'FINE GOLD 10Z OR PUR'. A silver bar is at the bottom right, labeled '1 OZ TROY FINE SILVER 999.9'.

Both Metals Together Represent:

Material vs. Spiritual Wealth — Often contrasted with greater spiritual treasures (e.g., faith refined like gold and silver in 1 Peter 1:7).

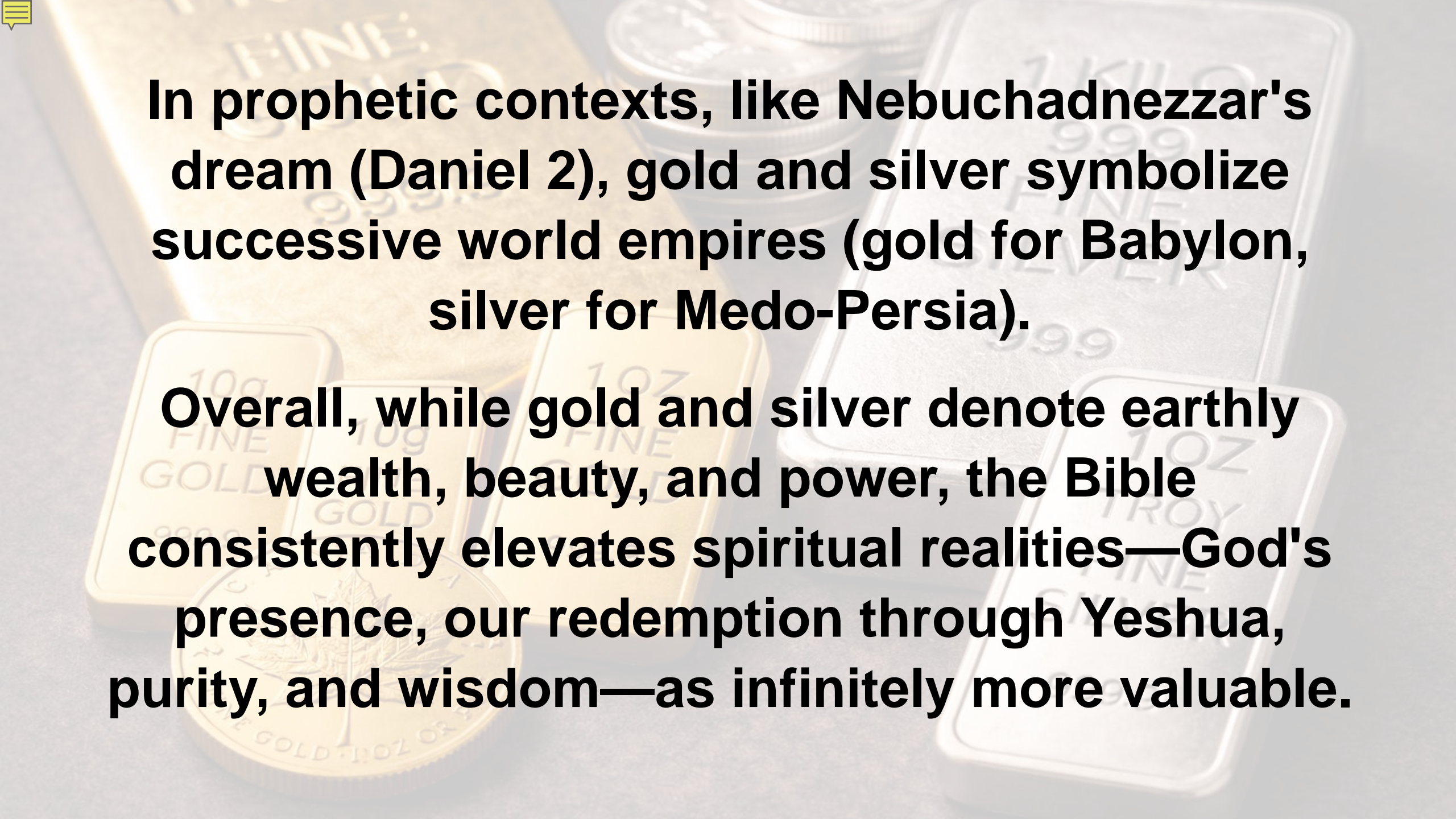
Refinement Process — God tests and purifies people like these metals (Malachi 3:3; Zechariah 13:9).

Images of God's Glory — They reflect divine beauty and value, reminding people to seek God above earthly treasures.

The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A large gold bar is at the top left, with 'FINE' and '999.9' visible. A silver bar is at the top right, with '1 KILO', '999', and 'SILVER' visible. In the middle, there are several smaller gold bars, some with '10g', 'FINE GOLD', and '999.9' markings. A silver bar at the bottom right has 'TROY FINE SILVER' and '999.9' markings. A gold coin is at the bottom left, with 'CANADA', '2007', and 'FINE GOLD .102 OZ' visible.

The most well-known references to gold & silver are probably:

- Nebuchadnezzar's dream**
- Yeshua overturning the tables of the money changers**
- The 30 pieces of silver given to Judas for betraying Yeshua**

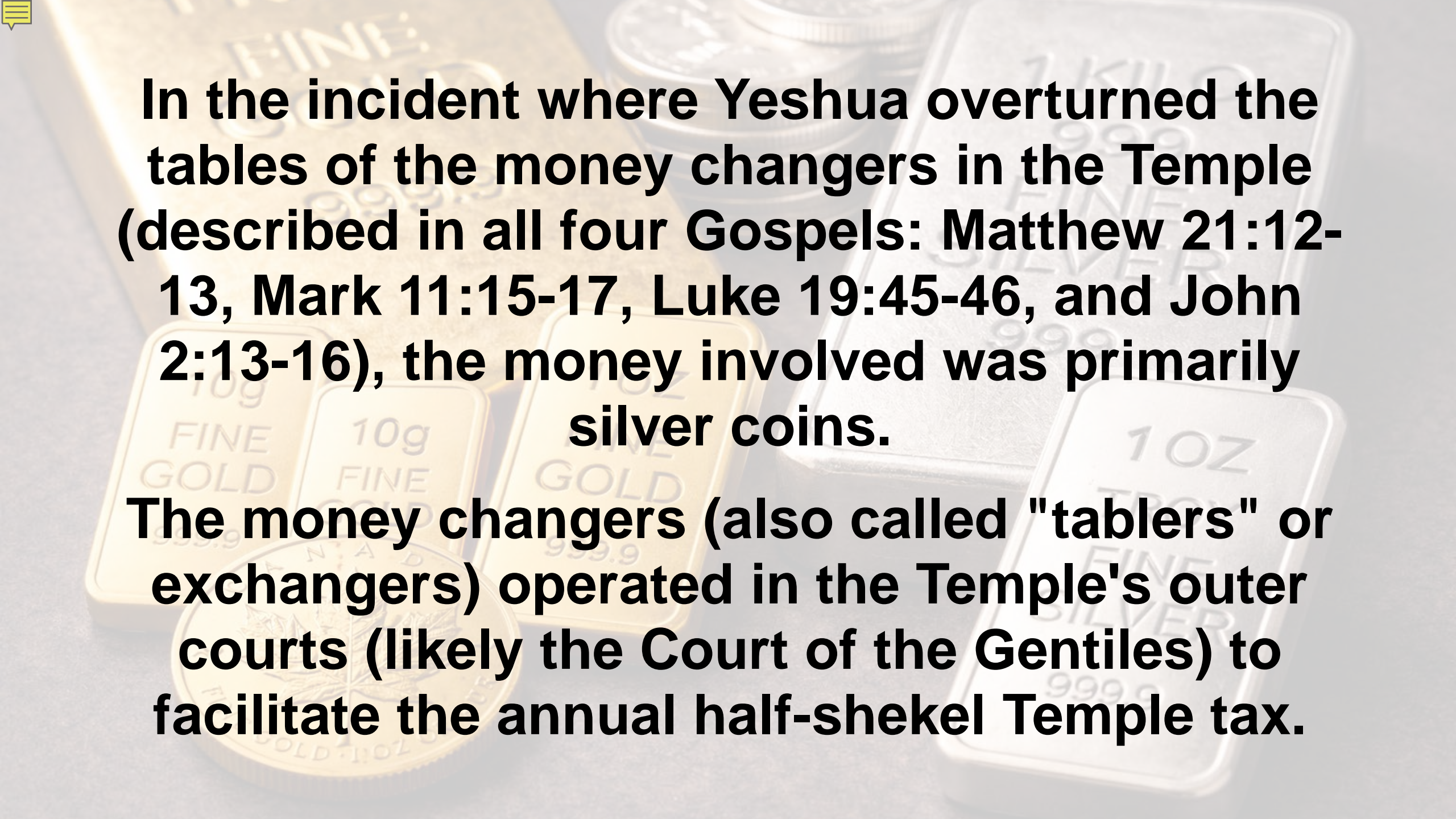
The background of the slide features a collection of gold and silver bullion. In the foreground, there are several gold bars and coins. One gold bar is clearly marked with '100g FINE GOLD 999.9'. Another gold bar is marked with '107g FINE GOLD 999.9'. A gold coin is visible at the bottom, marked with '100g FINE GOLD 999.9'. In the background, there are silver bars and coins. One silver bar is marked with '100g FINE SILVER 999.9'. Another silver bar is marked with '100g FINE SILVER 999.9'. A silver coin is visible at the top, marked with '100g FINE SILVER 999.9'. The text is overlaid on this background.

