WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

The Promises of God

Study Guide

Covenant Theology

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

LESSON 1

When It Is Time

February 17, 2012

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-26 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

Divine Providence in Timing of War

God sovereignly determines when it is time to fight, as seen in Scripture and American history.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Divine providence always arranges the time for fighting' and cites the Declaration's acknowledgment of God's providence.

Spiritual Root of National Problems

Oppression and national decline are consequences of sin and idolatry, requiring repentance.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Our problems are first and foremost spiritual problems' and points to Israel's idolatry in Judges 6:10.

God's Sovereign Choice and Qualification of Leaders

God chooses unlikely individuals, qualifies them, and empowers them by His Spirit for the task.

Lecture support: Weaver notes Gideon was hiding yet called 'mighty man of valor,' and that 'those whom God calls, He qualifies.'

Waiting on the Lord

Believers must patiently wait for God's timing rather than acting in haste or anger.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'The hardest part is waiting upon the LORD' and quotes Lamentations 3:25-26.

Victory Through God's Power, Not Human Strength

God reduces Gideon's army to 300 to show that salvation comes from Him, not numbers.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'When God is in charge... it does not take a vast army to win. God is majority in and of Himself.'

Key Arguments

War must be initiated by divine command or clear providential leading.

Weaver argues that fighting is not to be done out of anger but only when God directs, as seen in biblical examples.

Lecture support: He says, 'War is serious business. And it is to be carried on, it is to be begun at the command and instigation of divine providence.'

National crises are ultimately spiritual in nature.

The root cause of Israel's oppression was idolatry; similarly, America's problems stem from sin against God.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'We have forgotten that our problems are first and foremost spiritual problems.'

God's chosen leaders are divinely equipped and protected.

Gideon and Washington exemplify how God qualifies and shields those He calls to lead in battle.

Lecture support: Weaver recounts Washington's miraculous survival and says, 'Those whom God chooses, He qualifies and He protects.'

A unified people recognize God's timing.

When God moves, He stirs the hearts of the people to act with one consent, as in Judges 20 and 1 Samuel 11.

Lecture support: Weaver notes, 'Everyone knew it's time to fight' and cites the gathering 'as one man.'

Repentance must precede deliverance.

Israel's cry for help came only after severe oppression, and God sent a prophet to rebuke their sin before raising up Gideon.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We will never prosper until we do [confess and forsake sins]' and references Proverbs 28:13.

Scripture References

Judges 6:12-16

The angel of the Lord appears to Gideon, calling him a mighty man of valor and commissioning him to save Israel.

Numbers 31:1-2

God commands Moses to avenge Israel of the Midianites, initiating an offensive war.

1 Samuel 15:1-3

God commands Saul to utterly destroy the Amalekites as judgment for their past opposition.

Joshua 10:40

Joshua's conquests were done as the Lord God of Israel commanded.

Numbers 21:14

Mention of the 'book of the wars of the LORD,' indicating many divinely directed wars.

Joshua 5:13-15

The captain of the Lord's host appears to Joshua, signifying God's leadership in battle.

1 Samuel 23:1-2

David inquires of the Lord whether to fight the Philistines, and God gives permission.

1 Samuel 30:8

David asks God if he should pursue the Amalekite raiders, and God promises success.

2 Samuel 5:19

David again inquires of the Lord about attacking the Philistines, and God assures victory.

Judges 20:1-2, 11

All Israel gathered as one man to fight against the tribe of Benjamin, showing unified conviction.

2 Chronicles 32:4

The people gathered together to stop water sources in preparation for Assyrian attack.

Judges 6:16

God promises Gideon he will smite the Midianites as one man, indicating unified action.

1 Samuel 11:6-7

The Spirit of God came upon Saul, and the fear of the Lord fell on the people, uniting them for war.

Judges 6:1-5

Description of Midianite oppression, causing Israel to hide in dens and caves.

Judges 6:6-7

Israel cries to the Lord because of the Midianite oppression.

Judges 6:8-10

God sends a prophet to rebuke Israel for disobeying His voice and turning to idols.

Judges 6:11-16

The angel of the Lord calls Gideon, who questions God, but is commissioned to save Israel.

Judges 6:25-26

God instructs Gideon to tear down his father's altar to Baal and build an altar to the Lord.

Judges 6:34

The Spirit of the Lord came upon Gideon, and he blew the trumpet to gather troops.

Judges 7:1-7

God reduces Gideon's army to 300 men who lapped water like dogs.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. How does the Declaration of Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms reflect a biblical view of when to resist tyranny?

