
Management Theology of the Old Testament Banking Index

Charles Ogundu Nnaji, PhD

(Department of Philosophy and Religions, University of Abuja, Gwagwalada, Abuja-FCT)

Abstract: Our research objective carried out through the sampling of classist textual data gives us a hypothesis solving research finding, that what Jesus did in Luke 19:45-46 was a piece of historical theology data; that which Bible translators currently call “management- Banking” or money lending in the Temple, i.e. the Hebrew “Econa” and “Makar” (buying and selling called market, is the Greek “Polountais”, i.e. ancient banking in ancient Temples (Hebrew Old Testament, 2005, Brown and Comfort, 1990) as shown in 2 Chronicles 24:5-12, Joel 3:5-6, 2 Kings 15:18 (2 Chronicles 31:11-15, 2 Chronicles 31:15 (i.e. Taxation- of the Mina from Miniamin) which means Levitical Temple treasury management (or adma = administration). The study thus, through its methodic- objective cites relevant classists literature data analyzed to produce findings indicating that ancient Temple Treasuries management called “korBana” in Hebrew, gave us modern management banking, from Hebrew Old Testament, management theology of accepting bloodless money into the korBanan (Mathew 27:6).

Keywords: Management, Theology, Old Testament, Banking-Index.

1. Introduction

This study simply (by extension) reveals the origins of modern economics figuratively called “management” from the Hebrew Old Testament “Hekononi” transliterated into the Greek “Oikonome”, i.e. “managers of the Temple Treasury” called “korBanan”, which gave us modern “Banca”, i.e. Banking from the Phoenician Hebrew “kono”, Hekon, or Kohen (i.e. priest or Temple) and “Banah” (i.e. building). Presenting classical literature-data, the study also analyzed the New Testament Greek “Proestomene-or Proestomaino) see 1 Timothy 3:4 and 12 which means “manager”, to manage or care for, and which gave us “priest, president and to preside”. The study's methodical classist- Data textual analyses produces an unshaken research finding indicating that the Hebrew “korBanan”, gave us modern banking, noting that the Hebrew for money is “ceseph” (i.e. silver coins used as money) while “Mintah or Monahat or Monahat” is gift, offering or tribute paid to gods or God, i.e. “korBan” (Mark 7:11) Hebrew Old Testament, 2005, BDB, 2007, Goodrich Zondervan, 1990 (Mansoor, 2004, p 237).

That the management theology of Old Testament Banking, “The korBanan” (i.e. Temple Treasury) was simple; i.e. it is not proper to put blood or stolen money into our banks, Matthew 27:6. A careful look at this paper so far, thus shows that it will be ignorance for someone to conclude that Religion has no business with Banking and Management. The study reviews itself and poses a question, “How much “management” is this topic? Particularly are there enough proofs to believe its assertions that the Hebrew “Manah” (Alloted or assigned portion or allocated “mina or monah”, gave us the word “management”) BDB, 2005, p 585, Hebrew Old Testament, 2005, Mansoor, 2010, vol 2.

1.1 Objective of Study

The main objective of the study is primarily to indicate that the word “management”, has a 100% Old Testament Temple Origin, i.e. “mana or monat” (i.e. allotted or allocated Temple duties) which this study calls “Management Theology”. Particularly that in ancient times, Temples were used as store rooms called “korBanan” (i.e. Temple Treasury, Matthew 27:6, 1 Chronicles 31:11-15) for safekeeping money and related items. Joel 3:5.

1.2 Research Hypotheses (or laid down claims or statements put forward for debate)

A Jewish theological principle is the upothesis (or laid down ethos, i.e. principles, spiritual customs and traditions) revolving round a spiritual legacy that “Blood or evilly acquired money” should not enter the Temple-Treasury, Mathew 27:6 (Aramaic “korBanan”, Greek “Gazophylakion”, Mark 7:11 “korBan”, i.e. money saved as offering to God). However, current capitalist dispensations of our modern era pose a huge obstacle to hypothetical submissions of this research study, since our research data banking field collation analyses clearly reveals that modern management banking in its consistent struggles to re-capitalize see nothing like “blood” in huge unverifiable customers deposits.

