



ENTREPRENEURSHIP FROM THE BIBLICAL WORLDVIEW AND THE DIGITAL AGE: PROSPECT FOR THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship, when examined through a Biblical worldview and the lens of the digital age, presents unique opportunities and challenges for the Christian Church. This study explores the intersection of entrepreneurship, faith, and technology, aiming to uncover how the Church can leverage these dynamics for spiritual and societal impact, and highlights the growing influence of digital technologies on global economies and the need for the Church to engage meaningfully in this space. The problem lies in the lack of a clear framework for integrating Biblical principles with entrepreneurial practices in the digital era. The study aims to provide a theological and practical foundation for Christians to engage in entrepreneurship while remaining faithful to Biblical values. Methodologically, the research employs a qualitative approach, analysing Scripture, scholarly literature, and case studies of Christian entrepreneurs in the digital age. Key findings include: Entrepreneurship, in generic terms, involves innovation, risk-taking, and value creation. From a Biblical worldview, entrepreneurship is seen as a stewardship of God-given resources for His glory. The digital age amplifies opportunities for entrepreneurship but also raises ethical and spiritual concerns. The Christian Church has significant prospects to use digital entrepreneurship for evangelism, discipleship, and community transformation. The study Recommends that the church should: Develop Biblically-based entrepreneurship training programs. Foster ethical digital practices. Encourage collaboration between churches and Christian entrepreneurs. Utilize digital platforms for ministry and outreach and promote a holistic view of work and faith. This research underscores the significance of integrating faith and entrepreneurship in the digital age, offering a roadmap for the Church to thrive in a rapidly changing world.

Key Words: *Entrepreneurship, Biblica Worldview, Digital Age, Prospect, Christian Church.*



Introduction

Entrepreneurship, in its most generic sense, refers to the process of identifying opportunities, creating value, and innovating to meet societal needs through the establishment of ventures, products, or services. It is a dynamic force that drives economic growth, fosters creativity, and empowers individuals to solve problems and improve lives. In today's rapidly evolving world, entrepreneurship has become a cornerstone of progress, particularly in the digital age, where technology has transformed how businesses operate and interact with society.

From a Biblical worldview, entrepreneurship takes on a deeper, more purposeful dimension. The Bible provides a rich foundation for understanding work, stewardship, and creativity as God-given mandates. Entrepreneurs, when viewed through this lens, are seen as stewards of God's resources, called to use their talents and abilities to glorify Him and serve others. Biblical principles such as integrity, diligence, generosity, and justice provide a moral and ethical framework for entrepreneurial endeavours, ensuring that they align with God's purposes and contribute to the common good.

The intersection of entrepreneurship and the digital age presents both opportunities and challenges. The digital revolution has democratized access to information, resources, and global markets, enabling entrepreneurs to innovate and scale their impact like never before. However, it also raises questions about ethical practices, the digital divide, and the potential for misuse of technology. From a Biblical perspective, the digital age offers a unique platform for Christians to engage in entrepreneurship that reflects Kingdom values, such as love, compassion, and justice, while addressing contemporary issues.

For the Christian Church, this convergence of entrepreneurship, Biblical principles, and the digital age holds significant prospects. The Church has the opportunity to empower and equip believers to become transformative entrepreneurs who integrate faith and work, leveraging digital tools to advance the Gospel and meet societal needs. By fostering a culture of innovation and stewardship, the Church can play a pivotal role in shaping a future where entrepreneurship is not only economically impactful but also spiritually and socially transformative. This study sets the stage for exploring how the Christian Church can embrace and harness these prospects to fulfil its mission in an increasingly digital world.

Entrepreneurship: A Comprehensive Discussion

Entrepreneurship is a multifaceted concept that plays a critical role in economic



development, innovation, and societal progress. It involves the identification, evaluation, and exploitation of opportunities to create new products, services, or processes (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). Entrepreneurs are often regarded as agents of change who drive economic growth by introducing innovations, creating jobs, and fostering competition (Audretsch, 2007).

