

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

As Yet

Study Guide

Old Testament Studies

John Weaver

Weaver Bible College

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

LESSON 1

Pastor John Weaver - As Yet

Part One of Three

June 11, 2017

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-19.

Major Themes

Sovereignty of God

God is in control of history, raising up and bringing down rulers according to His purposes, and His timing is perfect.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Exodus 9:16 and Romans 9:17 to show God raised Pharaoh to display His power, and Psalm 83:18 to affirm God's supremacy.

Human Presumption and Pride

Pharaoh's self-exaltation represents the arrogance of all who refuse to submit to God, and such pride will be judged.

Lecture support: Exodus 9:17 is the key text; Weaver explains the Hebrew word for 'exalt' and Pharaoh's refusal to acknowledge God in Exodus 5:2.

Preparation for Inheritance through Obedience

Believers are to live in obedience to God's commandments as they await their heavenly inheritance, not following their own ways.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 12:9 and 1 Peter 1:3-5 are used to show the inheritance; 1 John 2:3-6 and 5:2-3 emphasize keeping commandments.

The Certainty of Divine Judgment

God will ultimately judge the wicked and vindicate His name; the delay ('as yet') does not mean inaction.

Lecture support: Psalm 37:10 and Hebrews 10:37 are quoted to show that in 'a little while' the wicked will be no more and Christ will return.

Key Arguments

Pharaoh's presumption is a pattern for all who exalt themselves against God.

Pharaoh's refusal to obey God and his attempts to bargain show the human tendency to dictate terms to God, but God will not be mocked.

Lecture support: Weaver details Pharaoh's three attempts to set limits (Exodus 8:28; 10:8-11; 10:24-27) and his initial defiance in Exodus 5:2.

God hardens hearts to display His power and glory.

God's hardening of Pharaoh's heart serves to demonstrate His sovereignty and to make His name known throughout the earth.

Lecture support: Exodus 9:16 and Romans 9:17-18 are cited, along with John Gill's commentary explaining God's purpose.

The wicked will learn they are but men.

God allows the wicked to continue temporarily so they will realize their mortality and powerlessness before Him.

Lecture support: Psalm 9:19-20 and Psalm 82:6-7 are used to show that rulers will die like men; Psalm 49:6-7 shows the helplessness of the rich.

Believers must prepare for their inheritance by obeying God's commands.

Just as Israel was instructed before entering Canaan, Christians are to live in holiness and obedience as they await heaven.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 12:1-9 details commands; 1 Thessalonians 4:1-8 and 1 John 2:3-6 emphasize walking in obedience.

Scripture References

Exodus 9:17

The key verse for the sermon: God says to Pharaoh, 'As yet exaltest thou thyself against my people.'

Exodus 5:1-2

Pharaoh's initial refusal: 'Who is the Lord, that I should obey his voice?'

Exodus 12:12

God's judgment against the gods of Egypt.

Exodus 8:28

Pharaoh's first attempt to set terms: 'only ye shall not go very far away.'

Exodus 10:8-11

Pharaoh's second attempt: only the men may go.

Exodus 10:24-27

Pharaoh's third attempt: flocks and herds must stay.

Exodus 9:16

God raised Pharaoh to show His power and declare His name.

Romans 9:17-18

Paul quotes Exodus 9:16 to illustrate God's sovereign mercy and hardening.

Psalms 75:5

Warning against lifting up one's horn and speaking with a stiff neck.

Psalms 9:19-20

Prayer that nations may know themselves to be but men.

Psalms 82:1-8

God judges among the 'gods' (rulers); they will die like men.

Psalm 49:6-7

The rich cannot redeem themselves or others.

Deuteronomy 32:35

Vengeance belongs to God; their foot shall slide in due time.

Psalm 83:18

That men may know that God alone is the Most High.

Psalm 86:10

God is great and does wondrous things; He is God alone.

Philippians 2:5-11

Every knee will bow and every tongue confess Jesus Christ is Lord.

Deuteronomy 12:1-12

Instructions for Israel before entering the land; 'ye are not as yet come to the rest.'

1 Peter 1:3-5

Believers have an inheritance incorruptible, reserved in heaven.

Ephesians 1:11, 14

We have obtained an inheritance; the Holy Spirit is the earnest.

Colossians 1:12

Giving thanks to the Father who made us meet for the inheritance.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. In what ways do people today 'exalt themselves' against God like Pharaoh did?

Consider: Weaver describes Pharaoh's presumption and refusal to submit to God's terms.

