WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Marked for Death - Governmental Destruction

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

LESSON 1

Marked For Death Governmental Destruction

Part One of Two

December 31, 2013

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-20 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

God's Sovereignty Over Nations

God is the supreme judge and governor of all nations, determining their rise and fall according to His will.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Psalm 22:28, Psalm 66:7, Job 12:23, Jeremiah 10:7, Psalm 75:5-7, and Job 34:29 to establish that God controls the destiny of nations.

Rebellion Leads to National Destruction

Nations are destroyed because of their rebellion against God, as seen in the fall of historical empires and the judgment on Judah.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'from a biblical and theological standpoint, all nations dissipate, dissolve, and die due to their rebellion against God' and points to 2 Chronicles 36 as the example.

Rejection of God's Messengers as a Mark of Judgment

A nation's disdain for God's preachers is a clear sign that it is marked for destruction.

Lecture support: Weaver explains that Zedekiah 'humbled not himself before Jeremiah the prophet' (2 Chronicles 36:12) and that 'when God's preachers are mocked, ridiculed, despised, and rejected, it is a mark of destruction.'

The Authority of God's Word Over Civil Rulers

Civil rulers are obligated to humble themselves under the Word of God, and failure to do so brings judgment.

Lecture support: Weaver emphasizes that Zedekiah rejected Jeremiah 'speaking from the mouth of the Lord' (2 Chronicles 36:12) and cites Isaiah 1:10, Jeremiah 17:20, and other verses commanding rulers to hear God's Word.

The Certainty of Divine Judgment

When a nation persistently rejects God's messengers and Word, wrath comes until there is no remedy, resulting in total destruction.

Lecture support: Weaver reads 2 Chronicles 36:16-17: 'they mocked the messengers of God, and despised his words... until the wrath of the Lord arose... till there was no remedy.'

The Responsibility of God's People to Declare Truth

Believers must proclaim God's truth regardless of the response, as part of their duty to God.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'it's still our responsibility to declare the word. It's our responsibility to preach and teach the truth if no one ever hears and if no one ever heeds.'

Key Arguments

God judges nations in time and history because they have no eternal souls.

Nations are composed of individuals but do not have souls, so they are punished in time and history rather than eternity.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Nations are made up of individuals. But nations do not have souls per se. They are not necessarily punished in eternity. So therefore they are punished in time and in history.'

Rejecting God's preachers is equivalent to rejecting God Himself.

Based on John 13:20, Weaver argues that to reject those whom Christ sends is to reject Christ and the Father.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'if you despise the preachers that God the Son sends, you despise God the Son' and cites John 13:20.

Before a nation can be rebuilt, all that is contrary to God must be torn down.

Jeremiah's commission to root out and pull down before building (Jeremiah 1:10) illustrates that reconstruction requires destruction of humanistic systems.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'before any nation can be rebuilt, all that is contrary to God and His law must be pulled down and destroyed.'

The destruction of Jerusalem in 70 AD was a direct result of rejecting Christ and His messengers.

Weaver connects the parable of the wicked husbandmen (Matthew 21:33-45) to the judgment on Jerusalem for rejecting Jesus and the prophets.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'What was the mark of destruction? They rejected the chief prophet, priest, and king, the chief preacher, the Lord Jesus, and they rejected those whom He sent. And He destroyed them.'

God's compassion is demonstrated by sending His messengers with His truth.

God's first act of compassion toward a rebellious people is to send preachers to instruct them in His Word.

Lecture support: Weaver comments on 2 Chronicles 36:15: 'Whenever God is going to have compassion upon his people, what does he do? He sends them a preacher.'

Civil rulers are directly accountable to God for their actions.

All politicians and civil authorities, from local to national, will give an account to God for their decisions and the bloodshed they cause.

Lecture support: Weaver declares, 'Any civil ruler, I do not care how great, I do not care how small, will give an account to God.'

Scripture References

2 Chronicles 36:10-17

The primary text describing the reign of Zedekiah, the rebellion of Judah, and the Babylonian destruction.

Psalm 22:28

Cited to show that the kingdom belongs to the Lord and He is governor among the nations.

Psalm 66:7

Used to demonstrate that God rules by His power and His eyes behold the nations.

Job 12:23

Quoted to show that God increases and destroys nations.

