

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Biblical Law & Immigration

Study Guide

Civil Government

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

Biblical Law & Immigration - 1

September 10, 2006

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-20.

Major Themes

Divine Sovereignty over National Borders

God has sovereignly established the boundaries of nations, and these borders are theological, not merely human constructs.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 32:8: 'When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance... he set the bounds of the people.' Acts 17:26: 'and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation.'

The Right and Duty of National Self-Defense

Based on the Sixth Commandment's positive requirement to preserve life, nations have an absolute right to defend their borders against those who would destroy them.

Lecture support: Weaver states: 'The Sixth Commandment gives us an absolute right to defend our borders and defend our countries... If we cannot limit or control immigration... then obviously we cannot preserve the life of this country.'

Biblical Exclusion of Hostile Peoples

Scripture commands Israel to refuse entry and not seek the peace of certain nations (Amalek, Ammon, Moab) because of their hostility and wickedness.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 23:3-6: 'An Ammonite or a Moabite shall not enter into the congregation of the Lord... Thou shalt not seek their peace nor their prosperity all thy days forever.'

Consequences of Disobeying God's Immigration Laws

Solomon's marriages to forbidden foreign women led to idolatry and the division of the kingdom, demonstrating the national destruction that follows disobedience.

Lecture support: 1 Kings 11:1-2: 'Solomon loved many strange women... of the nations concerning which the Lord said... Ye shall not go in to them... Solomon clave unto these in love.'

Modern Illegal Immigration as Theft and Invasion

Illegal immigration is equated to trespassing and theft, and the presence of groups advocating the violent takeover of U.S. territory constitutes an invasion.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'Sneaking into a country without permission and then demanding money, rights, education... is not only dishonest and dishonorable, it is outright theft.'

Government's Responsibility to Protect Citizens

Romans 13:3-4 teaches that civil rulers are to protect the righteous and punish the wicked; securing borders is their primary duty.

Lecture support: Weaver states: 'It is the duty of the civil magistrate to protect us and to punish the wicked. First and foremost, it is the government's responsibility to secure our borders.'

Citizen Accountability and Political Pressure

Citizens must hold rulers accountable and apply pressure to force them to enforce immigration laws, echoing Senator Dirksen's remark about feeling the heat.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Dirksen: 'When I begin to feel the heat, it's when I see the light.' He adds: 'No politician will ever see the light until we, the people, put the heat on them.'

Key Arguments

Borders are ordained by God, not man-made

Scripture shows God dividing the earth and setting national boundaries; therefore, borders have divine authority and must be respected.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 32:8 and Acts 17:26 are cited to prove God 'set the bounds' and 'determined the bounds of their habitation.'

Illegal immigration is a violation of the Eighth Commandment (theft)

Entering a country without permission and demanding benefits is stealing from citizens, analogous to a burglar taking property.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'Sneaking into a country without permission... is outright theft.' He compares illegal aliens to 'uninvited house guests' who are actually criminals.

Some peoples are biblically forbidden from entering a nation

God commanded Israel to exclude Amalekites, Ammonites, and Moabites because of their hostility and wickedness, setting a precedent for modern immigration policy.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 23:3-6 and 25:17-19 are quoted to show God's command to 'blot out' Amalek and not seek the peace of Ammon and Moab.

Welcoming forbidden peoples leads to national destruction

Solomon's disobedience in marrying foreign women led to idolatry and the division of Israel, proving that ignoring God's commands on immigration brings judgment.

Lecture support: 1 Kings 11:1-2 and the subsequent division of the kingdom are cited as direct consequences of Solomon's sin.

Islam is an inherently violent religion and its adherents pose a threat

Weaver argues that Islam has always used the sword for conquest, and cites threatening banners from a London protest to show that Muslims advocate violence against the West.

Lecture support: He reads banners: 'Europe, you will pay. Your 9-1-1 is on the way... Behead those who insult Islam... Islam will dominate the world.'

The Sixth Commandment mandates national self-defense

The positive aspect of 'Thou shalt not kill' is the duty to preserve life, which extends to defending the nation against those who would destroy it.

Lecture support: Weaver states: 'The Sixth Commandment gives us an absolute right to defend our borders... If we cannot limit or control immigration... then obviously we cannot preserve the life of this country.'

Civil rulers who fail to secure borders are either traitors or incompetent

Politicians who allow hostile immigrants in are either following a plan of destruction or are ignorant; either way, they are unfit for office.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'If they're following a plan of planned destruction for this country, then they're traitors... And if they're frightfully ignorant and stupid, then they shouldn't be in office either.'

Citizens must pressure government to enforce immigration laws

Because government issues visas and controls borders, the people must hold rulers accountable and apply political pressure to force action.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Senator Dirksen: 'When I begin to feel the heat, it's when I see the light,' and urges citizens to 'put the heat on them.'