Definition and Scope of Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is broadly defined as the process of designing, launching, and running a new business, typically characterized by innovation, risk-taking, and value creation (Hisrich, Peters, & Shepherd, 2017). It encompasses a wide range of activities, from small-scale ventures to large-scale enterprises, and spans various sectors, including technology, agriculture, and services. The scope of entrepreneurship extends beyond profit-making to include social entrepreneurship, which focuses on addressing societal challenges through innovative solutions (Mair & Martí, 2006).

Theoretical Foundations of Entrepreneurship

Several theoretical frameworks have been developed to explain the phenomenon of entrepreneurship. The “opportunity-based theory” posits that entrepreneurship is driven by the recognition and exploitation of opportunities (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). According to this perspective, entrepreneurs possess unique skills and insights that enable them to identify market gaps and create value. Another prominent theory is the “resource-based view”, which emphasizes the role of resources—such as financial capital, human capital, and social networks—in entrepreneurial success (Alvarez & Busenitz, 2001).

Characteristics of Successful Entrepreneurs

Successful entrepreneurs often exhibit specific traits and behaviors that contribute to their effectiveness. These include creativity, resilience, risk tolerance, and a proactive mindset (Rauch & Frese, 2007). Additionally, entrepreneurs must possess strong leadership and decision-making skills to navigate the complexities of business environments (Baron, 2007). Empirical studies have shown that entrepreneurial success is also influenced by external factors, such as access to funding, supportive regulatory frameworks, and a conducive cultural environment (Stam, 2015).

The Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development

Entrepreneurship is widely recognized as a key driver of economic growth and development. By fostering innovation and competition, entrepreneurs contribute to



productivity gains and the efficient allocation of resources (Acs & Audretsch, 2005). Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which are often founded by entrepreneurs, play a particularly important role in job creation and poverty alleviation (Beck, Demirgüç-Kunt, & Levine, 2005). Furthermore, entrepreneurship promotes regional development by stimulating local economies and reducing disparities between urban and rural areas (Acs & Storey, 2004).

Challenges Faced by Entrepreneurs

Despite its many benefits, entrepreneurship is not without challenges. Entrepreneurs often face significant barriers, including limited access to capital, regulatory hurdles, and market competition (Brush, Greene, & Hart, 2001). Additionally, the high failure rate of new ventures underscores the inherent risks associated with entrepreneurship (Shepherd, 2003). To overcome these challenges, entrepreneurs must adopt strategic approaches, such as leveraging networks, seeking mentorship, and continuously adapting to changing market conditions (Sarasvathy, 2001).

The Future of Entrepreneurship

The future of entrepreneurship is shaped by emerging trends and technologies, such as digitalization, artificial intelligence, and sustainability (Nambisan, 2017). These developments present new opportunities for entrepreneurs to innovate and create value. At the same time, they also pose challenges, such as the need for digital literacy and the ethical implications of technological advancements (George, Merrill, & Schillebeeckx, 2021). As the global economy evolves, entrepreneurship will continue to play a pivotal role in driving progress and addressing societal challenges.

Entrepreneurship from a Biblical Worldview

Entrepreneurship, as a concept, involves the creation, development, and management of business ventures to achieve financial success and societal impact. From a biblical worldview, entrepreneurship is not merely a secular endeavour but a divine calling that aligns with God's purposes for humanity. This discussion explores entrepreneurship through the lens of Scripture, integrating scholarly insights to provide a comprehensive understanding of its theological, ethical, and practical dimensions.

Biblical Foundations of Entrepreneurship

The Bible provides a robust framework for understanding entrepreneurship as a God-given mandate. In Genesis 1:28, God commands humanity to "fill the earth and subdue it," often referred to as the "Creation Mandate". This verse underscores the responsibility of humans to steward resources creatively and productively, which is



a foundational principle of entrepreneurship (Grudem, 2003). By creating and managing businesses, entrepreneurs participate in God's work of cultivating order and prosperity in the world.

