

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Is The Wind Blowing

Study Guide

Old Testament Studies

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

LESSON 1

Is The Wind Blowing

Part One

March 08, 2015

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-21.

Major Themes

God's Sovereign Control Over the Wind and Events

God controls the wind and uses it for correction, mercy, or His land. All events, including the plans of the wicked, are under His sovereign direction.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Job 37:9-13 and states, 'God is in absolute sovereign control. And God causes the wind to come, the Scripture says, either for correction or for mercy or for His land.'

The Wind of Trepidation (Fear and Horror)

The 'ill wind' of fear blows upon the wicked, causing their hearts to melt. This is seen in Ahaz and Judah's reaction to the confederacy against them.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'When an ill wind is blowing, seemingly, it is a time indeed for fear... the wind of trepidation, or the wind of fear and horror.'

Unbiblical Fear Stems from Sin and Disobedience

Fear that is not rooted in reverence for God comes from a guilty conscience or continuous sin. The wicked flee even when no one pursues.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Sin produces fear, and especially fear of judgment and retribution... The wicked flee when no man pursueth: but the righteous are bold as a lion.'

The Believer's Call to Fear God, Not Man

Scripture repeatedly commands believers not to fear man but to fear God. Fear of man is a snare and a tool of control; trust in God brings safety.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Proverbs 29:25 and says, 'We're not to fear man, period... Fear is one of the greatest tools of control that there is.'

The Fear of God Leads to Obedience and Security

Reverential fear of God produces obedience and stability. The righteous are not afraid of evil tidings because their hearts are fixed on the Lord.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'It's the fear of God that leads us to obedience... The man who trusts in God is not going to be afraid.'

Key Arguments

God alone determines the agent and extent of chastening

God sent various enemies against Judah as chastening, but He declared that the planned destruction by Syria and Israel would not happen. God decides who chastens His people and how.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'I am the one that determines who chastens you and how you're chastened... Nothing comes to pass without divine approval.'

The devices of the wicked are under God's sovereign control

Even the plans of wicked men cannot succeed unless God allows. God frustrates their schemes and brings their counsel to nothing.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Job 5:12, Psalm 33:10, and Proverbs 19:21, and says, 'God can cancel out the wicked's plans and desires.'

Unbiblical fear is a sign of lack of faith and love

Perfect love casts out fear. When believers truly love and trust God, they will not be dominated by fear of circumstances or man.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes 1 John 4:18 and says, 'If we are really and truly loving our Lord and exercising faith in our Lord, we're not going to have an unbiblical fear.'

A guilty conscience and continuous sin produce fear

Past sins and ongoing disobedience create a constant state of fear and expectation of judgment, even when no immediate threat exists.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'If you have a guilty conscience over past sins, if you have a continual disobedience to God, then you're going to be in a state of fear.'

Fear of man is forbidden and is a tool of control

Scripture expressly forbids fearing man. Governments and others use fear to manipulate, but believers are to trust in God alone.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We're expressly forbidden to fear man... If I can make you afraid of me, I can control you.'

The fear of God is the antidote to fear of man

When we rightly fear God - with reverence and awareness of His chastening - we will not fear man or circumstances. This fear leads to obedience and stability.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'When we fear God rightly, we will not fear man or anything else... It's the fear of God that leads us to obedience.'

Scripture References

Isaiah 7:1-2

Introduction to the series; describes Ahaz's heart moved like trees in the wind.

Job 37:9-13

God controls the wind for correction, mercy, or His land.

2 Samuel 22:11

God rides upon the wings of the wind, showing His sovereign control.

2 Chronicles 28:1-19

Historical background of Ahaz's wickedness and Judah's defeats by Syria, Israel, Edom, and Philistines.

Isaiah 7:6

The plan of Syria and Israel to set up a puppet king in Judah.

Isaiah 1:7-8

Judah's desolation after previous invasions.

Psalms 89:30-32

God's promise to chasten David's descendants with the rod.