2. Literature Review

Please check Goodrich and Kholenberger (1990) for the Zondervan, Aramaic cognate Hebrew “Kibur” (underground vault) and Temple Treasury (the korBanan). Similarly Hebrew Old Testament, 2005 (Joel 3:5-6) recorded how the Chaldea- Babylonians carried off silver, gold and the finest valuables (Hebrew “Casophi”) of Judah and Jerusalem from their Temple Treasuries. The NCB Kanachikuzhy (2008) noted that in Babylon, the Chaldean conquerors of Southern Israel misused Temple Treasuries booties taken to Babylonia (Daniel 1:1-3 etc).

2.1 What is Old Testament Banking Indexing?

McCain (2005) pp 1-12 viewed the Old Testament as the first foundational part of the Holy Bible which serves as the prophecy or forerunner of the New Testament. Testament means witness or to speak for (not against- i.e. phalasapha or plasapha) *ibid*, pp 4-20; the Old Testament implies God's relationship with man in the past, while the New Testament means man's current relationship with God in the present, which we call Christianity.

Brown-Driver- Briggs 2007, explains that this means that Old Testament rules or standards for managing the temple treasury called “korBanan” gave us related Italian “Cobanca” (English “Banking”); see Mark 7:11 “KorBan”, i.e. to put in offering or give God offering or spend gifts called “korBan”. When it is given to pagan gods it is “monahta” (i.e. monetary). Hence, standards for managing the Hebrew “korBan” (i.e. Temple offerings) was called the Hebrew “mana or manah”, which means allocated or allotted to the priests, based on the kadosu, i.e. holiness of priesthood (konoma or comun) BDB, 2007, p 485, i.e. Comer or idol (priests) Job 1:8, Hebrew “Camohu”, (exceptional or separated to God). See Brown and Comfort (1990) note that Old testament Banking Indexing also means that it was standard practice in ancient times to carry out buying (kana- kono) and selling (Makar) in ancient Temples where the Hebrew “kibur” or Coba, i.e. underground vaults served as sacred places for safe keeping silver, gold and money which Jesus wanted to stop in Luke 19:45-46, Isaiah 56:7, Joel 3:5, Daniel 1:2, 2 Chronicles 34:14, 2 Chronicles 24:9 (Taxation being paid to the Temple).

Citation: Mathew 17:25, “Does your teacher (Hebrew Sopher) not pay the Temple Tax?”

Note: The Temple was clearly ancient Banks and business centers, (*ibid*, p 584-585 see Maier; 1988: Antiquities of Josephus; pp 260-300 has narratives of how ancient kings emptied Temple and Palace treasuries to pay off conquering kings (2 Kings 16: 12).

2.2 Theology: from the Greek “Theos” means God (Thea is goddess) which gave us “Theism” (believe in God) and Theology i.e. study of the existence and nature of God and the relationship between God and man and existence (Bromiley, 1985 pp 318-330).

2.3 Management Theology

Management Theology technically implies the theological considerations or influences in modern management or administration. Asaju (1999) p 157-176 in Christian foundations viewed Christian ethics as a psycho-structural policing unit of human behavior and administration controlled and regulated by Christian ethical principles (see also Samuel Groovitz (1976) Moral problems in medicine: i.e. Medical Christian Ethics, cited by Ogundu (2000:PhD Thesis). Management theology is double edged: Brown-Diver –Briggs, 2007, p 52 and Hebrew Old Testament, 2005, Psalm 31:24, Hebrew “Aman” (Amanim: faithful keepers or supporters) Isaiah 1:21 “Nemana”, (i.e. firm, faithful or established) city.

Note: Naman means faithful or firmness or Amen i.e. faithfully, verify or truly, or so be it (BDB, 2007, p 53) while Emet is Truth (See Nehemiah 11:23, Nehemiah 10:1, i.e. Amanah, Trust, faithful, firmness, supporting or daily provisions for God's work) Isaiah 33:16 “Amana” constant supply of food and water: NCB, 2008, p 1242. These are the theological origins of the word “management” from the Old Testament Hebrew “mana” (i.e. portion allotted or allocated to you) particularly in ancient Jewish Temples as a line of duty or portion or share of the proceeds from offerings made to God; (BDB, 2007, p 585-586). See again Brown-Driver-Briggs, 2007, p 54, Jeremiah 52:15, NCB 2008, p 1415; or Goodnews Collins, 2008, p 775 Hebrew “Amon” or “Amona”, i.e. a skilled master workman, Nehemiah 7:59, 1 Chronicles 3:14, “Amon”

or “Amona”, i.e. master workman, Jeremiah 1:2, Proverbs 8:30 “Amona” skilled designer or craftsman. (Amana) Note: 2 Chronicles 32:21-25, “Amon-Manasseh”, master pagan.