2. How does the hardening of Pharaoh's heart illustrate both divine sovereignty and human responsibility?

Consider: Weaver explains that God hardened Pharaoh's heart and Pharaoh hardened his own heart.

3. What does it mean that God allows the wicked to continue 'as yet'? How should this affect our view of current events?

Consider: Weaver discusses God's two purposes in allowing wickedness: to show men they are but men and to reveal His own glory.

4. How does the concept of 'as yet' preparation apply to our daily walk with Christ?

Consider: Weaver uses Deuteronomy 12 to show that Israel was to obey God's commands before entering the land, and applies this to believers awaiting heaven.

5. Why is obedience to God's commandments essential in preparing for our inheritance?

Consider: Weaver cites 1 John and 1 Thessalonians to emphasize that knowing God is evidenced by keeping His commandments.

6. How can the promise 'yet a little while' encourage us when we face trials or see injustice?

Consider: Weaver concludes with Psalm 37:10 and Hebrews 10:37, assuring that God will soon act.

Applications

Submit to God's sovereignty rather than bargaining with Him.

Like Pharaoh, people try to set terms with God, but we must surrender fully to His will and timing.

Lecture support: Weaver details Pharaoh's three attempts to negotiate (Exodus 8:28; 10:8-11; 10:24-27) and warns against dictating to God.

Recognize human limitations and mortality.

The wicked will learn they are but men; believers should humbly acknowledge their dependence on God.

Lecture support: Psalm 9:20 and Psalm 82:6-7 are used to show that even rulers will die like men.

Live in obedience as preparation for our heavenly inheritance.

Since we have not yet entered our inheritance, we must walk in holiness and keep God's commandments.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 12:1-9 instructs Israel; 1 John 2:3-6 and 5:2-3 command obedience as evidence of knowing God.

Trust in God's timing for judgment and redemption.

Though the wicked prosper and Christ has not returned, we are to wait patiently, knowing 'yet a little while' and God will act.

Lecture support: Psalm 37:10 and Hebrews 10:37 are quoted to encourage patience and hope.

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

LESSON 2

Pastor John Weaver - As Yet

Part Two of Three

July 04, 2017

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 21-34.

Major Themes

God's Faithfulness to His Promises

God promised Caleb the land of Hebron and preserved him for 45 years to fulfill that promise, demonstrating His unwavering faithfulness.

Lecture support: Caleb says, 'The Lord hath kept me alive, as he said, these forty and five years' (Joshua 14:10). Weaver emphasizes that God is never late and always keeps His word.

Wholehearted Obedience and Faithfulness

Caleb wholly followed the Lord, and his name ('dog') symbolizes his loyal, faithful following. This obedience is crowned with exceptional blessings.

Lecture support: Numbers 14:24 says Caleb 'had another spirit within him, and followed me fully.' Weaver states, 'Exceptional obedience and exceptional faithfulness is always crowned with exceptional blessings and favor.'

Divine Preservation and Strength in Old Age

God not only kept Caleb alive but preserved his strength and vitality, enabling him to fight at 85 as at 40. This illustrates God's power to sustain His people in every season.

Lecture support: Caleb declares, 'As yet I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me' (Joshua 14:11). Weaver notes, 'God not only kept him alive, He kept him in perfect health.'

Reliance on God's Power, Not Human Weakness

Caleb's confidence was not in his own strength but in the Lord's presence: 'If so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out.' Believers must rely on God's grace.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We have to lay aside the thought of our weakness... We have to say, we can do what we must do by the grace of God and we will do it.'

The Brevity of Life and Gratitude for God's Mercy

Life is fragile ('there is but a step between me and death'), and we should daily thank God for His preserving mercies, especially as we age.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Lamentations 3:22-23 and Psalm 66:9, and says, 'When you wake up in the mornings, you should think, it's the Lord's lovingkindness... that allowed me to live through the night.'

Key Arguments

God's promises include more than we expect

God promised Caleb life and inheritance, but He also gave him preserved strength and vitality, showing that God's blessings exceed the bare promise.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'God always gives more than His promise. In fact, you could say that His promise not only included life, but included comfort and strength as well.'

Old age does not disqualify from God's service

Caleb at 85 was fit for war, proving that with God's power, age is no barrier to fulfilling God's calling.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Old men, by God's grace and by God's power, can be fit for fighting and war.'

Faith overcomes fear of obstacles

Caleb knew about the giants and fortified cities but was not afraid because he trusted in the Lord's presence.

