WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Are You Afraid To Hear God's Voice

Study Guide

Biblical Law

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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

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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 October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition of the companion book. Online lecture links and QR codes are collected at the end.

LESSON 1

Pastor John Weaver - Are You Afraid To Hear God's Voice

Part One of Two

April 17, 2017

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-19 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

The Holiness and Majesty of God

God's awesome power and perfect holiness are displayed at Sinai, evoking reverence and fear.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Deuteronomy 10:17, Psalm 47:2, and Psalm 99:3 to show God is called 'terrible,' meaning awesome and to be feared. He quotes Stephen Charnock on holiness as God's beauty.

The Sovereignty of God

God's right to set boundaries and command obedience is rooted in His sovereign authority over all creation.

Lecture support: Weaver references Exodus 19:12-13 where God sets physical boundaries and extends the principle to moral and spiritual realms, citing Job 38:11.

The Fear of the Lord and Obedience

True fear of God is demonstrated through obedience, and God's law forbids not only outward acts but inward desires.

Lecture support: Weaver explains that when God forbids an act, He forbids everything leading to it, using adultery and stealing as examples. He cites Psalm 19.

Human Sinfulness and Unapproachability of God

Sin creates a barrier between humanity and a holy God, making Him unapproachable without a mediator.

Lecture support: Weaver points to the Israelites' fear in Exodus 20:19 and Deuteronomy 5:25, and references Isaiah 6:5 and 1 Timothy 6:16.

The Necessity of a Mediator

Jesus Christ is the only mediator who can bridge the gap between God and man, being both fully God and fully man.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 1 Timothy 2:5, John 14:6, and explains Christ's role in satisfying God's justice and providing righteousness.

Hearing and Obeying as Essential to Salvation

Salvation requires both hearing God's voice and obeying it; the two are inseparable.

Lecture support: Weaver uses John 10:3-4, 16, 27 to show that sheep hear and follow, and Hebrews 5:8-9 to show Christ learned obedience and became the source of salvation for those who obey.

Key Arguments

God's existence and revelation are foundational presuppositions of Scripture.

The Bible never attempts to prove God's existence; it assumes it. God has spoken, or we would know nothing about Him.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'The very first basic presupposition of Scripture is that God is. The second basic presupposition of Scripture is that God has spoken.'

God's holiness demands reverence and fear.

The biblical term 'terrible' for God means He is to be revered, awed, and feared, not merely terrifying.

Lecture support: Weaver explains the Hebrew word 'yare'' and quotes Psalm 99:3: 'Let them praise thy great and terrible name; for it is holy.'

God's law forbids not only the act but the desire leading to it.

When God forbids an act, He simultaneously forbids everything that would lead up to that act, including covetousness and lust.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'When God forbids any act, at the same time He forbids everything that would lead up to that act.'

Sin makes God unapproachable apart from His ordained means.

The Israelites' fear of death upon hearing God's voice reflects the reality that sinful humans cannot approach a holy God without a mediator.

Lecture support: Weaver references Exodus 20:19 and Deuteronomy 5:25, and says, 'God, apart from His grace and mercy, is unapproachable because He is holy and we're sinners.'

Jesus Christ is the only mediator between God and man.

Only Christ, as the God-man, can represent both parties and provide access to the Father.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 1 Timothy 2:5 and John 14:6, and explains Christ's dual nature.

There are three responses to God's voice: refusal, rebellion, or obedience.

People may stop their ears, hear and disobey, or hear and obey; only the last leads to life.

Lecture support: Weaver illustrates with Matthew 21:28-32 and Acts 7:57, and quotes Deuteronomy 13:4.

Hearing and obeying are inseparable for salvation.

No one truly hears God's word until they obey it; salvation comes through hearing and obeying, as modeled by Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'There is no salvation apart from hearing and obeying,' and cites John 10:27 and Hebrews 5:8-9.

Scripture References

Deuteronomy 5:22-33

The primary text read at the beginning, describing the people's fear of hearing God's voice.

Exodus 19:12-13

God's command to set boundaries around Mount Sinai, with death for any who touch it.