Consider: Weaver reads from the Declaration to show the colonists' justification for war.

2. In what ways do people today 'draw lines in the sand' that keep shifting, and how can divine providence unify believers around a common cause?

Consider: Weaver discusses the moving line in the sand and the need for God to work unity.

3. What are the dangers of initiating conflict without clear direction from God, as seen in the contrast between biblical examples and human anger?

Consider: Weaver outlines three biblical patterns for war and warns against fighting out of bitterness.

4. How does Gideon's initial response to God's call ('if the Lord be with us, why then is all this befallen us?') mirror common reactions to suffering today?

Consider: Weaver notes Gideon's questions and God's refusal to answer them directly.

5. Why is it significant that God told Gideon to start the war by tearing down the altar of Baal? What spiritual strongholds might need to be addressed before God brings deliverance?

Consider: Weaver explains that the root cause of Israel's oppression was idolatry.

6. How does the story of George Washington's protection in battle encourage believers to trust God's sovereignty over their lives and callings?

Consider: Weaver recounts Washington's miraculous survival as an example of divine protection.

7. What practical steps can believers take to 'wait upon the Lord' without becoming passive or complacent in the face of injustice?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes the difficulty of waiting and quotes Lamentations 3.

Applications

Recognize divine providence in timing

Believers should seek God's timing rather than acting impulsively, trusting that He arranges circumstances for His purposes.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Divine providence always arranges the time for fighting' and 'The hardest part is waiting upon the LORD.'

Address spiritual roots of problems

Before seeking political or military solutions, we must repent of sin and idolatry, as Israel was called to do.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Our problems are first and foremost spiritual problems' and points to Gideon tearing down Baal's altar.

Discern God-chosen leaders

We should evaluate leaders not by worldly credentials but by God's calling, qualification, and empowerment.

Lecture support: Weaver notes that God often chooses unlikely men and qualifies them, citing Gideon and Nathan Bedford Forrest.

Trust God's power over human strength

In spiritual battles, reliance on God's Spirit and obedience to His Word brings victory, not numerical or material superiority.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'When God is in charge... it does not take a vast army to win' and references Zechariah 4:6.

Wait patiently for God's deliverance

Instead of complaining or taking matters into our own hands, we should hope in the Lord and quietly wait for His salvation.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Lamentations 3:25-26 and says, 'It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the LORD.'

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

God's Protection and Preservation

March 05, 2012

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 27-43 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

God's Absolute Sovereignty and Providence

God exercises total control over every event, from the fall of a sparrow to the outcome of battles, ensuring all things work for the good of His people.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'There is absolutely nothing over which God does not exercise total and complete control,' and cites Matthew 10:29-31 and Proverbs 16:33.

Divine Protection and Preservation of Believers

Just as God preserved David from Saul, Goliath, and countless enemies, He protects believers today in both physical and spiritual dangers.

Lecture support: Weaver repeatedly emphasizes that David survived only because 'God delivered him not into his hand' (1 Samuel 23:14) and applies this to modern believers.

The Folly of Trusting in Human Strength

David's victories over the lion, bear, and Goliath were humanly impossible, demonstrating that reliance on God, not human ability, secures deliverance.

Lecture support: Weaver notes, 'What is the chances, humanly speaking... of a young boy defeating a lion or a bear with a sword or with a spear?' and highlights David's sling against Goliath's armor.

Gratitude Instead of Guilt for Survival

Survivors of war or accidents should not feel guilty but should praise God for His sovereign protection and recognize their purpose to glorify Him.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Instead of being loaded with guilt, you should be loaded with a heart full of praise and thanksgiving unto God that God sovereignly covered your head in the day of battle.'

Eternal Preservation in Christ

God's protection extends beyond physical life to spiritual preservation, ensuring believers are kept blameless until Christ's return.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Jude 1:1 and 1 Thessalonians 5:23-24, stating, 'We are preserved in Christ Jesus' and 'He will preserve us unto His kingdom.'

Key Arguments

God's providence is meticulous and universal

If God controls the landing of sparrows and the number of hairs, He certainly controls the lives of His children, who are of greater value.

Lecture support: Weaver argues from Matthew 10:29-31: 'If God is so punctilious over sparrows... will He not certainly do that for His children who are worth far more than many sparrows?'

David's survival was solely due to God's intervention

Despite Saul's relentless pursuit and overwhelming odds, David was never captured because God actively withheld him from Saul's hand.