In prophetic contexts, like Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Daniel 2), gold and silver symbolize successive world empires (gold for Babylon, silver for Medo-Persia).

Overall, while gold and silver denote earthly wealth, beauty, and power, the Bible consistently elevates spiritual realities—God's presence, our redemption through Yeshua, purity, and wisdom—as infinitely more valuable.

(Daniel 2:31-35)

31“You, O king, were watching; and behold, a great image! This great image, whose splendor was excellent, stood before you; and its form was awesome. 32This image’s head was of fine gold, its chest and arms of silver, its belly and thighs of bronze, 33its legs of iron, its feet partly of iron and partly of clay. 34You watched while a stone was cut out without hands, which struck the image on its feet of iron and clay, and broke them in pieces. 35Then the iron, the clay, the bronze, the silver, and the gold were crushed together, and became like chaff from the summer threshing floors;

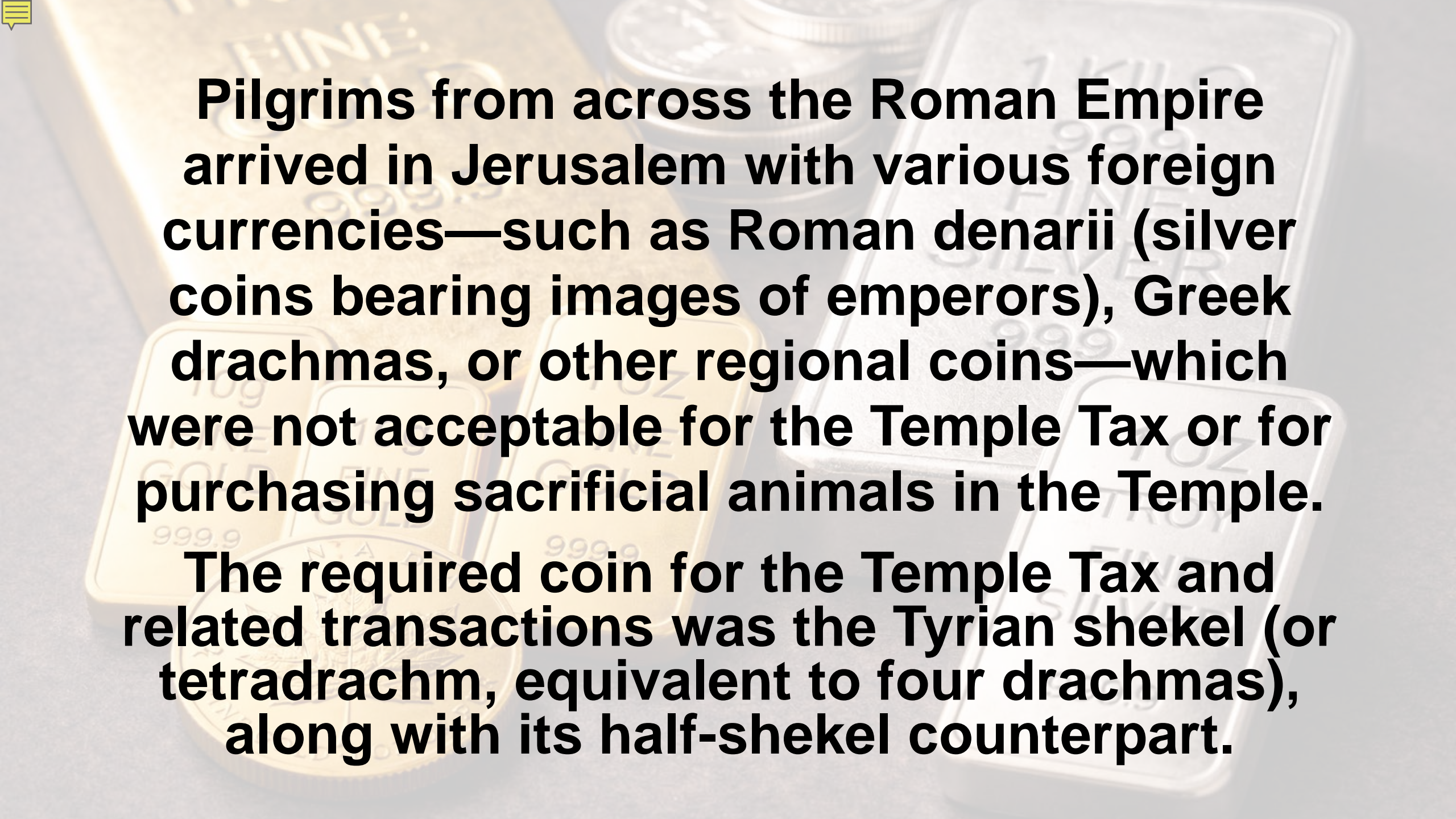
The background of the image features several gold and silver bars and coins. In the foreground, there are three gold bars: one on the left labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9', one in the center labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9', and one on the right labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. To the right, there is a silver bar labeled '1 OZ TROY FINE SILVER 999.9'. In the bottom left, a gold coin is partially visible with the text 'FINE GOLD 10g'. The text is overlaid on this background in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

In the incident where Yeshua overturned the tables of the money changers in the Temple (described in all four Gospels: Matthew 21:12-13, Mark 11:15-17, Luke 19:45-46, and John 2:13-16), the money involved was primarily silver coins.