Jeremiah 10:7

Referred to as calling God the King of nations, to whom all fear is due.

Psalm 75:5-7

Cited to prove that promotion comes from God alone, who puts down one and sets up another.

Job 12:13-23

Read to illustrate God's absolute power over rulers, nations, and all human affairs.

Job 34:29

Quoted to show that God's actions apply equally to a nation or an individual.

2 Chronicles 36:20-21

Describes the 70-year captivity and desolation of the land as fulfillment of God's word.

2 Chronicles 36:12

Key verse showing Zedekiah's evil and refusal to humble himself before Jeremiah.

2 Corinthians 5:20

Used to explain that preachers are ambassadors for Christ, representing God.

Proverbs 16:18

Cited to connect pride with destruction, explaining Zedekiah's refusal to humble himself.

John 13:20

Quoted to establish that receiving or rejecting Christ's messengers is equivalent to receiving or rejecting Christ and the Father.

Jeremiah 1:5, 10

Shown to demonstrate Jeremiah's divine ordination as a prophet to the nations, with authority to root out and destroy.

Isaiah 53:5

Mentioned to show that Christ is still despised and rejected by men.

Matthew 21:33-45

The parable of the wicked husbandmen, used to illustrate judgment on those who reject God's Son and messengers.

John 5:22-23

Cited to show that all judgment is committed to the Son, and honoring the Son is required.

Jeremiah 7:25-28

Read to show Israel's persistent rejection of God's prophets and the resulting judgment.

Jeremiah 26:4-15

Read to illustrate the threat against Jeremiah for prophesying destruction and the call to amend ways.

Isaiah 1:10; Isaiah 28:14; Jeremiah 17:20; Jeremiah 19:3; Jeremiah 21:11

Multiple verses commanding civil rulers to hear the word of the Lord.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. What does it mean for a nation to be 'marked for death' according to the biblical pattern presented in this sermon?

Consider: Weaver introduces the concept that God marks nations for destruction based on their rebellion, using Judah as the primary example.

2. How does the rejection of God's preachers serve as a mark of national judgment, and what are modern examples of this?

Consider: The first mark is detailed from 2 Chronicles 36:12 and supported by John 13:20 and other passages.

3. In what ways are civil rulers today failing to humble themselves under the Word of God, and what might be the consequences?

Consider: The second mark is explained with references to Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the example of Zedekiah.

4. How does the parable of the wicked husbandmen (Matthew 21:33-45) illustrate the principle that rejecting God's messengers leads to destruction?

Consider: Weaver uses this parable to connect the rejection of prophets and Christ to the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 AD.

5. What is the relationship between God's compassion and His sending of preachers, and how should that shape our view of faithful ministry?

Consider: Weaver states that God's compassions are first demonstrated by sending His messengers with His truth (2 Chronicles 36:15).

6. How should believers respond when they see the marks of destruction in their own nation?

Consider: The applications emphasize the responsibility to declare truth and the need for personal repentance and obedience.

7. What does Benjamin Franklin's speech at the Constitutional Convention reveal about the founding fathers' view of God's role in government?

Consider: Weaver quotes Franklin to show historical acknowledgment of divine providence in national affairs.

8. Why is it insufficient to simply 'reclaim' or 'restore' a nation without first tearing down humanistic systems?

Consider: Weaver argues that reconstruction requires destruction of all that is contrary to God's law, based on Jeremiah 1:10.

Applications

Accountability of Civil Rulers

Recognize that all politicians and government officials are answerable to God and will give an account for their actions.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Any civil ruler, I do not care how great, I do not care how small, will give an account to God.'

Responsibility to Declare Truth

Believers must faithfully proclaim God's Word regardless of whether it is received or rejected.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'it's still our responsibility to declare the word. It's our responsibility to preach and teach the truth if no one ever hears and if no one ever heeds.'

Personal Obedience and Repentance

Individuals must examine their own lives for rebellion and bring themselves into conformity with God's Word to avoid being part of the problem.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'If you are not humbled and repentant and obedient and bringing your life continually and constantly in conformity to the Word of God, you're part of the problem and not the solution.'

Honoring God's Messengers

Show respect and humility toward faithful preachers of God's Word, recognizing their role as ambassadors of Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver emphasizes that rejecting God's preachers is a mark of destruction and that receiving them is receiving Christ (John 13:20).