Isaiah 7:4-7

God tells Ahaz not to fear; the plans of Rezin and Pekah will not stand.

Job 5:12

God disappoints the devices of the crafty.

Psalm 33:10

The Lord brings the counsel of the heathen to nothing.

Psalm 37:7

Rest in the Lord and do not fret because of evildoers.

Proverbs 19:21

Many devices in a man's heart, but the Lord's counsel stands.

Psalm 76:10

The wrath of man shall praise God; the remainder He restrains.

1 John 4:18

Perfect love casts out fear; fear has torment.

Proverbs 28:1

The wicked flee when no one pursues; the righteous are bold as a lion.

Psalm 53:5

There they were in great fear where no fear was.

Proverbs 29:25

The fear of man brings a snare; trust in the Lord brings safety.

Psalm 27:1-4

The Lord is my light and salvation; whom shall I fear?

Psalm 46:1-3

God is our refuge and strength; therefore we will not fear.

Psalm 56:4

In God I trust; I will not fear what flesh can do.

Discussion Questions

1. How does understanding God's sovereign control over the wind and events change the way you respond to fearful situations?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that God controls the wind for correction, mercy, or His land, and that nothing happens without His approval.

2. In what ways have you experienced 'unbiblical fear' due to a guilty conscience or ongoing disobedience? How can you address this?

Consider: Weaver explains that sin produces fear and that a guilty conscience makes us flee even when no one pursues.

3. Why is the fear of man described as a 'snare' and a tool of control? Can you identify areas where fear of man influences your decisions?

Consider: Weaver discusses Proverbs 29:25 and how governments and others use fear to manipulate.

- 4.** What does it mean to 'fear God' in a biblical sense? How does this fear lead to obedience and freedom from other fears?

Consider: Weaver distinguishes between reverential fear and fear of punishment, and shows how fear of God produces stability.

- 5.** Is it appropriate to pray for God to send fear upon the wicked, as David did in Psalm 9:20? Why or why not?

Consider: Weaver suggests praying for the wind of trepidation on the wicked as a means of humbling them.

Applications

Learn from Ahaz: impiety triumphs in prosperity but trembles in adversity

When judgment comes, the wicked are overwhelmed by terror. Believers should not be like Ahaz, whose fear revealed his lack of trust in God.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Impiety, ungodliness, unrighteousness triumphs in prosperity. But it trembles in adversity.'

Trust and obey God to be free from fear

To have a conscience free from fear, we must exercise ourselves to always do what is right and trust in the Lord with all our hearts.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Paul in Acts 24:16 and says, 'If you want to have a conscience free from fear, you just have to be obedient and do that which is right.'

Pray for God to send the wind of trepidation on the wicked

Believers may pray that God would sovereignly blow fear upon the hearts of the wicked to humble them and make them know they are but men.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We can pray, and rightly so, that God would send His wind of fear and trepidation upon the wicked.'

Study notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

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

Is The Wind Blowing

Part Two

March 15, 2015

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

Major Themes

God's Sovereign Omnipotence

God has absolute power and control over all creation, including the wind, nations, and life itself.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Stephen Charnock's definition of God's power and cites Luke 8:22-25 to show Christ's control over the wind.

The Necessity of the Holy Spirit for Life

Without the breath of God, all preaching and effort are vain; only the Spirit gives life.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'I do not care how good a message is... If God, the Holy Spirit does not breathe, there's nothing.'

Restoration for God's Name's Sake

God restores His people not because of their merit but to sanctify His great name among the nations.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Ezekiel 36:21-23, emphasizing 'I do not this for your sakes... but for my holy name's sake.'

God's People as an Exceeding Great Army

When God revives His people, He empowers them to be a victorious army, executing judgment and exercising dominion.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Ezekiel 37:10 and Psalm 149:5-9, noting the saints have a two-edged sword to execute vengeance.

Hope in Hopelessness

God often allows His people to feel utterly hopeless before He acts, demonstrating that deliverance is entirely His work.

