

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Old Testament Principles and New Testament Truths

Study Guide

New 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

Pastor John Weaver - Old Testament Principles and New Testament Truths

Part One of Two

January 27, 2012

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-25.

Major Themes

Unity of Scripture

The Old and New Testaments are one unified revelation from God, not two separate or contradictory books. The Old Testament is just as authoritative and applicable as the New Testament.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'It needs to be demonstrated that we have one Bible and not two Bibles. The Old Testament is just as much the word of God as is the New Testament.'

Continuity of God's Law

God's moral law has not been abolished; only the ceremonial types and shadows were fulfilled in Christ. The law remains holy, just, and good, and believers keep it through Christ's perfect obedience.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Christ did not abolish the law. He did not abolish the moral law. He did not abolish the judicial law. The law still stands.'

Diligent Study and Prayer for Enlightenment

Spiritual understanding does not come passively; it requires diligent study of Scripture and earnest prayer. God gives wisdom to those who seek it through the means He has ordained.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'You will never progress in your Christian faith, you will never increase in knowledge, in enlightenment, and in understanding unless you study the Word of God.'

True Confession and Repentance

Confession means agreeing with God about the nature of sin and turning from it. Forgiveness is conditional upon genuine confession and repentance, both vertically to God and horizontally to others.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Confession is when you say the same thing about your sin that God does. It's when you take God's attitude toward your sin.'

Certainty of Divine Judgment

Judgment inevitably follows disobedience. God's justice ensures that sin has consequences for individuals, families, churches, and nations. America is already experiencing judgment for its sins.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'Whenever the judgment of God is upon an individual, a family, a church, or a nation, mark it down. It's because of their rebellion, their disobedience, and their sins.'

Key Arguments

The New Covenant did not change the content of God's law, only its medium.

Weaver argues that the fault with the Old Covenant was not the law itself but the people's inability to keep it. The New Covenant writes the same law on hearts, and believers keep it through Christ's perfect obedience.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'God has not changed his law. God basically has not changed his covenant. What God has changed is the method of writing that covenant.'

Negative New Testament passages about the law are misunderstood.

Weaver explains that passages seeming to negate the law actually refer to the law not being for justification, the penalty of the law being satisfied in Christ, or the ceremonial laws being fulfilled.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Every negative passage concerning the law in the New Testament can be explained in one of three ways.'

Enlightenment requires active engagement with Scripture.

Weaver uses Daniel's example to show that understanding comes through studying the written Word and seeking God in prayer, not through passive reception.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Daniel did not have enlightenment just simply dumped into his head... He studied. And he studied the scripture.'

Forgiveness is conditional upon confession and repentance.

Weaver argues that God's forgiveness is offered to those who confess and forsake their sins, and that this principle is consistent in both testaments.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Will God forgive anyone who does not confess and repent? No. No. Confession precedes forgiveness.'

Judgment is the inevitable consequence of disobedience.

Weaver asserts that God's judgment is certain for those who rebel against His law, and that this principle applies universally.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Just like night follows day, judgment follows disobedience.'

Scripture References

Daniel 9:1-15

Weaver reads the passage as the primary text for the message, highlighting Daniel's study of Jeremiah and his prayer of confession.

Hebrews 8:7-8

Weaver cites this to show that the fault with the first covenant was with the people, not the covenant itself.

Galatians 3:10

Weaver quotes this to demonstrate that the law required perfect obedience, which no one could achieve.

James 2:10

Weaver references this to show that breaking one point of the law makes one guilty of all.

John 8:29

Weaver quotes this to show that Christ always pleased the Father, fulfilling the law's demand for perpetual obedience.

Galatians 4:4-5

Weaver cites this to explain that Christ was made under the law to redeem those under the law.

2 Corinthians 5:21

Weaver uses this to illustrate the imputation of our sins to Christ and His righteousness to us.

Matthew 5:17-18

Weaver quotes Jesus' words that He came not to destroy the law but to fulfill it.

Ephesians 2:15

Weaver explains that Christ abolished the ceremonial ordinances by fulfilling them.

Romans 7:12

Weaver cites this to affirm that the law is holy, just, and good.

Romans 3:20

Weaver uses this to show that the law was never given for justification but for the knowledge of sin.

1 John 3:4

Weaver quotes this to define sin as the transgression of the law.

2 Timothy 3:16

Weaver references this to affirm that all Scripture, including the Old Testament, is profitable.

Jeremiah 25:11-12

Weaver reads this to show the prophecy of 70 years of captivity that Daniel studied.

Jeremiah 29:10

Weaver reads this as another reference to the 70-year captivity.

Deuteronomy 29:29

Weaver quotes this to emphasize that God has revealed what we need to know and obey.

Proverbs 2:1-7

Weaver reads this passage to show that wisdom is given by God to those who diligently seek it.

2 Timothy 2:7

Weaver cites this to show that understanding comes through considering Scripture and God's gift.

Mark 4:23-24

Weaver uses this to illustrate that the measure of study determines the measure of understanding received.

