WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

# Old Testament Principles and New Testament Truths

*Study Guide*

Old Testament Studies

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Weaver Bible College

Complete collection | October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition

A companion for reading, discussion, and written responses.

US Letter classroom edition | Editorial review needed

Name / group

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Date

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# Using this guide

Read the assigned chapter before working through each lesson. Write responses before group discussion.

The existing lecture study material, source qualifications, and lesson-specific provenance are retained. Reading assignments refer to the October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected book editions. Student response spaces are intentional.

Reading assignments refer to the October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected book editions. For collections issued in two volumes, use the named volume and its own printed page numbers. Chapter numbering continues across the set.

Print at Actual Size / 100% on US Letter paper. Lessons begin on the next available page. No blank padding pages are inserted. The contents lists lessons; PDF bookmarks also list all study sections.

Online resources link to the corresponding lecture using the destination convention retained in earlier lecture guides. Live availability has not been checked.

LESSON 1

# OT Principles and NT Truths

*Part One*

October 19, 2008

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-24 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Study source: existing lecture enrichment; review needed against the restored manuscript.

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## Major Themes

### Unity of Scripture

The Old and New Testaments are one unified revelation; the New Covenant does not abolish but fulfills the Old, and all Scripture is authoritative and applicable.

**Lecture support:** Weaver states, 'we have one Bible and not two Bibles. The Old Testament is just as much the Word of God as is the New Testament.' He explains that Christ fulfilled the ceremonial types, but the moral law remains.

### The Law's Purpose and Fulfillment

The law was never given for justification but to reveal sin. Christ fulfilled its demands through His perfect obedience, which is imputed to believers, and the ceremonial aspects are fulfilled in Him.

**Lecture support:** Weaver says, 'the law was never ever given for justification... by the law is the knowledge of sin.' He explains Christ's obedience is credited to us, and the ceremonial law is abolished by fulfillment.

### Conditional Enlightenment

Spiritual understanding comes through diligent study of Scripture and prayer; God gives wisdom to those who seek it earnestly.

**Lecture support:** Weaver cites Daniel 9:2 ('I understood by books') and Proverbs 2:1-6, emphasizing that God gives wisdom to those who cry out for it and search as for hidden treasure.

### Confession and Forgiveness

Forgiveness is contingent upon genuine confession, which means agreeing with God about sin and turning from it. This principle is consistent in both testaments.

**Lecture support:** Weaver explains homologeo as 'saying the same thing' as God about sin, and cites 1 John 1:9: 'If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us.'

### Divine Judgment for Disobedience

Disobedience inevitably brings God's judgment upon individuals, families, churches, and nations; this is a consistent biblical principle.

**Lecture support:** Weaver says, '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.' He cites Ephesians 5:6 and Colossians 3:6.

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## Key Arguments

### The Old Covenant was not faulty; the people were.

Hebrews 8:7-8 says God found fault with 'them,' not the covenant. The law demanded perfect obedience which fallen humans could not give, but Christ fulfilled it.

**Lecture support:** Weaver reads Hebrews 8:7-8, emphasizing 'finding fault with them,' and explains that the law requires personal, perfect, perpetual obedience, which only Christ achieved.

### Negative NT passages about the law refer to justification, not abolition.

Passages like Romans 3:20 and Romans 6:14 are not abolishing the law but stating it was never a means of justification; other passages refer to the curse or ceremonial fulfillment.

**Lecture support:** Weaver says, 'Every negative passage concerning the law in the New Testament can be explained in one of three ways... denying that the law was given for justification... the death-dealing nature of sin... ceremonial laws.'

### Enlightenment requires both study and divine gift.

Daniel understood by studying the books (Jeremiah) and seeking God in prayer. Proverbs 2 shows that wisdom is a gift given to those who diligently seek it.

**Lecture support:** Weaver cites Daniel 9:2-3 and Proverbs 2:1-6, concluding, 'God normally bestows his gifts upon those who are using the means that he has ordained as they seek him to bestow those gifts.'

**True confession involves repentance and agreeing with God.**

The Greek homologeo means 'to say the same thing'; genuine confession takes God's attitude toward sin, leading to turning from it. Without repentance, there is no forgiveness.

**Lecture support:** Weaver explains, 'Confession is when you say the same thing about your sin that God does... Confession and repentance are basically synonymous.'

**Judgment is the inevitable consequence of disobedience.**

Scripture consistently teaches that sin brings judgment; this is seen in the Old Testament curses and New Testament warnings like Ephesians 5:6.

**Lecture support:** Weaver states, 'Just like night follows day, judgment follows disobedience,' and cites Numbers 32:23, Ephesians 5:6, and Colossians 3:6.