Lecture support: Weaver notes, 'It was his great faith that cast out all of his fear. And he said, If the Lord's with me, I can do it.'

God uses faithful individuals, not majorities

Joshua and Caleb were the minority among the spies, yet they prevailed because they honored God.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'God uses men. He does not use committees. He does not use a majority. Usually he uses a minority, and he uses men.'

Scripture References

Joshua 14:11

Caleb's declaration of strength at 85, the central text of the sermon.

Exodus 9:17

Referenced in review of the 'as yet' of presumption regarding Pharaoh.

Proverbs 16:18

Quoted to illustrate Pharaoh's pride leading to destruction.

Deuteronomy 12:9

Referenced in review of the 'as yet' of preparation.

1 Peter (implied inheritance passage)

Mentioned regarding our incorruptible inheritance reserved in heaven.

Joshua 14:6-13

The full context of Caleb's request and testimony, read and expounded.

Numbers 14:23-24

God's commendation of Caleb for having another spirit and following fully.

Deuteronomy 1:35-36

God's promise that Caleb would see the land and inherit it because he wholly followed the Lord.

Psalms 90:10

Cited to show the average lifespan of 70-80 years, contrasting with Caleb's vigor at 85.

Lamentations 3:22-23

Quoted to emphasize God's daily mercies and faithfulness in preserving life.

Deuteronomy 7:9

God is called the faithful God who keeps covenant and mercy.

Psalms 66:9

God holds our soul in life and does not let our feet be moved.

Psalms 31:15

David's declaration that his times are in God's hand.

1 Samuel 20:3

David's statement to Jonathan that there is but a step between him and death.

Psalms 92:2

Showing forth God's lovingkindness every morning and faithfulness every night.

Isaiah 40:29-31

God gives power to the faint and renews strength for those who wait on Him.

Psalms 71:18

David's prayer to show God's strength to the next generation even in old age.

Isaiah 46:3-4

God carries His people from birth to old age.

Ecclesiastes 12:1-7

Exhortation to remember the Creator in youth before old age and death come.

1 Kings 11:4-11

Solomon's turn to idolatry in old age, contrasting with Caleb's faithfulness.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

- 1.** How does Caleb's testimony in Joshua 14:11 challenge our culture's view of aging and usefulness?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that Caleb was as strong at 85 as at 40, showing that God can use people at any age.

- 2.** In what ways can we 'wholly follow the Lord' as Caleb did, especially when facing opposition or delay?

Consider: Caleb's faithfulness is highlighted by his name meaning 'dog' and his complete devotion despite the majority's unbelief.

- 3.** Why is it important to recognize that God's preservation of our lives is an act of daily mercy?

Consider: Weaver uses Lamentations 3:22-23 and Psalm 66:9 to stress that we should thank God each morning and evening for life.

4. How can the deaths of others around us increase our thankfulness to God for sparing our lives?

Consider: Weaver notes that Caleb likely thought of the thousands who died in the wilderness, and we should profit from the deaths we witness.

5. What does Caleb's statement 'If so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out' teach us about facing our own 'giants'?

Consider: Caleb's confidence was not in his strength but in God's presence, a model for believers facing daunting challenges.

6. How does Solomon's failure in old age (1 Kings 11) serve as a warning compared to Caleb's example?

Consider: Solomon turned to idolatry when old, while Caleb remained faithful; Weaver contrasts their sources of strength.

7. What practical steps can we take to rely on God's strength rather than our own, especially as we age?

Consider: Weaver urges believers to lay aside thoughts of weakness and trust God's grace for whatever He calls them to do.

Applications

Remain faithful in difficult circumstances

Like Joshua and Caleb, we must stay true to God even when others around us fail or when trials are prolonged.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We must remain true and faithful, even in the most difficult and trying circumstances, as did both Joshua and Caleb.'

Honor God to receive His honor

Exceptional obedience and faithfulness are crowned with exceptional blessings; God honors those who honor Him.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes 1 Samuel 2:30 and states, 'Exceptional obedience and exceptional faithfulness is always crowned with exceptional blessings and favor.'

Rely on God's strength, not your own

Whatever our age or weakness, we must trust that God will provide the grace and power needed to fulfill His calling.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We have to lay aside the thought of our weakness... We have to say, we can do what we must do by the grace of God and we will do it.'