Proverbs 28:13

Weaver quotes this to show that confession and forsaking sin lead to mercy.

Discussion Questions

1. Why do many churches call themselves 'New Testament' churches, and what does this imply about their view of the Old Testament?

Consider: Weaver raises this question to challenge the common emphasis on the New Covenant at the expense of the Old Testament.

2. How does understanding that the fault with the Old Covenant was with the people, not the law, change our view of God's law?

Consider: Weaver explains Hebrews 8:7-8 to show that the problem was human inability, not a flawed covenant.

3. In what ways do we try to gain spiritual understanding without diligent study and prayer, and what are the results?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that Daniel gained enlightenment through studying Scripture and seeking God.

4. What does it mean to 'say the same thing about your sin that God does,' and how does this differ from simply admitting wrongdoing?

Consider: Weaver defines confession as homologeo - agreeing with God about sin.

5. Why is it difficult for people to accept that their personal or national troubles may be a result of God's judgment for sin?

Consider: Weaver argues that many professing Christians fail to see the connection between sin and consequences.

6. How should the principle 'with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you' affect our approach to Bible study?

Consider: Weaver uses Mark 4:24 to show that the effort we put into studying determines what we receive.

Applications

Commit to diligent Bible study

Believers must prioritize regular, in-depth study of Scripture, not just reading, to gain spiritual understanding and enlightenment.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'You will never progress in your Christian faith... unless you study the Word of God.'

Seek God in prayer for wisdom

Alongside study, believers must earnestly pray for God to grant understanding, recognizing that enlightenment is a gift from Him.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Our studying alone is insufficient... God must give us enlightenment.'

Practice genuine confession and repentance

Confession must involve agreeing with God about the sinfulness of sin and turning from it, not just verbal acknowledgment.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'No one really confesses his sins until he turns from his sins.'

Confess national and corporate sins

Believers should follow Daniel's example by confessing not only personal sins but also the sins of their nation and people.

Lecture support: Weaver notes, 'All the great intercessors in prayer not only confess their sins but the sins of their nation.'

Recognize the consequences of sin

Believers must understand that sin brings judgment, and they should examine their lives for disobedience that may be causing turmoil.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'Many professing Christians have not realized that their sins have consequences.'

Value the whole Bible as God's Word

Believers should reject the idea that the Old Testament is less authoritative and embrace all of Scripture as profitable for doctrine and practice.

Lecture support: Weaver concludes, 'We have one Bible, not two.'

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 - Old Testament Principles and New Testament Truths

Part Two of Two

January 27, 2012

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 27-44.

Major Themes

Authority and Applicability of the Old Testament

The Old Testament is equally the inspired Word of God and must not be dismissed; all Scripture is authoritative and applicable for believers today.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'The Old Testament is just as much the Word of God as the New Testament... all of God's Word is authoritative and it is applicable.'

Repentance Precedes Understanding

True understanding of God's Word is impossible without repentance; turning from sin is a prerequisite for receiving spiritual insight.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'You are not going to have understanding without repentance. Repentance precedes understanding.'

Humility Precedes Exaltation

God exalts the humble and abases the proud; humility is essential for salvation and for pleasing God, as seen in the examples of Nebuchadnezzar and Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver declares, 'Humility precedes exaltation. It's impossible to be exalted unless you're humbled.'

God's Sovereignty Over Rulers

God is in control of all earthly powers, removing and setting up kings according to His will, and He will humble the proud and arrogant.

Lecture support: Weaver references Daniel 2:21 and Psalm 75:6-7, stating, 'He removeth kings, and setteth up kings.'

The Nature of True Greatness

Greatness in God's kingdom is defined by humility, not by accomplishments, numbers, or material success.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Greatness is not in accomplishments... Greatness is in humility.'

Key Arguments

Repentance is a prerequisite for understanding Scripture

Weaver argues that the unrepentant cannot understand the Bible because they cling to sin; only when God turns a person and they repent can they be instructed.

Lecture support: He cites Isaiah 1:16-18, Jeremiah 31:19, and Matthew 13:19-23, concluding, 'Repentance has to precede understanding.'

Humility is required for exaltation by God

Weaver contends that God resists the proud and exalts the humble, as demonstrated by Nebuchadnezzar's humiliation and Christ's exaltation after His self-humbling.

Lecture support: He contrasts Daniel 4 with Philippians 2:5-11, stating, 'If God the Father required His Son... to humble himself before he was exalted, do you think any fallen son of Adam will be exempted?'

Salvation requires being brought to the end of oneself

Weaver argues that saving conversion involves seeing one's own helplessness and worthlessness, leading to humble trust in Christ alone.

Lecture support: He says, 'Everyone who's ever been savingly converted has been brought to the end of himself... he sees his helplessness... his worthlessness.'

Ongoing repentance leads to greater understanding

Weaver asserts that as believers continually turn from sin, God grants more understanding of His Word, because He desires our obedience.

Lecture support: He states, 'The more we turn from our sins, the more understanding that God gives us.'

Scripture References

Daniel 9:20-23

Weaver reads this passage as the text for the message, showing Daniel's prayer and Gabriel's response.