The Parable of the Talents (Matthew 25:14-30) further illustrates the biblical view of entrepreneurship. In this parable, a master entrusts his servants with talents (a form of currency), expecting them to invest and multiply what they have been given. The servants who actively engage in entrepreneurial activities are commended, while the one who buries his talent is rebuked. This parable emphasizes the importance of diligence, innovation, and risk-taking in fulfilling God's purposes (Blanchard & Hodges, 2005).

Ethical Dimensions of Entrepreneurship

A biblical worldview also provides ethical guidelines for entrepreneurship. Proverbs 11:1 state, "The Lord detests dishonest scales, but accurate weights find favour with him." This verse highlights the importance of integrity and fairness in business dealings. Entrepreneurs are called to conduct their ventures with honesty, transparency, and a commitment to justice (Chester, 2012). This ethical framework challenges the notion that profit maximization should be the sole goal of business, emphasizing instead the need to prioritize moral values and the well-being of stakeholders.

Furthermore, the Bible condemns exploitation and greed, which are often associated with unethical business practices. James 5:4 warns against withholding wages from workers, stating, "The cries of the harvesters have reached the ears of the Lord Almighty." Entrepreneurs are thus called to treat employees, customers, and suppliers with dignity and respect, ensuring that their business practices reflect God's love and justice (Wright, 2010).

Entrepreneurship as a Form of Stewardship

From a biblical perspective, entrepreneurship is a form of stewardship. All resources, including wealth, skills, and opportunities, are ultimately gifts from God, and entrepreneurs are accountable for how they use these gifts (1 Peter 4:10). This stewardship mindset encourages entrepreneurs to view their ventures as a means of serving others and advancing God's kingdom, rather than pursuing self-catered goals (Keller & Alsdorf, 2012).

The concept of stewardship also extends to environmental sustainability. Genesis 2:15 calls humanity to "work [the garden] and take care of it," highlighting the



responsibility to protect and preserve God's creation. Entrepreneurs are thus challenged to adopt sustainable practices that minimize environmental harm and promote ecological stewardship (Bauckham, 2010).

Entrepreneurship and Social Impact

A biblical worldview emphasizes the role of entrepreneurship in addressing social issues and promoting human flourishing. Proverbs 14:31 states, "Whoever oppresses the poor shows contempt for their Maker, but whoever is kind to the needy honours God." Entrepreneurs have the unique ability to create jobs, provide essential goods and services, and empower marginalized communities, thereby fulfilling the biblical mandate to care for the poor and vulnerable (Myers, 2011).

Social entrepreneurship, which seeks to solve social problems through innovative business models, aligns closely with this biblical principle. By addressing issues such as poverty, inequality, and access to education, Christian entrepreneurs can demonstrate God's love and compassion in tangible ways (Yunus, 2007).

Challenges and Temptations in Entrepreneurship

While entrepreneurship offers numerous opportunities for fulfilling God's purposes, it also presents challenges and temptations. The pursuit of wealth and success can lead to materialism, pride, and a neglect of spiritual priorities. Jesus warns against this in Matthew 6:24, stating, "You cannot serve both God and money." Entrepreneurs must therefore remain vigilant, ensuring that their ambitions align with God's will and that they maintain a balanced perspective on wealth and success (Keller, 2012). Additionally, the pressures of entrepreneurship can lead to stress, burnout, and strained relationships. Philippians 4:6-7 encourages believers to "not be anxious about anything, but in every situation, by prayer and petition, with thanksgiving, present your requests to God." Entrepreneurs are called to rely on God's strength and guidance, seeking His wisdom in decision-making and finding rest in His presence (Swenson, 2004).