The money changers (also called "tablers" or exchangers) operated in the Temple's outer courts (likely the Court of the Gentiles) to facilitate the annual half-shekel Temple tax.

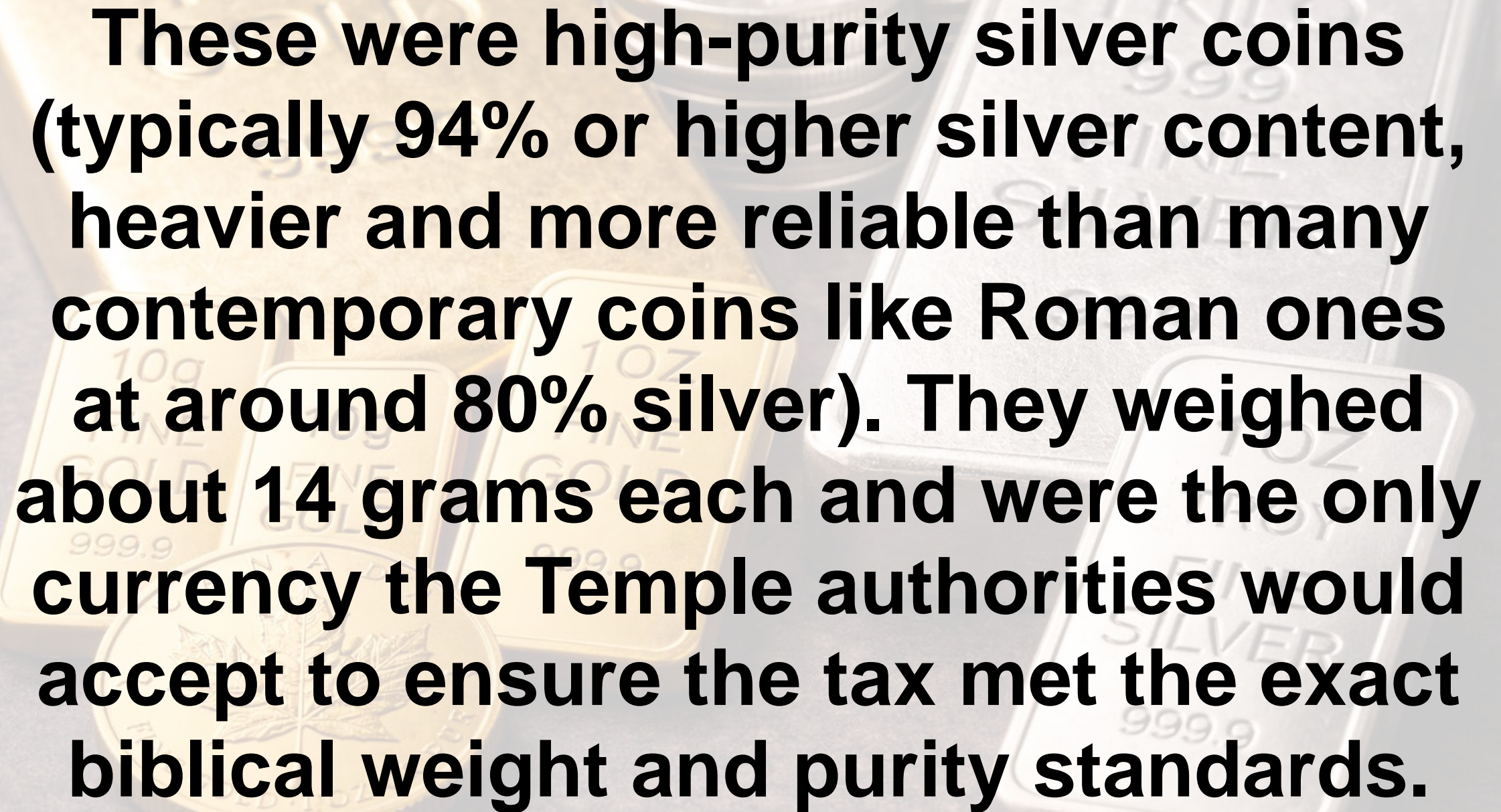
Matthew 21:12-13

¹²Then Yeshua went into the temple of God and drove out all those who bought and sold in the temple, and overturned the tables of the money changers and the seats of those who sold doves. ¹³And He said to them, “It is written, ‘My house shall be called a house of prayer,’ but you have made it a ‘den of thieves.’”

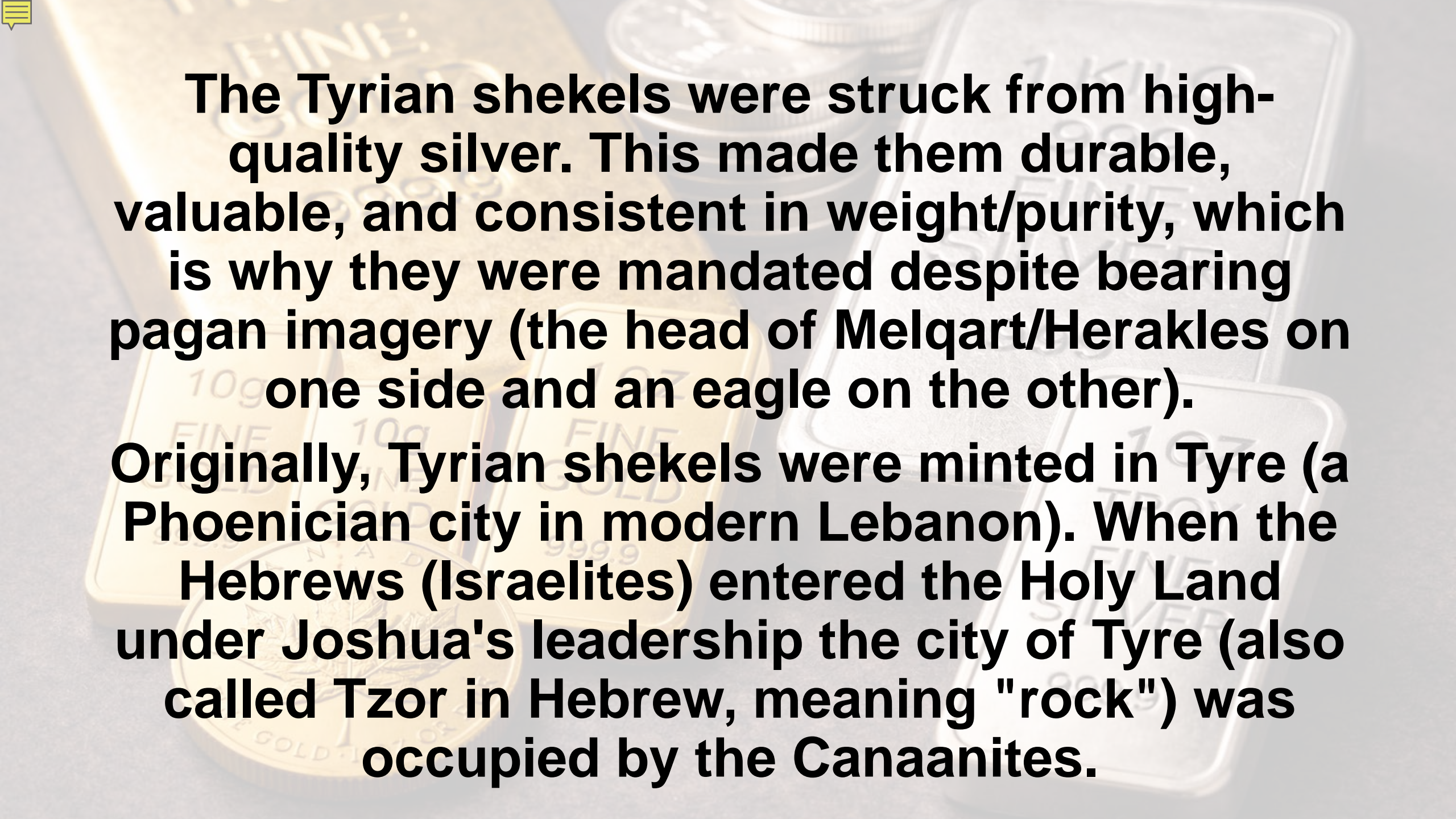
The background of the slide features a collection of gold bars and coins. The gold bars are rectangular and have "FINE" and "999.9" markings. The coins are circular and have "FINE" and "999" markings. The entire background is a light, semi-transparent gold color.