Scripture References

Deuteronomy 27:17

Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark. Introduces the topic of landmarks and borders.

Proverbs 22:28

Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set. Cited as another command about landmarks.

Proverbs 23:10

Remove not the old landmark and enter not into the fields of the fatherless. Further support for respecting boundaries.

Deuteronomy 19:14

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark, which they of old time have set. Emphasizes the permanence of landmarks.

Deuteronomy 4:19

God divided the heavens to all nations. Shows God's sovereignty in assigning portions to nations.

Deuteronomy 32:8

When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, He set the bounds of the people. Proves God established national borders.

Numbers 34:1-12

God gave Israel specific borders (south, north, east, west). Illustrates divine boundary-setting.

Acts 17:26

God hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation. New Testament confirmation of God's sovereignty over nations.

Deuteronomy 2:1-5, 8-9

God commanded Israel not to meddle with Edom, Moab, or Ammon, respecting their God-given lands. Teaches respect for other nations' borders.

Deuteronomy 25:17-19

Remember what Amalek did... thou shalt blot out the remembrance of Amalek. God commanded perpetual war against Amalek, excluding them from Israel.

Deuteronomy 23:3-6

An Ammonite or Moabite shall not enter into the congregation of the Lord... thou shalt not seek their peace nor their prosperity forever. Bans hostile peoples from the land.

Exodus 22:21

Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him. Mentioned briefly to note that individual kindness is still required even when entry is forbidden.

1 Kings 11:1-2

Solomon loved many strange women... of the nations concerning which the Lord said... Ye shall not go in to them. Shows Solomon's disobedience in welcoming forbidden peoples.

Exodus 34:11-16

God commands Israel to drive out the Canaanite nations and make no covenant with them. The law Solomon broke.

Deuteronomy 7:1-6

Thou shalt smite them, and utterly destroy them; thou shalt make no covenant with them. Repeats the command to exclude and destroy the Canaanite nations.

Romans 13:3-4

Government is designed to protect the righteous and punish the wicked. Applied to the duty of civil rulers to secure borders.

Exodus 20:13 (Sixth Commandment)

Thou shalt not kill. The positive duty to preserve life is used to argue for national self-defense.

Discussion Questions

1. How does the biblical concept of landmarks and borders shape a Christian view of national sovereignty?

Consider: Weaver argues that borders are theological, not just political. How should this affect our thinking about immigration?

2. In what ways does illegal immigration constitute theft, and how should Christians respond to this charge?

Consider: Weaver equates illegal entry and demands for benefits with stealing. Is this a valid application of the Eighth Commandment?

3. What principles from Deuteronomy 23:3-6 can be applied to modern immigration policy, and what are the limits of such application?

Consider: God commanded Israel not to seek the peace of Ammon and Moab. How do we distinguish between biblical commands for Israel and general principles for nations today?

- 4.** How does Solomon's failure in 1 Kings 11 serve as a warning for contemporary leaders regarding immigration and cultural influence?

Consider: Solomon's marriages led to idolatry and national division. What parallels can be drawn to modern concerns about cultural and religious change through immigration?

- 5.** Is it just to label all adherents of a religion as violent based on the actions of some, and how should Christians evaluate Islam in light of Weaver's claims?

Consider: Weaver calls Islam a violent religion and cites threatening banners. How do we balance truth-telling with love and evangelism toward Muslims?

- 6.** What is the proper role of civil government in immigration according to Romans 13, and how should Christians hold rulers accountable?

Consider: Weaver says government's first duty is to protect citizens. What practical steps can believers take to ensure this duty is fulfilled?

7. How does the Sixth Commandment's positive requirement to preserve life apply to national defense and border security?

Consider: Weaver extends self-defense to the national level. Is this a legitimate extension of the commandment, and what are its limits?

8. What is the difference between opposing illegal immigration and showing kindness to individual strangers, as commanded in Exodus 22:21?

Consider: Weaver briefly mentions that forbidding entry does not permit oppression. How do we hold these two principles in tension?

Applications

Recognize God's sovereignty over national borders

Believers should acknowledge that God has established the boundaries of nations and that borders are not merely human conventions.

Lecture support: Weaver states: 'Borders and landmarks are theological in nature, and have reference to the fact that God is the sovereign owner of heaven and earth.'

Support the right of national self-defense

Christians should uphold the government's duty to secure borders and protect citizens from those who would harm the nation.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'The Sixth Commandment gives us an absolute right to defend our borders and defend our countries.'

Hold civil rulers accountable for border security

Citizens must pressure elected officials to enforce immigration laws and punish those who fail to do so.

Lecture support: Weaver urges: 'We must learn to hold our civil rulers responsible for this illegal alien debacle.'