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## Scripture References

**Daniel 9:1-15**

The primary text; Daniel's prayer of confession and his study of Jeremiah's prophecy of 70 years.

**Hebrews 8:7-8**

Used to show that the fault with the Old Covenant was with the people, not the covenant itself.

**Galatians 3:10**

Cited to prove that the law requires perfect, continuous obedience, which no one can achieve.

**2 Corinthians 3:3**

Referenced by Hobie (mentioned by Weaver) to contrast the law written on stone vs. on hearts.

**John 8:29**

Jesus always did what pleased the Father, demonstrating His perfect obedience.

**Galatians 4:4-5**

Christ was made under the law to redeem those under the law, fulfilling its demands.

**2 Corinthians 5:21**

The great exchange: Christ made sin for us so we might become God's righteousness.

**Revelation 21:3**

Jesus Christ is our tabernacle/temple.

**1 Corinthians 5:7**

Christ our Passover sacrifice.

**Hebrews 13:10**

We have an altar (Christ).

**Hebrews 4:14-16**

Jesus as our great high priest.

**John 14:6**

No one comes to the Father except through Christ.

**Matthew 5:17-18**

Christ came not to destroy the law but to fulfill it; not one jot or tittle will pass away.

**Ephesians 2:15**

Christ abolished the enmity, the law of commandments in ordinances, by fulfilling them.

**Romans 7:12**

The law is holy, just, and good.

**Romans 3:20**

By the deeds of the law no flesh is justified; the law gives knowledge of sin.

**1 John 3:4**

Sin is the transgression of the law.

**2 Timothy 3:16**

All Scripture is inspired and profitable; Paul primarily meant the Old Testament.

**Jeremiah 25:11-12**

Prophecy of 70 years of desolation for Jerusalem, which Daniel studied.

**Jeremiah 29:10**

After 70 years, God would visit and bring the people back.

## 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 challenges the common label 'New Testament Baptist church' and argues it reflects a misunderstanding of the unity of Scripture.

**2.** How does the concept of Christ's imputed righteousness change the way we view our own obedience to God's law?

**Consider:** Weaver explains that believers keep the law perfectly through Christ's obedience credited to them, while still desiring to obey personally.

**3.** In what ways do we sometimes expect spiritual enlightenment without diligent study and prayer?

**Consider:** Weaver emphasizes that Daniel gained understanding through studying Scripture and seeking God, not through passive reception.

**4.** What does it mean to 'say the same thing' as God about our sin, and how does this differ from merely admitting wrongdoing?

**Consider:** Weaver defines confession as homologeo - agreeing with God's view of sin, which includes repentance and turning away.

**5.** How should the principle 'disobedience precedes judgment' affect our prayers for our nation and our personal lives?

**Consider:** Weaver applies the principle to America, stating that judgment is already present and will increase without repentance.

# Applications

### Study Scripture diligently to gain understanding

Believers must prioritize studying and meditating on God's Word, coupled with prayer, to receive enlightenment from God.

**Lecture support:** Weaver says, '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.'

### Confess sins genuinely, agreeing with God's view

True confession involves taking God's attitude toward sin, repenting, and turning from it, not just verbal acknowledgment.

**Lecture support:** Weaver explains, 'Confession is when you say the same thing about your sin that God does... Confession and repentance are basically synonymous.'

### Recognize that disobedience brings judgment

Individuals and nations must understand that sin has consequences; God's judgment is certain unless there is repentance.

**Lecture support:** Weaver warns, 'Unless we repent, you ain't seen nothing yet,' applying the principle of judgment following disobedience to contemporary America.

### Value the whole Bible as God's authoritative Word

Reject the notion that the Old Testament is irrelevant; all Scripture is profitable and applicable for doctrine and life.

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

## Personal Response and Notes

Student notes after reading the assigned chapter

LESSON 2

# OT Principles and NT Truths

*Part Two*

October 26, 2008

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 25-42 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Study source: existing lecture enrichment; review needed against the restored manuscript.

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## Major Themes

### Authority and Applicability of the Old Testament

The Old Testament is equally inspired, authoritative, and applicable as the New Testament; dismissing it as outdated demonstrates ignorance or hostility to God's Word.

**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 and ways is impossible without first repenting of sin; God requires a turning from evil before He grants spiritual insight.

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

### Humility Precedes Exaltation

God exalts those who humble themselves, but He resists and abases the proud; this principle is seen in Nebuchadnezzar's humiliation and Christ's exaltation.

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

### God's Sovereignty Over Rulers

God controls the rise and fall of kings and nations; He can humble the proudest rulers and exalt the lowly according to His will.