2.4 Banking

Brown and Comfort (1990), the Hebrew “KORBANAN” (from the Aramaic-Hebrew “kibu or korBan” (i.e. to give God or put in offering) means “Temple Treasury” (Matthew 27:6). See Banking net (Wikipedia, 2013) in ancient times, Temples were used as sacred places for safekeeping silver, gold, money, precious stones and other valuables, (Hebrew “Casophi”, Joel 3:5-6) which Jesus tried to abolish in Luke 19:45-46, since the presence of money in Temple treasuries equally attracted trading into the Temples (2 Chronicles 34:14, 1 Chronicles 9:20, 2 Chronicles 24:9 (taxation), 2Chronicles 8:15 (BDB, 2007). Please see the following Bible citations:

- Daniel 1:2** *“And the Lord delivered Jehoiakim King of Judah into his hand, along with some of the articles from the Temple of God... carried off to the Temple of his God in Babylonia... into the treasure house of his god.*
- Joel 3:5-6,** *“You took my silver and my gold and carried off my finest (casophi) treasuries to your temples.*
- Matthew 27:6** *“The chief priests picked up the coins and said, it is against the law to put this into the treasury (Hebrew “korBanan, i.e. Temple Treasury; see KJV: This is NIV) Since it is blood money. (Dain-ceseaph)*

(See also above, “what is Old Testament Banking Index”)

2.5 Index

Goodrich Chambers (1996, p 686) index means arranging things according to alphabetical order or serially. Hence, this study looks at it as anything that helps to direct you to find a subject or standard upon which (or which) regulates the idea behind the sequential following of that system. (see Hawkins, 1995).

2.6 Textual Data Analysis

This are classist texts or literature consulted indicating the centuria developments of the words “management and banking” from older Sumerian, Akkadian, Egyptian, Phoenician, Hebrew, Aramaic (i.e. Syriac) and Assyrian texts.

2.7 Research Basics (Manager/Management)

The research basics are drawn from manager and management. To fully understand what “manager and management” means, their Semitic origins must be traced and clearly understood from its basic Old Testament priesthood meanings of allotted priestly duties (mana or monat) to the New Testament Greek Proestomano (i.e. priestly duties) before its Latin form “managerie” which also points to Persian sources of “magar, (manger) magi or magic” (extraordinary powers or authority). But “magar” originally means “chief priest”, i.e. a high caste of authority; or of Persian priests with the extraordinary powers of interpreting the stars (Astrology; Matthew 2:1-16) and metaphysical powers to control men and objects (G. Delling in Bromiley, 1985, p 547; see also BDB, 2007).

Surely, no current dictionary of current English or of management will tell you all the above since the religious meanings of Hebrew and Greek words in Latin, English and French etc, have been completely stripped off, particularly due to our section below; though these lexicographers and management writers will never admit these assertions (or allegations of anti-Semitism). However, the truth remains the truth (Woodrow 1969), pp 70-71.

2.8 Basic Issues in Anti-Semitism

This is the issue, the West (i.e. Europe) and the Americas have falsified ancient records thus making it look like the Jews never contributed anything to modern civilization. Hence, many Hebrew words received by Greek and Latin, have been massively restructured and given new meanings, including the words “management” (Hebrew “mana”, i.e. apportion) and the Hebrew korBanan (Temple Treasury, Mathew 27:6) i.e. modern banking (Hebrew Old Testament, 2005). See examples below (No 1.1.4).

See Joel 3:5-6 *“you have carried away my casophi (i.e. my finest silver, gold and ideas)”*.

2.9 Theoretical Bases (or Theso) adopted for this Study

Brown and Comfort (1990) and Goodrich and Kholenberger (1990) presented a Hebrew (Jewish) cultural theology that the Hebrew “Phaali” or Greek “Phaulos” (James 3:13-17: v 16) corresponds to a divine abhorrence of anything unjustly destroyed on the basis or excuse of doing it for God: i.e. see Mark 7:11, i.e. do not deny your parents and dependants financial care (Greek “Pronoma” 1 Timothy 5:8) on the excuse of saving to provide for God's work (Greek “Diecon”, Luke 8:3).

