



Philippians

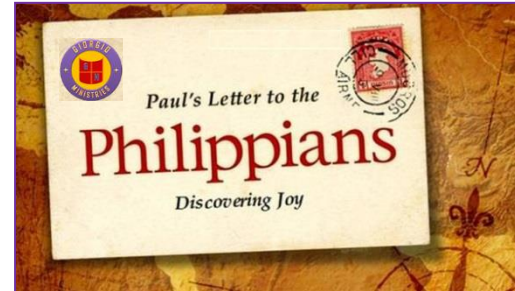
Joy In Christ

Lesson 01

Introduction

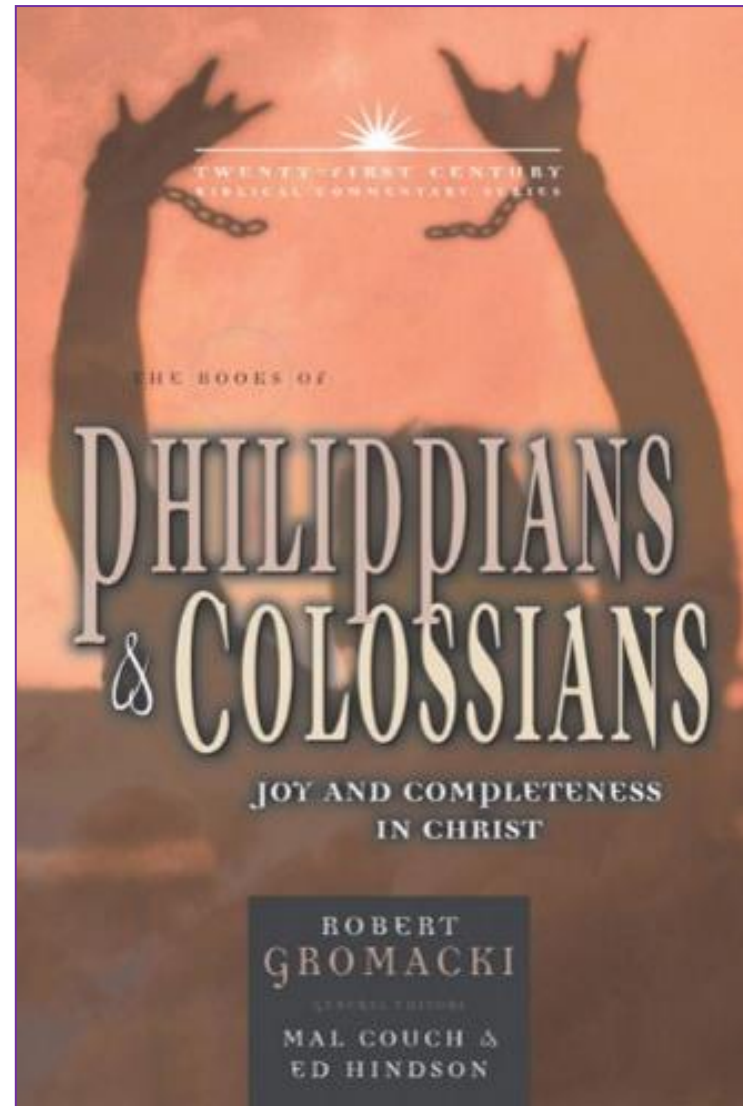
Philippians

Philip Giorgio



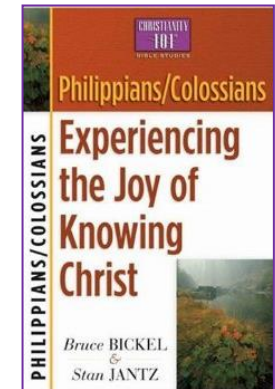
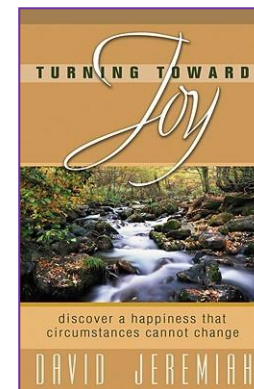
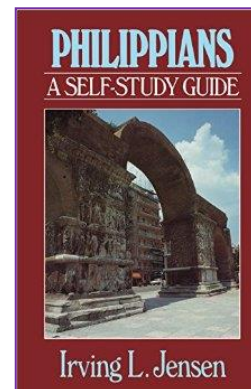
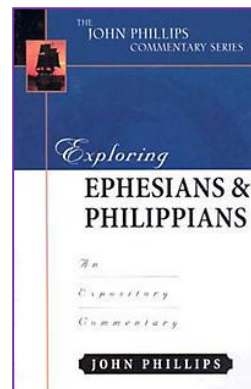
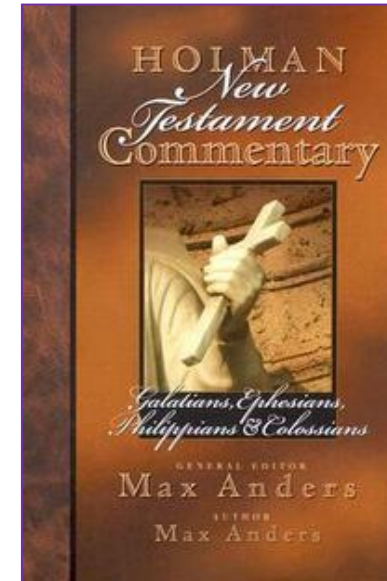
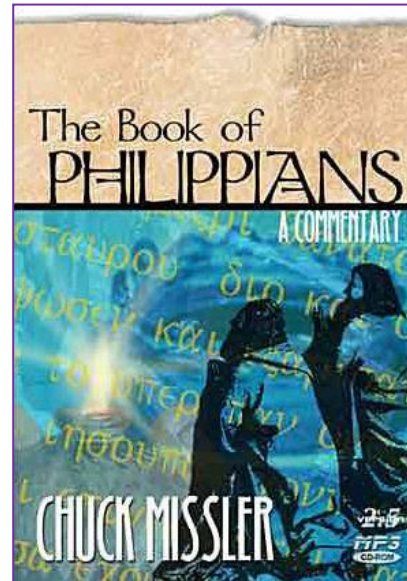


Textbook

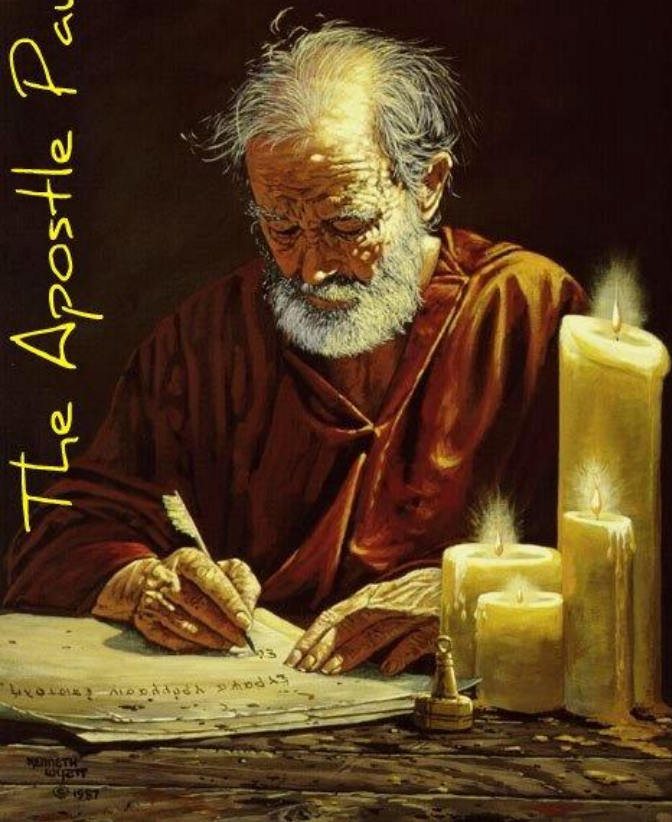




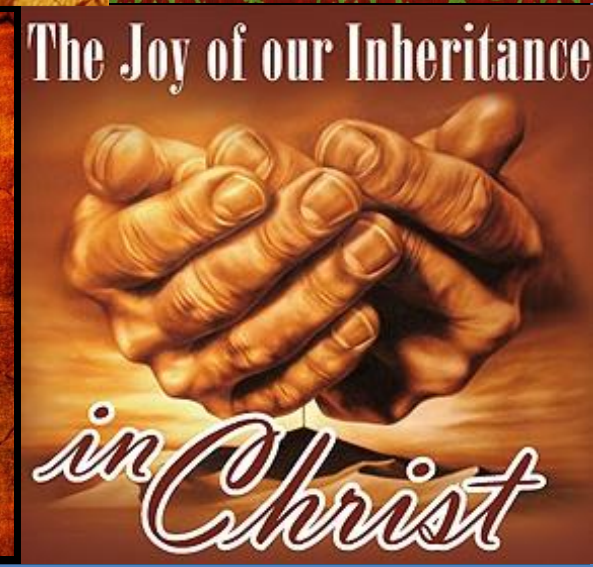
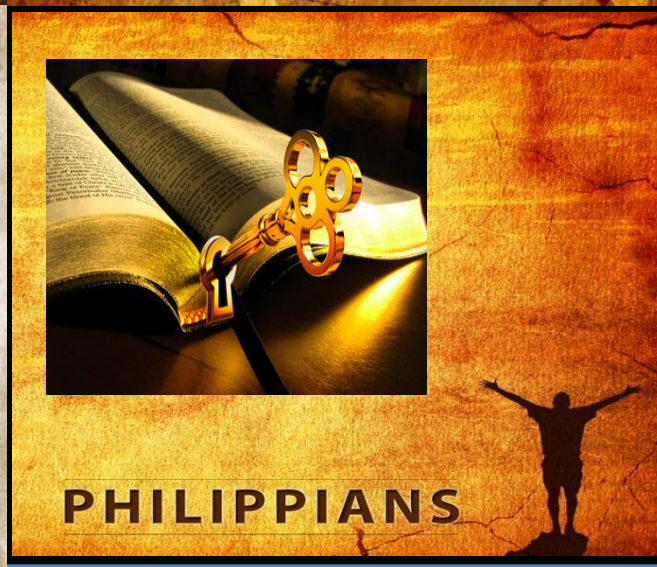
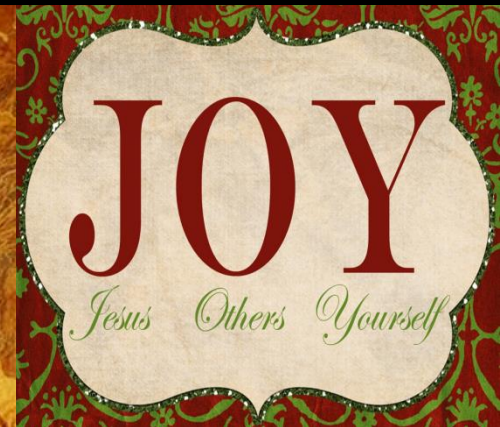
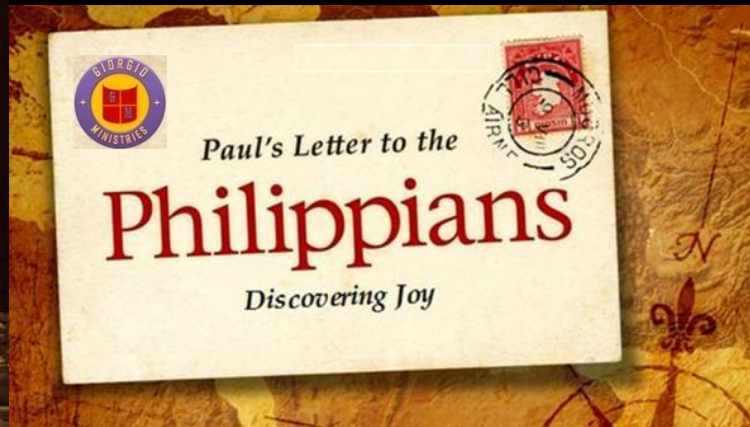
References