Pilgrims from across the Roman Empire arrived in Jerusalem with various foreign currencies—such as Roman denarii (silver coins bearing images of emperors), Greek drachmas, or other regional coins—which were not acceptable for the Temple Tax or for purchasing sacrificial animals in the Temple.

The required coin for the Temple Tax and related transactions was the Tyrian shekel (or tetradrachm, equivalent to four drachmas), along with its half-shekel counterpart.

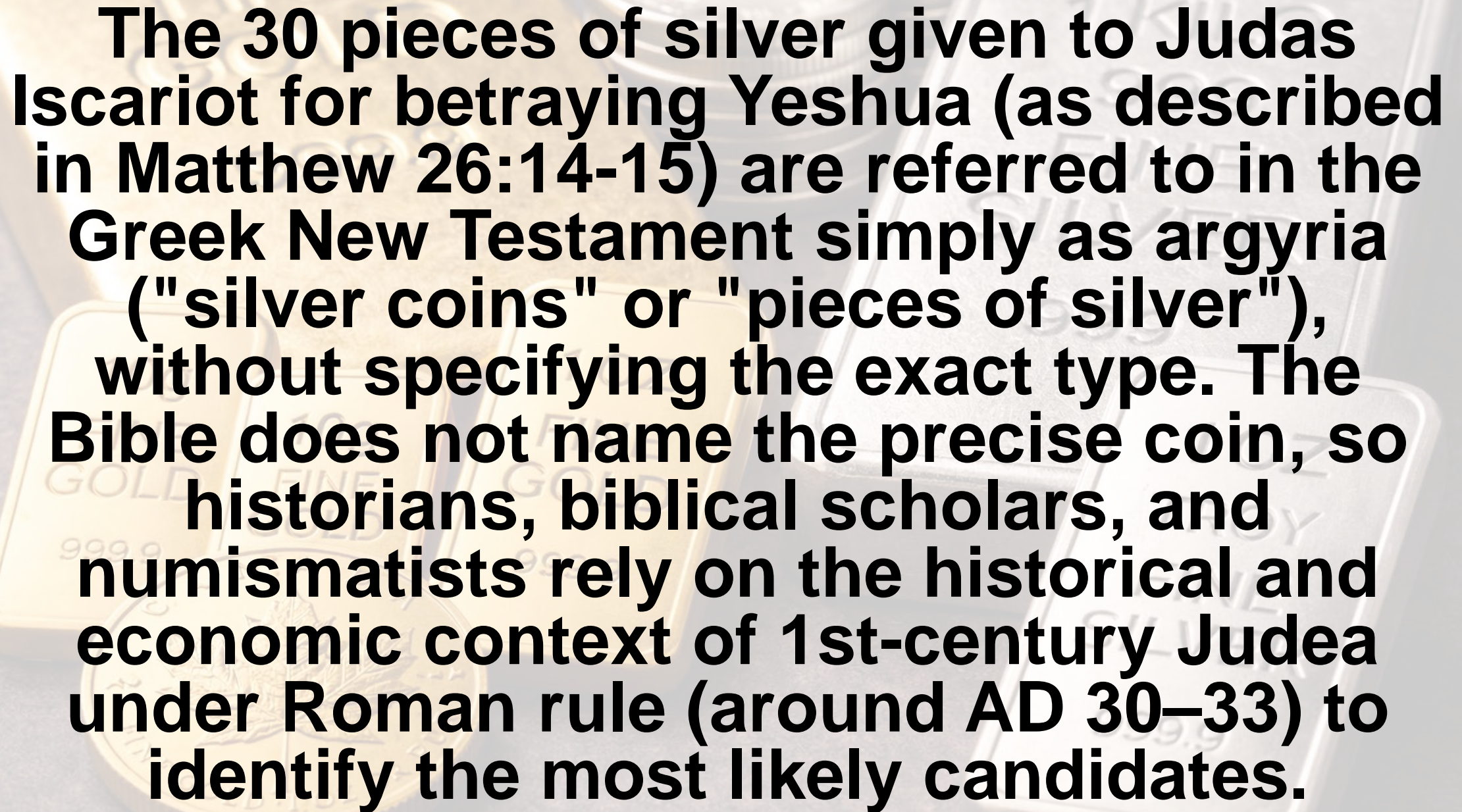
The background features a collage of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are gold bars with markings such as '10g', 'FINE', 'GOLD', and '999.9'. In the center, there are gold coins with a maple leaf design. On the right, there are silver bars with markings like '100g', 'FINE', 'SILVER', and '999.9'. The text is overlaid on this background in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

These were high-purity silver coins (typically 94% or higher silver content, heavier and more reliable than many contemporary coins like Roman ones at around 80% silver). They weighed about 14 grams each and were the only currency the Temple authorities would accept to ensure the tax met the exact biblical weight and purity standards.



The Tyrian shekels were struck from high-quality silver. This made them durable, valuable, and consistent in weight/purity, which is why they were mandated despite bearing pagan imagery (the head of Melqart/Herakles on one side and an eagle on the other).

Originally, Tyrian shekels were minted in Tyre (a Phoenician city in modern Lebanon). When the Hebrews (Israelites) entered the Holy Land under Joshua's leadership the city of Tyre (also called Tzor in Hebrew, meaning "rock") was occupied by the Canaanites.