Cultivate daily gratitude for God's preservation

Recognize that each day is a gift of God's mercy, and thank Him morning and evening for life and health.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'When you wake up in the mornings, you should think, it's the Lord's lovingkindness... that allowed me to live through the night.'

Profit from the deaths of others

The deaths of those around us should increase our thankfulness for God's sparing our lives and remind us of life's brevity.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Every time I look into a coffin, a casket, I thank the Lord for life and health... We have to profit from the deaths of those that die.'

Remember your Creator in youth

Young people should not presume upon long life but should serve God wholeheartedly while they have strength.

Lecture support: Weaver expounds Ecclesiastes 12:1, urging youth to remember God before old age and death come.

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 3

Pastor John Weaver - As Yet

Part Three of Three

July 04, 2017

Read Chapter 3 in the companion book, pages 35-51.

Major Themes

The Necessity of Heart Preparation for Reformation

True reformation requires the people's hearts to be prepared for God, not just the efforts of godly leaders.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'the best leaders, the best rulers, the best magistrates cannot bring a reformation to pass if the people are not willing to do what's right.'

God's Delayed Judgment as an Opportunity for Repentance

God's compassion and covenant faithfulness delay His judgment, giving people time to repent, but persistent rebellion leads to inevitable wrath.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'As long as we are in the "as yet" stage, there is hope. He has not destroyed us as yet.'

The Danger of Tradition Over God's Word

Traditions, like the high places, can hinder true worship and obedience when they replace biblical commands.

Lecture support: Weaver notes, 'More people today are concerned with their traditions, with their habits, and with their customs than they are the Word of God.'

The Need for Divine Illumination in Understanding Scripture

Understanding Scripture requires both diligent study and God's gift of understanding; even the disciples and prophets did not fully comprehend at first.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'we could study until the day we died. But if God doesn't open our eyes, if God doesn't give us understanding, we'll never see anything.'

The Hope of Future Glorification

Believers have the hope of being transformed into Christ's likeness with glorified bodies, though the full details are not yet revealed.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'it is sufficient for me to know that He will change my vile body like unto His glorious body.'

Key Arguments

Reformation must begin with the people, not just leaders.

Weaver argues that even the best kings could not remove idolatry because the people's hearts were not prepared, showing that top-down reform is insufficient without grassroots change.

Lecture support: He states, 'a ruler cannot bring about a reformation. He cannot bring about a change himself. When you talk about reformation, and when you talk about revival, usually it is not top down. It always begins bottom up.'

God's mercy in delaying judgment should lead to repentance.

Weaver contends that God's compassion and covenant faithfulness are reasons He has not destroyed us yet, but this grace is meant to lead us to repentance, not presumption.

Lecture support: He cites Romans 2:4-5, 'the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance,' and warns that abusing this grace stores up wrath.

Traditions can become obstacles to true worship.

Weaver argues that just as the people clung to high places out of habit, modern Christians often prioritize traditions like Santa Claus over biblical truth, hindering reformation.

Lecture support: He says, 'you start messing with Santa Claus and the Easter Bunny, and you've got problems in most churches. Because most churches had rather have that than they had the truth of the Word of God.'

Spiritual understanding requires both human effort and divine enablement.

Weaver explains that the disciples' lack of understanding about the resurrection, despite clear Scripture and Jesus' teaching, shows that perception is a gift from God that comes through study and prayer.

Lecture support: He references 2 Timothy 2:7, 'Consider what I say; and the Lord give thee understanding in all things,' to show the dual responsibility.

The 'as yet' of our future state provides hope and motivation.

Weaver argues that not knowing exactly what our glorified bodies will be like should not cause anxiety, because we trust that we will be like Christ and fully satisfied.

Lecture support: He says, 'whatever our bodies are like in heaven, we'll be totally satisfied with them.'

Scripture References

2 Chronicles 20:33

The key verse for the 'as yet' of purpose: the high places were not taken away because the people had not prepared their hearts.

Exodus 9:17

Used in the first message for the 'as yet' of presumption regarding Pharaoh exalting himself against God.

Deuteronomy 12:9

Used in the first message for the 'as yet' of preparation: Israel not yet come to their rest and inheritance.

Joshua 14:11

Caleb's declaration that he was as strong at 85 as at 40, illustrating the 'as yet' of promise.

1 Kings 14:23

Describes the building of high places for idolatry on every high hill and under every green tree.

2 Kings 14:1-6

Amaziah did right but did not remove the high places; the people still sacrificed there.

2 Chronicles 15:12-16

Asa's covenant to seek God and his removal of his mother Maacah for idolatry, yet high places remained.