Apply political pressure to see change

Believers should actively communicate with representatives and vote to ensure godly, constitutional leadership.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Dirksen: 'When I begin to feel the heat, it's when I see the light,' and says, 'No politician will ever see the light until we, the people, put the heat on them.'

Distinguish between individuals and hostile groups

While opposing illegal immigration, Christians must still treat individuals with civility and not oppress strangers personally.

Lecture support: Weaver notes: 'Just because they're forbidden into the country does not mean that you can be unkind or uncivil to them as individuals.'

Be informed about the costs and threats of illegal immigration

Weaver encourages checking websites like immigrationcounters.com to understand the financial and criminal impact.

Lecture support: He says: 'You need to check on immigrationcounters.com... It is a site that will get your attention.'

Reject political correctness that endangers the nation

Christians should not be swayed by labels like 'racism' when advocating for lawful immigration and national security.

Lecture support: Weaver states: 'You don't have to be against a people or nationality to not want someone in your country who's going to destroy it. That's not racism, folks. That's common sense.'

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

Biblical Law & Immigration - 2

September 17, 2006

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 21-39.

Major Themes

Biblical Basis for Controlled Immigration

God gives nations the right to control their borders as an act of self-defense, and Scripture distinguishes between those who should be excluded and those who should be welcomed.

Lecture support: Weaver states: 'The right to control one's borders is basically the right of self-defense... God has given government the responsibility and the duty not only to punish the wicked but to protect the righteous.'

Assimilation to Covenant Faith and Culture

Foreigners were welcome in Israel only if they forsook paganism, embraced God's covenant, and obeyed His law; similarly, America should require immigrants to assimilate to Christianity.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'Foreigners of other nations were able to immigrate to Israel and become citizens... as long as they were willing to forsake their paganism, their culture, and their loyalties.'

One Law for All

God's law applied equally to native-born and stranger, meaning immigrants must obey the same moral and civil standards, including work ethic and sexual purity.

Lecture support: Numbers 15:14-16 is cited: 'One ordinance shall be both for you of the congregation, and also for the stranger that sojourneth with you... one law and one manner shall be for you, and for the stranger.'

Rejection of Pluralism and Multiculturalism

A society that treats all religions as equal undermines truth; Christianity is unique, and a Christian nation must not accommodate false religions.

Lecture support: Weaver argues: 'It is absolutely impossible to preserve history, culture, or faith in a multicultural, multi-religious, pluralistic, politically correct society.'

America's Christian Heritage

America was founded as a Christian nation, with laws and institutions based on the Redeemer, and early colonies required Christian profession for rulers.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes the 1892 Supreme Court: 'Our laws and our institutions must necessarily be based upon and embody the teachings of the Redeemer of mankind... our civilization and our institutions are emphatically Christian.'

Judgment for Injustice

God judges individuals, families, churches, states, and nations that refuse to give justice, particularly to the vulnerable like strangers, widows, and orphans.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 10:17-19 is cited: 'He doth execute the judgment of the fatherless, and the widow, and loveth the stranger... Love you therefore the stranger.'

Key Arguments

Immigration is not an unconditional right

Being born in one country does not grant the right to immigrate to another; nations have the right to refuse entry to those who would harm them.

Lecture support: Weaver states: 'Immigration is not a right just because you're born in one country does not mean that you have the right to immigrate to another country.'

The stranger to be welcomed is a covenant-keeper

The biblical stranger who is protected and loved is one who has joined the covenant, obeys God's law, and worships the true God, not a pagan idolater.

Lecture support: Leviticus 19:33-34 is interpreted: 'God is talking about a stranger that is dwelling among them... He's not talking about a godless pagan who's running around sacrificing his children to false gods.'

Assimilation requires exclusive loyalty

Immigrants must become fully American, with no divided allegiance; this includes adopting the English language and the Christian faith.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Theodore Roosevelt: 'Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all... We have room but for one language here, and that is the English language.'

Pluralism leads to the persecution of Christians

In a politically correct, pluralistic society, Christians who hold biblical values become the enemy, as seen in the treatment of pro-life advocates.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'In a politically correct, pluralistic society, the Christian who holds Christian values is the enemy.'

Welfare for immigrants violates biblical law

God's law requires that those who do not work should not eat; immigrants who come to live on welfare are violating this principle and should not be supported.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 2 Thessalonians 3:10: 'This we commanded you, that if any would not work, neither should he eat.'

Scripture References

Deuteronomy 27:17

Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark. Used to establish the principle of respecting borders.

Proverbs 22:28

Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set. Cited as additional support for border integrity.

Proverbs 23:10

Remove not the old landmark, enter into the fields of the fatherless. Further support for landmark/border principle.

Deuteronomy 19:14

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark. Reinforces the command against moving borders.

Exodus 22:21-24

Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him... if thou afflict them... I will kill you with the sword. God's protection of the stranger.