**Lecture support:** Weaver quotes Daniel 2:21: 'He removeth kings and setteth up kings,' and applies it to modern leaders.

### The Nature of True Greatness

Greatness in God's kingdom is not measured by accomplishments or numbers but by childlike humility and submission to God.

**Lecture support:** Weaver explains: 'Greatness is not in accomplishments... Greatness is in humility.'

### Continual Repentance and Growth

Believers must continually examine their lives, turn from sin, and apply God's Word to receive more understanding and please God.

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

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## Key Arguments

### Repentance is a prerequisite for understanding Scripture

Weaver argues that the reason many find the Bible hard to understand is their unwillingness to repent; God grants understanding only to those who turn from sin.

**Lecture support:** Weaver says: 'There is a reason why most people cannot receive or understand the Word of God... they might want knowledge, but at the same time, they want their sin.'

### Isaiah 1:16-18 shows repentance before reasoning with God

Weaver points out that the invitation to 'reason together' in Isaiah 1:18 is preceded by commands to cease evil and do good, indicating repentance is required.

**Lecture support:** Weaver notes: 'Do you see what God is giving as a prerequisite for reasoning with Him? It is repentance.'

### Jeremiah 31:19 teaches that instruction follows repentance

Weaver interprets Jeremiah 31:19 as showing that after God turns a person and they repent, they are then instructed, leading to further conviction and repentance.

**Lecture support:** Weaver explains: 'Surely after that I was turned, I repented, and after that I was instructed.'

### The parable of the sower illustrates the need for a repentant heart

Weaver contrasts the wayside hearer, who does not understand and loses the word, with the good ground hearer, who understands and bears fruit because of a prepared, repentant heart.

**Lecture support:** Weaver says: 'The good ground hearer had already repented. That's why he received it. That's why he understood it.'

### Nebuchadnezzar's humiliation demonstrates that God abases the proud

Weaver uses Daniel 4 to show that Nebuchadnezzar's pride led to his insanity and beast-like existence until he humbled himself and acknowledged God's sovereignty.

**Lecture support:** Weaver recounts: 'For seven years, he was driven insane... till he came to one conclusion... that God is in charge.'

### Christ's exaltation followed His voluntary humiliation

Weaver argues from Philippians 2 that if God required His own Son to humble Himself before exaltation, no one can be exempt from this principle.

**Lecture support:** Weaver asks: 'If God the Father required His Son, Jesus Christ, to humble Himself before He was exalted, do you think any fallen son of Adam will be exempted?'

### Salvation requires childlike humility

Weaver explains that entering the kingdom of God requires receiving it as a little child - acknowledging one's helplessness and nothingness before God.

**Lecture support:** Weaver states: 'We have to realize we are nothing, we have nothing, we can do nothing. He must do it for us.'

### Continual repentance leads to greater understanding

Weaver concludes that as believers turn from sin and apply the truth they have, God will give them more understanding and reveal His will.

**Lecture support:** Weaver says: 'If we apply the Scriptures in our lives, He will continue to give us more truth.'

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## Scripture References

### Daniel 9:20-23

Weaver reads the passage to introduce Daniel's prayer and Gabriel's response, setting the stage for the principles of repentance and humility.

### Daniel 9:2

Weaver references this verse to show that Daniel studied Jeremiah's prophecy, illustrating that consideration precedes enlightenment.

### Isaiah 1:16-18

Weaver uses this passage to argue that repentance (ceasing evil, doing well) is a prerequisite for reasoning with God and receiving understanding.

### Jeremiah 31:19

Weaver cites this verse to show that instruction follows repentance: 'after that I was turned, I repented, and after that I was instructed.'

### Romans 3:11

Weaver quotes this verse to establish that by nature, no one understands or seeks God, underscoring the need for divine intervention and repentance.

### Ephesians 2:18

Weaver references this verse to show that fallen man has a darkened understanding and is alienated from God, requiring repentance for enlightenment.

### Matthew 13:3-23

Weaver expounds the parable of the sower, focusing on the wayside and good ground hearers to illustrate that understanding comes to those with repentant hearts.

### Mark 1:15

Weaver quotes Jesus' inaugural message: 'repent ye and believe the gospel,' to show that repentance precedes faith and understanding.

### Proverbs 16:18

Weaver quotes this proverb to support the principle that pride leads to destruction, contrasting with humility before exaltation.

### Proverbs 29:23

Weaver cites this verse to reinforce that a man's pride brings him low, but honor upholds the humble.

### 1 Corinthians 10:12

Weaver references this verse to warn against self-confidence, which sets one up for a fall, emphasizing the need for humility.

