

A THEORY OF APPLIED SOCIAL ECONOMICS

James E Curtis, Jr.

ABSTRACT

Consider an economy where religious, non-profit organizations attempt to maximize their remaining revenue, for instance, to enlarge their endowment and provide new or enhanced services. Let remaining revenue equal total revenue minus total costs, where remaining revenue is determined by the costs of employees, the costs of volunteers [which is set to zero], the costs of facilities, equipment and professional services, and the costs of *donated* facilities, equipment and professional services, where outputs, for religious non-profit organizations, may include denominational ordinances, Sunday/ mid-week services, uncertified and certified training, transition services (counseling, weddings, funerals), and social services (food, clothing, shelter, transportation, referrals), where remaining revenue is maximized based on the ability of religious, non-profit organizations to turn inputs into outputs at market prices. Remaining revenue can be maximized through vertical integration of all outputs, or through a horizontal analysis [of each output individually, where n situations where perfect competition exists. For instance, there are: many religious, non-profit organizations; many consumers; perfect information among organizations and consumers; and no barriers to starting an organization or exiting the market. Curtis, Jr. (2010, 2017) focuses on the instance where minimizing costs also produces the maximum remaining revenue such that theological praise is measurable by the social planning effectiveness of the Kings of the Old Testament of *The Holy Bible*, a business manager/owner grouping in the days of Israel, or leaders of the Seven Churches of The New Testament of *The Holy Bible*.

Course Information

QUARTER: Summer 2010

COURSE: A Theory of Social Economics

CLASSROOM: 625 Park Road NW, Washington DC 20010

DATE & TIME: Tuesday and Thursday, 7:05 – 8:45 PM

Teacher Information

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Course Objective

The objective of the course is to develop fundamentals for true praise. This course is going to attempt to successfully integrate the strengths of the instructor, which include economic theory, data analysis, multi-media programming, and Biblical fundamentals, to convey understanding of the source of praise from up above. The only prerequisite for this course is successful completion is a sincere desire to grow.

Course Materials

Students should obtain a copy of the required textbook and refer to the recommended textbooks for additional student resources.

REQUIRED TEXTBOOKS: (1) The NKJV Study Bible, New King James Version, Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1997; (2) The Holy Bible, King James Version, Philadelphia: AJ Holman, 1942; (3) resources are also available at BibleGateway.com, New York: Zondervan, 1995-2009; (4) The Holy Bible (The Everywhere Bible), New International Version, Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2006;

RECOMMENDED SECULAR TEXTBOOKS: (5) Varian, Hal R. Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach, Norton: New York, 1999; (6) Mankiw, N. Gregory, Principles of Microeconomics, Fort Worth: Dryden, 1998;

Course Structure

The structure of the course consists of two lectures, problem sets, a midterm exam and a final exam. All students are expected to meet the following requirements:

ATTENDANCE: All students should attend all lectures to obtain a full understanding of the materials. *If a student misses a class, the student is responsible for obtaining the information presented in class from another student in the class.*

PARTICIPATION: All students should participate in class discussions. From time to time, students will be asked to work in groups and present solutions to problems during class.

Course Outline

DATE	SCRIPTURE	TOPIC
July 20	1 Chronicles 13:1-8	<p>I. “<u>Stomp</u>”</p> <p>I.i. Praise and Worship: Lift Jesus Higher</p> <p>I.ii .Scripture Readings: 1 Chronicles 13:1-8 Joel 2:25 Exodus 12:40-41</p> <p>I.iii. Stylized Facts: Secular Theory Church Annual Report, Monthly Costs</p> <p>I.iv. Definitions</p> <p>I.v. Biblical Research: Matthew 1 Adam to Abraham</p>
July 22	Acts 16:25-34	<p>II. “<u>Breakthrough</u>”</p> <p>II.i. Praise and Worship: Hosana (Mark 11:9-10)</p> <p>II.ii .Scripture Readings: Acts 16:25-34 1 Chronicles 14:11 Isaiah 59:19 Psalm 112:4 Matthew 9:29</p> <p>II.iii. Biblical Research: Matthew 1 Characteristics of the Kings</p>