Lecture support: Weaver points to 1 Samuel 23:14: 'Saul sought him every day, but God delivered him not into his hand,' and repeats the phrase 'the Lord preserved David whithersoever he went.'

Humanly impossible victories prove divine sovereignty

David's defeat of Goliath and survival of Saul's javelin throws were beyond natural explanation, confirming God's direct protection.

Lecture support: Weaver notes Saul's close-range javelin misses: 'You've got to consider Saul missing up close, which is almost inconceivable for a man of war to do.'

God controls even the thoughts and counsel of men

The rejection of Ahithophel's wise counsel in favor of Hushai's was orchestrated by God to protect David and bring judgment on Absalom.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 2 Samuel 17:14: 'The Lord had appointed to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel to the intent that the Lord may bring evil upon Absalom.'

Believers should respond to protection with praise, not guilt

Survival is a gift of God's grace for His glory, and the proper response is thanksgiving and a life of honor to Him.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'He obviously left you alive for a reason and that reason is to honor and to glorify Him,' and points to David's song of praise in 2 Samuel 22.

Scripture References

1 Samuel 23:1-13

David saves Keilah, inquires of the Lord, and learns that Saul will come and the men of Keilah will betray him.

1 Samuel 20:31

Saul tells Jonathan that as long as David lives, Jonathan's kingdom will not be established.

1 Samuel 24:14

David asks Saul why he pursues a dead dog or a flea, illustrating the thoroughness of the hunt.

1 Samuel 26:20

David compares Saul's pursuit to hunting a partridge in the mountains.

Matthew 10:29-31

Jesus teaches that not one sparrow falls to the ground apart from the Father, and the very hairs of our head are numbered, showing God's detailed providence.

Romans 8:28

All things work together for good to those who love God and are called according to His purpose.

Proverbs 16:33

The lot is cast into the lap, but its every decision is from the Lord, illustrating God's control over seemingly random events.

Lamentations 3:22-23

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed; His compassions fail not; they are new every morning.

Acts 14:17

God did good, giving rain and fruitful seasons, filling hearts with food and gladness.

Psalm 66:9

God holds our soul in life and does not allow our feet to be moved.

1 Timothy 6:17

Charge the rich not to trust in uncertain riches but in God who gives us richly all things to enjoy.

1 Samuel 17:33-37

David recounts killing a lion and a bear while keeping his father's sheep, demonstrating God's past deliverance.

1 Samuel 17:40-51

David defeats Goliath with a sling and stone, then cuts off his head with his own sword.

Ecclesiastes 9:11

The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong, illustrating that victory comes from God.

1 Samuel 18:10-11

Saul tries to pin David to the wall with a javelin twice while David plays the harp.

1 Samuel 19:9-10

Saul again attempts to smite David with a javelin, but David escapes.

1 Samuel 18:25-27

Saul demands a hundred Philistine foreskins as a dowry, hoping David will be killed, but David brings two hundred.

2 Samuel 21:15-17

David grows faint in battle, and Ishbi-benob thinks to kill him, but Abishai rescues him.

1 Samuel 30:8-10

David pursues the Amalekites with 400 men after 200 are too faint to continue, and God promises success.

1 Samuel 30:23

David attributes the victory to the Lord who preserved them and delivered the enemy into their hand.

Discussion Questions

1. How does the truth that God controls even the landing of a sparrow (Matthew 10:29) change the way you view daily events in your life?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes God's meticulous providence over small creatures to argue for His care over believers.

2. In what ways might we be tempted to attribute our safety or success to luck or our own ability rather than to God's providence?

Consider: Weaver contrasts divine providence with luck, chance, and fate, calling believers to recognize God's hand.

3. David faced betrayal from the men of Keilah after saving them. How can we maintain trust in God when people we have helped turn against us?

Consider: The sermon recounts David's deliverance of Keilah and their subsequent willingness to hand him over to Saul.

4. Why do you think some survivors of traumatic events struggle with guilt, and how does this message address that struggle?

Consider: Weaver directly addresses survivor's guilt and calls for a response of praise instead.

5. How does the doctrine of God's preservation in 1 Thessalonians 5:23-24 give you confidence in your spiritual journey?

Consider: Weaver applies God's preserving power to the believer's ultimate salvation and sanctification.

6. What practical steps can you take to cultivate a habit of thanking God daily for His protection and preservation?

Consider: Weaver shares his personal practice of thanking God each night and morning for His mercies.

Applications

Replace guilt with gratitude for survival

Instead of feeling guilty for surviving when others did not, believers should praise God for His sovereign protection and recognize their purpose to glorify Him.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Instead of being loaded with guilt, you should be loaded with a heart full of praise and thanksgiving unto God that God sovereignly covered your head in the day of battle.'