The Apostle Paul



Philippians





Course Outline

Course Outline - Lessons

■ Philippians: Joy In Christ

- Lesson 01: Introduction [PHILIPPIANS]
- Lesson 02: The Prayer..... [PHILIPPIANS 1:1-11]
- Lesson 03: Opportunity of Obstacles [PHILIPPIANS 1:12-19]
- Lesson 04: Blessings of Life and Death [PHILIPPIANS 1:20-26]
- Lesson 05: Challenge to the Church [PHILIPPIANS 1:27-2:4]
- Lesson 06: Humiliation and Exaltation [PHILIPPIANS 2:5-11]
- Lesson 07: Marks of Humble Service [PHILIPPIANS 2:12-16]
- Lesson 08: Three Examples of Humility [PHILIPPIANS 2:17-30]
- Lesson 09: Danger of Legalism [PHILIPPIANS 3:1-6]
- Lesson 10: The Joy of Salvation [PHILIPPIANS 3:7-14]
- Lesson 11: The Joy of Maturity [PHILIPPIANS 3:15-21]
- Lesson 12: The Joy of Peace [PHILIPPIANS 4:1-9]
- Lesson 13: The Joy of Contentment [PHILIPPIANS 4:10-23]

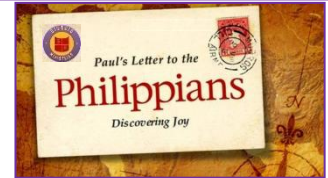


Lesson Outline

Lesson 01 - Outline

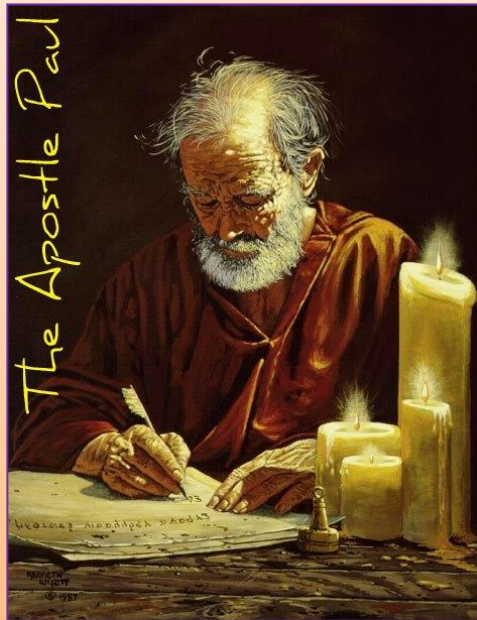
■ Philippians: Joy In Christ

• Lesson 01: Introduction



✓ STRUCTURE

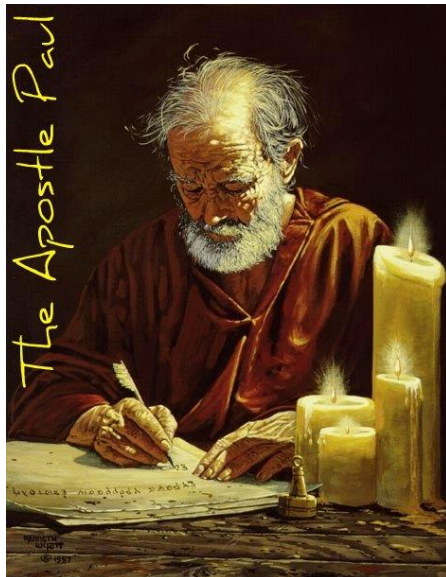
- ➔ » Lesson Preview Introduction
- » Letter Basics Philippians
- » Overview Philippians



Lesson Preview - INTRODUCTION

• Preview ... INTRODUCTION

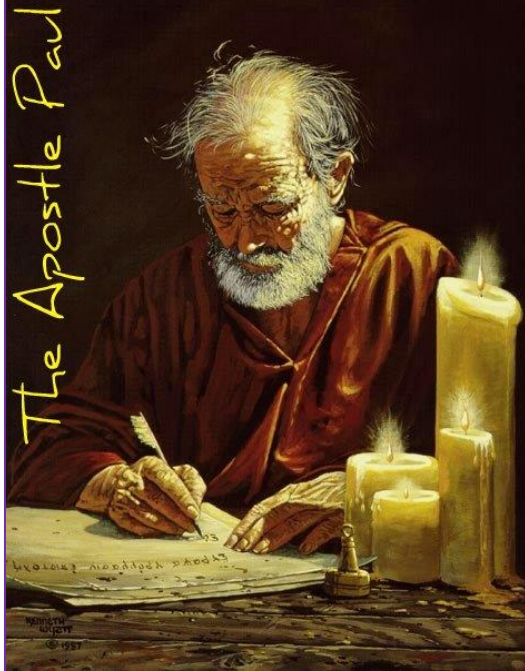
The **Apostle Paul's** most **personal** letter was sent to the **believers** in **Philippi**. This intimate and loving **epistle** was written to **believers** who lived in the shadow of the **Roman tyrant Nero**. **Paul** himself was in a **Roman** prison, facing an uncertain future. Yet, surprisingly **he** wrote to the **Philippians** of the importance of **Christian joy**. As **they** were together in a **worshiping community**, even in the midst of **their** difficulties, **they** could experience the **joy** of the **Lord** that **Jesus** promised **those** **who** follow **Him**. So can **we**!



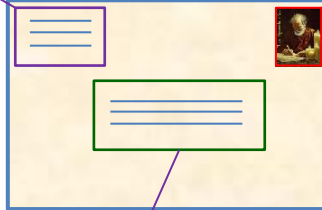
Lesson Preview - INTRODUCTION

FROM:

The Apostle Paul



Letter to the Philippians



OVERVIEW:

*Time of Writing
Place of Writing
Purposes
Distinctives
Metrics*

To:

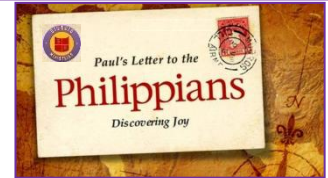
*Philippian Believers
Church at Philippi*



Lesson 01 - Outline

■ Philippians: Joy In Christ

• Lesson 01: Introduction

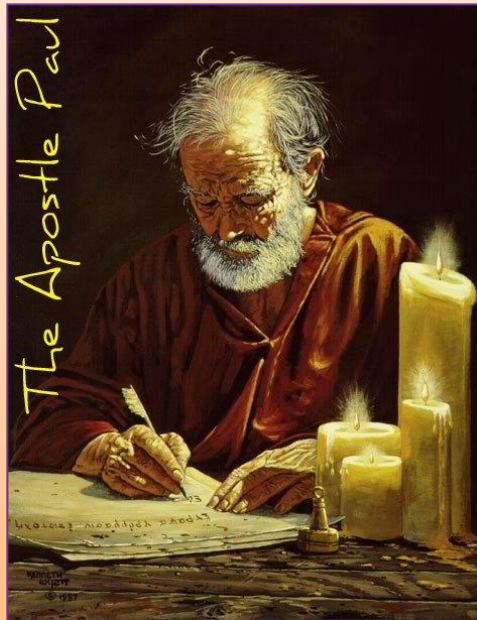


✓ STRUCTURE

» Lesson Preview *Introduction*

➔ » Letter Basics *Philippians*

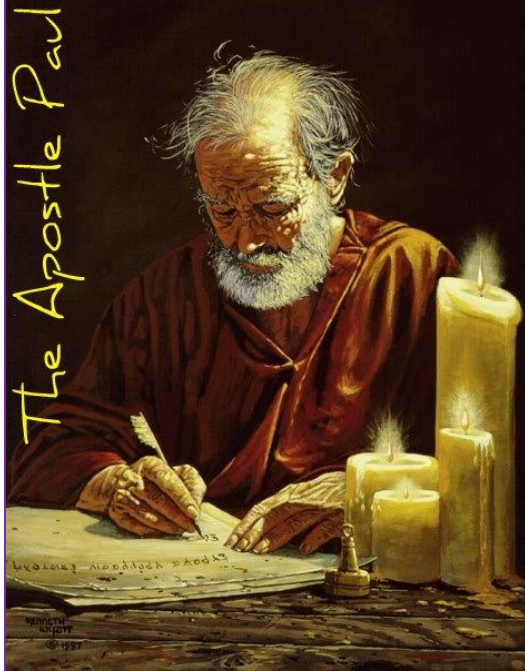
» Overview *Philippians*



Letter Basics - AUTHOR

FROM:

The Apostle Paul



Letter to the Philippians



To:

*Philippian Believers
Church at Philippi*

OVERVIEW:

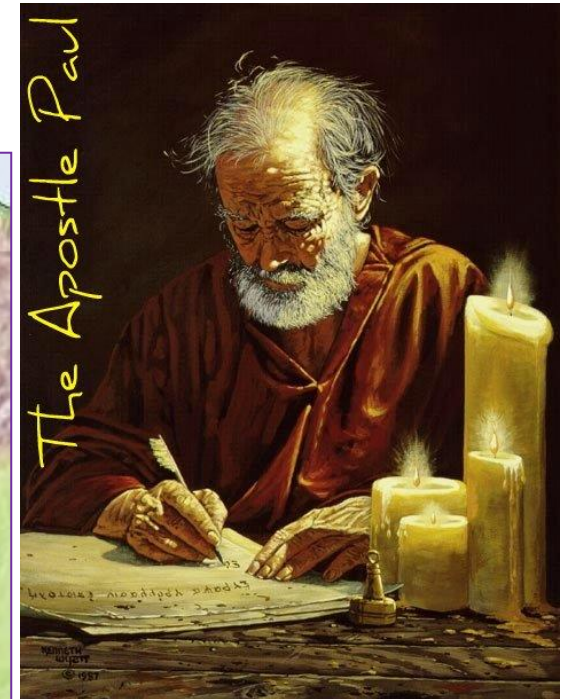
*Time of Writing
Place of Writing
Purposes
Distinctives
Outline & Metrics*



Letter Basics - AUTHOR: PAUL

• Paul

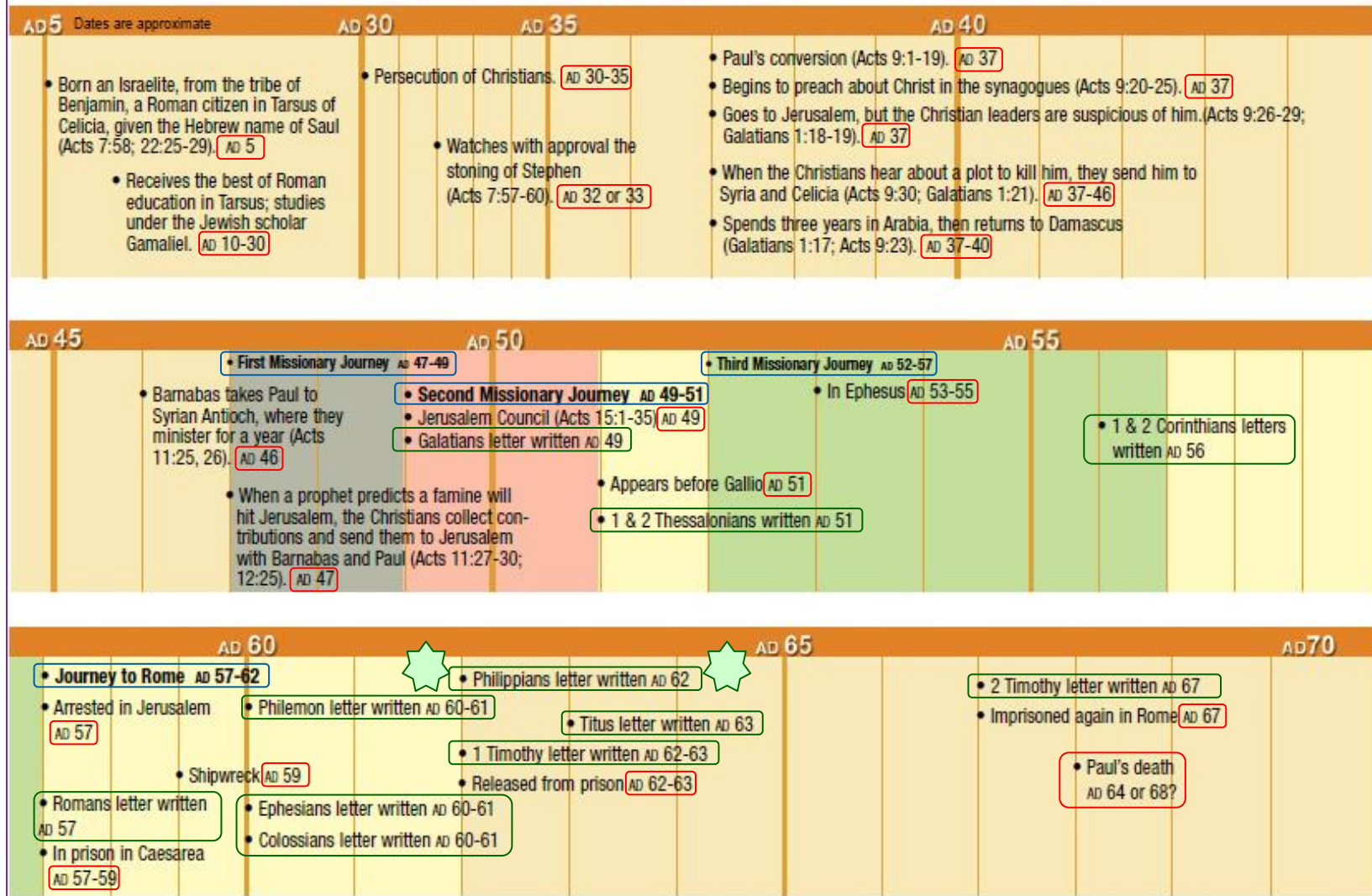
- Jewish-born in **Tarsus**, near the **Lebanese** border in modern **Turkey**.
- **Roman** citizen.
- **Prominent Jewish religious leader**, highly **educated** as a **Pharisee**.
- **Persecuted Christians** before his own dramatic **conversion** in **AD 37** (Acts 9).
- **Known** for his tireless **work** to the **Gentiles**.



- **Imprisoned** by **Nero's** regime in **AD 67** in **Rome** (2 Tim 4), where he was **executed** the **next year**.

Letter Basics - AUTHOR: PAUL

The LIFE of the APOSTLE PAUL Time Line



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT

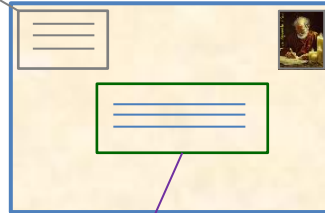
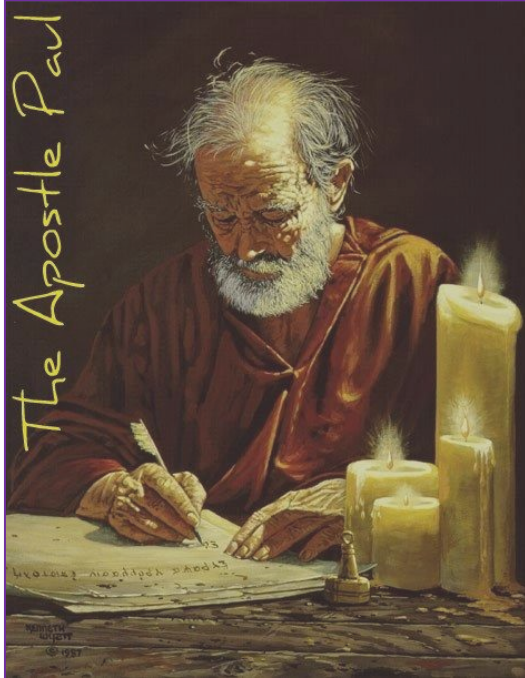
FROM:

The Apostle Paul

Letter to the Philippians

OVERVIEW:

*Time of Writing
Place of Writing
Purposes
Distinctives
Outline & Metrics*



To:

*Philippian Believers
Church at Philippi*



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CITY OF PHILIPPI

- Philippi

The **city of Philippi** was located on a **fertile plain** about **9 miles** from the **Aegean Sea** northwest of the **island of Thasos**.

Neapolis served as the **seaport**.

In **New Testament** times **Philippi** was regarded as “the chief city of that part of **Macedonia**, and a colony” (Acts 16:12).

Thessalonica was actually the **capital** of that **Roman** province.



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CITY OF PHILIPPI

- Philippi

The city's inhabitants were regarded as legal Roman citizens who had the right to vote and to govern themselves.

Because no Jewish synagogue was located there, some scholars believe the citizens of Philippi were anti-Semitic.

Large numbers of Jews could be found in other Greek cities, such as Berea, Thessalonica, and Corinth.

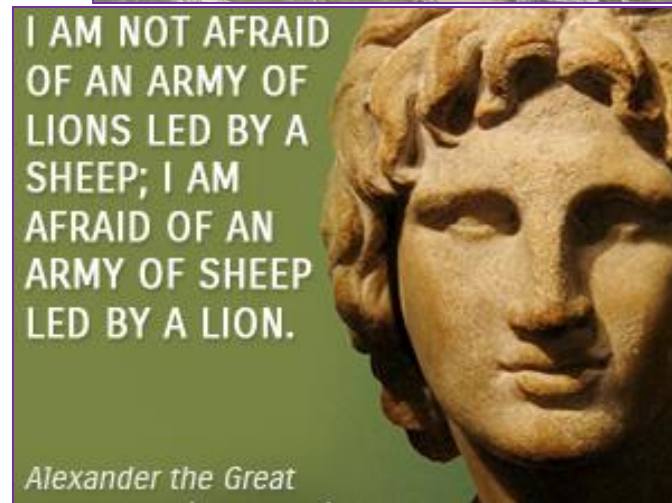
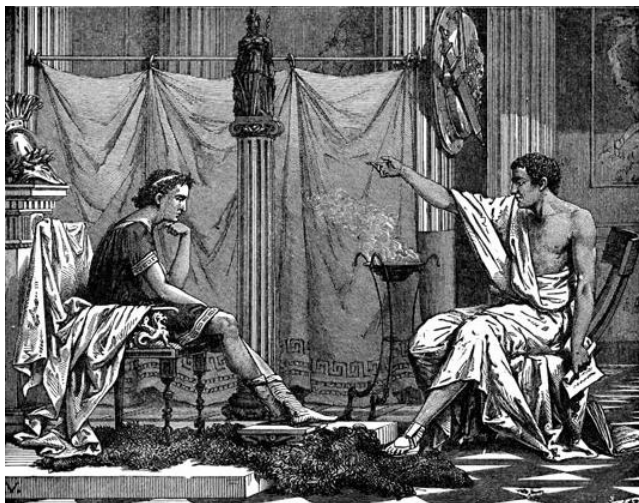


Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CITY OF PHILIPPI

- Philippi

Originally, the **city** was a **Phoenician** mining **town** because of its proximity to **gold** mines located in the nearby **mountains** and on the **island** of **Thasos**.

Later, **Philip of Macedon**, the **father** of **Alexander the Great**, took the **city** from the **empire** of **Thrace** and **renamed** it after **himself**.



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CITY OF PHILIPPI

• Philippi

Subsequently, a crucial battle between the coalition of **Octavius** (**EMPEROR AUGUSTUS**) and **Mark Anthony** and that of **Brutus** and **Cassius** (murderers of **JULIUS CAESAR**, in March 44 BC) was fought at **Philippi**.