Entrepreneurship, viewed through a biblical worldview, is a sacred calling that integrates faith, ethics, and practical action. By embracing the principles of stewardship, integrity, and social impact, Christian entrepreneurs can create businesses that glorify God and contribute to the common good. As they navigate the challenges and opportunities of entrepreneurship, they are reminded to seek God's guidance and remain rooted in His Word, ensuring that their ventures reflect His love and purposes.



Some Examples of Biblical Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship, from a biblical perspective, involves stewardship, innovation, and the ethical use of resources to create value for others while honouring God. The Bible provides numerous examples of individuals who exemplify entrepreneurial principles. This section explores the entrepreneurial traits of Abraham, King Solomon, Joseph, the virtuous woman in Proverbs 31, Paul and Lydia, highlighting their contributions and lessons for modern entrepreneurship.

Abraham-Livestock and Trade

Abraham was a wealthy entrepreneur who managed large herds of livestock, silver and gold (Gen. 13:2). He engaged in trade and negotiation, such as his purchase of land for Sarah's burial (Gen. 23) demonstrates entrepreneurship skills

King Solomon: Wisdom and Strategic Leadership

King Solomon is renowned for his wisdom and strategic leadership, which enabled him to build a prosperous kingdom. His entrepreneurial acumen is evident in his ability to manage resources, establish trade networks, and oversee large-scale projects such as the construction of the Temple (1 Kings 5-7). Solomon's wisdom, granted by God (1 Kings 3:12), allowed him to innovate and create systems that benefited his people. His trade agreements with other nations, such as the partnership with King Hiram of Tyre (1 Kings 5:1-12), demonstrate his ability to negotiate and leverage relationships for mutual benefit. Solomon's entrepreneurial success underscores the importance of wisdom, strategic planning, and ethical leadership in business endeavours.

Joseph: Resilience and Resource Management

Joseph's life exemplifies resilience and effective resource management, key traits of entrepreneurship. Sold into slavery by his brothers, Joseph rose to prominence in Egypt by interpreting Pharaoh's dreams and devising a plan to store grain during seven years of abundance to prepare for seven years of famine (Genesis 41:33-36). His ability to foresee challenges and implement solutions highlights his entrepreneurial mindset. Joseph's stewardship of Egypt's resources not only saved the nation but also positioned him as a leader who used his skills for the greater good. His story illustrates how faith, perseverance, and strategic thinking can lead to entrepreneurial success (Genesis 50:20).

The Virtuous Woman in Proverbs 31: Industry and Multi-tasking

The virtuous woman described in Proverbs 31 is a model of industry, creativity, and multi-tasking. She engages in various entrepreneurial activities, including trading,



real estate, and textile production (Proverbs 31:16, 24). Her ability to manage her household while running profitable ventures demonstrates her entrepreneurial spirit. The text emphasizes her diligence, foresight, and commitment to excellence, stating, "She considers a field and buys it; out of her earnings she plants a vineyard" (Proverbs 31:16, NIV). This passage highlights the value of hard work, resourcefulness, and ethical business practices, offering timeless principles for entrepreneurs.

Paul-The Tent Maker

Paul a Jew lived in the Roman Empire. His Hebrew name was Saul, his Greek name was Paul. He would have learnt his trade of tents making as youth as it was the Jewish custom to provide mutual training for their sons (Act.18:3) as the son of a Pharisees, at the age of 13-15 he was sent to Jerusalem to study the Jewish religion under Gamaliel, an eminent scholar of Jewish law (Acts 22:3,26:4-5) until his miraculous conversion, Paul was a fanatical Pharisees who prosecuted the Christians (Gal.1:13-14) after all, according to Deuteronomy "Anyone who is hung on the pole is under God's curse (Deut. 21:23) he would have thought: "How could the Messiah be one who died a criminals death and was cursed by God be followed?" (Iorjaah, 2022). Paul was called to be a missionary to the Gentiles (Acts 19:15, Gal 1:15, 2:9). He was sent forth by the church after intensive prayer (Act. 13:2-3) his message was "That Christ died for our sins according to scriptures, that he was buried, that he was raised on the third day according to scriptures (1cor 15:3-4) that by trusting in Christ we can be rescued from the coming judgment (Jn.3:16) (25).