Lecture support: Weaver points to Ezekiel 37:11 where Israel says 'our bones are dried, and our hope is lost,' and then God raises them.

Key Arguments

The wind of domination is God's omnipotent power to restore.

God's power is infinite and cannot be frustrated; He uses it to reclaim and revive His people.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Charnock: 'God's power is like Himself, infinite, eternal, incomprehensible. It can neither be checked, restrained, nor frustrated by the creature.'

Preaching without the Spirit produces only a semblance of life.

Ezekiel's preaching brought bones together but no breath until God commanded the wind, showing that human effort alone is dead.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We may have a semblance of life. But without God, we cannot have life.'

God's restoration is for His own glory, not human merit.

Israel's wickedness made them undeserving, but God acts to vindicate His holy name.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Ezekiel 36:22: 'I do not this for your sakes, O house of Israel, but for my holy name's sake.'

God's people are destined for victory and dominion.

The exceeding great army in Ezekiel 37 prefigures the saints' role in executing judgment and ruling with Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Psalm 149:7-9: 'To execute vengeance upon the heathen... this honor have all the saints.'

God can raise the dead to fulfill His promises.

If necessary, God will open graves and resurrect His people to keep His covenant.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Ezekiel 37:12-14: 'I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves.'

Scripture References

Ezekiel 37:1-14

The primary text of the sermon, describing the valley of dry bones and the breath of life.

2 Samuel 22:11

Used to show that God rides upon the wings of the wind, indicating His sovereign control.

Luke 8:22-25

Illustrates Jesus' sovereign control over the wind and waves.

Proverbs 16:6

Shows that the fear of the Lord enables men to depart from evil.

Psalms 147:11

The Lord takes pleasure in those who fear Him.

Ezekiel 33:21

Establishes that Ezekiel had been in captivity at least 11 years before Jerusalem fell.

Ezekiel 36:1-4

Describes the desolation of Israel's mountains and cities.

Ezekiel 36:16-20

Explains why God judged Israel: their idolatry and profaning of His name.

Ezekiel 23:1-19

Allegory of Aholah and Aholibah depicting the spiritual harlotry of Samaria and Jerusalem.

Ezekiel 36:21-28

God promises restoration for His name's sake, including a new heart and Spirit.

2 Chronicles 20:6

Affirms that God rules over all kingdoms of the heathen.

Psalms 47:8

God reigns over the heathen, sitting on His holy throne.

2 Corinthians 3:6

The letter kills, but the Spirit gives life.

Psalms 85:6

David's prayer for revival: 'Wilt thou not revive us again?'

Psalms 80:19

A prayer for God to turn His people and cause His face to shine.

Psalms 149:5-9

The saints are to have high praises and a two-edged sword to execute judgment.

Psalms 79:1-6

A lament over the devastation of Jerusalem and the slaughter of God's servants.

Isaiah 26:19

Prophecy that the dead shall live and arise.

John 5:21, 25

Jesus has power to quicken the dead; the dead shall hear His voice and live.

Exodus 5:14-6:1

Illustrates God's timing: when Moses and the elders were helpless, God promised to act with a strong hand.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. How does understanding God's sovereign control over the wind (and all things) affect your response to fearful situations?

Consider: Weaver contrasts the wind of trepidation (fear of man) with the wind of domination (fear of God).

2. In what ways might we rely on human methods (good preaching, programs) rather than on the breath of the Holy Spirit?

Consider: Weaver stresses that without the Spirit, all is vain, even when bones come together.

3. Why is it important that God restores His people for His name's sake rather than for their sake? How does this shape our prayers?

Consider: Ezekiel 36:21-23 is cited as the reason for restoration.

- 4.** What does it mean for the church to be an 'exceeding great army'? How should this affect our engagement with culture?

Consider: Weaver connects Ezekiel 37:10 with Psalm 149:5-9, emphasizing a fighting spirit.

- 5.** Have you ever felt like the dry bones - hopeless and cut off? How does this passage encourage you to trust God?