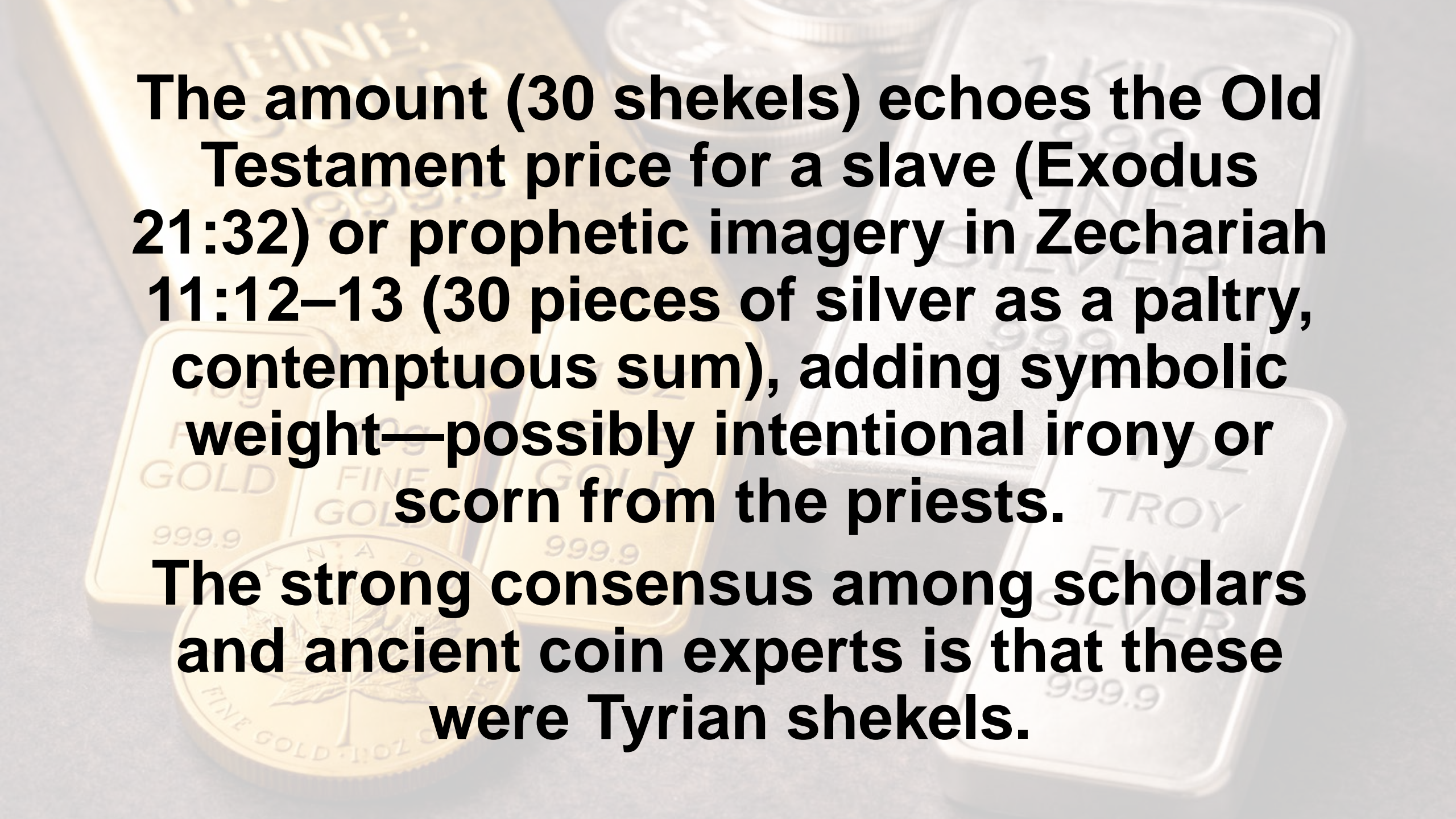
The background of the slide features a collection of gold coins and bars. In the upper left, there is a small yellow icon of a speech bubble. The text is centered and rendered in a large, bold, black font. The background elements include several gold coins with embossed designs and two gold bars with inscriptions such as "GOLD FINE GOLD" and "999.9".

The 30 pieces of silver given to Judas Iscariot for betraying Yeshua (as described in Matthew 26:14-15) are referred to in the Greek New Testament simply as argyria ("silver coins" or "pieces of silver"), without specifying the exact type. The Bible does not name the precise coin, so historians, biblical scholars, and numismatists rely on the historical and economic context of 1st-century Judea under Roman rule (around AD 30–33) to identify the most likely candidates.

(Matthew 26:14-15)

¹⁴Then one of the Twelve, the one called Judas Iscariot, went to the chief priests ¹⁵and asked, “What are you willing to give me if I hand Him over to you?” And they set out for him thirty pieces of silver.

¹⁶So from then on Judas looked for an opportunity to betray Yeshua.

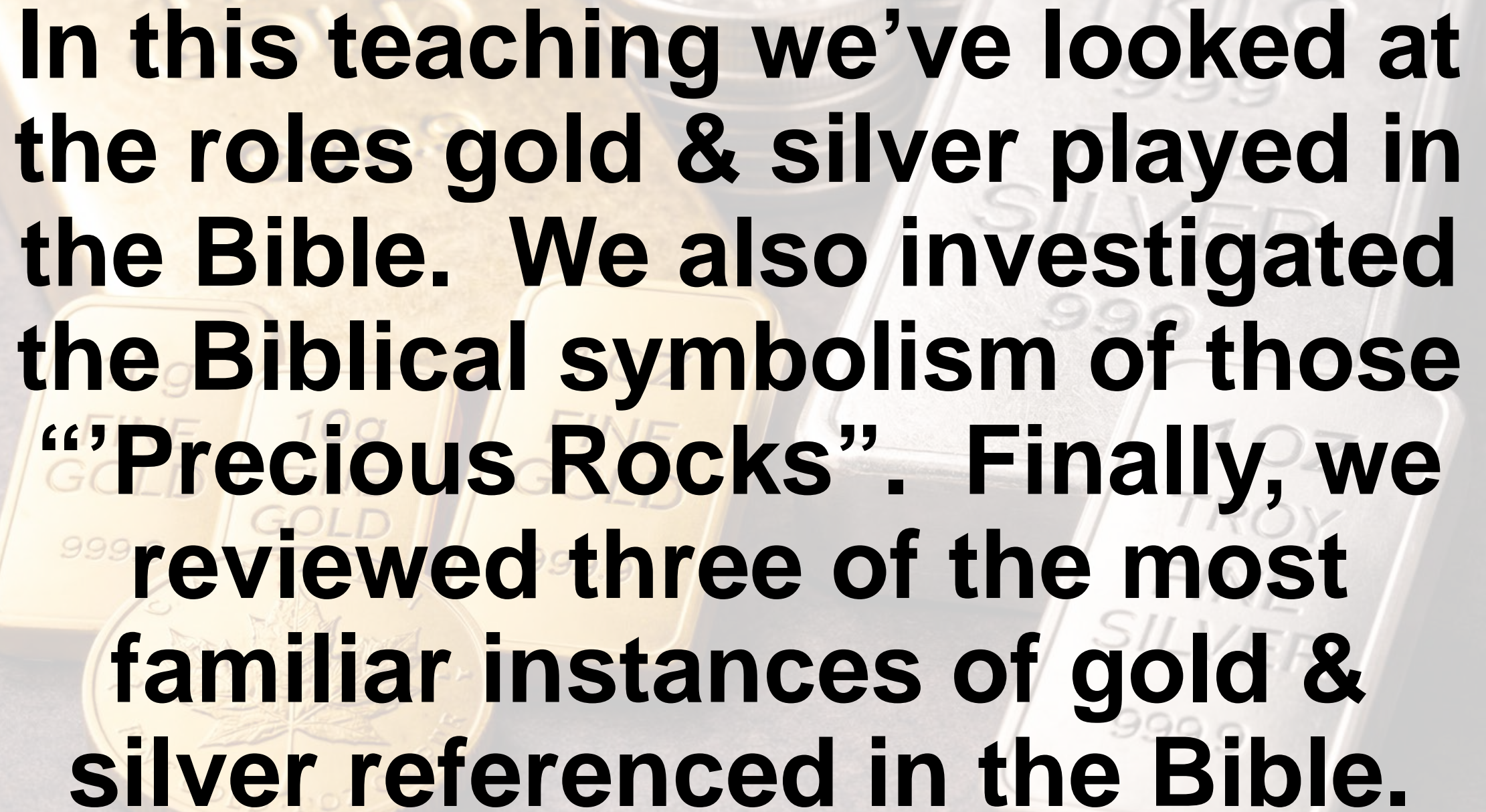
The background features several gold bars and coins. One bar is labeled 'FINE GOLD 999.9'. Another bar is labeled 'FINE GOLD 999.9'. A coin is labeled 'FINE GOLD 100Z'. A silver bar is labeled 'FINE SILVER 999.9 TROY'.