Exodus 23:9

Also thou shalt not oppress a stranger, for you know the heart of a stranger. Reminder of Israel's own experience.

Deuteronomy 24:14-15

Thou shalt not oppress a hired servant... whether he be of thy brethren, or of thy strangers. Fair treatment of stranger workers.

Deuteronomy 27:19

Cursed be he that perverteth the judgment of the stranger, fatherless, and widow. Curse on those who deny justice to strangers.

Leviticus 19:33-34

If a stranger sojourn with thee... thou shalt love him as thyself. Command to love the stranger as one born among you.

1 Kings 8:41-43

Solomon's prayer for the stranger from a far country who comes for God's name's sake.

Isaiah 56:3-7

Promise to the son of the stranger who joins himself to the Lord, keeps the Sabbath, and takes hold of the covenant.

Numbers 15:14-16

One ordinance for you and the stranger; one law and one manner for all.

Leviticus 20:1-2

Stranger who gives seed to Molech shall be put to death, showing one law applies to all.

Leviticus 16:29

Stranger must afflict his soul on the Day of Atonement, participating in Israel's religious observances.

Leviticus 17:8-9

Stranger must bring sacrifices to the tabernacle door, obeying the laws of sacrifice.

Leviticus 22:18

Stranger offers his oblations and freewill offerings, showing participation in worship.

Leviticus 18:26

Stranger must keep God's statutes and not commit abominations, including sexual sins.

Leviticus 24:16

Stranger who blasphemes the name of the Lord shall be put to death, same as native-born.

Deuteronomy 10:17-19

God executes judgment for the fatherless, widow, and stranger; commands love for the stranger.

1 Timothy 5:8

If any provide not for his own... he is worse than an infidel. Applied to immigrants who won't work.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. How does the biblical concept of landmarks and borders inform a Christian view of national sovereignty and immigration control?

Consider: Weaver argues that removing landmarks is cursed by God and that borders are God-ordained.

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2. What are the biblical criteria for welcoming a stranger, and how do they differ from modern notions of open borders?

Consider: Weaver distinguishes between the covenant-keeping stranger and the pagan alien.

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3. In what ways does the 'one law' principle challenge multiculturalism and religious pluralism in a nation's immigration policy?

Consider: Weaver insists that God's law must be the single standard for all, rejecting equal treatment of all religions.

4. How should Christians balance the command to love the stranger with the need to protect national identity and security?

Consider: Weaver cites Leviticus 19:33-34 and Deuteronomy 10:17-19, but also the right of self-defense.

5. What does Theodore Roosevelt's 1907 speech teach us about assimilation, and how does it align with or differ from biblical principles?

Consider: Weaver quotes Roosevelt on undivided loyalty and one language, adding the need for one faith.

6. How does the biblical work ethic (2 Thessalonians 3:10) apply to modern immigration and welfare policies?

Consider: Weaver argues that immigrants who refuse to work should not be supported by taxpayers.

7. What are the dangers of a politically correct, pluralistic society for Christians, according to Weaver?

Consider: Weaver claims Christians become the enemy and are persecuted for their values.

8. How should the church respond to the historical reality of America's Christian founding in light of current immigration trends?

Consider: Weaver cites the 1892 Supreme Court case and early colonial requirements for Christian rulers.

Applications

Advocate for biblical immigration policies

Christians should support laws that require immigrants to assimilate to Christian faith and culture, rejecting pluralism and multiculturalism.

Lecture support: Weaver states: 'If you're going to come to America, you've got to understand that we were founded as a Christian nation... you must assimilate to our culture and our faith.'

Practice just treatment of immigrants who embrace the faith

Believers must not oppress or mistreat strangers who have joined the covenant community, but love them as themselves.

Lecture support: Leviticus 19:33-34 is applied: 'The stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself.'

Reject welfare dependency for immigrants

Immigrants who refuse to work should not be supported; the biblical work ethic must be upheld in policy and personal practice.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'An immigrant who comes over here, who won't work, and won't provide for his own, and wants to live on welfare, needs to be kicked out of the country.'

Resist political correctness

Christians should prioritize biblical truth over cultural acceptance, even if it means being labeled politically incorrect.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'I'd rather be biblical than politically correct.'

Promote Christian assimilation efforts

Churches should follow the example of 19th-century missionaries who met immigrants and taught them the faith and culture.

Lecture support: Weaver recounts: 'It was Presbyterian and Baptist missionaries who met them at the dock, taught them our faith and taught them our culture.'

Call for national repentance

America must repent of abandoning its Christian foundations and return to God's law to avoid judgment.

Lecture support: Weaver warns: 'Judgment is coming if we do not repent as a nation and as a people.'

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: Biblical Law & Immigration - 1

Lecture JW00915

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00915&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00915&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: Biblical Law & Immigration - 2

Lecture JW00914

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00914&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.