3. Research Methodology

The study consulted relevant classist literature texts in Phoenician, Aramaic, Hebrew, Assyrian, Greek and Latin. Data textual analyses, i.e. comparative textual analyses of origins and true meanings of classists Hebrew, Greek and Latin texts were carried out, noting Syriac, Arabic and Coptic Egyptian influences. Tabular excel diagrammatic classist origins of the word “Management” and “korBanan” (i.e. Banking or Temple Treasury) were also presented to support the research hypothesis, objective and arguments based on data analysis.

3.1 Study Approach

The Classist interactive proofs, have been adequately pointed out in Tables 1 and 2, detailing source etymology, ancient theology and reference sources for the theistic origins of the word “management”, and the origins of the Hebrew Old Testament Banking index with the Jewish upothesis of not allowing blood money into the Jewish “korBanan” (i.e. the Temple Treasury, Mansoor, 2010, vol 2; Brown- Driver- Briggs, 2007, Hebrew Old Testament, 2005).

3.2 Population of the Study

The study's research population positions are from Maer 1988. Over 50 clerics and clergy were served a five point brief research questions on modern temples, churches and mosques proposed as modern banks, vaults, replicating the ancient past.

4. Results

4.1 Response (Descriptive Rate)

The statistics method operates on a responsive estimation of figuring out or calculating (psephon; Revelation 13:18 Aland and Newman, 1983) a non- available $\pm 3/4$ from an available $\pm 1/4$ using the bio- identical formulae of biological identical human behavior. That is, religiosity in e.g. Japan, cannot be less than $\pm 15\%$ different from the religiosity in Ghana. The questionnaire, not returned, could not have been $\pm 20\%$ different if they had been turned in.

4.2 Characteristics of Responses

41 responses on (do you agree that ancient Temples were ancient Banks) under “no 4”, samplings in the results, are characteristics or related to “E”, (that Religion needs money) in that people might be massively religious, yet they are not really interested in Religion and God, but in how money solve human problems. These are over 78% estimations of the research responses.

To support the above, the 44 responses of “B” under samplings in the research results”, clearly indicate “that people no more fear God”, which is characteristic of man's lesser interests in God. This is over 80% estimations of the research responses.

4.3 Test of the Research Hypotheses

The study's Tables 1 and 2 clearly show that anti-Semitism (hatred for the Hebrew) have wrongly attributed modern banking and management roots, “Hebrew “mana”, (i.e. allocate or give portions) to Latin- Europe, in a Graeco- Roman classist error (supported by Gothic – Anglo- Saxon stooges) that the Italic and French “Banque” (money lender's shop) gave us modern banking, this which is completely wrong as presented by Mairi et al in Chambers, 1996.

The truth presented in Tables 1 and 2, is that the Hebrew “KorBan” (Mark 7:11, to save money as offering for God) gave us “Modern Banking”, seen in Mathew 27:6, “KorBanan” (Temple Treasury: Joel 3:5-6).

4.4 Classist Textual Data Analysis

Table 1: Classists Etymology of Management

Egyptian	Sumerian i.e. Babylonian	Aramaic- Hebrew	Assyrian	Greek (see Proestomene)	Latin-English (or French)
Amon (king or god) Woodrow 1969, BDB, 2007 PRE 1,500BC. Also Zondervan, 1990. 2 Chronicles 33:21 - 25	Nimru, Nimara (Nimroda) i.e. Lord, Woodrow, 1969, pp 1 -39, BDB, 2007. Also New and Philips (1953), pp 4-46.	a. “Mana”portion allotted or allocations b. Adam (Ham) Hama, Dam- Hamim or Adma (Admin, i.e. done by man. c. “Timnah or Timana” (Territory) (Judges 14:1 - 5) d. Medina (Province). e. Proverbs 8:30 “Nemana” or “Amana” (to faithfully keep or support) Hebrew Old Testament, 2005.	Mannu (allocation i.e. to an overseer) sari	a. (see Proestomano i.e. priest or manager) b. Poimnion, poimaino or pomene (shepherd or bishop) from Hebrew Melek or Arabic -Malik (i.e. leader or king or god “Moloch” to Melek (Zondervan 1990) Jeremiah 32:35, Acts 7:43 etc, BDB, 2007, Aland and Newman 1983	Managerie or managerialis (to control) Wilson, 1965) also Palmer, 1987. Also Nnaji, 2012.
	Persian	Arabic			
	Mag, magar, ma,a (chief priest) Bromiley, 1995	Amin (leader) Ali (1970).			