The Kings of the Divided Kingdom, Judah and Israel, of The Holy Bible

King of Judah		King of Israel		Righteous or Did Wrong	
Name	Years of Reign	Name	Years of Reign	1 & 2 Kings	2 Chronicles (Kings of Judah only)
1 Rehoboam	17			Did Wrong(1 K 14:21)	
		1 Jeroboam	22	Did Wrong- Golden Calves (1 K 12:28-33)	
2 Abijah	3			Did Wrong(1 K 15:3)	Claims not to Forsaken God (2 C 13:10)
3 Asa	41			Righteous (1 K 15:11)** / But High Places (1 K 15:14)*	Righteous (2 C 14:2,5) / But Temple Treasures (2 C 16:2)
		2 Nadab	2	Did Wrong(1 K 15:26)	
		3 Baasha	24	Did Wrong(1 K 15:34)	
		4 Elah	2	Did Wrong(1 K 16:13)	
		5 Zimri	7 days	Did Wrong(1 K 16:19)	
		6, Omri (& 7 Tibni)	12	Did Wrong(1 K 16:25)	
		8 Ahab	22	Did Wrong(1 K 16:30)	
4 Jehoshaphat	25			Righteous (1 K 22:43) / But High Places (1 K 22:43)	Righteous (2 C 17:3,6***) / But High Places (2 C 20:33)
		9 Ahaziah	2	Did Wrong(1 K 22:52)	
		10 Joram	12	Did Wrong(2 K 3:2)	
5 Jehoram	8			Did Wrong(2 K 8:18)	Did Wrong(2 C 21:6)
6 Ahaziah	1			Did Wrong(2 K 8:27)	Did Wrong(2 C 22:4)
		11 Jehu	28	Righteous (2 K 10:30) / But Golden Calves (2 K	

				10:29)		
7	Athaliah (Mother of Ahaziah)	7		Did Wrong- Destroyed Family (2 K 11:1)	Did Wrong- Destroyed Family (1 C 22:10)	
8	Joash (Son of Ahaziah)	40		Righteous (2 K 12:2)****	Righteous (2 C 24:2)**** / But Worshipped Idols (2 C 24:18)	
			12	Jehoahaz	17	Did Wrong(2 K 13:2)
			13	Jehoash	16	Did Wrong(2 K 13:11)
9	Amaziah	29		Righteous (2 K 14:3) / But High Places (2 K 14:4)	Righteous (2 C 25:2)	
				Jeroboam		
			14	II	41	Did Wrong(2 K 14:24)
10	Azariah	52		Righteous (2 K 15:3) / But High Places (2 K 15:4)	Righteous (2 C 26:4) / But entered Temple to Burn Incense (2 C 26:16)	
				6		
			15	Zechariah	months	Did Wrong(2 K 15:9)
			16	Shallum	1 month	?
			17	Menahem	10	Did Wrong(2 K 15:18)
			18	Pekahiah	2	Did Wrong(2 K 15:24)
			19	Pekah	20	Did Wrong(2 K 15:28)
				Righteous (2 K 15:34) / But High Places (2 K 15:35)	Righteous (2 C 27:2)	
11	Jotham	16				
12	Ahaz	16		Did Wrong(2 K 16:3)	Did Wrong(2 C 28:1-4)	
			20	Hoshea	9	Did Wrong(2 K 17:2)
13	Hezekiah	29		Righteous (2 K 18:3)	Righteous (2 C 29:2)	
14	Manasseh	55		Did Wrong(2 K 21:2)	Did Wrong(2 C 33:2)	
15	Amon	2		Did Wrong(2 K 21:20)	Did Wrong(2 C 33:22)	
16	Josiah	31		Righteous (2 K 22:2)	Righteous (2 C 34:2)	

17	Jehoahaz	3 months	Did Wrong(2 K 23:32)	
18	Jehoahaz (Brother of Jehoiachim)	11	Did Wrong(2 K 23:37)	Did Wrong(2 C 36:5)
19	Jehoiachin	3 months	Did Wrong(2 K 24:9)	Did Wrong(2 C 36:9)
20	Jehoiachin (Uncle of Jehoiachin)	11	Did Wrong(2 K 24:11)	Did Wrong(2 C 36:12)

III. * "High places and incense burning were dedicated to worship pagan gods" (p.221 NKJV Study Bible, in refence to Lev. 26:30)

IV. ** But Temple Treasures to the King of Syria (1 K 15:18)

V. *** Removed High Places

VI. **** Did right only during the years of Jehoiada the priest

Definitions

The Definitions of Praise

(<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Praise>)

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praiser

noun

Synonyms: praise, acclaim, extol, laud

- 1] To express approval or admiration
 - 2] To praise is to voice esteem
 - 3] Acclaim
 - 4] Commend suggests moderate approval
 - 5] Extol suggests exaltation or glorification
-

Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003

praise [preɪz]

noun

- 1] the act of expressing admiration, etc.
- 2] (Christian Religious Writings / Theology) the extolling of a deity or the rendering of homage and gratitude to a deity
- 3] the condition of being commended, admired, etc.
- 4] sing someone's praises to commend someone highly

verb

- 1] to express commendation, admiration, etc., for
 - 2] (Religious Writings / Theology) to proclaim or describe the glorious attributes of (a deity) with homage and thanksgiving
-

The Free Dictionary

Praise (praz)

noun

- 1] Expression of approval, or admiration.
 - 2] The extolling or exaltation of a deity, ruler, or hero.
 - 3] merit.
-

verb - praised, prais-ing, prais-es

1] To express admiration for.

