The Bible "not an economics textbook"? It covers "ALL the treasures of wisdom and knowledge" (Col. 2:3) and "ALL things that pertain unto life and godliness" (II Pet. 1:3). This includes human economic behavior.

How to nurture Christocentric economics textbook content? Theologians know too little of economics to think to ask of Scripture the specialized questions the subject needs answered. Only Christian economists can do that.

Better content

What subject matter-specific questions can the Bible as an economics textbook answer?

Example: Is demand-side economics (Keynesianism) right or wrong? Biblical principles say it is wrong.

Demand-side economics (Keynesianism) cannot restore real prosperity because it spurs these Biblical principles ...

- Market wages are fair wages (Matt. 20:1-2, 13). Wages are prices of labor. Market prices are thus fair prices. Surpluses ("over-production"/"under-consumption") never happen at market prices, which equalize supply and demand.
- Minimum-wage laws and above-market union pay scales cause labor surpluses. These imbalances are political problems, not market failures.
- Uninvested savings ("hoarding") mean less money circulates, lowering prices, raising purchasing power, maintaining demand, preventing unemployment if wages are flexible.
- Scripture rejects human sovereignty over government in general and state control over the money supply in particular (Deut. 17:14-18; | Sam. 8:7).
- Lowering the purchasing power of wages steals from workers.
- Lowering the purchasing power of repaid loans steals from creditors.
- Inflation lowers purchasing power of loans repaid to creditors, raising workers’ cost of living faster than their wages. Government “greatly” expands the money supply, violating Deut. 17:17b, when – to “pump prime” – it inflates enough to steal from workers and creditors. This rule blocks the state from inflating virtually at all, and hence from temporarily increasing net demand.
- Unexpected inflation artificially and temporarily cuts interest rates, causing mal-investment. There is a general boom, next a general bust. Later bouts of this “business cycle” involve greater inflation first, then deeper recessions. In “stagflation” (stagnation plus inflation), business ceases to expand in response to further bursts of new money.

... but it still succeeds for its advocates – utopian socialists, functional unitarians – because it EXPANDS GOVERNMENT.

Better format

- sharpen polarities of trinitarianism versus unitarianism.
- discipline concise and logical presentation of info.
- showcase antitheses of Christian to secular pedagogy.
- quantify depths of authors' renewed mind (Rom. 12:2).