The **former** won, thus ending the **Roman republic** in 42 BC.

Marcus Antonius (January 14, 83 BC – August 1, 30 BC), commonly known in English as **Mark** or **Marc Antony**, was a Roman politician and general who played a critical role in the transformation of the Roman Republic from an oligarchy into the autocratic Roman Empire.

Roman Republic	
Official name (as on coins)	1
Roma	
after c. 100 BC:	
Senatus populusque Romanus (Latin)	
(SPQR)	
("The Senate and People of Rome")	
509 BC–27 BC	

Chronology	
Augustus	27 BC – 14 AD
Tiberius	14-37 AD
Caligula	37–41 AD
Claudius	41–54 AD
Nero	54–68 AD

Roman imperial dynasties	
Year of the Four Emperors	
Chronology	
Galba	68–69
Otho	69
Vitellius	69
Vespasian	69–79

Augustus

The statue known as the Augustus of Prima Porta, 1st century

1st Emperor of the Roman Empire

Reign 16 January 27 BC – 19 August 14 AD (40 years)

Successor Tiberius

Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CITY OF PHILIPPI

- Battle at Philippi



Brutus
and Cassius



Mark Antony
and Octavian



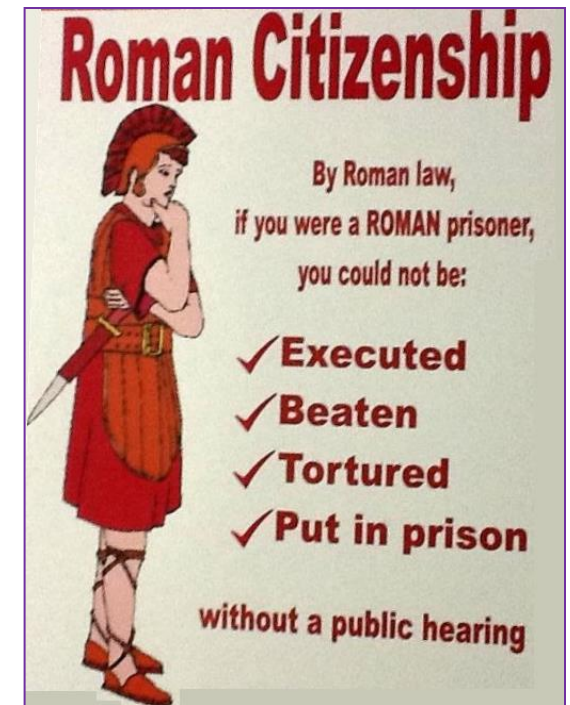
The Battle of Philippi

Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CITY OF PHILIPPI

• Philippi

Because of **Philippi's** assistance, **AUGUSTUS** founded a **Roman** military colony at **Philippi** and granted **Roman** citizenship to the **Philippians** when **he** became **emperor**.

As a **Roman** colony, the city grew in prominence because it was on the main road from **Rome** to the province of **Asia**.



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CITY OF PHILIPPI

- Philippi

Philippi is on the Egnatian Way.



Ancient Via Egnatia near Kavala (Neapolis)



Remains of Via Egnatia near Radozda (near Lychnidos)



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CITY OF PHILIPPI

- Philippi

Today the **city** lies in **ruins**.

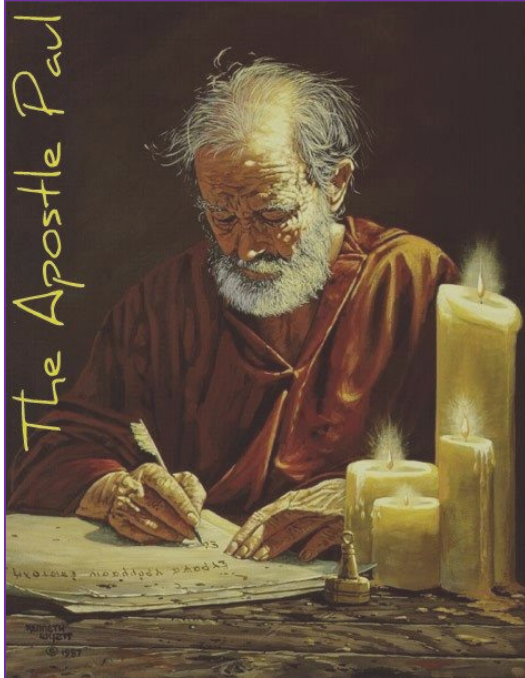
The site has been excavated by archaeologists who have uncovered a **marketplace**, the **foundation** of a larger **arched gateway**, and an **amphitheater** dating back to **Roman** times.



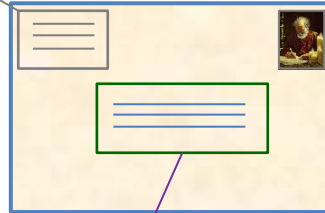
Letter Basics - RECIPIENT

FROM:

The Apostle Paul



Letter to the Philippians



OVERVIEW:

*Time of Writing
Place of Writing
Purposes
Distinctives
Outline & Metrics*

To:

*Philippian Believers
Church at Philippi*



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CHURCH AT PHILIPPI

- Guided to Philippi

Soon after Paul and Silas started out on Paul's 2nd missionary journey, they recruited Timothy to assist them (Acts 15:36-16:5).

Forbidden by the Holy Spirit to preach in Asia and Bithynia, the three came to the coastal city of Troas.



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CHURCH AT PHILIPPI

• Guided to Philippi

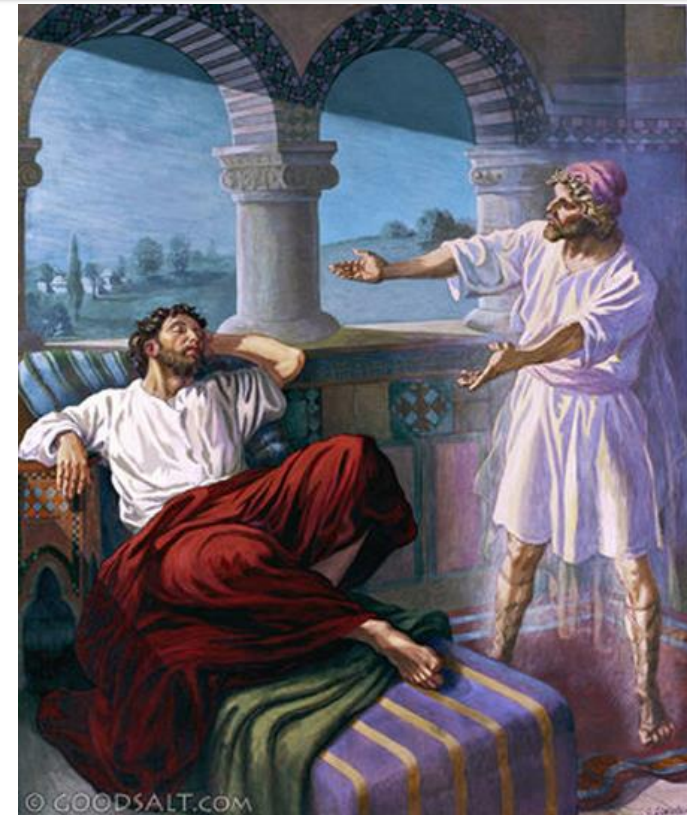
1ST CHURCH IN EUROPE

Paul there **received** a **vision** directing the **team** to go to **Macedonia** (Acts 16:9).

Luke joined the **team**, and the **four** departed for **Neapolis** in **Macedonia** the **next day**.

This was the first time **Paul** brought the **gospel** to **Europe**.

9 And a vision appeared to Paul in the night. A man of Macedonia stood and pleaded with him, saying, "Come over to Macedonia and help us." -- Acts 16:9 ... NKJV



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CHURCH AT PHILIPPI

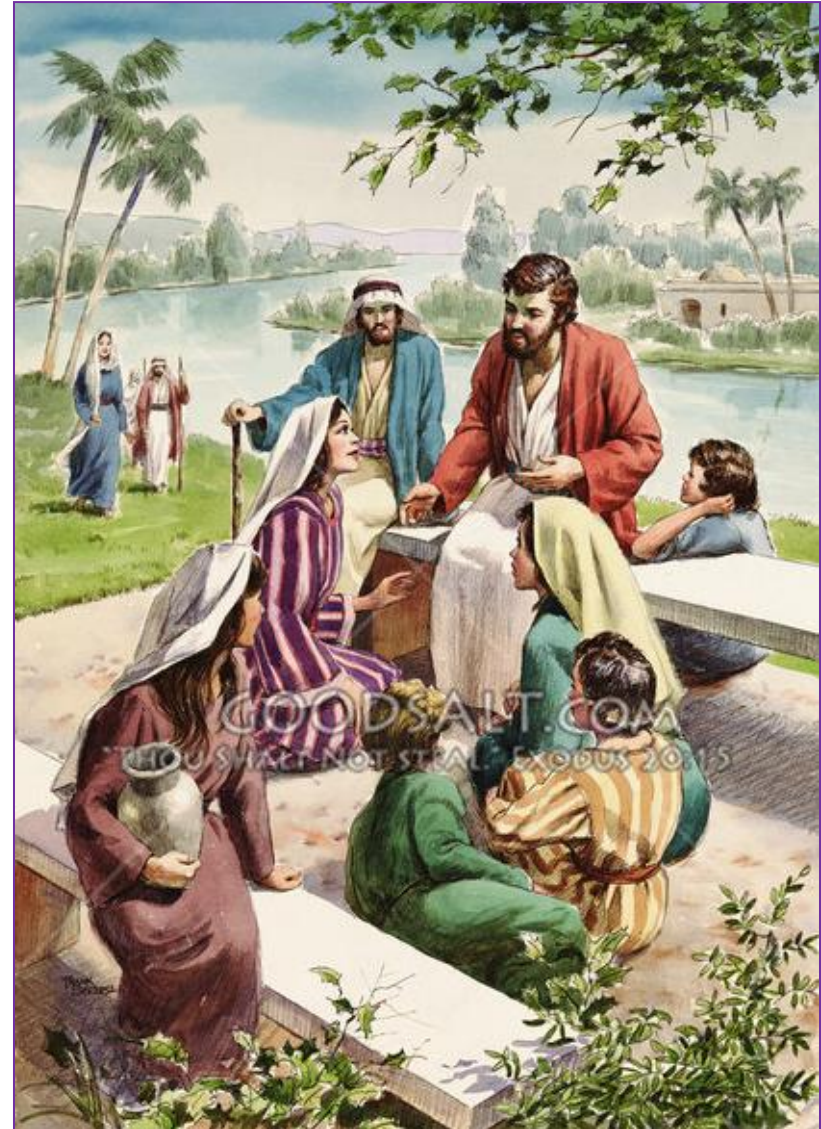
- Lydia

The missionaries (Paul, Silas, Timothy, & Luke) left Neapolis for Philippi, where they ministered to a group of women on the Sabbath by the river, since there was no synagogue in the city.