Daniel 9:2

Referenced in review of the principle that consideration precedes enlightenment, as Daniel studied Jeremiah's prophecy.

Isaiah 1:16-18

Used to show that repentance (ceasing evil, learning to do well) is a prerequisite for reasoning with God.

Jeremiah 31:19

Cited to demonstrate that instruction follows repentance: 'after that I was turned, I repented; and after that I was instructed.'

Matthew 13:3-9, 18-23

The parable of the sower, used to contrast the wayside hearer who does not understand with the good ground hearer who understands and bears fruit.

Mark 1:15

Quoted to show that Jesus began His ministry with a call to repent and believe, indicating repentance precedes faith.

Proverbs 16:18

Cited to support the principle that pride leads to destruction.

Proverbs 29:23

Used to show that a man's pride brings him low, but honor upholds the humble.

Daniel 4:24-37

The account of Nebuchadnezzar's pride, dream, insanity, and restoration, illustrating that God humbles the proud.

Daniel 2:21

Quoted to show God's sovereignty in removing and setting up kings.

Psalms 75:5-7

Used to emphasize that promotion comes from God, who puts down one and exalts another.

Philippians 2:5-11

The example of Christ's humility and subsequent exaltation, contrasted with Nebuchadnezzar.

Matthew 23:12

Jesus' teaching that whoever exalts himself will be humbled, and whoever humbles himself will be exalted.

Luke 18:10-14

The parable of the Pharisee and the publican, illustrating self-exaltation versus humility and the resulting justification.

James 4:6

Quoted to show that God resists the proud but gives grace to the humble.

1 Peter 5:5-6

Cited to reinforce the command to humble ourselves under God's mighty hand so that He may exalt us in due time.

Proverbs 16:5

Used to state that everyone proud in heart is an abomination to the Lord.

Isaiah 13:11

Quoted to show God's promise to punish the world and cause the arrogance of the proud to cease.

Mark 10:15

Jesus' statement that whoever does not receive the kingdom of God as a little child will not enter it, used to illustrate humility.

Micah 6:8

Quoted to define what God requires: to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God.

Discussion Questions

1. Why do many people dismiss Old Testament teachings, and how should we respond biblically?

Consider: Weaver addresses the common objection 'But that is in the Old Testament' and argues for its full authority.

2. How does repentance open the door to understanding Scripture, according to Isaiah 1 and Jeremiah 31?

Consider: Weaver explains that God calls for cleansing from sin before reasoning together, and that instruction follows repentance.

3. In the parable of the sower, what distinguishes the good ground hearer from the wayside hearer, and what does this teach about spiritual understanding?

Consider: Weaver contrasts the hard-hearted hearer who loses the word with the receptive hearer who understands and bears fruit.

4. What lessons can we learn from Nebuchadnezzar's experience about pride and God's sovereignty?

Consider: Weaver recounts Nebuchadnezzar's humiliation and restoration to show that God abases the proud.

5. How does Christ's humility in Philippians 2 serve as the ultimate model for believers, and what does His exaltation promise?

Consider: Weaver contrasts Christ's voluntary humiliation with Nebuchadnezzar's forced humbling, emphasizing the path to exaltation.

6. What does it mean to 'humble yourself under the mighty hand of God' in practical daily life?

Consider: Weaver applies 1 Peter 5:6, urging believers to take their proper place before God as creatures and servants.

7. How can ongoing repentance lead to deeper understanding of God's Word?

Consider: Weaver states that as we turn from sin, God grants more truth because He desires our obedience.

Applications

Accept the full authority of Scripture

Believers must never divide the Bible or dismiss any portion as inapplicable; all Scripture is for our learning and admonition.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We must never ever divide our Bibles in the sense that we are becoming the judges of what is authoritative and what is applicable.'

Pursue humility as the path to greatness

True greatness in God's kingdom is found in humility, not in achievements or numbers; we must take our proper place before God.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Greatness is in humility... when you take your proper position and proper place before God.'

Trust God's timing for exaltation

If we humble ourselves and obey God, He will exalt us in His due time; conversely, self-exaltation leads to being brought low.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'If you humble yourself and obey God... you're going to be exalted in His time.'

Continually turn from sin to gain understanding

To understand more of God's Word, we must examine our lives, turn from anything contrary to God, and apply the truth we already have.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'If we desire to understand more of God's Word, what we must do is continually turn from our sins.'

Study notes

Personal Application and Notes

Which application will you work on, and what specific step will you take?

What Scripture or teaching will you return to as you put this into practice?

Additional notes or questions to discuss

Online Lecture Resources

Scan a code or select the lecture link in the PDF. The original lecture identifiers and destinations are preserved.

Lesson 1: Pastor John Weaver - Old Testament Principles and New Testament Truths - Part One of Two

Lecture JW01205

[Open the formatted lecture online](#)



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01205&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - Old Testament Principles and New Testament Truths - Part Two of Two

Lecture JW01206

[Open the formatted lecture online](#)



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01206&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

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.