

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

A Call To Prayer

Study Guide

New Testament Studies

John Weaver

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A lesson-by-lesson companion for reading, discussion, and written responses.

Downloadable classroom edition | 8.5 x 11 inches

Name / group

Date

Contents

Lesson 1: Pastor John Weaver - A Call To Prayer - Part One	3
Major Themes	3
Key Arguments	4
Scripture References	6
Discussion Questions	8
Applications	11
Personal Application and Notes	13
 Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - A Call To Prayer - Part Two	 14
Major Themes	14
Key Arguments	15
Scripture References	16
Discussion Questions	18
Applications	20
Personal Application and Notes	21
 Online Lecture Resources	 22

Using this guide

Read the corresponding chapter, then work through the themes, arguments, and Scripture references.

Write your responses before discussing the questions with others. Use the application pages to identify a practical next step.

The study material is retained from the existing lecture study guides. Added writing prompts provide space for your own response.

Print at Actual Size / 100% on US Letter paper. Single-sided and double-sided printing are both suitable. Lessons begin on the next available page; no blank pages are inserted.

Reading assignments refer to the September 30, 2026 edition of the companion book. Online lecture links and QR codes are collected at the end.

LESSON 1

Pastor John Weaver - A Call To Prayer

Part One

February 03, 2023

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-22.

Major Themes

Genuine Prayer vs. Saying Prayers

Weaver emphasizes that most Christians merely recite prayers rather than engaging in real, heartfelt communication with God, and that true prayer is difficult and requires sincerity.

Lecture support: There's a vast difference between saying prayers and praying... most mature and adult Christians end up saying prayers rather than praying.

Praying Without Ceasing as a Lifestyle

Praying without ceasing means maintaining a constant awareness of God's presence and dependence on Him in every thought, decision, and action, not necessarily being on one's knees 24/7.

Lecture support: Praying without ceasing is actually living your life in His presence... a continual and constant recognition of our Heavenly Father and a reliance upon him.

Global Conspiracy and Tyranny

Weaver outlines a coordinated effort by elites to control populations through digital currency, surveillance, disarmament, and food supply destruction, framing it as an attack on Christianity and freedom.

Lecture support: Evil and wicked men are planning everything that they can plan with the purpose of destroying Christianity, destroying our country, destroying lives.

God's Sovereignty and Protection of His Church

Despite the rise of evil, God remains in control and will not permit the ultimate destruction of His church, though believers may suffer; He defends His anointed as a head defends its body.

Lecture support: I do not believe for one instant that God is going to hand over his creation to a handful of petty bureaucrats... nor allow His church to be destroyed.

Imprecatory Prayer Against God's Enemies

Believers are called to pray against God's enemies, invoking divine judgment and curses upon those who hate God and seek to destroy His people, as modeled by David and Jeremiah.

Lecture support: We must learn to pray against them. I did not say pray for them. I said pray against them.

Righteous Hatred of Evil

Loving God necessarily involves hating what is contrary to Him, including the workers of iniquity; the common saying 'love the sinner, hate the sin' is unbiblical because sin cannot be separated from the sinner.

Lecture support: It is impossible to love God unless you hate everything contrary to Him... you cannot separate the sinner from the sin.

Persistent, Desperate Prayer

Using the parable of the unjust judge, Weaver teaches that God will answer the persistent cries of His people; the problem is not God's reluctance but our failure to pray with desperation and consistency.

Lecture support: Men ought always to pray and not to faint... We're not crying. We're not screaming. We're not praying.

Generational Responsibility in Prayer

Believers must not be like Hezekiah, who was content with peace in his own lifetime while ignoring the coming judgment on his descendants; we must pray and act for the sake of future generations.

Lecture support: What about my children? What about my grandchildren? ... It's wicked and wrong to think I can escape it, let everybody else suffer.

Key Arguments

Most Christians do not truly pray

Weaver argues that the majority of believers have substituted rote 'saying prayers' for genuine, heartfelt prayer, and that this spiritual deficiency leaves them unprepared for the current crisis.

Lecture support: I am much afraid that we have become really and truly a prayerless people... most of us really do not pray, really don't even know how to pray.

Prayer must be a constant, all-encompassing attitude

Praying without ceasing is not about perpetual kneeling but about a life oriented around God, where every action is accompanied by prayerful dependence.

Lecture support: Everything that we do can be centered upon Him... our whole life rotates around Him.

Current global events are a coordinated attack on Christianity

Weaver presents evidence of a deliberate plan by elites to enslave humanity through technology, policy, and disarmament, and insists this is a spiritual battle requiring prayer.

Lecture support: All the pieces are now coming together to control the global population, and this digital prison is already mostly built.