Consider: Weaver points to Israel's confession in Ezekiel 37:11 and God's response.

- 6.** How should we pray for God's dominion to be manifested in our land today?

Consider: Weaver urges prayer for the wind of domination to blow upon God's people and the wicked.

Applications

Trust in God's sovereign power, not human ability.

Believers must recognize that only God can bring life and revival; our efforts are vain without His Spirit.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'All is vain unless the Spirit of the Holy One comes down.'

Pray for God's dominion and kingdom to come.

We should pray the Lord's Prayer with understanding, asking for God's will to be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Our Lord taught us to pray that way... Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.'

Do not fear man; fear God and depart from evil.

A healthy fear of God enables us to obey Him and pleases Him.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Proverbs 16:6 and Psalm 147:11.

Persevere in hope when circumstances seem hopeless.

When we feel like dry bones, we must tie a knot and hang on, trusting God to act.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'When we get to the end of our ropes, we're to tie a knot then and hang on.'

Embrace our identity as God's army.

We are called to be an exceeding great army, executing judgment and exercising dominion through God's Word and Spirit.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Psalm 149:5-9 and urges a martial spirit.

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 3

Is The Wind Blowing

Part Three

March 22, 2015

Read Chapter 3 in the companion book, pages 41-58.

Major Themes

Sovereignty of God in Regeneration

Regeneration is entirely a work of God's sovereign pleasure, purpose, and power, not dependent on human will or effort.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Regeneration is at the sovereign pleasure of God... The wind bloweth whither it listeth... God regenerates whomever He pleases.'

Distinction Between Regeneration and Conversion

Regeneration is the cause (God imparting life), and conversion is the effect (man repenting and believing); they are not the same.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Regeneration is the cause and conversion is the effect... Regeneration is the root and conversion is the fruit.'

Mystery of the Spirit's Work

The Holy Spirit's work in regeneration is mysterious and uncontrollable, like the wind, yet its effects are observable.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'The wind is not only inexplicable, it is also uncontrollable... we can see its effects.'

Necessity of Divine Intervention

Salvation requires an outside supernatural power; no one can birth, create, or resurrect themselves spiritually.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'There can be no birth apart from the begetting of the Father... no resurrection apart from the supernatural power of God.'

Evidence of Regeneration in a Changed Life

True regeneration results in conversion - a life of repentance, faith, and obedience - as evidence of new life.

Lecture support: Weaver asks, 'Is there new life in your life? ... Are you living obediently now?'

Key Arguments

Regeneration is God's act, not man's experience

Regeneration is an immediate, unconscious act of God imparting life, not an experiential event; conversion is the conscious experience.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Regeneration is not in itself an experience... you are not conscious that you're regenerated any more than you were conscious that you were conceived.'

God's sovereignty in salvation eliminates boasting

Because regeneration is God's work, no one can boast in their salvation or in winning others to Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes 1 Corinthians 4:7: 'Who maketh thee to differ... what hast thou that thou didst not receive?'

The wind metaphor illustrates sovereignty and mystery

Jesus used the wind to teach that the Spirit's work is sovereign (blows where it pleases) and mysterious (cannot tell its origin or destination).

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'The wind bloweth whither it listeth... thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth.'

Salvation is by God's eternal purpose

God saves individuals and sends revivals according to His eternal purpose, not by accident.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'God does not save anybody by accident. He saves them on purpose... According to His eternal purpose.'

The Holy Spirit is the agent of regeneration

The Holy Spirit applies salvation, enabling repentance and faith, and indwelling believers as proof of their salvation.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'No one has ever been... regenerated apart from the sovereign work of God, the Holy Spirit.'

Scripture References

John 3:1-8

The primary passage for the sermon, focusing on Jesus' teaching to Nicodemus about being born again and the wind metaphor.

2 Samuel 22:11

Quoted to show God's sovereignty over the wind: 'He rode upon a cherub and did fly and He was seen upon the wings of the wind.'