Trust God's preservation in all circumstances

Recognize that God's providential hand covers every aspect of life, from battles to everyday mistakes, and respond with continual thanksgiving.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'You and I should constantly and consistently praise God for our lives, His protection, and the fullness of our life, and the continuance of His protection.'

Rest in eternal security

Believers can have confidence that the God who preserves them physically will also preserve them spiritually unto eternal life, as promised in Scripture.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 1 Thessalonians 5:23-24 and Jude 1:1, affirming that God will preserve believers blameless and that they are kept in Christ.

Acknowledge God as the source of all blessings and enjoyment

Understand that God not only gives blessings but also enables us to enjoy them, fostering a heart of gratitude.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes 1 Timothy 6:17 and Acts 14:17, emphasizing that God gives us richly all things to enjoy.

Respond to God's keeping with praise

Like David in 2 Samuel 22, believers should compose their own songs of thanksgiving for God's deliverance and protection.

Lecture support: Weaver points to David's psalm of praise after deliverance, noting there is no guilt but only exaltation of God.

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

The Effects of a Slave Mentality

July 22, 2013

Read Chapter 3 in the companion book, pages 45-62 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

Slave Mentality

A mindset that prefers comfortable servitude over the responsibilities of freedom, leading to self-deception and a rejection of God's deliverance.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Montesquieu: 'The ideal tyranny is that which is ignorantly self-administered by its victims.' He states, 'Most people had rather be enslaved and have their essential needs taken care of... than they had to be free and be personally responsible.'

Fear as a Product of Unbelief

Fleshly, humanistic fear focuses on circumstances and produces unbelief, murmuring, and a desire to return to bondage, contrasting with biblical fear that drives one to God.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Fear always focuses on circumstances, situations, and surroundings.' He cites 2 Timothy 1:7: 'God hath not given us a spirit of fear.'

The Preference for Slavery over Freedom

The Israelites' crisis revealed their preference for Egyptian slavery over the hardships of liberty, showing a disdain for God's deliverance and a desire for ease.

Lecture support: Exodus 14:12: 'It had been better for us to serve the Egyptians, that we should die in this wilderness.' Weaver comments, 'The only thing a slave is really interested in is making his slavery as easy and as comfortable as possible.'

God's Sovereignty in Trials

God intentionally leads His people into difficult situations to teach dependence on Him and to display His power, working all things for their good.

Lecture support: Weaver explains from Exodus 13:17 that God led Israel the long way to avoid war, and says, 'God had designed that predicament for their good and not for their ill.'

Renewing the Mind with Biblical Truth

Freedom comes through knowing and thinking biblical truth, rejecting the world's slave-inducing messages, and standing fast in Christ's liberty.

Lecture support: Weaver cites John 8:32, Hosea 4:6, and Galatians 5:1, and says, 'We have to learn to think like free men. We have to learn to think biblically and scripturally.'

Key Arguments

Crisis exposes a slave mentality

The Israelites' fear and desire to return to Egypt when trapped between the sea and Pharaoh's army revealed their ingrained slave mentality, preferring security over freedom.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'It was a crisis or conflict that made these Israelites yearn for slavery... It made the Israelites want someone to take care of them.'

Fleshly fear is incompatible with faith

Humanistic fear, which God does not give, paralyzes faith and leads to murmuring against God and His servants, as seen in the Israelites' complaint against Moses.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'It is impossible to exercise faith and fear at the same time,' and cites 2 Timothy 1:7 and 1 John 4:18.

Fear causes ingratitude and betrayal

Those with a slave mentality turn against their deliverers when trials come, as the Israelites did to Moses and as the men of Keilah would have done to David.

Lecture support: Weaver recounts 1 Samuel 23, where David saved Keilah but God said the men would deliver him to Saul, illustrating how fear breeds betrayal.

God uses trials to teach trust

God deliberately led Israel into an impossible situation to demonstrate His power and teach them to rely on Him, not on their own strength.

Lecture support: Weaver explains from Exodus 13:17-18 that God avoided the Philistine route to prevent Israel from returning to Egypt, and says, 'God had designed that predicament for their good.'

Believers must think as free men in Christ

To overcome a slave mentality, Christians must renew their minds with Scripture, reject worldly indoctrination, and embrace the liberty Christ purchased.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'You are a product of what you have been taught... We have to learn to think like free men,' and cites 1 Corinthians 7:23 and Galatians 5:1.