Lydia, a merchant woman of Thyatira, and her household believed and were baptized (Acts 16:15; 40).



Two shells of *Bolinus brandaris*, the spiny dye-murex, source of the dye.



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CHURCH AT PHILIPPI

- **Slave Girl**

The next significant event in **Philippi** occurred when **Paul** cast out a **demonic spirit** from a **slave girl**.

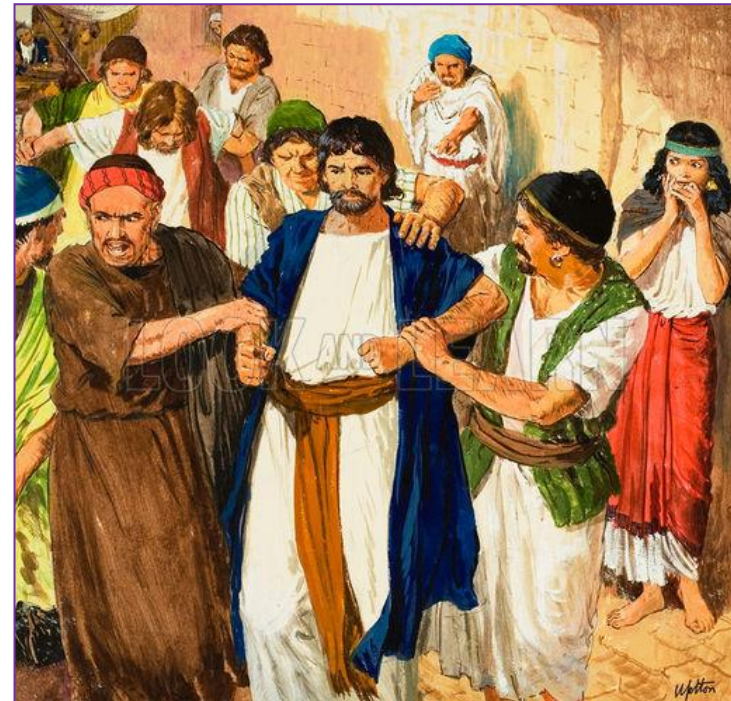
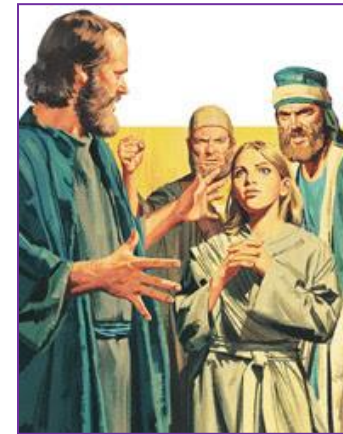
Her enraged **masters** seized **Paul** and **Silas**, and dragged **them** to the city's **rulers** (**magistrates**), and brought a false accusation against **them**.

(Acts 16:20-21).

Because of the **Philippian** antagonism toward **Jews**, the **multitude** beat **them** and cast **them** into prison.

BIG MISTAKE!

²⁰ And they brought them to the magistrates, and said, "These men, being Jews, exceedingly trouble our city; ²¹ and they teach customs which are not lawful for us, being Romans, to receive or observe." --- Acts 16:20-21 ... NKJV



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CHURCH AT PHILIPPI

• Jurisdiction Problem

MAGISTRATES MISTAKE!

VALERIAN LAW:

No **Roman** should ever be **bound**:
this was considered to be an
offense against the **empire**.

POCIAN LAW:

No **Roman** should be **flogged**.

Based on the **two laws** above, the
Magistrates were now at substantial
risk for what they did to **Paul** and
Silas.



MAGISTRATES

- elected officials
- enforced the law
- judged cases
- top magistrates=two consuls

The 4 principles of Roman law

- All citizens have the right to equal treatment under law
- Innocent until proven guilty
- The burden of proof rests with the accuser rather than the accused
- Any law that seems unreasonable or grossly unfair can be set aside

Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CHURCH AT PHILIPPI

- Jailer

At midnight Paul and Silas prayed, sang, and shared their faith to the other prisoners.

An earthquake shook the prison's foundation, opened the doors, and loosed the chains from the walls.

The jailer, fearful that the prisoners under his care had fled, was about to commit suicide when Paul stopped him.

Paul then led the jailer and his whole household to a saving knowledge of Christ.



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CHURCH AT PHILIPPI

- Released

At **his release** the **next day** Paul revealed that both **Silas** and **he** had **Roman citizenship** and that **they** had been **wrongfully beaten**.

They then went to **Lydia's house**, **ministered** to the **believers**, and departed for **Thessalonica**, leaving **Luke** behind.

The young **church** at **Philippi** began with an **unusual membership** of a converted **BUSINESSWOMAN**, a former demonic **SOOTHSAYER**, and a **JAILER**, and perhaps some **prisoners**.



Lydia



Slave Girl



Jailer

Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CHURCH AT PHILIPPI

• Three Very Different Converts

PURPLE-DEALER OF THYATIRA:

An **Asian**; engaged in an important and lucrative **business**; devoted to the **truths** of the **Old Testament**.

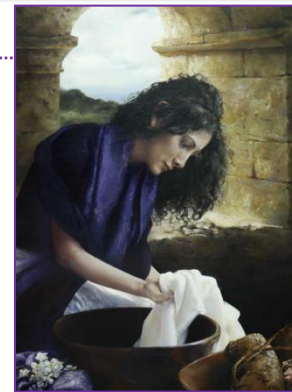
A GIRL WITH THE DIVINING SPIRIT:

A **Greek**; treated by the law as a mere **chattel** without any **social** or **political rights**, employed by **her masters** to trade upon the impressionable **ignorant**; bearing the name of the **Pythian god**, the reputed source of **Greek** inspiration, represented the equivalent what is now called the **New Age**.

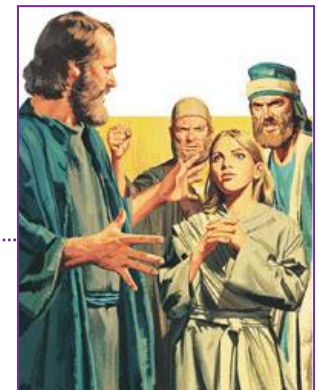
THE ROMAN JAILER:

Equally removed from **both**, held a **subordinate** office under government; whose **worship** was likely **political** in tone.

²⁸ There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus. --- Galatians 3:28 ... NKJV



Lydia



Slave Girl



Jailer

Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CHURCH AT PHILIPPI

• Gifts

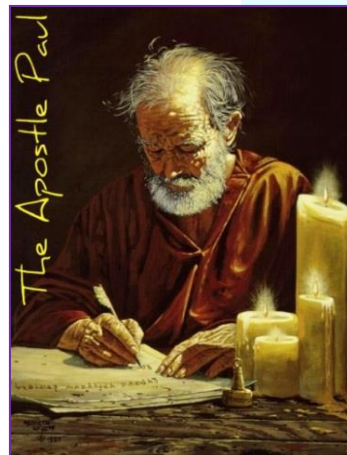
Close contact between **Paul** and the **Philippian Church** was maintained after this initial contact.

The **church** sent gifts to **Paul** on two separate occasions during **his** ministry in **Thessalonica**.

(Philippians 4:14-16; Acts 17:1-9).

Silas was probably sent by **Paul** from **Athens** to do some additional work there.

(Acts 17:15-16; 18:5;
1 Thessalonians 3:1-6).



Letter Basics - RECIPIENT: CHURCH AT PHILIPPI

• Final Visit

During **his 3rd missionary journey**, **Paul** went into the province of **Macedonia**; with an obvious stop at **Philippi** (Acts (20:1).

After **3 MONTHS** in **Corinth**, **he** revisited **Macedonia** and **Philippi** before **he** left for **Jerusalem** (Acts 20:2-6).

On **his** final contact, **Luke** joins up with **Paul** and accompanies **him**.

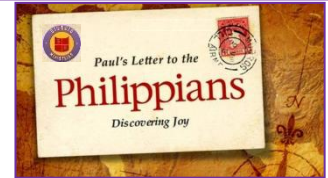
3rd Missionary Journey



Lesson 01 - Outline

■ Philippians: Joy In Christ

• Lesson 01: Introduction

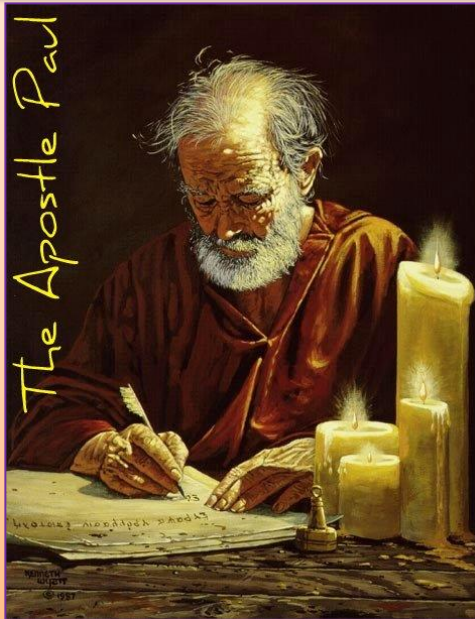


✓ STRUCTURE

» Lesson Preview *Introduction*

» Letter Basics *Philippians*

➔ » Overview *Philippians*



Overview - TIME AND PLACE OF WRITING

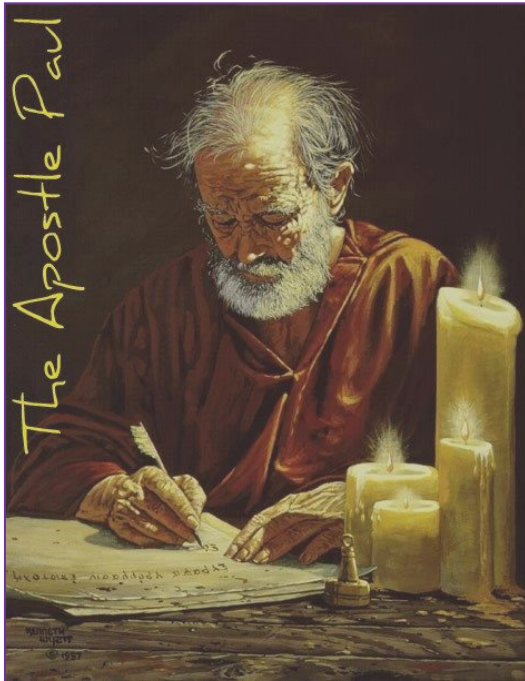
FROM:

The Apostle Paul

Letter to the Philippians

OVERVIEW:

*Time of Writing
Place of Writing
Purposes
Distinctives
Outline & Metrics*



To:

*Philippian Believers
Church at Philippi*



Overview - TIME AND PLACE OF WRITING

- Epaphroditus

News of **Paul's imprisonment** in **Rome** had come to the **Philippian church**, and it created a great deal of **concern** and **anxiety**.