2 Chronicles 17:1-6

Jehoshaphat walked in God's ways and took away the high places and groves out of Judah.

Jeremiah 31:22-23

God promises a future reformation where 'as yet' they shall use a speech of blessing in the land.

2 Kings 13:23

The 'as yet' of punishment: God did not destroy Israel yet because of His covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Psalms 78:38

God, being full of compassion, forgave iniquity and did not destroy them, turning His anger away many times.

Romans 2:4-5

God's goodness leads to repentance, but hardness of heart stores up wrath for the day of judgment.

2 Chronicles 36:15-16

God sent messengers out of compassion, but the people mocked them until there was no remedy, leading to destruction.

Hebrews 11:7

Noah, warned of things not seen as yet, moved with fear and prepared an ark, illustrating hope before judgment.

John 20:9

The 'as yet' of perception: the disciples did not yet know the Scripture that Jesus must rise from the dead.

Psalms 16:9-10

Prophecy of Christ's resurrection: God will not leave His soul in hell nor suffer His Holy One to see corruption.

Matthew 12:40

Jesus plainly states He will be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth, like Jonah.

1 Peter 1:10-12

Prophets inquired and searched diligently about the salvation to come, not fully understanding their own prophecies.

1 John 3:2

The 'as yet' of perfection: it does not yet appear what we shall be, but we shall be like Christ when He appears.

Philippians 3:20-21

Christ will change our vile body to be fashioned like His glorious body.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. Why does Weaver argue that reformation must begin with the people rather than with leaders? Do you agree?

Consider: Weaver explains that even godly kings like Amaziah, Asa, and Jehoshaphat could not fully remove idolatry because the people's hearts were not prepared.

2. What are some modern 'high places' or traditions that might hinder true worship today?

Consider: Weaver mentions traditions like Santa Claus and the Easter Bunny as examples of customs that can take precedence over biblical truth.

3. How should the truth that God's delayed judgment is meant to lead to repentance affect our daily lives?

Consider: Weaver cites Romans 2:4-5 and the example of Israel to show that God's goodness should lead us to repentance, not presumption.

- 4.** Why do you think the disciples did not understand the Scripture about the resurrection, even though Jesus had told them plainly?

Consider: Weaver discusses John 20:9 and the need for divine illumination, noting that even the prophets did not fully understand their own prophecies.

- 5.** What does it mean to 'prepare your heart unto the God of your fathers'? How can we do this practically?

Consider: The sermon centers on 2 Chronicles 20:33, where the people's unprepared hearts prevented reformation.

- 6.** How does the hope of our future glorified bodies impact the way we live now?

Consider: Weaver concludes with 1 John 3:2 and Philippians 3:20-21, emphasizing that we will be like Christ and fully satisfied.

Applications

Prepare your heart for true reformation

Weaver urges believers to examine their hearts and turn from traditions and sins that hinder obedience to God's Word, so that reformation can occur.

Lecture support: He states, 'when a true reformation occurs, all of the habits, all of the customs, all of the traditions that are unbiblical will quickly and easily fall by the wayside.'

Repent while there is still time

Weaver warns that God's delayed judgment is an opportunity for repentance; abusing His grace leads to inevitable wrath.

Lecture support: He says, 'As long as we are in the "as yet" stage, there is hope. He has not destroyed us as yet.'

Seek God for understanding of Scripture

Weaver encourages diligent study and prayer for divine illumination, acknowledging that we may not yet understand everything but can grow in perception.

Lecture support: He advises, 'Seek the Lord for understanding, study, and ask Him to open your eyes.'

Trust in the hope of future glorification

Weaver points believers to the promise that Christ will transform our bodies to be like His, providing comfort and motivation in the present.

Lecture support: He says, 'it is sufficient for me to know that He will change my vile body like unto His glorious body.'

Recognize Christ as our hope in every area

Weaver concludes that Jesus is our hope financially, spiritually, politically, and in every way, and as long as we are alive, we can accomplish God's purposes.

Lecture support: He states, 'Jesus Christ is our hope in every area of life... as long as He has not taken us home, as yet, there is hope that we can accomplish everything that He's ordained for us.'

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 - As Yet - Part One of Three

Lecture JW01479

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01479&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



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Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - As Yet - Part Two of Three

Lecture JW01482

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01482&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



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Lesson 3: Pastor John Weaver - As Yet - Part Three of Three

Lecture JW01483

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01483&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.