Deuteronomy 5:23-28

The people's plea for Moses to mediate, acknowledging they would die if they heard God further.

Exodus 20:18-19

The people's fear and request for Moses to speak instead of God.

Deuteronomy 10:17

God is called a great, mighty, and terrible God.

Psalm 47:2

The Lord most high is terrible, a great King over all the earth.

Psalm 99:3

Let them praise thy great and terrible name; for it is holy.

Deuteronomy 4:24

The Lord thy God is a consuming fire, even a jealous God.

Hebrews 12:29

For our God is a consuming fire, showing continuity between Old and New Testament.

Isaiah 6:1-5

Isaiah's vision of God's holiness leading to his confession of uncleanness.

1 Timothy 6:16

God dwells in light which no man can approach unto.

1 Timothy 2:5

There is one God and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.

John 14:6

Jesus is the way, the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father but by Him.

Matthew 21:28-32

Parable of two sons illustrating hearing and obeying versus hearing and rebelling.

Deuteronomy 13:4

Command to walk after the Lord, fear Him, keep His commandments, and obey His voice.

John 10:1-4, 16, 27

Jesus as the Good Shepherd; His sheep hear His voice and follow Him.

Hebrews 5:8-9

Christ learned obedience and became the author of eternal salvation to all who obey Him.

Luke 10:16

He who hears you hears me; he who despises you despises me and the Father.

Discussion Questions

1. What are the two basic presuppositions of Scripture, and why are they important for understanding our relationship with God?

Consider: Weaver introduces these presuppositions at the beginning of the sermon.

2. How does the biblical concept of God being 'terrible' differ from our modern understanding of the word, and what does it teach us about His character?

Consider: Weaver explains the Hebrew word 'yare'' and its meaning of awe and reverence.

3. In what ways does God's law forbid not only outward actions but also inward desires? How should this affect our view of sin?

Consider: Weaver discusses the principle that God forbids everything leading to an act.

4. Why did the Israelites fear death when they heard God's voice, and what does this reveal about the nature of sin and holiness?

Consider: Weaver connects their fear to an awareness of their own sinfulness.

5. Why is a mediator necessary between God and man, and how does Jesus Christ uniquely fulfill that role?

Consider: Weaver explains Christ as the God-man who represents both parties.

6. What are the three possible responses to God's voice, and which one characterizes your life?

Consider: Weaver outlines refusal, rebellion, and obedience as responses.

7. How are hearing and obeying intimately connected in Scripture, and why is it impossible to have one without the other in salvation?

Consider: Weaver argues from John 10 and Hebrews 5 that hearing and obeying are inseparable.

Applications

Examine your fear of God

Consider whether your fear of God leads to obedience or merely terror, and seek a reverent awe that submits to His commands.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'No one really fears God unless they obey Him.'

Recognize the comprehensive nature of God's law

Understand that God's commands address not only actions but also thoughts and desires, and repent of inward sins like pride and lust.

Lecture support: Weaver explains that spiritual pride is as gross as outward sins in God's sight.

Approach God only through the mediator Jesus Christ

Acknowledge that you cannot approach a holy God on your own merit; trust in Christ alone as your mediator.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'The only way that anyone can come to God the Father is through Jesus Christ.'

Choose to hear and obey God's voice

Instead of refusing to listen or hearing and rebelling, commit to hearing God's Word and obeying it as the path of salvation.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'The easiest, the simplest, and the safest way is just to obey.'

Test your salvation by your obedience

Evaluate whether you truly hear Christ's voice by whether you follow Him, since His sheep hear and obey.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes John 10:27: 'My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me.'

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 - Are You Afraid To Hear God's Voice

Part Two of Two

April 17, 2017

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 21-36 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

The Holiness and Sovereignty of God

God's awesome majesty and holiness are revealed in His law-giving at Sinai, and His sovereignty is seen in His commands and judgments.

Lecture support: Weaver reviews the five truths from Deuteronomy 5, including 'the awesome majesty and the holiness of God' and 'the sovereignty of God' (178.7-325.2s).