### Daniel 4:24-37

Weaver reads the account of Nebuchadnezzar's dream, his pride, his humiliation, and his restoration to illustrate that God abases the proud.

**Daniel 2:21**

Weaver quotes this verse to show God's sovereignty in removing and setting up kings, which Nebuchadnezzar learned through his humiliation.

**Psalm 75:5-7**

Weaver reads this psalm to emphasize that promotion comes from God alone, who puts down one and exalts another.

**Philippians 2:5-11**

Weaver expounds this passage to contrast Christ's voluntary humiliation and subsequent exaltation with Nebuchadnezzar's forced humiliation.

**Matthew 23:12**

Weaver quotes Jesus' words that whoever exalts himself will be abased, and whoever humbles himself will be exalted.

**Luke 18:10-14**

Weaver recounts the parable of the Pharisee and the publican to illustrate that the humble sinner is justified, not the proud self-righteous.

**James 4:6**

Weaver quotes this verse to show that God resists the proud but gives grace to the humble.

**1 Peter 5:5-6**

Weaver quotes this passage to command humility and promise that God will exalt the humble in due time.

**Micah 6:8**

Weaver quotes this verse to define humility as walking humbly with God, doing justly, and loving mercy.

## Discussion Questions

**1.** Why do you think many Christians today dismiss the Old Testament as less authoritative or applicable? How does Weaver's argument challenge that view?

**Consider:** Weaver addresses the common objection 'but that is in the Old Testament' and asserts the full authority of all Scripture.

**2.** In what ways does repentance open the door to understanding Scripture? Can you share a personal example of how turning from sin led to new insight?

**Consider:** Weaver teaches that repentance precedes understanding, using Daniel 9, Isaiah 1, and Matthew 13.

**3.** How does the story of Nebuchadnezzar in Daniel 4 illustrate the principle that humility precedes exaltation? What modern parallels can you see?

**Consider:** Weaver recounts Nebuchadnezzar's pride, humiliation, and restoration to show God's dealings with the proud.

**4.** Compare and contrast Nebuchadnezzar's humiliation with Christ's humiliation in Philippians 2. What does this teach us about the nature of true humility?

**Consider:** Weaver contrasts the proud monarch with the willing servant to highlight the path to exaltation.

**5.** Weaver says that 'greatness is in humility.' How does this redefine our typical measures of success in ministry or personal life?

**Consider:** Weaver applies the principle to church life, rejecting buildings, programs, and numbers as measures of greatness.

**6.** What does it mean to 'walk humbly with thy God' (Micah 6:8) in practical daily life? How is humility 'disciplined strength under God'?

**Consider:** Weaver defines humility as taking one's proper place before God and moving at His command.

**7.** How can we cultivate a lifestyle of continual repentance to grow in understanding? What role does self-examination play?

**Consider:** Weaver concludes that turning from sin leads to more truth and that God encourages even small desires to please Him.

# Applications

### Honor the whole Bible as God's authoritative Word

Believers must never divide Scripture into authoritative and non-authoritative portions; all of it is inspired and applicable for learning and admonition.

**Lecture support:** Weaver states: 'All scriptures are the inspired, infallible, inerrant Word of God. And all are equally authoritative and applicable today.'

### Pursue humility as the path to true greatness

Instead of seeking greatness through accomplishments or self-promotion, believers should humble themselves like a child, which is the measure of greatness in God's kingdom.

**Lecture support:** Weaver says: 'Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven.'

### Practice humility as disciplined strength under God

Humility is not weakness but taking one's proper position before God, obeying His commands, and relying on His strength rather than self-confidence.

**Lecture support:** Weaver explains: 'Humility is disciplined strength under God... you move when God tells you to move and you do what God tells you to do.'

### Trust God's timing for exaltation

Believers should humble themselves under God's mighty hand, trusting that He will exalt them in due time, rather than seeking self-promotion which leads to abasement.

**Lecture support:** Weaver quotes 1 Peter 5:6: 'Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God that He may exalt you in due time.'

### Continually repent to gain more understanding

To grow in understanding of God's Word, believers must regularly examine their lives, turn from any sin, and apply the truth they already have, which leads to more revelation.

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

## Personal Response and Notes

Student notes after reading the assigned chapter

# Online Lecture Resources

Select the lecture link in the PDF or scan its lecture QR code.

**Lesson 1: OT Principles and NT Truths - Part 1**

Lecture JW00814

Open this lecture online



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00814&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

**Lesson 2: OT Principles and NT Truths - Part 2**

Lecture JW00813

Open this lecture online



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00813&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

# Source information and review

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