God will defend His church, but we must pray

While God is sovereign and will not let His church be destroyed, He works through the prayers of His people; our prayers are the means by which He acts.

Lecture support: I do not believe that God is going to allow His people, His church to be destroyed... we must learn to pray against them.

Scripture commands imprecatory prayer

Weaver demonstrates from multiple biblical texts that praying for the destruction or defeat of God's enemies is not only permissible but commanded, and that such prayers are an expression of love for God.

Lecture support: David expressed a righteous and a holy hatred for all of those who hated God... we pray against His enemies.

The 'love the sinner, hate the sin' mantra is unbiblical

Weaver contends that sin is inseparable from the sinner, and that God hates the workers of iniquity, not just the abstract sin; therefore, believers must also hate those who hate God.

Lecture support: Thou hatest all workers of iniquity... you cannot separate the sinner from his sin.

Persistent prayer is the key to divine intervention

The parable of the unjust judge teaches that if an unrighteous judge can be moved by persistence, how much more will a righteous God answer the continual cries of His elect.

Lecture support: Shall not God avenge his own elect, which cry day and night unto him... I tell you that he will avenge them speedily.

We must pray generationally, not selfishly

Hezekiah's indifference to the fate of his descendants is condemned as wicked; believers must pray and act with concern for the spiritual and physical welfare of future generations.

Lecture support: Hezekiah's attitude was, 'I'm going to get out of it. It'll happen after I'm gone.' No, it's wicked and wrong.

Scripture References

Psalm 17:1

Introduction to the sermon; David's plea for God to hear his sincere prayer.

Matthew 6:7

Jesus warns against vain repetitions in prayer like the heathen.

Psalm 5:3

David's commitment to pray in the morning and look up for an answer.

Psalm 55:17

David prayed evening, morning, and noon.

Psalm 86:3

David cried unto the Lord daily.

1 Thessalonians 5:17

Command to pray without ceasing.

Philippians 4:6

In everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God.

John 15:5

Without Christ we can do nothing.

Romans 8:26

The Spirit helps our infirmities in prayer with groanings which cannot be uttered.

Psalm 80:3,7,19

David's cry for God to turn and quicken His people.

1 Samuel 13:19-22

Israel disarmed by the Philistines, illustrating helplessness without weapons.

Psalm 105:13-15

God's protection of His anointed; He reproved kings for their sake.

1 Timothy 2:1-2

Prayers for kings and authorities so that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life.

Jeremiah 7:16; 11:14; 14:11

God commands Jeremiah not to pray for the people, and later to pray for their destruction.

Psalm 139:19-24

David's hatred of God's enemies with a perfect hatred, followed by a plea for God to search his heart.

Amos 5:15

Hate the evil and love the good.

Psalm 5:4-5

God hates all workers of iniquity.

Luke 18:1-8

Parable of the unjust judge; men ought always to pray and not faint.

Deuteronomy 7:9-10

God repays those who hate Him to their face, to destroy them.

Isaiah 39:3-8

Hezekiah's selfish response to prophecy of future judgment; peace in his days.

Discussion Questions

1. What is the difference between 'saying prayers' and truly praying, and how can we examine our own prayer lives in light of this distinction?

Consider: Weaver opens by asserting that most Christians merely say prayers rather than engage in real prayer.

2. How can we practically 'pray without ceasing' in the midst of busy daily routines?

Consider: Weaver explains that praying without ceasing means living with a constant awareness of God's presence.

3. In what ways do the current global trends (digital currency, surveillance, disarmament) reflect a spiritual battle, and how should that shape our prayers?

Consider: Weaver details various conspiracies as attacks on Christianity and freedom.

4. Is it biblical to pray against specific people or groups? How do we reconcile imprecatory prayers with Jesus' command to love our enemies?

Consider: Weaver argues for praying against God's enemies, citing Jeremiah and the Psalms.

5. What does it mean to hate evil with a 'perfect hatred' as David did, and how can we cultivate that without falling into sinful anger?

Consider: Weaver expounds Psalm 139:19-24 and the concept of righteous hatred.

6. How does the parable of the unjust judge challenge our expectations about prayer and God's timing?

Consider: Weaver uses Luke 18 to illustrate persistent, desperate prayer.

7. In what ways might we be like Hezekiah, content with peace in our own time while ignoring the spiritual threats facing future generations?

Consider: Weaver condemns Hezekiah's selfish attitude and calls for generational thinking.

8. What practical steps can we take to move from a prayerless life to one marked by desperate, persistent, and imprecatory prayer?

Consider: The sermon concludes with a call to start praying genuinely in light of the current crisis.