The Necessity of Hearing and Obeying God's Voice

Salvation requires hearing and obeying God's voice; Jesus Christ modeled this, and His sheep hear and follow Him.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'there is absolutely no salvation apart from hearing and obeying' and cites John 10:27, 'My sheep hear my voice and I know them and they follow me' (389.0-440.0s).

General Revelation: Creation and Conscience

Creation and conscience reveal God's existence and moral law, leaving all without excuse, but they are insufficient for salvation.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Creation is general revelation. General revelation will give you enough light to condemn you, but not enough light to convert you' (560.6-597.7s) and explains conscience similarly (1099.3-1154.5s).

Special Revelation: Scripture as God's Voice

The Bible is God's voice, and to refuse to hear Scripture is to refuse God. The law converts the soul.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'The Bible is God's Word. It is God's voice. He that will not hear the Word of God will not hear God' (2060.4-2118.1s) and cites Psalm 19:7 (1627.8-1671.4s).

Christ as the Full and Final Revelation

Jesus Christ is the living Word, the ultimate revelation of God. To reject Christ is to reject the Father, and His words will judge us.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Jesus Christ is the full and final revelation of God' (2118.8-2180.2s) and cites John 12:48, 'The word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day' (2856.1-2908.7s).

The Unity of the Written and Living Word

One cannot have a different attitude toward the Bible and toward Jesus Christ; they are united. Rejecting one is rejecting the other.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'You cannot maintain one attitude toward the Bible and a different attitude toward Jesus Christ' (2856.1-2908.7s).

Key Arguments

God has spoken, and we must hear His voice.

The Bible presupposes that God exists and has spoken. Everyone has presuppositions, and the Christian presupposition is that God has revealed Himself.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'There were two basic presuppositions of Scripture. The first one is God is... the second basic presupposition of the Bible is that God has spoken' (143.5-178.3s).

General revelation is sufficient for condemnation but not for salvation.

Creation and conscience reveal enough about God to hold people accountable, but they do not reveal the way of salvation.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Creation is general revelation. General revelation will give you enough light to condemn you, but not enough light to convert you' (560.6-597.7s) and applies the same to conscience (1197.3-1248.5s).

The Bible is God's voice, and to reject it is to reject God.

Scripture repeatedly equates God's commandments with His voice. Refusing to hear the Word is refusing to hear God.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Deuteronomy 28:1-2, 15, 45, 62; 30:2, 10; and Jeremiah 26:13, all of which equate hearkening to God's voice with obeying His commandments (1796.3-2059.3s).

Jesus Christ is the ultimate prophet and revelation of God.

Deuteronomy 18 prophesies a prophet like Moses; Jesus is that prophet. To reject Him is to incur God's judgment.

Lecture support: Weaver explains Deuteronomy 18:15-19 and connects it to Jesus, saying, 'If you will not hear Jesus Christ, you will not hear God the Father' (2443.8-2599.4s).

Rejecting Christ's words brings judgment.

Jesus said that His words will judge those who reject Him. There is no escape for those who refuse the one who speaks from heaven.

Lecture support: Weaver cites John 12:48 and Hebrews 12:25, warning that those who refused Moses were judged, and how much more those who refuse Christ (2649.3-2908.7s).

Scripture References

Deuteronomy 5:22-27

Read at the beginning as the primary text, describing God speaking from the fire and the people's fear.

Psalm 19:1-6

Cited to show that creation declares God's glory and that day and night pour forth speech.

Romans 1:18-21

Used to demonstrate that God's invisible attributes are clearly seen in creation, leaving men without excuse.

Romans 2:14-15

Explained to show that conscience bears witness to God's law written on the heart, accusing or excusing.

Romans 3:1-2

Mentioned to note that the Jews were entrusted with the oracles of God, unlike the Gentiles.

John 8:9

Referenced to illustrate that conscience can convict, as the accusers of the adulterous woman were convicted by their own conscience.

Psalm 19:7

Contrasted with the earlier verses to show the transition from general to special revelation; the law converts the soul.