To get firsthand **information** on **Paul's predicament**, the **church** **authorized Epaphroditus** to go to **Rome** to confer with **Paul** and to **present him** with a **monetary gift** for **his financial** needs
(Philippians 4:10, 14-18).



Overview - TIME AND PLACE OF WRITING

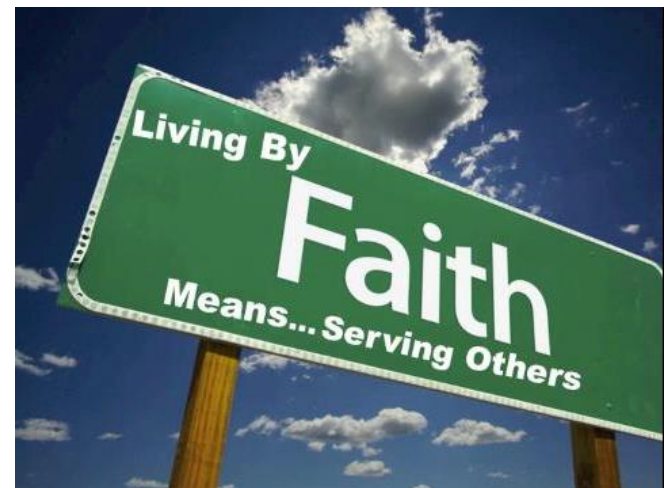
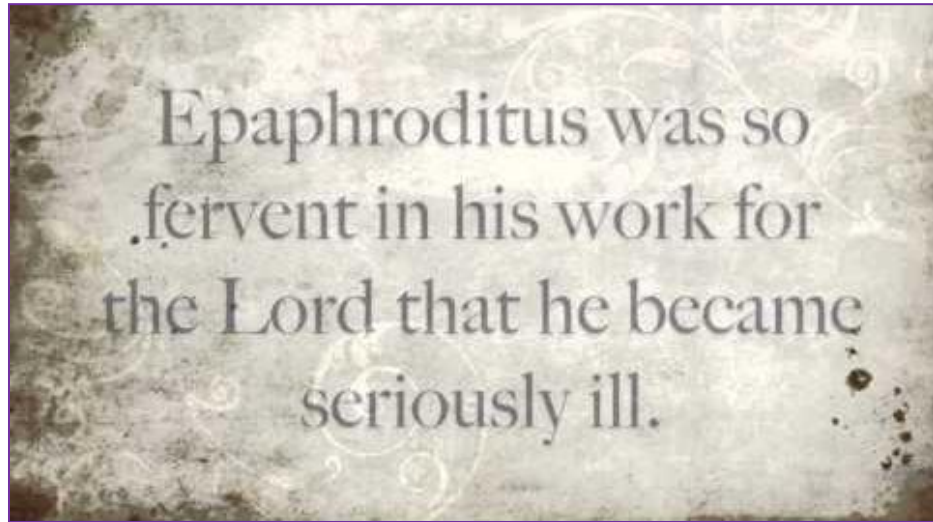
- **Epaphroditus**

When **Epaphroditus** saw that **Paul's material needs** were much greater than the **size** of the **Philippian** gift, **he stayed** on in **Rome**, working to **raise** more **money** for **Paul** (Philippians 2:25, 30).

In doing so, **Epaphroditus** became **very ill** and **almost died** (Philippians 2:27, 30).

Word of **his sickness** reached **Philippi** and caused a new **concern** for the **church** (Philippians 2:26).

Epaphroditus became **distressed** when **he discovered** that the **church** at **Philippi** became **aware** of **his illness** (Philippians 2:26).



Overview - TIME AND PLACE OF WRITING

• Epaphroditus

During the time period covered by the last communications, God had healed Epaphroditus totally, or at least sufficiently, so that he was well enough to return to Philippi (Philippians 2:27).

Paul determined then to send Epaphroditus back to Philippi so that the church might rejoice at his return (Philippians 2:28).

The apostle thus used this occasion to write this epistle and to send it to Philippi by way of Epaphroditus.

Paul's confidence in his imminent acquittal and release (Philippians 1:25; 2:24) probably indicates that it was written near the end of Paul's TWO YEARS of imprisonment at Rome (AD 59-61).

²⁵ Yet I considered it necessary to send to you Epaphroditus, my brother, fellow worker, and fellow soldier, but your messenger and the one who ministered to my need; ²⁶ since he was longing for you all, and was distressed because you had heard that he was sick. ²⁷ For indeed he was sick almost unto death; but God had mercy on him, and not only on him but on me also, lest I should have sorrow upon sorrow. ²⁸ Therefore I sent him the more eagerly, that when you see him again you may rejoice, and I may be less sorrowful. ²⁹ Receive him therefore in the Lord with all gladness, and hold such men in esteem; ³⁰ because for the work of Christ he came close to death, not regarding his life, to supply what was lacking in your service toward me.

-- Philippians 2:25-30 ... NKJV

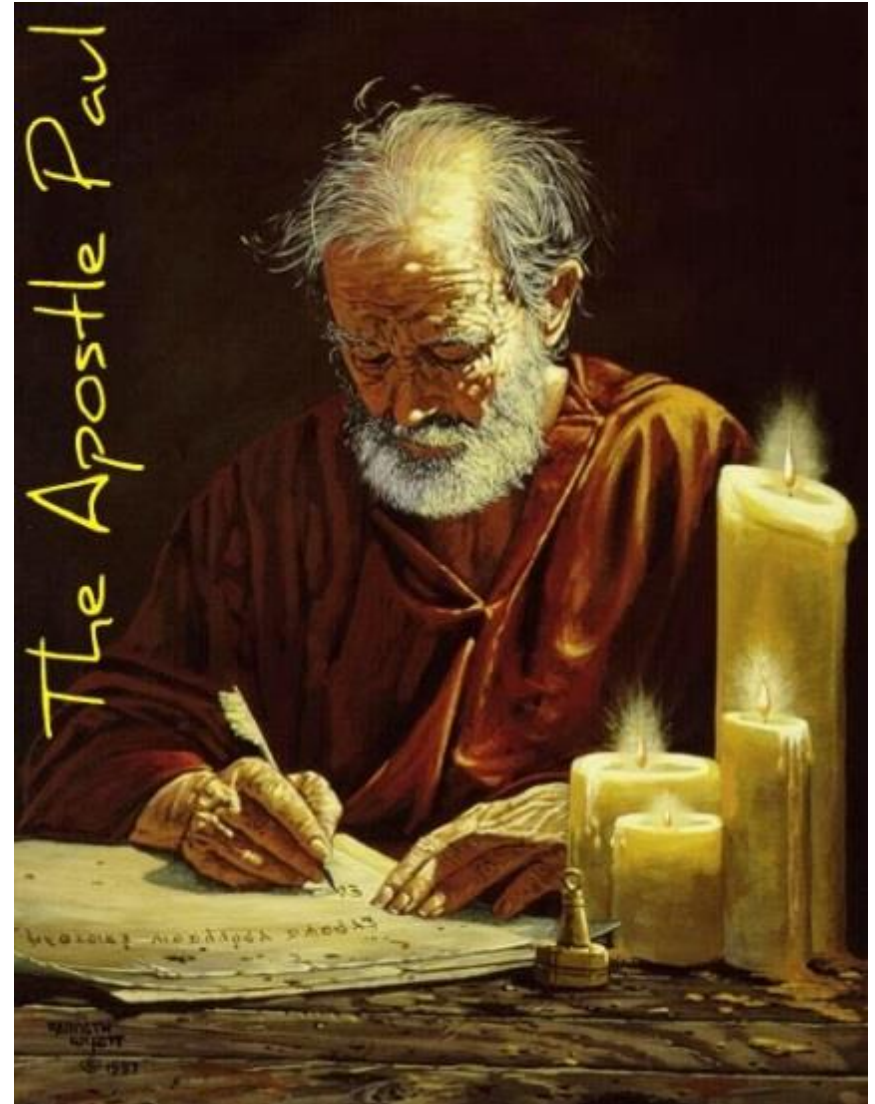
Overview - PURPOSES

- Main Reason For Writing

Paul learned about the spiritual needs of the church through conversations with Epaphroditus and with those who came to Rome with the report of the church's concern over Epaphroditus' illness.

FIRST, Paul wanted to relieve their anxiety over the circumstances of his imprisonment (Philippians 1:1-30).

They thought that the apostle's ministry had been brought to an abrupt stop, but Paul assured them that God was using the episode for the advancement of the gospel.