The amount (30 shekels) echoes the Old Testament price for a slave (Exodus 21:32) or prophetic imagery in Zechariah 11:12–13 (30 pieces of silver as a paltry, contemptuous sum), adding symbolic weight—possibly intentional irony or scorn from the priests.

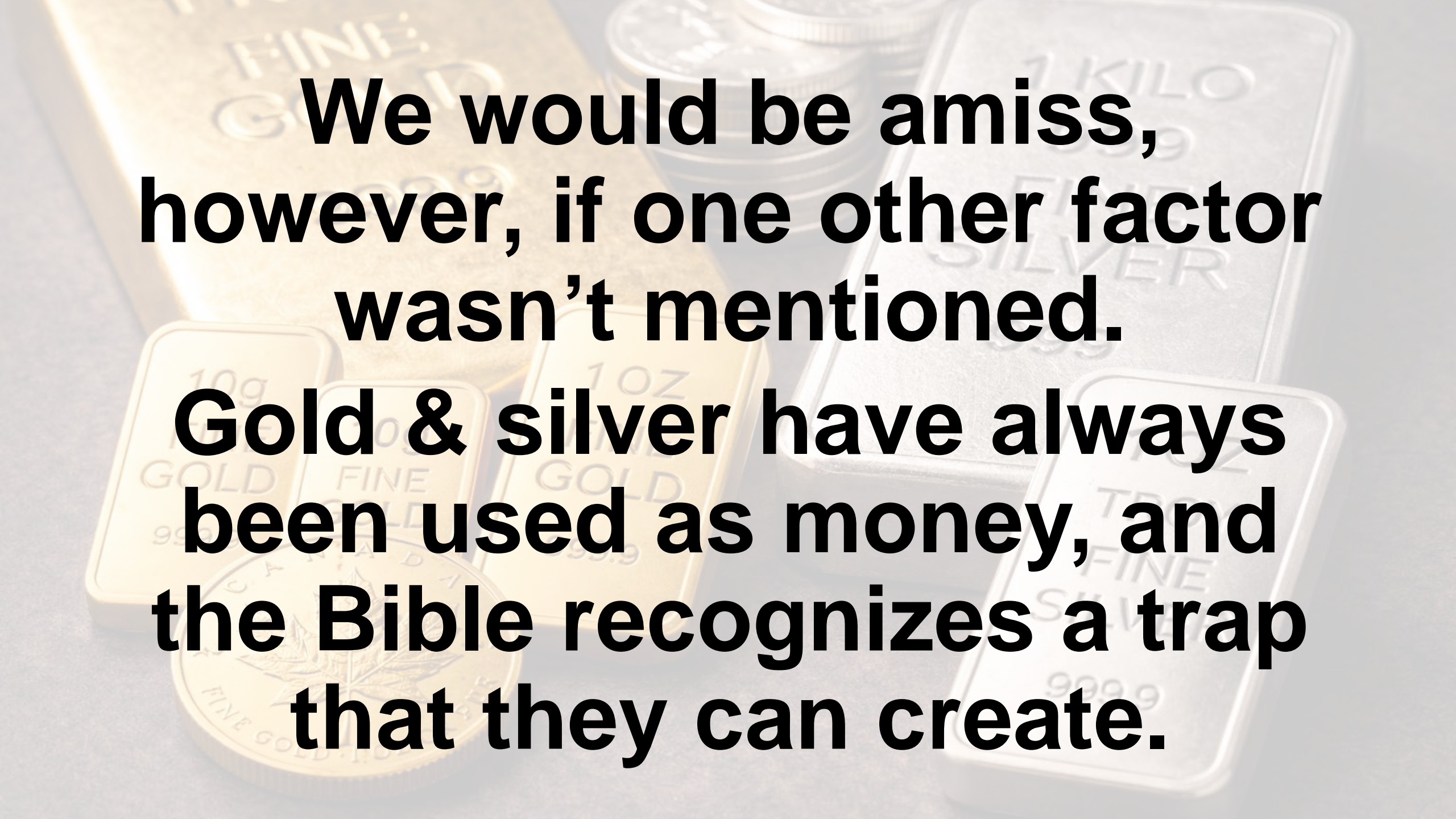
The strong consensus among scholars and ancient coin experts is that these were Tyrian shekels.

(Exodus 21:32) If the ox gores a male or female servant, he shall give to their master thirty shekels of silver, and the ox shall be stoned.

(Zechariah 11:12–13) ¹² Then I said to them, “If it is agreeable to you, give *me* my wages; and if not, refrain.” So they weighed out for my wages thirty *pieces* of silver. ¹³ And the LORD said to me, “Throw it to the potter”— that princely price they set on me. So I took the thirty *pieces* of silver and threw them into the house of the LORD for the potter.