Applications

Examine your prayer life for sincerity

Evaluate whether your prayers are genuine, heartfelt cries to God or merely rote recitations, and repent of prayerlessness.

Lecture support: Most mature and adult Christians end up saying prayers rather than praying.

Cultivate a constant awareness of God

Practice turning your mind to God throughout the day, offering every task and decision to Him in prayer, so that your life revolves around Him.

Lecture support: Everything that we do can be centered upon Him... our whole life rotates around Him.

Pray against the enemies of God

Learn to pray the imprecatory Psalms and other biblical prayers against those who hate God and seek to destroy His church, asking God to thwart their plans or convert them.

Lecture support: We must learn to pray against them... we pray against His enemies.

Persist in desperate prayer

Do not give up in prayer; cry out to God day and night like the widow before the unjust judge, trusting that He will avenge His elect speedily.

Lecture support: Men ought always to pray and not to faint... We're not crying. We're not screaming. We're not praying.

Think generationally in your prayers

Reject the selfish mindset of Hezekiah; pray and act for the spiritual and physical welfare of your children, grandchildren, and all future believers.

Lecture support: What about my children? What about my grandchildren? ... It's wicked and wrong to think I can escape it.

Trust God's sovereignty while praying fervently

Believe that God is in control and will not let His church be destroyed, but also recognize that He works through the prayers of His people to accomplish His purposes.

Lecture support: I do not believe for one instant that God is going to hand over his creation... we must learn to pray.

Hate evil as God does

Develop a righteous hatred for everything contrary to God, including the workers of iniquity, as an expression of your love for Him.

Lecture support: It is impossible to love God unless you hate everything contrary to Him.

Pray for deliverance from persecutors

Like David, cry out to God for protection and deliverance from those who are stronger than you and seek your harm.

Lecture support: Deliver me from my persecutors, for they are stronger than I.

Study notes

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Personal Application and Notes

Which application will you work on, and what specific step will you take?

What Scripture or teaching will you return to as you put this into practice?

Additional notes or questions to discuss

LESSON 2

Pastor John Weaver - A Call To Prayer

Part Two

February 03, 2023

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 23-40.

Major Themes

Urgency of Prayer in Crisis

Current global and national threats demand urgent, heartfelt prayer rather than routine religious practice.

Lecture support: Weaver mentions the Great Reset, digital dollar, 15-minute cities, and environmental extremism as reasons for urgent prayer.

Prayer as Earnest Communication with God

Prayer involves words, meditation, and crying out to God with expectation, not mere recitation.

Lecture support: David's plea for God to 'give ear,' 'consider,' and 'hearken' shows a deep, urgent communication.

Biblical Foundation of Prayer

Effective prayer must be grounded in Scripture and doctrine, aligning with God's revealed will.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 1 John 5:14-15 and shows David praying based on God's holiness and justice.

Worship and Submission in Prayer

True prayer involves worshipful submission to God's will, not rebellion.

Lecture support: David's worship in God's mercy and request for guidance show a submissive heart.

Defending God's Righteousness

Believers must uphold God's justice in all His actions, whether judging the wicked or chastising the righteous.

Lecture support: Weaver uses examples of Eli, Daniel, and Ezra to show acceptance of God's righteous judgments.

Joy and Gratitude in Prayer

Prayer should be marked by delight, thanksgiving, and trust in God, rejoicing in Him above all gifts.

Lecture support: Philippians 4:6-7 and Psalm 103 are cited to emphasize thankfulness and delight in God.

Key Arguments

Prayer requires determination and urgency

David's repeated pleas for God to hear show that prayer must be intentional and expectant, not casual.

Lecture support: David says 'Give ear,' 'Consider,' 'Hearken,' and 'I will look up,' indicating urgency and expectation.

Prayer must be based on biblical doctrine

Praying according to God's will as revealed in Scripture ensures that prayers are heard and answered.

Lecture support: 1 John 5:14-15 is quoted, and David's prayer against enemies is based on God's holy character.

Worship is essential to prayer

Devotion in prayer means worshipful submission; one cannot worship while in rebellion.

Lecture support: David worships in God's mercy and asks to be led in righteousness, showing a submissive heart.

God's judgments are always righteous and must be defended

Believers must acknowledge God's justice even when it affects them personally, as seen in biblical examples.

Lecture support: Eli, Daniel, and Ezra all affirmed God's righteousness in judgment and chastisement.

Prayer should be characterized by delight and thanksgiving

Rejoicing in God and being thankful in all circumstances are integral to prayer.

Lecture support: Philippians 4:6-7 and Psalm 103 are used to show the importance of thanksgiving and delight.

Scripture References

Psalm 5:1-12

The entire psalm is read and used as the basis for the sermon's five points on prayer.