2] To extol or exalt; worship.

Definitions and Thesaurus

The Definitions and Thesaurus of Praise

(<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Praise>)

Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2008 Princeton University, Farlex Inc.

Noun

1] praise - an expression of approval

congratulations, extolment, kudos

commendation, approval - a message expressing a favorable opinion

superlative - an exaggerated expression (usually of praise)

eulogy - a formal expression of praise

good word, recommendation, testimonial

compliment - a remark (or act) expressing praise and admiration

2] praise - offering words of homage as an act of worship; "they sang a hymn of praise to God"

worship - the activity of worshipping

hallelujah - a shout or song of praise to God

verb

3] praise - express approval of

salute

applaud - express approval of

exalt, extol, glorify, laud, proclaim - praise, glorify, or honor

eulogize - praise formally and eloquently; compliment, congratulate

gush, rave - praise enthusiastically

commend - express approval of

recommend, commend - express a good opinion of

puff up, puff - praise extravagantly

Collins Thesaurus of the English Language – Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition. 2002 © HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002

4] praise

verb

- 4.1] acclaim, approve of, honour, cheer, admire, applaud, compliment, congratulate, pay tribute to, extol, sing the praises of, pat someone on the back
- 4.2] give thanks to, bless, worship, adore , glorify, exalt, pay homage to noun
- 4.3] approval, acclaim, applause, cheering, tribute, compliment, congratulations, ovation, accolade, good word, kudos, eulogy, acclamation
- 4.4] thanks, glory, worship, devotion, homage, adoration, sing something's or someone's praises

THEORY

Consider an economy where religious, non-profit organizations attempt to maximize their remaining revenue [1], for instance, to enlarge their endowment and provide new or enhanced services. Let remaining revenue equal total revenue minus total costs, where remaining revenue is determined by the costs of employees, the costs of volunteers [which is set to zero], the costs of facilities, equipment and professional services , and the costs of *donated* facilities, equipment and professional services, where

$$\begin{aligned}
 [1] \quad \pi &= \text{TCR} - \text{TCC} \\
 &= \text{PY} - \text{TC}(Y) \\
 &= \text{PY} - ((wH + w_oH_o) + (rC + r_oC_o))
 \end{aligned}$$

where outputs [2], for religious non-profit organizations, may include denominational ordinances, Sunday/ mid-week services, uncertified and certified training, family transition services (counseling, weddings, funerals), and social services (food, clothing, shelter, transportation, referrals), where

$$\begin{aligned}
 [2] \quad Y &= \begin{aligned} &y_1 = H_1^{a1} H_{o1}^{\theta1} C_1^{\beta1} C_{o1}^{\delta1} \\ &y_2 = H_2^{a2} H_{o2}^{\theta2} C_2^{\beta2} C_{o2}^{\delta1} \\ &y_N = H_N^{aN} H_{oN}^{\thetaN} C_N^{\betaN} C_{oN}^{\deltaN} \end{aligned}
 \end{aligned}$$

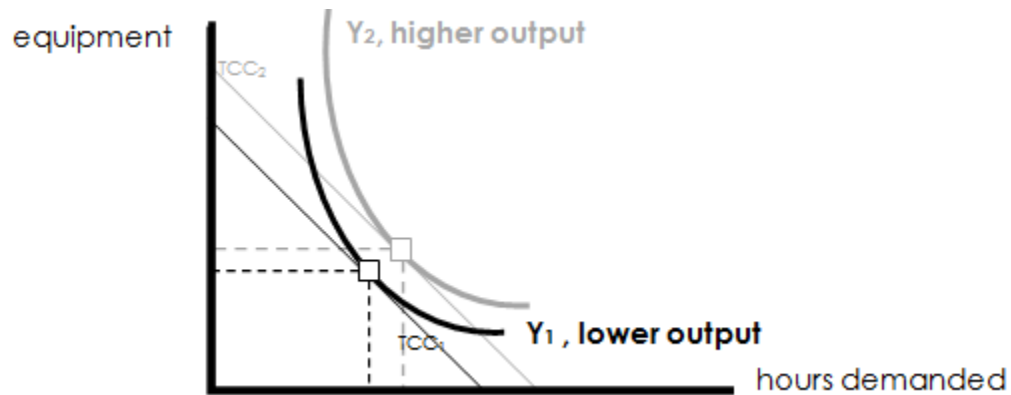
Remaining revenue is maximized based on the ability of religious, non-profit organizations to turn inputs into outputs at market prices. Remaining revenue can be maximized through vertical integration [3] of all outputs, or through a horizontal analysis [4] of each output individually,