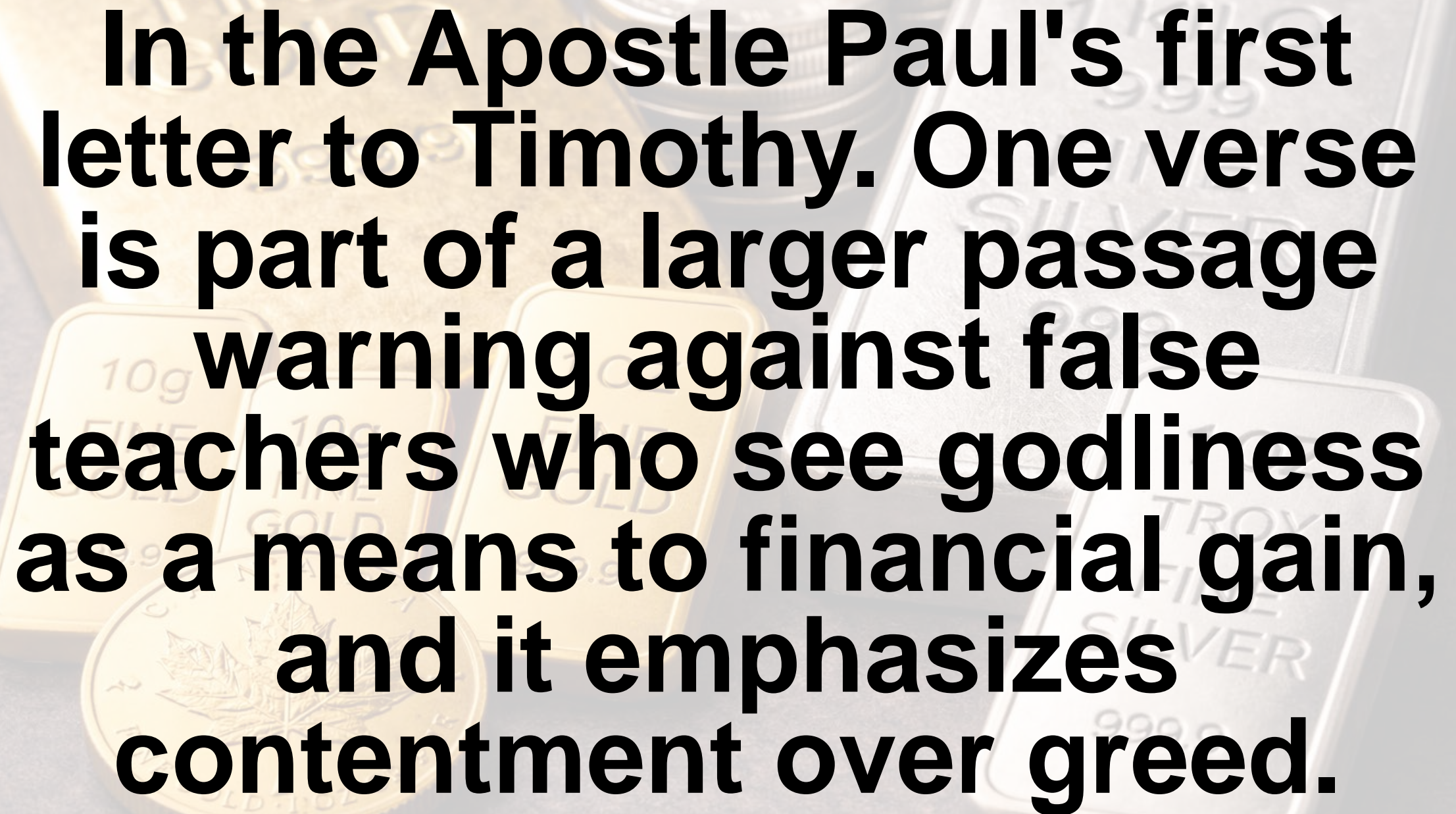
The background features a collection of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are several gold bars and coins. One bar is clearly marked 'FINE GOLD' and '999.9'. A coin below it shows a maple leaf design, characteristic of the Canadian Gold Maple Leaf. On the right, there are silver bars and coins. One bar is marked 'SILVER' and '999.9'. A coin below it shows a similar maple leaf design, characteristic of the Canadian Silver Maple Leaf. The text is overlaid on this background in a large, bold, black font.

In this teaching we've looked at the roles gold & silver played in the Bible. We also investigated the Biblical symbolism of those "Precious Rocks". Finally, we reviewed three of the most familiar instances of gold & silver referenced in the Bible.

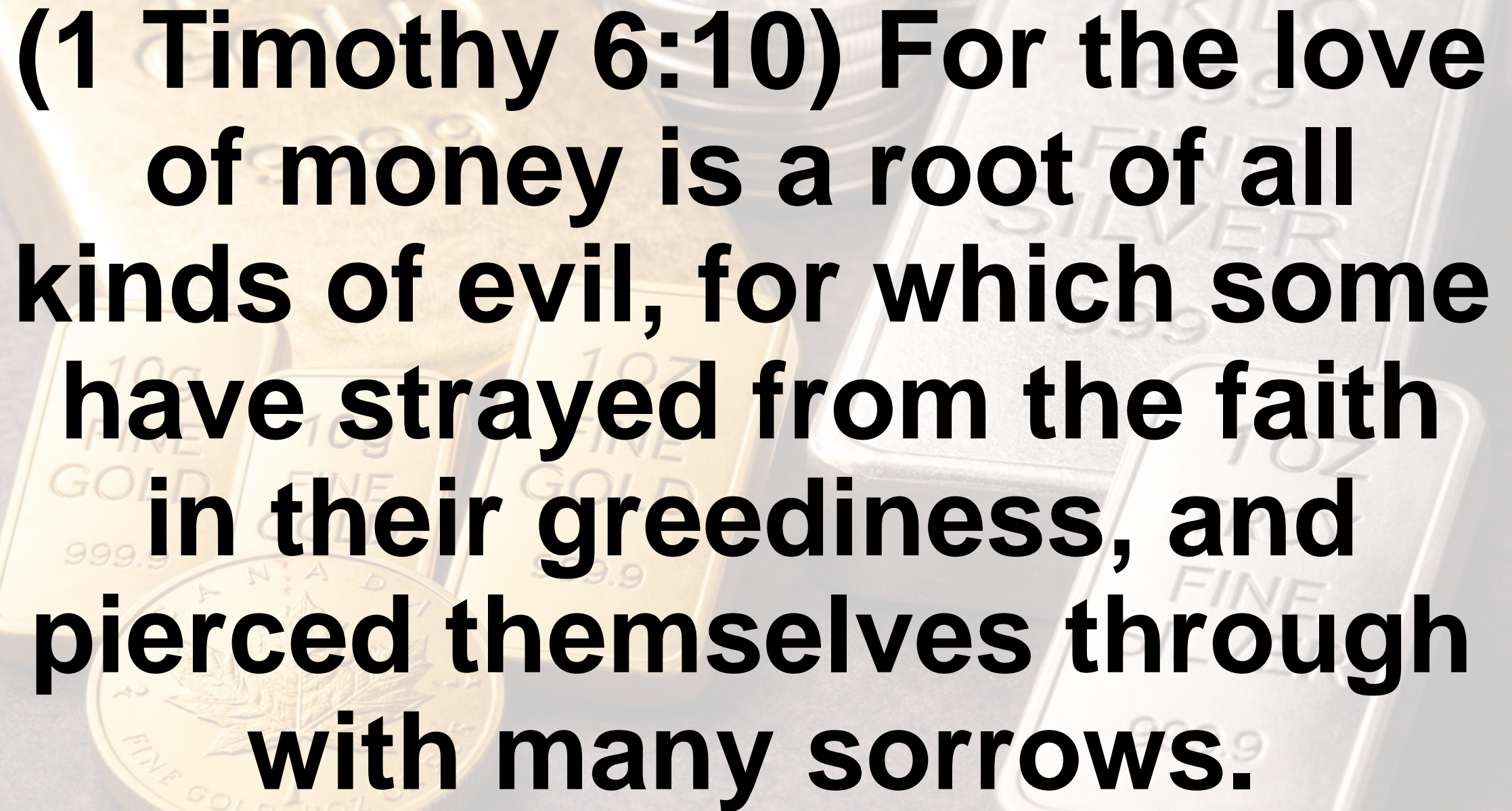
The background features a collection of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are several gold bars and coins. One bar is labeled '10g FINE GOLD 999.9'. Another bar is labeled '1 OZ FINE GOLD 999.9'. A gold coin is visible at the bottom left, featuring a central emblem and the words 'FINE GOLD'. On the right, there are silver bars. One large bar is labeled '1 KILO FINE SILVER 999.9'. Another silver bar is labeled '1 OZ FINE SILVER 999.9'. The text is overlaid on this background in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

**We would be amiss,
however, if one other factor
wasn't mentioned.**

**Gold & silver have always
been used as money, and
the Bible recognizes a trap
that they can create.**

The background features several pieces of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are gold bars with markings like '10g', 'FINE GOLD', and '999.9'. In the center, there are gold coins, including one with a maple leaf design. On the right, there are silver bars with markings like 'SILVER', 'TROY', and '999.9'. The text is overlaid on this background in a large, bold, black font.