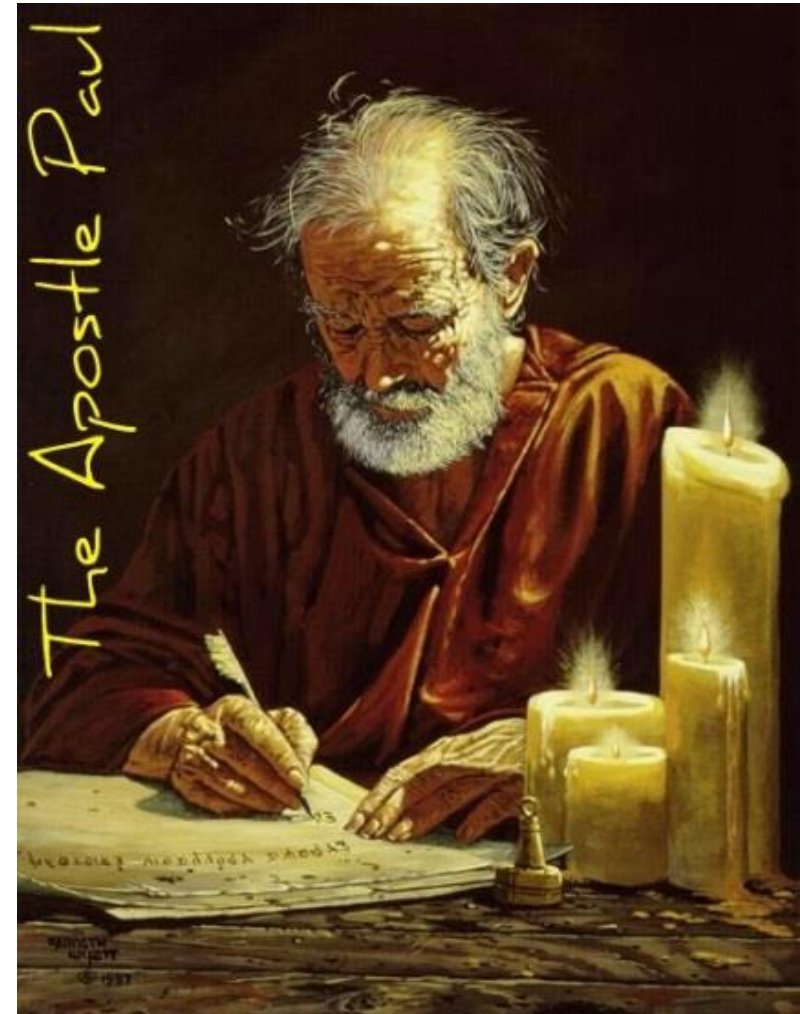


Overview - PURPOSES

• Other Reasons For Writing

Paul had several other reasons for writing - eight (8) listed here.

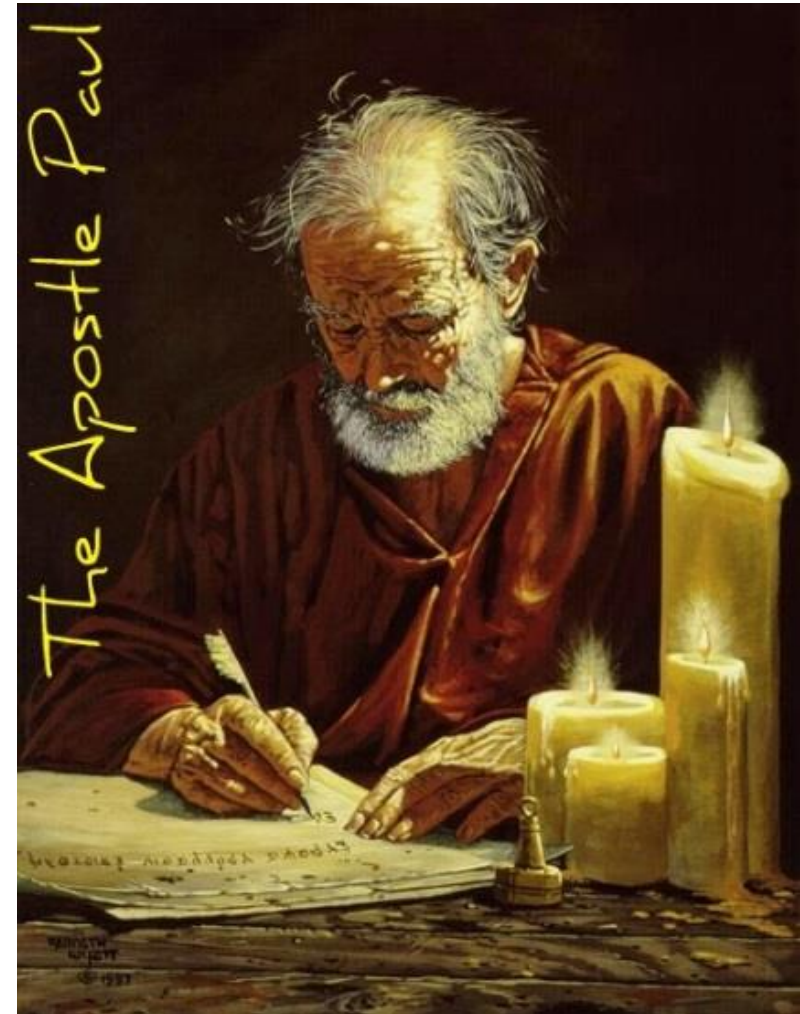
- 1) There apparently was a growing **disunity** among the **members** as evidenced by **Paul's** appeal to **them** to **manifest humility** and **unity** (Philippians 2:1-8).
- 2) **Paul** also **informed** the **church** of a possible **imminent visit** by **Timothy** (Philippians 2:18-24);
- 3) **Paul** explained the **reasons** behind **Epaphroditus'** **sickness** and **healing** (Philippians 2:25-30);
- 4) **Paul** **warned** against the **deceitful tactics** and **doctrines** of the **Judaizers** (Philippians 3:1-4:1);



Overview - PURPOSES

- Other Reasons For Writing

- 5) Paul admonished Euodia and Syntyche to maintain spiritual and sisterly unity (Philippians 4:2-3);
- 6) Paul prescribed truth that would give the members mental and emotional stability to replace their anxiety (Philippians 4:4-9);
- 7) Paul expressed thankfulness for their financial assistance (Philippians 4:10-20);
- 8) Paul wanted to share greetings with all of them (Philippians 4:21-23).



Overview - DISTINCTIVES

- Personal

The intimate relationship that existed between Paul and the Philippian church can be seen in his frequent use of the first person singular personal pronoun.

In these four short chapters, there are over one hundred occurrences of such words as “I”, “me” and “my”. In fact, the pronoun “I” can be found 52 TIMES.

This fact does not mean that Paul lacked humility; rather it shows the natural person-to-person rapport between him and the people.

Thus, of all the epistles written to churches, Philippians is the most personal.

Categories of Pronouns

1. Personal Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
First Person (The person speaking)	I, me, my, mine	we, us, our, ours
Second Person (The person spoken to)	you, your, yours	you, your, yours
Third Person (The person or thing being spoken about)	he, him, his, she her, hers, it, its	they, them, their, theirs

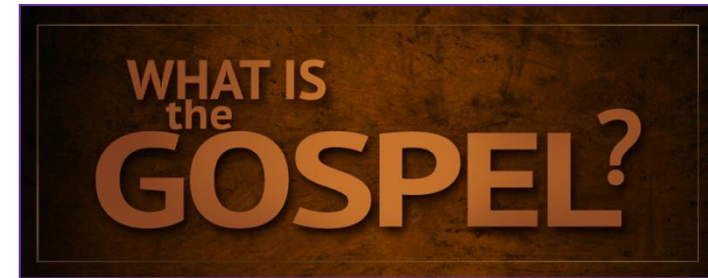


Overview - DISTINCTIVES

• Gospel

There is a strong emphasis on the word, “**GOSPEL**” (Philippians 1:5);

- 1) “defense and confirmation of the **GOSPEL**” (Philippians 1:7);
- 2) “greater progress of the **GOSPEL**” (Philippians 1:12);
- 3) “defense of the **GOSPEL**” (Philippians 1:16);
- 4) “conduct yourselves in a manner worthy of the **GOSPEL** of Christ” (Philippians 1:27a);
- 5) “faith of the **GOSPEL**” (Philippians 1:27b);
- 6) “served with me in the furtherance of the **GOSPEL**” (Philippians 2:22);
- 7) “in the cause of the **GOSPEL**” (Philippians 4:3);
- 8) “the first preaching of the **GOSPEL**” (Philippians 4:15).



Overview - DISTINCTIVES

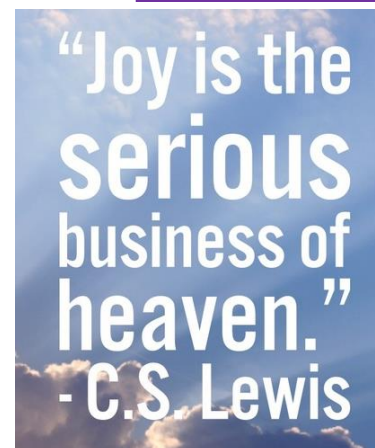
- Joy

This book has a traditional reputation of being the epistle of **JOY**.

Various forms of the words “**JOY**” and “**REJOICE**” are found 18 TIMES.

This theme is seen in the KEY VERSE:

“REJOICE in the Lord always:
again I say, REJOICE!”
(Philippians 4:4).



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Overview - DISTINCTIVES

- **Kenosis**

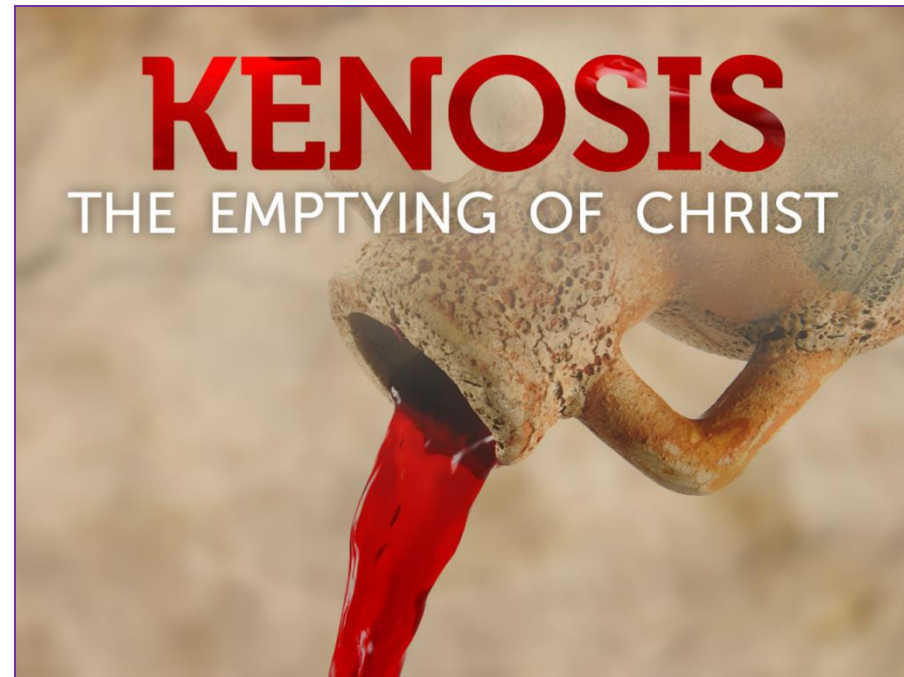
One of the greatest **Christological** passages occurs within **Philippians** as an example of **genuine humility** and **obedience** (Philippians 2:5-11).

The passage speaks of **Christ's eternal deity, incarnation, humiliation, death, resurrection, and exaltation** via **His ascension**.