$$[3] \quad \pi = \Sigma \pi_i$$

where

$$[4] \quad \pi_i = p y_i - ((wH_i + w_oH_{oi}) + (rC_i + r_oC_{oi}))$$

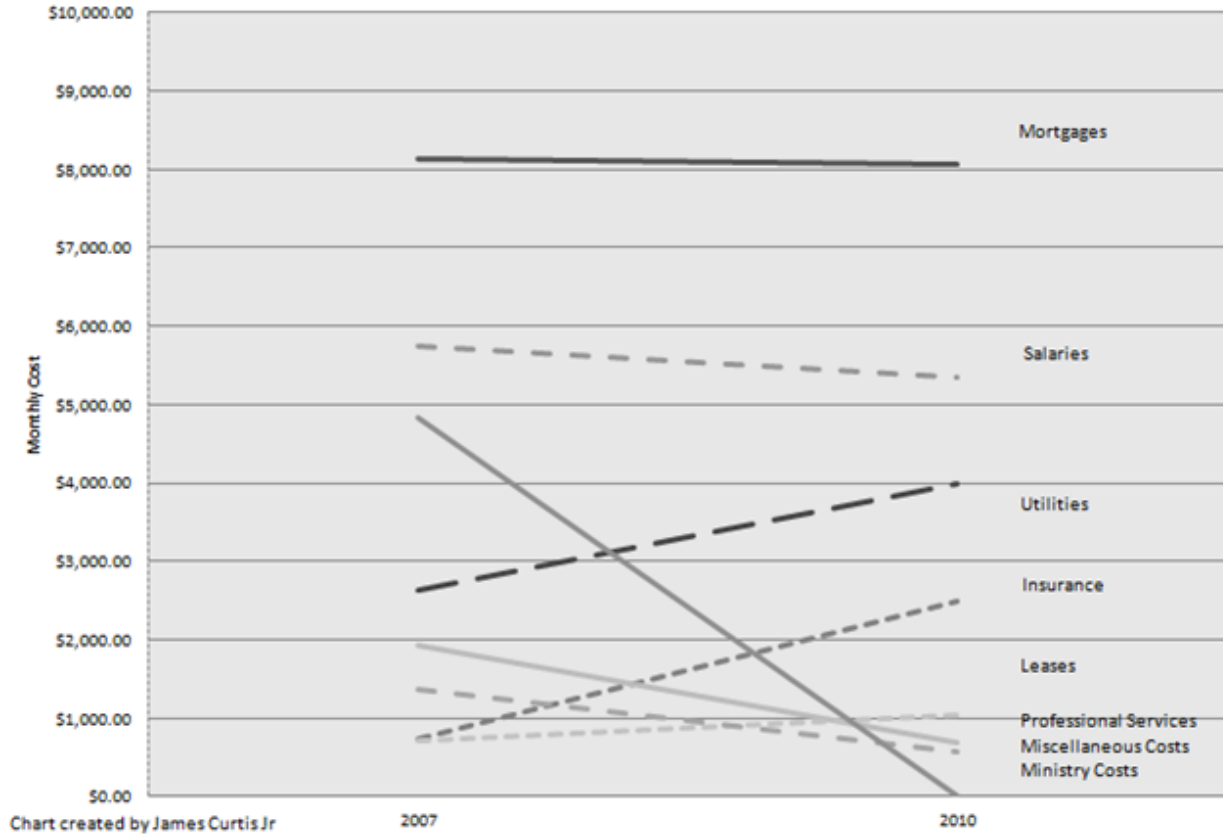
In situations where perfect competition exists (for instance, there are: many religious, non-profit organizations; many consumers; perfect information among organizations and consumers; and no barriers to starting an organization or exiting the market), minimizing costs [5] also produces the maximum remaining revenue.



[5.1] **STUDY QUESTION:** What scenarios cause a shift from TCC₁, Y₁ to TCC₂, Y₂?

DATA

Church Monthly Costs, 2007 and 2010



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