Humbling Under God's Word

Civil rulers and all people must submit to the authority of Scripture, not treating it as optional advice.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'God's word is not just simply good advice that men, government, and nations may accept or reject at their pleasure. The truth is they despise and reject His word at their peril and at their destruction.'

Prayer for National Repentance

Pray for God to grant repentance to the nation and its leaders, as modeled in the closing prayer.

Lecture support: Weaver prays, 'Lord, we pray for our nation, for our country. Lord God, that you'd open our eyes, open our ears, and grant us repentance.'

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 - Marked For Death Governmental Destruction

Part Two of Two

December 31, 2013

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 21-39 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

God's Sovereignty Over Nations

God is in absolute control of nations, increasing and destroying them according to His will.

Lecture support: Job 12:23: 'He increases the nations and destroys them: He enlarges the nations and straiteneth them.'

The Sacredness of Oaths

Oaths made in God's name are binding and sacred; God avenges those who break them.

Lecture support: Ezekiel 17:19: 'mine oath that he hath despised, and my covenant that he hath broken, even it will I recompense upon his own head.'

Impenitence and Hardness of Heart

Refusing to repent after repeated warnings leads to sudden, irremediable destruction.

Lecture support: Proverbs 29:1: 'He, that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.'

Corruption of Religious Leadership

When priests and ministers lead in idolatry and compromise, it is a sign of national decay and coming judgment.

Lecture support: 2 Chronicles 36:14: 'all the chief of the priests... transgressed very much after all the abominations of the heathen.'

National Repentance Required

Nations must repent of covenant-breaking, idolatry, and rejection of God's Word to avoid destruction.

Lecture support: Luke 13: 'Repent or perish.'

Key Arguments

Oath-breaking brings divine vengeance

Zedekiah's violation of his oath to Nebuchadnezzar, sworn by God, resulted in the slaughter of his sons, his blinding, and exile.

Lecture support: 2 Kings 25:7: 'they slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes, and put out the eyes of Zedekiah.'

Covenant-breaking politicians cannot be trusted

If a man breaks his oath to God, he will not keep his oath to men; modern politicians exemplify this.

Lecture support: Luke 18:2: 'a judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man.'

America's history of treaty-breaking

The U.S. government has a long record of breaking treaties with Native Americans, demonstrating national covenant-breaking.

Lecture support: Luther Standing Bear: 'They made us many promises... but they never kept but one. They promised to take our land and they took it.'

Hardness of heart leads to destruction

Zedekiah stiffened his neck and hardened his heart, refusing to turn to God despite Jeremiah's warnings.

Lecture support: 2 Chronicles 36:13: 'he stiffened his neck and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord God of Israel.'

God warns through judgments

God sends famine, drought, pestilence, and other calamities to call nations to repentance, but they often do not return to Him.

Lecture support: Amos 4:6-11: 'yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.'

Corrupt ministers lead people astray

The chief priests were ringleaders in idolatry, and the people followed them into abominations.

Lecture support: Ezekiel 8:10-11: 'every form of creeping things... and all the idols of the house of Israel, pourtrayed upon the wall.'

True preachers are mocked and rejected

God's messengers are despised and misused, while false prophets flourish, indicating a nation ripe for judgment.

Lecture support: 2 Chronicles 36:16: 'they mocked the messengers of God, and despised his words, and misused his prophets.'

National greatness comes from obeying God's law

A nation is great when it observes God's statutes and judgments, which are righteous and wise.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 4:6-8: 'Surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people.'

Scripture References

2 Chronicles 36:10-17

The primary text describing Zedekiah's reign, rebellion, and the destruction of Jerusalem.

Job 12:23

God increases and destroys nations, demonstrating His sovereignty.

Isaiah 40:15-17

Nations are as a drop of a bucket and counted as nothing before God.

Psalm 2:1-5, 12

Kings and rulers rebel against God, but He laughs and warns them to kiss the Son.

Ezekiel 17:11-21

God's pronouncement against Zedekiah for despising his oath and breaking the covenant.

2 Kings 25:1-7

The siege of Jerusalem and the judgment on Zedekiah: his sons slain, his eyes put out.

Leviticus 19:12

Command not to swear falsely by God's name.

Deuteronomy 6:13

Command to fear God and swear by His name.