Isaiah 7:2

Referenced in the review of the first message: the hearts of Ahaz and Judah were moved as trees by the wind.

Isaiah 51:1

Mentioned in review: God brings the wind of destruction upon Babylon.

Ezekiel 37

The wind of domination from the second message, illustrating God's victory and raising of a mighty army.

1 Corinthians 15:57

Quoted: 'But thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.'

Proverbs 11:31

Cited to show the righteous will be recompensed in the earth.

Revelation 17:14

Quoted to show Christ's victory: 'The Lamb shall overcome them, for He is Lord of lords and King of kings.'

Revelation 19:11-16

Describes Christ on a white horse, leading armies, and ruling with a rod of iron.

Luke 22:31-32

Jesus tells Peter, 'when thou art converted,' showing conversion can occur multiple times in a believer's life.

1 Corinthians 3:6-7

Paul says, 'I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase,' emphasizing God's role in salvation.

2 Corinthians 4:6; 5:17

Mentioned as one of three New Testament illustrations of salvation: creation.

Ephesians 2:1

Illustration of salvation as resurrection: 'And you hath He quickened who were dead in trespasses and sins.'

Ephesians 2:18

Explains the economical Trinity: access to the Father through Christ in one Spirit.

Job 37:9-13

Read to show God's control over weather and wind by His counsels.

James 1:18

'Of His own will begat He us,' emphasizing God's sovereign will in regeneration.

John 5:21-23

Jesus quickens whom He will, demonstrating His sovereign pleasure in giving life.

Titus 3:5

Salvation by 'washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost.'

Romans 5:5

The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost.

Romans 14:17

The kingdom of God is righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Discussion Questions

1. How does understanding the distinction between regeneration and conversion affect the way you view your own salvation testimony?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that regeneration is God's unconscious act, while conversion is the conscious response.

2. In what ways does the metaphor of the wind help you trust God's sovereignty in salvation, especially when you don't see immediate results?

Consider: The wind is uncontrollable and mysterious, yet its effects are seen; similarly, the Spirit's work may be hidden but is effective.

3. Why is it important to recognize that no one can boast in their salvation or in leading others to Christ?

Consider: Weaver argues that regeneration is entirely God's work, eliminating human boasting.

4. How should the truth that God saves 'whom He will' impact our prayers for lost loved ones?

Consider: Weaver uses John 5:21 to show Christ quickens whom He will, yet encourages seeking God's mercy.

5. What evidence of regeneration (new life) should we look for in our own lives and in others?

Consider: Weaver asks, 'Is there new life in your life?' and points to repentance, faith, and obedience as evidence.

6. How can we avoid judging someone's salvation based on the intensity of their conversion experience?

Consider: Weaver notes that experiences vary (e.g., Paul's dramatic conversion vs. others), but all involve repentance and faith.

Applications

Examine your life for evidence of regeneration

Ask whether there is anything in your life that can only be explained by God's power, indicating a true spiritual birth.

Lecture support: Weaver asks, 'Is there anything in your life that is only there because of the absolute power of God? ... Are you different?'

Trust God's power to save the hardest sinners

No sinner is beyond God's saving power; He can break the most hardened heart like a tornado fells a giant oak.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'God has power over the most hardened sinner to change him... There is no sinner that is too big and too mean and too bad that God cannot save.'

Recognize the variety of conversion experiences

Do not demand a particular emotional experience for assurance; the essential elements are repentance and faith in Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'It is not the degree of the experience that saves. It is Jesus Christ who saves.'

Live obediently as evidence of new life

True regeneration will produce a life of conformity to God's Word, demonstrating the reality of the new birth.

Lecture support: Weaver asks, 'Are you living obediently now and bringing your life into conformity to His Word?'

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: Is The Wind Blowing - Part One

Lecture JW00550

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00550&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00550&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: Is The Wind Blowing - Part Two

Lecture JW00549

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00549&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



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Lesson 3: Is The Wind Blowing - Part Three

Lecture JW00548

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00548&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.