Deuteronomy 28:1-2, 15, 45, 62

Multiple verses cited to show that hearkening to God's voice is equated with obeying His commandments.

Deuteronomy 30:2, 10

Further verses equating obeying God's voice with keeping His commandments.

Jeremiah 26:13

Used to show that obeying the voice of the Lord means mending ways and obeying His law.

John 1:18

Cited to show that no one has seen God, but the Son has revealed Him.

Matthew 11:27

Used to emphasize that only the Son knows the Father and reveals Him to whom He chooses.

John 1:1-3, 14

Referenced to show that Jesus is the Word who became flesh, the living Word of God.

John 14:8-9

Cited to show that seeing Jesus is seeing the Father; He is God in the flesh.

Hebrews 1:1-3

Used to show that God spoke in the past through prophets but now has spoken through His Son, the exact representation of His being.

Deuteronomy 18:15-19

Explained as the prophecy of a prophet like Moses, fulfilled in Christ; those who do not listen will be held accountable.

John 13:20

Cited to show that receiving Christ's messengers is receiving Christ, and receiving Christ is receiving the Father.

Hebrews 12:25

Used to warn that if those who refused Moses did not escape, much less will we escape if we turn away from Christ who speaks from heaven.

John 5:22-23

Cited to show that the Father has committed all judgment to the Son so that all may honor the Son equally with the Father.

John 12:48

Used to show that the word Jesus spoke will judge those who reject Him on the last day.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. What are the two basic presuppositions of Scripture mentioned, and why are they important for understanding how God speaks?

Consider: Weaver states that the Bible presupposes God's existence and that He has spoken (143.5-178.3s).

2. How does general revelation (creation and conscience) leave people without excuse, yet fail to save them?

Consider: Weaver explains that creation and conscience reveal enough to condemn but not to convert (560.6-1248.5s).

3. In what ways does the Bible equate God's voice with His commandments, and what does this imply for our reading of Scripture?

Consider: Weaver cites multiple Old Testament passages where hearkening to God's voice means obeying His law (1796.3-2059.3s).

4. Why is Jesus Christ called the 'full and final revelation' of God, and how does this affect our understanding of other revelations?

Consider: Weaver discusses Hebrews 1:1-3 and John 1:18, emphasizing Christ's unique role (2118.8-2397.1s).

5. What does it mean that 'you cannot maintain one attitude toward the Bible and a different attitude toward Jesus Christ'?

Consider: Weaver argues for the unity of the written and living Word, citing John 12:48 (2856.1-2908.7s).

6. How does the warning in Hebrews 12:25 about refusing Him who speaks from heaven apply to us today?

Consider: Weaver contrasts the judgment on those who refused Moses with the greater judgment for rejecting Christ (2649.3-2700.6s).

Applications

Do not be afraid to hear God's voice; instead, study and apply His Word.

Weaver urges the congregation not to fear hearing God's voice but to actively study the Bible and apply its truths.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'So do not be afraid to hear God's voice, study the Word of God, apply the Word of God, and bow to and worship the Son of God' (2909.9-2993.2s).

Recognize that the Bible is God's voice speaking to you.

Believers should understand that when they read or hear Scripture, they are hearing God's voice directly.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'The Bible is God's Word. It is God's voice' (2060.4-2118.1s).

Honor the Son equally with the Father.

Because all judgment is committed to the Son, we must honor Jesus Christ equally with God the Father.

Lecture support: Weaver explains John 5:22-23, 'that all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father' (2738.5-2796.9s).

Do not refuse Christ's words, for they will judge you.

Weaver warns that rejecting Christ's words brings judgment, so we must receive and obey them.

Lecture support: Weaver cites John 12:48, 'The word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day' (2856.1-2908.7s).

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 - Are You Afraid To Hear God's Voice - Part One of Two

Lecture JW01477

Open the formatted lecture online



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01477&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - Are You Afraid To Hear God's Voice - Part Two of Two

Lecture JW01478

Open the formatted lecture online



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01478&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.