Deuteronomy 10:20

Command to fear God, serve Him, and swear by His name.

Numbers 30:2

A man must not break his word but do all that proceeds out of his mouth.

Luke 18:2-6

The unjust judge who feared not God nor regarded man, illustrating selfish politicians.

Psalm 15:4

A godly man swears to his own hurt and changes not.

Proverbs 29:1

He who hardens his neck after reproof will be suddenly destroyed without remedy.

Daniel 5:20

Nebuchadnezzar's heart was lifted up and hardened in pride, and he was deposed.

Nehemiah 9:16

Israel dealt proudly and hardened their necks, not hearkening to God's commandments.

Jeremiah 19:15

God brings evil because they hardened their necks and would not hear His words.

Genesis 15:13-16

The iniquity of the Amorites was not yet full; God waited 400 years before judgment.

Amos 4:6-12

God sent famine, drought, blight, pestilence, and overthrow, yet Israel did not return; prepare to meet God.

Ezekiel 8:7-18

Ezekiel sees the secret idolatry of the elders and priests in the temple; God will not hear their cries.

Deuteronomy 4:5-8

Observing God's statutes makes a nation great and wise in the sight of other nations.

Discussion Questions

1. How does God's sovereignty over nations affect the way we view current political events?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that God increases and destroys nations according to His will.

2. In what ways do modern politicians demonstrate a lack of fear of God and regard for people, similar to the unjust judge in Luke 18?

Consider: Weaver compares modern politicians to the judge who feared not God nor man.

3. What are some examples of covenant-breaking in our nation's history, and how should Christians respond to such injustices?

Consider: Weaver cites the U.S. government's broken treaties with Native Americans.

4. Why is it significant that Zedekiah 'stiffened his neck and hardened his heart'? How does this apply to individuals and nations today?

Consider: The fourth mark of death is impenitence despite warnings.

5. What forms of corruption in the ministry do you see today, and how do they contribute to national decay?

Consider: Weaver describes the chief priests leading in idolatry and the people following.

6. How can we discern between true and false messengers of God in a time of widespread religious corruption?

Consider: Weaver notes that God still sends true messengers even when false ones dominate.

7. What does national repentance look like, and what role should the church play in calling for it?

Consider: Weaver calls for repentance individually, familially, ecclesiastically, and nationally.

8. How does the concept of 'no remedy' in 2 Chronicles 36:16 challenge our assumptions about God's patience?

Consider: Weaver warns that there comes a point when judgment is inevitable.

Applications

Honor God's representatives

Recognize and respect God's true preachers and messengers, as a nation's attitude toward them reflects its spiritual state.

Lecture support: 2 Chronicles 36:12: 'humbled not himself before Jeremiah the prophet.'

Keep your oaths

Be a person of integrity who keeps promises and oaths, especially those made in God's name, even when it is costly.

Lecture support: Psalm 15:4: 'He that sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not.'

Repent when warned

Do not harden your heart when confronted with sin; respond to God's warnings through His Word and circumstances.

Lecture support: Proverbs 29:1: 'He, that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed.'

Discern true from false ministry

Test religious leaders by their adherence to Scripture; avoid those who compromise with idolatry and worldliness.

Lecture support: Ezekiel 8:10-11: 'every form of creeping things... and all the idols of the house of Israel.'

Pray for national repentance

Confess not only personal sins but also the sins of the nation, following the examples of Ezra and Nehemiah.

Lecture support: Ezra 9 and Nehemiah 9: examples of confessing national sins.

Submit to God's Word in all areas

Civil rulers and all people must humble themselves under the authority of Scripture, not treat it as optional advice.

Lecture support: Psalm 2:12: 'Kiss the Son, lest he be angry.'

Evaluate political leaders by their oath-keeping

Support leaders who fear God and keep their oaths; be wary of those who break covenants for personal gain.

Lecture support: Luke 18:2: 'a judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man.'

Heed God's judgments as calls to return

View natural disasters and national crises as divine warnings to repent and turn back to God.

Lecture support: Amos 4:6-12: 'yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.'

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: Marked For Death Governmental Destruction - Part One of Two

Lecture JW01379

Open the formatted lecture online



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01379&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - Marked For Death Governmental Destruction - Part Two of Two

Lecture JW01380

Open the formatted lecture online



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01380&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.