As a tent maker, Paul used his hands to support the ministry. "As Christ Apostles, they were entitled to financial support from the Thessalonians, but they worked day and night to provide for their own needs (1Thess.2:6,9). (ibid) Paul ask Christians to emulates his example by not been idle, but they should use their hands to earn a living (2Thess. 3:7-10) Paul tried to avoid using God's world for personal gains (2Cor.2:17, 11:20) he did that to avoid putting a stumbling block for the gospel (2Cor.6:3) and to put a clear distinction between stomach seeking ministry and the true Christian leaders of; " for in Micah's time there were leaders who judged for a bribe, priest who taught for a price and prophets who told fortunes for money" (Micah 3:11) (ibid, 21). It is therefore incumbent on the Christian local church to carry along the perspective of entrepreneurship into her ministry so as to help members to grow rich and avoid over dependent on the church and the community.



Lydia: Innovation and Hospitality

Lydia, a merchant of purple cloth in the New Testament, exemplifies innovation and hospitality. As a successful businesswoman, she leveraged her trade to support her community and the early church. Lydia's entrepreneurial skills are evident in her ability to manage a thriving business in a competitive market (Acts 16:14). Her hospitality is demonstrated when she invites Paul and his companions to stay at her home, using her resources to advance the gospel (Acts 16:15). Lydia's story underscores the importance of integrating faith and work, using one's talents to serve others and further God's kingdom.

The biblical examples of Abraham, King Solomon, Joseph, the virtuous woman in Proverbs 31, Paul and Lydia provide valuable insights into entrepreneurship from a biblical worldview. These individuals demonstrate key entrepreneurial traits such as wisdom, resilience, resourcefulness, and ethical stewardship. Their stories highlight the importance of aligning business practices with godly principles, using one's talents to create value, and serving others. By studying these examples, modern entrepreneurs can draw inspiration and guidance for their own ventures.

Entrepreneurship from the Biblical Worldview and the Digital Age: Prospects for the Christian Church

Entrepreneurship, as a concept, involves the creation, development, and management of innovative ventures to address societal needs, generate economic value, and foster growth. From a biblical worldview, entrepreneurship is not merely a secular endeavour but a divine calling that aligns with God's purposes for stewardship, creativity, and service to others. In the digital age, where technology and innovation are reshaping economies and societies, the Christian Church has unique opportunities to leverage entrepreneurship for kingdom impact. This discussion explores entrepreneurship from a biblical perspective, its relevance in the digital age, and its prospects for the Christian Church, supported by scholarly insights.

Entrepreneurship from a Biblical Worldview

The Bible provides a robust framework for understanding entrepreneurship as a God-given mandate. In Genesis 1:28, God commands humanity to "fill the earth and subdue it," which implies stewardship, creativity, and the responsible use of resources (Holy Bible, New International Version, 2011). This "cultural mandate" underscores the biblical basis for entrepreneurship, as it calls individuals to innovate and create value for the common good.



Entrepreneurship, from a biblical perspective, is rooted in the concept of stewardship. Christians are called to manage resources wisely, as seen in the Parable of the Talents (Matthew 25:14-30), where servants are entrusted with resources and expected to multiply them. This parable highlights the importance of initiative, risk-taking, and accountability—key traits of entrepreneurship (Breen, 2017). Furthermore, Proverbs 31:10-31 portrays the virtuous woman as an entrepreneur who engages in trade, manages her household, and contributes to her community, illustrating the integration of faith and work.