In the Apostle Paul's first letter to Timothy. One verse is part of a larger passage warning against false teachers who see godliness as a means to financial gain, and it emphasizes contentment over greed.

The background features several gold and silver bars and coins. A gold bar is on the left with 'FINE GOLD 999.9' visible. A silver bar is on the right with 'FINE SILVER 999.9' visible. A gold coin is at the bottom left with 'FINE GOLD 102' visible. The text is overlaid on this background.

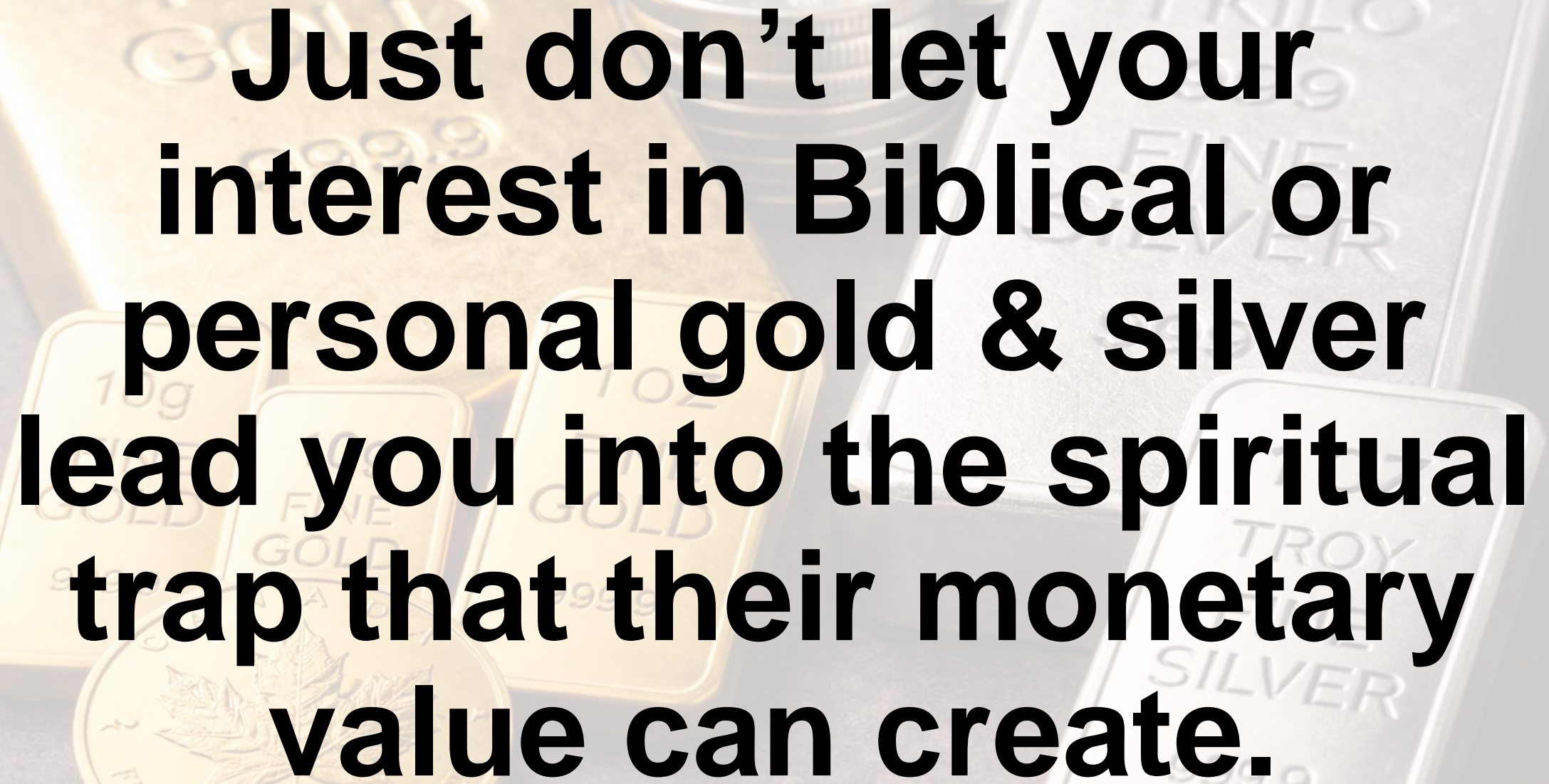
(1 Timothy 6:10) For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil, for which some have strayed from the faith in their greediness, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.

The background of the image features several pieces of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are gold bars and coins, with visible markings such as 'FINE', '999.9', and 'GOLD'. On the right, there are silver bars, with markings like '1 KILO', '999', 'FINE', and 'SILVER'. The items are arranged in a way that they appear to be stacked or overlapping, creating a sense of depth and texture. The overall color palette is dominated by the warm tones of gold and the cool tones of silver, set against a light, neutral background.

Gold & silver have a very strong place in the Bible, but one must realize:

The Bible doesn't call money itself evil—it's neutral—but rather the greed or obsessive craving for it that leads people into sin, straying from faith, and self-inflicted harm.

This warning fits the broader biblical theme that idolatry (putting anything above God, including wealth) is a core human problem.

The background features a collection of gold and silver bullion. On the left, there are several gold bars of various sizes, some with markings like 'FINE GOLD' and '999.9'. In the foreground, a gold coin is visible with a maple leaf design and the text 'FINE GOLD 1.00Z OR PUR 999.9'. On the right, there are silver bars, one of which is clearly marked '1 KILO FINE TROY SILVER 999.9'. The overall scene is a close-up of these precious metal items, slightly out of focus to emphasize the text.

**Just don't let your
interest in Biblical or
personal gold & silver
lead you into the spiritual
trap that their monetary
value can create.**



Coins: Values and New Testament References

The denarius or drachma is the standard unit, equal to a typical day's wage.

talent	6,000 drachmae/denarii	Matt. 18:24; 25:14–30
mina	100 drachmae/denarii	Luke 19:13–26
shekel	4 drachmae/denarii	
stater	4 drachmae/denarii	Matt. 17:27
half-shekel	2 drachmae/denarii	
didrachmon	2 drachmae/denarii	Matt. 17:24
drachma	Greek: a day's wage	Luke 15:8
denarius	Roman: a day's wage	Matt. 18:28; 20:1–16; 22:19; Mark 6:37; 12:15; 14:5; Luke 7:41; 10:35; 20:24; John 6:7; 12:5; Rev. 6:6
assarion	1/10 drachma/denarius	Matt. 10:29
quadrans	1/4 assarion (1/40 drachma/denarius)	Matt. 5:26; Mark 12:42
lepton	1/2 quadrans (1/80 drachma/denarius)	Mark 12:42; Luke 12:59; 21:2