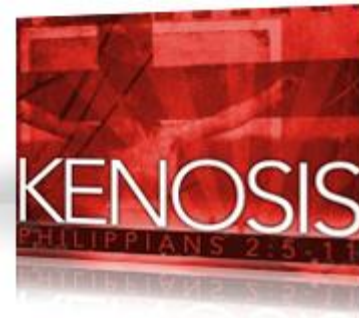
Theologians call it the “**KENOSIS**” passage, based on the **Greek** text underlying the phrase:

“But emptied Himself” (Philippians 2:7).

The **KENOSIS** concept takes its name from a **transliteration** of the **Greek** word *kenōō*.



**DIVINE
KENOSIS**



Overview - DISTINCTIVES

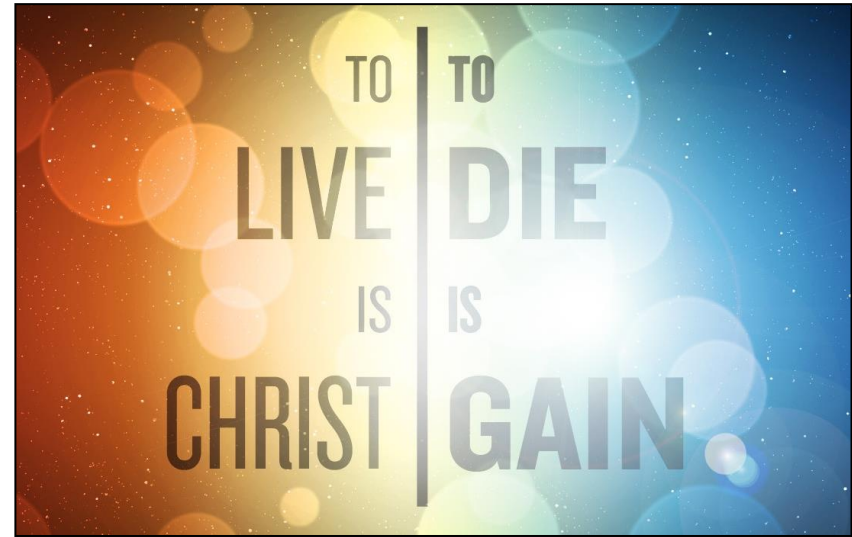
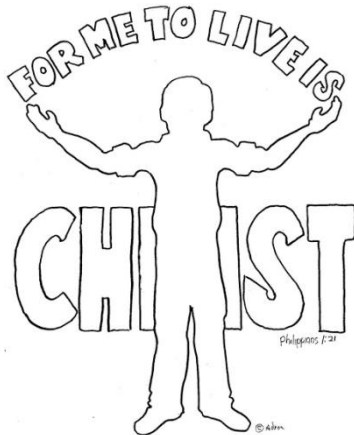
- ## Motivation

The book of **Philippians** also provides an **insight** into the **motivations** of **Paul**:

“For to me, to live is Christ, and to die is gain” (Philippians 1:21).

Paul wanted **Christ** to be **magnified** in **his body**; whether through **living** or **dying** for **Him**.

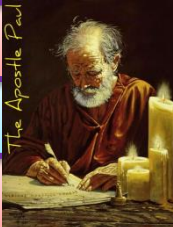
He later **elaborated** upon these **goals**. (Philippians 3:10-14).

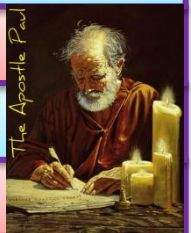


Overview - OUTLINE

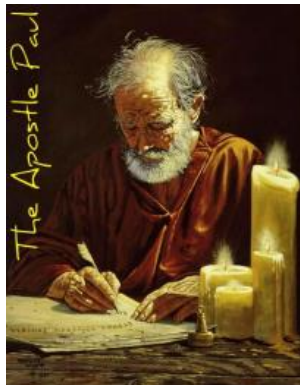
BOOK OF PHILIPPIANS

FOCUS	"REJOICE IN THE LORD ALWAYS" (4:4)			
DIVISIONS	Paul's Prayer & Plea	Christ's Pattern & Paul's Plan	Paul's Example	Paul's Exhortation
	CHAPTER 01	CHAPTER 02	CHAPTER 03	CHAPTER 04
TOPICS	Rejoicing in Affliction	Rejoicing in Ministry	Rejoicing in Jesus	Rejoicing in Blessings
	REJOICE IN GOD'S WILL		RELAX IN GOD'S PEACE	
PLACE	Roman Prison			
TIME	AD 61			
AUTHOR	The Apostle Paul			



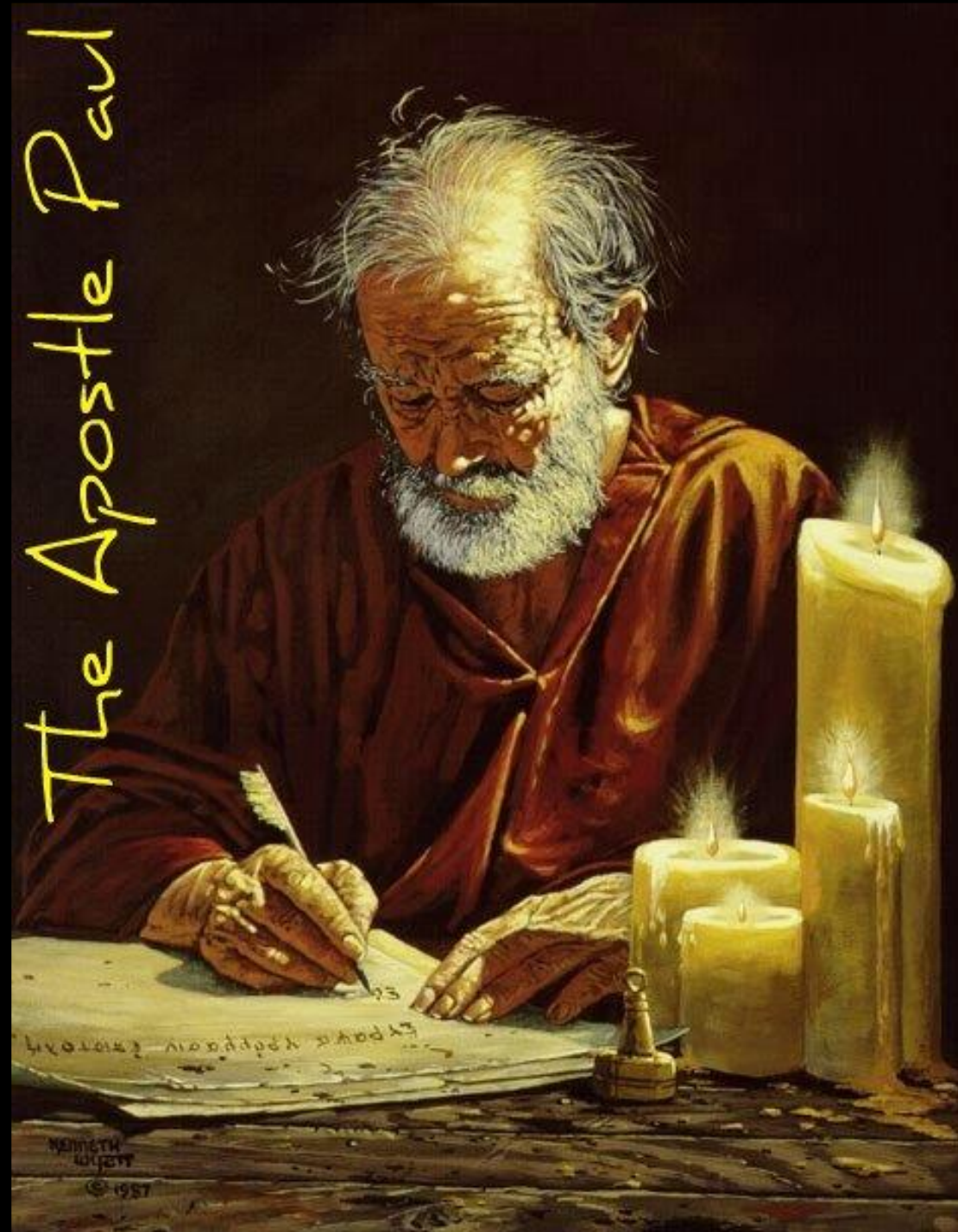


Book of 1 Thessalonians	
Total Chapters	4
Total Verses	104
Chapter	Verses
01	30
02	30
03	21
04	23
TOTAL:	104
AVERAGE	26.0
MEDIAN	26.5
MINIMUM	21
MAXIMUM	30
RANGE	9
RANGE SPREAD	0.4
STD DEV	4.7



Philippians 4:8





The Apostle Paul

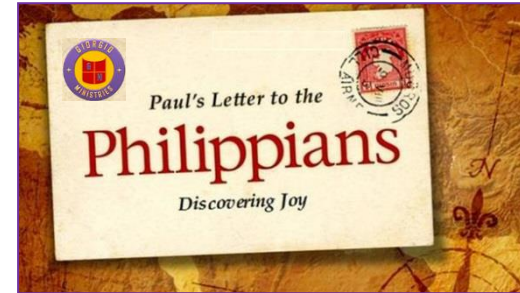
Philippians

"Joy In Christ"

End of Lesson



Instructor: Philip Giorgio
www.GiorgioMinistries.com



Philippians: Joy In Christ

Lesson 2: The Prayer

[Philippians 1:1-11]

Next Lesson

Next Lesson

■ Philippians: Joy In Christ

- Lesson 01: Introduction [PHILIPPIANS]
- Lesson 02: The Prayer..... [PHILIPPIANS 1:1-11]
- Lesson 03: Opportunity of Obstacles [PHILIPPIANS 1:12-19]
- Lesson 04: Blessings of Life and Death [PHILIPPIANS 1:20-26]
- Lesson 05: Challenge to the Church [PHILIPPIANS 1:27-2:4]
- Lesson 06: Humiliation and Exaltation [PHILIPPIANS 2:5-11]
- Lesson 07: Marks of Humble Service [PHILIPPIANS 2:12-16]
- Lesson 08: Three Examples of Humility [PHILIPPIANS 2:17-30]
- Lesson 09: Danger of Legalism [PHILIPPIANS 3:1-6]
- Lesson 10: The Joy of Salvation [PHILIPPIANS 3:7-14]
- Lesson 11: The Joy of Maturity [PHILIPPIANS 3:15-21]
- Lesson 12: The Joy of Peace [PHILIPPIANS 4:1-9]
- Lesson 13: The Joy of Contentment [PHILIPPIANS 4:10-23]