The biblical worldview also emphasizes the ethical dimensions of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs are called to prioritize justice, fairness, and compassion in their ventures. For instance, Leviticus 19:13 commands, "Do not defraud or rob your neighbour," while Micah 6:8 calls for acting justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God. These principles challenge Christian entrepreneurs to pursue profit with integrity and to address societal needs such as poverty, inequality, and environmental sustainability (Chester, 2019).

Entrepreneurship in the Digital Age

The digital age has transformed the landscape of entrepreneurship, offering unprecedented opportunities for innovation, scalability, and global impact. Digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and e-commerce platforms have lowered barriers to entry, enabling individuals to launch ventures with minimal resources (Nambisan, 2017). For Christian entrepreneurs, the digital age presents a fertile ground for advancing the gospel and addressing societal challenges.

One significant prospect of digital entrepreneurship is its potential to reach global audiences. Through online platforms, Christian entrepreneurs can share biblical content, provide educational resources, and offer products and services that align with Christian values. For example, faith-based apps, online counselling services, and digital media platforms have emerged as powerful tools for evangelism and discipleship (Hutchings, 2020). These ventures not only generate economic value but also contribute to the spiritual growth of individuals and communities.

Moreover, the digital age fosters collaboration and networking among Christian entrepreneurs. Online communities, forums, and social media platforms enable entrepreneurs to share ideas, resources, and best practices, creating a supportive ecosystem for kingdom-minded ventures (Banks & Stevens, 2019). This collaborative approach aligns with the biblical principle of unity in the body of Christ (1 Corinthians 12:12-27), where diverse gifts and talents are harnessed for collective impact.



However, the digital age also poses challenges for Christian entrepreneurs. The rapid pace of technological change requires continuous adaptation and learning, while the prevalence of unethical practices such as data exploitation and misinformation calls for discernment and accountability (Chester, 2019). Christian entrepreneurs must navigate these challenges by grounding their ventures in biblical principles and seeking wisdom through prayer and community.

Entrepreneurship and Wealth Creation for the Local Church

This section of the study cannot but be completed without the words of John Wesley as an anchor: “For religion must necessarily produce industry and frugality, these cannot but produce riches, we must exhort all Christians to gain what they can and to save all they can, that is, in effect to grow rich” (Wesley 1951). Similarly, Franklin Benjamin admonished the Church to make use of every opportunity, by saying “Time is money” (Benjamin 1961)

The church between 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries was the Economic hub of Europe. The church was an Economic force to be reckoned with. Max Weber took his time to investigate Christian perspective on business, he reflected and studied the effect of religious ideas on economic activities; Weber sought to find out the relationship between religions ideas and the practical ethics of economic activities. He articulated that under certain conditions, religions ideas or beliefs could have major influence on economic thought and behaviour. These Christian groups, he took time to study were; Pietism, Calvinism, Methodism and Baptists. (Dzurgba, 2009)

As we mentioned earlier, the church was an economic Hub in the then western world “since the whole of continent of Europe was under the influence of Christianity, the religious doctrines or teachings, laid foundations of worldly asceticism which contributed to the rise of the spirit of capitalism in the west” (ibid) The main propelling factor that aided the church during those centuries were purely anchored on discipline “Christians received further exhortation on economic matters. They were told that money gained through hard work must not be spent lavishly and extravagantly on luxuries-cloths, houses and frivolous entertainments” (ibid) The focus of max Weber's studies was on protestant Christianity. In ascertaining his conclusions, Weber focused his analysis on certain group of protestant Christianity who practiced ascetic life. This is an act of living without any physical pleasure of comforts especially for religious reasons. The influential social oriented doctrines preceded the development of the western civilization of the 16th and 17th centuries. (ibid, 31) This then means that the church's discipline life on economy was a catalyst



for the rise of capitalism in the western world. It also means that the church was a leading model for economic activities.