Table 2: Classist Etymology of the word “Banking”

Aramaic	Hebrew	Arabic	Greek	Italian (Latin)	English
Kiba, kibur (underground vault of the pre-exodus c1800BC) Hebrew Old Testament, 2005.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Kibu” kibuton, to KORBAN, (put in offering to God) KORBANAN (Temple Treasury) • Banah (Build a house -(Beythel: God’s house) (Mansoor, 2004) c1000BC, to English Ban (food or store house) Note also Hebrew “Kabal” i.e. a cartel, tomb or secret group, BDB 2007 (1300BC-Exodian). 	, ka’aba (store room) or where we store or keep our gods (Jahiliyya era) pre - 610CE- Boer, 1969. Ali, 1970; Curzon, Pakistan.	Bankos, Banka (Post/ New Testament era, 1500CE) Chambers , 1996, i.e. Latinized to Banka.	CoBanca (Italiana -Banka) Medievals (1300CE ;See Taberna in Wilson, 1965 (Money Shop)	Bank or Banking (1800CE) Chambers, 1996, from French “Banque” (1800CE)
				French	
				Banque (Money Store or shop) Latin “Tavern or Tabern”. Chambers, 1996.	

Data Theologia (Theometry; 2012), Enugu.

Also Nnaji IJMPDS, 2013, vol 3 Abuja

4.5 Major Research Findings

As part of the study, the following research findings were made:

1. Strictly speaking, most classists derived (or borrowed) current English words have had their root (theological) meanings stripped (or dropped). An example is the Hebrew “korBanan” (Temple Treasury, Matthew 27:6) which gave us “modern banking” (then someone will ignorantly ask you what religious studies have got to do with banking).

2. Meanwhile, they continue to erroneously trace the word “Banking” to the Anti-Semitic French “Banque”, (i.e. money- store) etc.
3. This study also clearly revealed that the word “management” is 100% Hebrew not Latin, Greek or French; but from the Aramaic- Hebrew “Manah” (i.e. allocation, or an officers jurisdiction; or Timana (Timnah: Territory; Judges 14:1-5)
4. In Old Testament ancient times, blood and stolen money were not allowed into the korBanan (i.e. Temple Treasury) this is our Old Testament Banking Index or standards from the Assyrian “Manu” (i.e. setting standards) Brown-Driver-Briggs, 2007, pp 584-585.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

We can conclusively say without mincing words that secularism (i.e. hatred for Religion and God) constantly propels the anti-Semitic falsifications of the theological or religious origins of our current Science and Technology; words such as Management, Economics, Communications (Hebrew “Comu”= pagan villages) and related Sciences and civilizations (see Hebrew Old Testament, 2005) including Administration discipline are all from Hebrew Adam (man) i.e. from Assyrian “Admu” (man) to administer (BDB, 2007) i.e. controlled by man. From our findings, it was established that several dictionaries of current English are massive falsifications of root origins of current English words including management and banking.

5.2 Research Recommendations

1. Scientific research methods should be applied to Religious Studies; particularly noting Nnaji (2014) Christian Statistics which states that research studies in Christian Studies are reliably valid if accompanied by supporting statistical data.
2. That when a dictionary of current English states Latin and Greek as origins of any current English word, please look for the Aramaic and Hebrew roots of that Latin and Greek, because Old Hebrew, i.e. Phoenician-Aramaic gave our modern Alphabets and many words to Greek; while Greek gave them to Latin at Cumae, Italy between 50 and 100BC (New and Philips, 1953, pp 41, 47: Palmer, 1987, Harris, 2011, Nnaji, 2014, Metzger 2001, “chart of Indo-European,” “cognate family language”. Also Mansoor, 2004, vol 1, Chart of Semitic Languages etc.

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