Romans 8:26

Cited to explain that the Holy Spirit helps believers pray when they cannot express themselves in words.

Psalm 121:1-2

Used to illustrate David's expectation of help from the Lord when he says 'I will look up.'

Psalm 123:2

Quoted to show the attitude of looking to God for mercy, similar to servants looking to their masters.

1 John 5:14-15

Key passage on praying according to God's will, used to support the need for doctrine in prayer.

Revelation 22:15

Mentioned in a quote from Joseph Caryl about those who 'love and make a lie' as workers of iniquity.

Psalm 58:2

Quoted by Caryl to describe those who 'work wickedness' in their hearts.

Psalm 52:1-5

Read to illustrate a worker of iniquity (Doeg) and David's prayer against him.

Jeremiah 44:4-5

Cited to show that God hates sin and calls people to turn from it.

Exodus 32:13

Example of Moses praying by asking God to remember His covenant promises.

Leviticus 26:42

God's promise to remember His covenant, used to illustrate praying with doctrine.

2 Chronicles 6:42

Solomon's prayer asking God to remember His mercies to David.

Nehemiah 1:8-10

Nehemiah's prayer asking God to remember His word to Moses, demonstrating prayer based on Scripture.

Acts 17:23

Used to show that the Greek word for 'devotions' means worship.

2 Thessalonians 2:4

The same Greek word translated 'worship' is used for the man of sin exalting himself.

Daniel 9:7-8

Daniel's prayer confessing that righteousness belongs to God and confusion of face to Israel.

Ezra 9:13

Ezra acknowledges that God punished Israel less than their iniquities deserved.

Psalms 103:10

Quoted to show that God has not dealt with us according to our sins.

Philippians 4:6-7

Key passage on prayer with thanksgiving, leading to the peace of God.

James 1:16-17

Cited to emphasize that every good gift comes from God, who is unchanging.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. What does it mean to have determination in prayer, and how can we cultivate it in our own prayer lives?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that David's prayer shows urgency and expectation, not casual recitation.

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2. How does praying according to biblical doctrine change the way we approach God?

Consider: The sermon stresses that prayer must be based on God's revealed will in Scripture.

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3. In what ways is worship connected to submission in prayer, and why is rebellion incompatible with true prayer?

Consider: Devotion is defined as worshipful submission; David's request for guidance shows a teachable spirit.

4. How can we defend God's righteousness when He allows suffering or judgment in our lives or in the world?

Consider: Weaver uses examples like Eli and Daniel to show acceptance of God's just actions.

5. What are practical ways to incorporate delight and thanksgiving into our daily prayers?

Consider: The sermon highlights rejoicing in God Himself, not just His gifts, as seen in Psalm 103.

6. Why does Weaver say the five elements of prayer are interconnected, and what happens if one is missing?

Consider: He argues that determination leads to doctrine, which leads to devotion, and so on.

Applications

Cultivate urgency in prayer

Recognize the seriousness of current events and approach God with heartfelt cries, not routine words.

Lecture support: Weaver points to global crises and David's example of crying out to God in distress.

Ground prayers in Scripture

Study the Bible to know God's will and pray accordingly, using His promises as the basis for requests.

Lecture support: 1 John 5:14-15 and examples of Moses, Nehemiah, and David praying with doctrine.

Approach prayer as worship

Enter prayer with a submissive heart, ready to obey God's leading and glorify Him.

Lecture support: David's worship in God's mercy and his request to be led in righteousness.

Accept God's righteous judgments

Trust that whatever God does is right, even when it involves personal hardship or discipline.

Lecture support: Eli's response 'It is the Lord: let him do what seemeth him good' and Daniel's confession.

Practice thanksgiving in all circumstances

Deliberately thank God for His gifts and for who He is, maintaining joy in prayer.

Lecture support: Philippians 4:6-7 and Psalm 103's list of benefits to be thankful for.

Study notes

Personal Application and Notes

Which application will you work on, and what specific step will you take?

What Scripture or teaching will you return to as you put this into practice?

Additional notes or questions to discuss

Online Lecture Resources

Scan a code or select the lecture link in the PDF. The original lecture identifiers and destinations are preserved.

Lesson 1: Pastor John Weaver - A Call To Prayer - Part One

Lecture JW01685

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01685&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01685&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - A Call To Prayer - Part Two

Lecture JW01686

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01686&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



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Source information

Study material: existing Major Themes, Key Arguments, Scripture References, Discussion Questions, and Applications from the corresponding Weaver Bible College lecture records. Original lecture titles and provenance are retained in those source records.

Layout upgraded September 30, 2026. Original manuscripts, study-guide data, and previous PDFs have not been changed.