By the time we are done with observing that economic viability of the Christian church must be the concern of the Christian Church, We would be fulfilling the expectations of Max Weber (2001) for Christians “ In the former case the attainment of goods necessary to meet personal needs, in the latter struggle for profit free from the limits set by needs, have been the ends controlling the forms and direction of economic activities this mean that as the church engages in business that could accrue in much money, the church would no longer be begging for fund raising from unbelievers and the church will be negating the admonitions and assertion of Cromwell” and Stuart Murray (2006) Cromwell after the battle of Dumber (September 1650) wrote to the long parliament “Be pleased to reform the abuses of all professions: and if there be any one that makes many poor to make a few rich, that suites not a commonwealth”.

According to Stuart Murray “the church is after our money: The church is perceived as an institution that expects financial supports, not only from its own members, but also from the community at large. This perception result in degree of resentment, in the frequent characterization of the church as being concerned about its own interest rather than those of the wider community, and in suspicion that the church, whatever it aims and priorities, primarily interested in attracting of financial support for it clergy, programs and building (ibid) But by the time attention of the Christian church is flashed on the economic transformation of her members, such perception that “the church is after our money” will be totally eradicated and members will grow rich and become useful to themselves and the church too.

The integration of entrepreneurship and the digital age offers significant prospects for the Christian Church. First, entrepreneurship can serve as a means of economic empowerment for the Church. By equipping members with entrepreneurial skills and resources, the Church can address issues such as unemployment, poverty, and financial dependency (Yunus, 2010). This aligns with the biblical mandate to care for the poor and marginalized (James 2:14-17).

Second, entrepreneurship can enhance the Church's missional impact. In the digital age, Christian entrepreneurs can create ventures that address societal needs while sharing the gospel. For instance, social enterprises that provide clean water, education, or healthcare in underserved communities can demonstrate the love of



Christ in tangible ways (Hertz, 2018). These ventures not only fulfill the Great Commission (Matthew 28:19-20) but also contribute to the holistic development of individuals and communities. Third, entrepreneurship can foster innovation within the Church. By embracing digital technologies, the Church can enhance its outreach, discipleship, and worship practices. For example, online church platforms, virtual Bible studies, and digital giving systems have become essential tools for ministry in the digital age (Hutchings, 2020). These innovations enable the Church to remain relevant and effective in a rapidly changing world.

Entrepreneurship, viewed through a biblical lens, is a divine calling that aligns with God's purposes for stewardship, creativity, and service. In the digital age, Christian entrepreneurs have unique opportunities to leverage technology for kingdom impact, addressing societal needs and advancing the gospel. The Christian Church, in turn, can harness entrepreneurship for economic empowerment, missional impact, and innovation. By grounding their ventures in biblical principles and embracing the opportunities of the digital age, Christian entrepreneurs can contribute to the flourishing of individuals, communities, and the Church.

Recommendations

Having thoroughly investigated Entrepreneurship from a Biblical Worldview and the Digital Age: Prospects for the Christian Church. These recommendations are structured to address the key areas from the study as follows:

1. **Entrepreneurship in Generic Terms:** Encourage the Christian Church to embrace entrepreneurship as a legitimate and impactful vocation. Highlight how entrepreneurship fosters innovation, solves problems, and creates value for society. Emphasize that entrepreneurship is not just about profit but about stewardship, creativity, and serving others. The Church should actively teach that entrepreneurship is a calling that can be used to glorify God and advance His kingdom.
2. **Entrepreneurship from a Biblical Worldview:** Ground entrepreneurship in biblical principles such as stewardship, creativity, and love for others. Teach that entrepreneurs are called to be "co-creators" with God, using their gifts to reflect His creativity and care for creation (Genesis 1:28, 2:15). Emphasize the importance of integrity, justice, and generosity in business practices, aligning entrepreneurial endeavours with the values of the Kingdom of God (Proverbs 11:1, Matthew 6:33).



3. Entrepreneurship from a Biblical Worldview and the Digital Age: Equip Christian entrepreneurs to leverage digital tools and platforms responsibly and ethically. Encourage the use of technology to amplify positive impact, such as creating online communities, offering digital solutions to global problems, and spreading the Gospel through innovative means. Teach that the digital age offers unprecedented opportunities to fulfil the Great Commission (Matthew 28:19-20) and demonstrate Christ-like values in the virtual marketplace.
4. Entrepreneurship from a Biblical Worldview and the Digital Age: Prospects for the Christian Church: Position the Church as a hub for nurturing and supporting Christian entrepreneurs. Establish mentorship programs, incubators, and funding initiatives that align with biblical principles. Encourage churches to host workshops and seminars on entrepreneurship, integrating faith and work. Highlight how digital entrepreneurship can help the Church reach younger generations, fund ministry projects, and create sustainable solutions for community development.
5. Entrepreneurship as a Tool for Missional Impact in the Digital Age: Encourage Christian entrepreneurs to view their ventures as missional opportunities. In the digital age, businesses can transcend geographical boundaries, allowing entrepreneurs to impact lives globally. Teach that entrepreneurship can be a form of ministry, addressing physical, social, and spiritual needs. Encourage the Church to celebrate and support entrepreneurs who use their platforms to share the Gospel, promote justice, and uplift marginalized communities (Matthew 5:16, James 2:14-17).

These recommendations aim to bridge the gap between biblical principles, entrepreneurial practice, and the opportunities presented by the digital age, ultimately empowering the Christian Church to engage more effectively in the modern world.

Conclusion

Entrepreneurship, in its most generic sense, represents the pursuit of innovation, value creation, and problem-solving through the development of new ventures, products, or services. It is a dynamic force that drives economic growth, fosters creativity, and empowers individuals to make meaningful contributions to society. However, when viewed through the lens of a Biblical worldview, entrepreneurship takes on a deeper, more purposeful dimension. It becomes a calling to steward God-



given resources, talents, and opportunities for the advancement of His kingdom and the betterment of humanity.

From a Biblical perspective, entrepreneurship is not merely about profit or personal success but about aligning one's work with God's purposes. The Bible emphasizes principles such as stewardship, integrity, generosity, and service, which provide a moral and ethical foundation for entrepreneurial endeavours. Entrepreneurs are called to reflect God's creativity, to serve others selflessly, and to use their ventures as platforms for spreading hope, justice, and love in a broken world.

In the digital age, entrepreneurship has been transformed by rapid technological advancements, global connectivity, and unprecedented access to information. These developments present both opportunities and challenges for Christian entrepreneurs. On one hand, the digital age offers tools to scale impact, reach diverse audiences, and address global problems more effectively. On the other hand, it requires discernment to navigate ethical dilemmas, such as data privacy, consumerism, and the potential for misuse of technology. A Biblical worldview provides a compass for entrepreneurs to navigate these complexities, ensuring that their work remains grounded in God's truth and aligned with His mission.

For the Christian Church, the intersection of entrepreneurship, a Biblical worldview, and the digital age holds immense prospects. The Church has the opportunity to empower and equip believers to engage in entrepreneurship as a form of ministry, leveraging digital tools to spread the Gospel, address societal needs, and foster community. By embracing entrepreneurship, the Church can model innovative approaches to solving problems, creating jobs, and promoting economic justice, all while remaining faithful to its spiritual mission. Moreover, the Church can serve as a guiding light, encouraging entrepreneurs to prioritize eternal values over temporal gains and to use their platforms to glorify God.

Entrepreneurship, when rooted in a Biblical worldview and harnessed through the opportunities of the digital age, has the potential to be a powerful force for good. It offers the Christian Church a unique pathway to fulfil its mission in a rapidly changing world, demonstrating that faith and innovation can coexist to create lasting impact. As Christian entrepreneurs and the Church embrace this calling, they can inspire hope, transform communities, and ultimately reflect the love and creativity of God in all they do.



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