Scripture References

Exodus 14:10-12

The primary text: Israelites fear Pharaoh's army and complain to Moses, wishing they had been left to serve the Egyptians.

John 8:32

Quoted to show that knowing the truth brings freedom, contrasting with the ignorance that enslaves.

Hosea 4:6

Cited to emphasize that lack of knowledge destroys, reinforcing the need for biblical truth.

2 Corinthians 3:17

Used to assert that liberty is found only where the Spirit of the Lord is present.

Proverbs 29:25

Quoted to show that fear of man brings a snare, but trust in the Lord brings safety.

Exodus 14:5-9

Read to describe Pharaoh's pursuit with chariots and army, highlighting the strength and rage of the Egyptians.

2 Timothy 1:7

Cited to prove that God does not give a spirit of fear, but of power, love, and a sound mind.

1 John 4:18

Quoted to show that perfect love casts out fear, and fear involves torment.

Psalm 56:3

David's resolve to trust God when afraid, illustrating the proper response to fear.

Isaiah 12:2

Isaiah's declaration of trust in God as salvation, strength, and song, refusing to fear.

Psalm 64:1

David's prayer for preservation from fear of the enemy, showing biblical fear drives one to God.

Psalm 27:1-4

David's confidence in the Lord as light and salvation, refusing to fear despite enemies.

1 Samuel 23:1-12

The story of David saving Keilah, only to learn they would betray him, illustrating fear-driven ingratitude.

Exodus 5:14-6:9

The earlier complaint of the Israelite officers against Moses when Pharaoh increased their burdens, showing their desire to be left alone.

Exodus 13:17-18

God's reason for leading Israel the long way: to prevent them from seeing war and returning to Egypt.

1 Samuel 27:1

David's fearful thought that he would perish by Saul, leading him to flee to the Philistines, despite God's promises.

1 Kings 19:1-4

Elijah's flight from Jezebel and his despair under the juniper tree, asking to die after a great victory.

Genesis 42:36

Jacob's lament that 'all these things are against me,' when in fact God was working for his good through Joseph.

Romans 8:28

Quoted to affirm that all things work together for good to those who love God and are called according to His purpose.

Hebrews 13:5

God's promise never to leave nor forsake His people, countering the fear of abandonment.

Discussion Questions

1. In what ways might a 'slave mentality' manifest in a modern Christian's life, and how can we identify it?

Consider: Weaver describes the Israelites' preference for security over freedom; this question applies that concept to contemporary believers.

2. How can we distinguish between biblical fear that leads to obedience and fleshly fear that leads to unbelief?

Consider: Weaver contrasts the two types of fear using Scripture; this question helps clarify the difference in practical terms.

3. Why do crises often reveal whether we have a slave mentality or a free mindset in Christ?

Consider: Weaver notes that crisis made the Israelites yearn for slavery; this question explores how trials expose our true thinking.

4. What does Moses' response to the Israelites' complaint teach us about dealing with ungrateful or fearful people?

Consider: Moses said, 'Fear not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord'; this question examines his patient, God-centered reply.

5. How can we practically 'stand still and see the salvation of the Lord' when we feel trapped by circumstances?

Consider: Weaver highlights Moses' counsel; this question seeks application for trusting God in impossible situations.

6. In what ways does our media consumption and education shape a slave mentality, and how can we counteract it with biblical truth?

Consider: Weaver says we are products of what we hear and learn; this question addresses the influence of culture on our thinking.

7. How do the examples of David, Elijah, and Jacob encourage us when we are tempted to say, 'All these things are against me'?

Consider: Weaver uses these biblical figures to show that God was working for their good despite their fear; this question draws encouragement.

8. What does it mean to 'think like free men in Christ' in areas such as personal responsibility, civil liberties, and spiritual warfare?

Consider: Weaver applies the message to Second Amendment rights and personal responsibility; this question broadens the application.

Applications

Renew your mind with biblical truth

Recognize that what you hear, read, and are taught shapes your thinking; actively replace worldly, slave-inducing messages with Scripture to think as a free person in Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'You are a product of what you have been taught... We have to learn to think like free men. We have to learn to think biblically and scripturally.'

Reject fear by trusting God's sovereignty

When facing crises, refuse fleshly fear that focuses on circumstances; instead, trust that God is in control and working for your good, as He did for Israel at the Red Sea.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'God had designed that predicament for their good and not for their ill,' and cites Romans 8:28.

Stand still and wait on God's deliverance

In times of trouble, follow Moses' counsel to 'stand still and see the salvation of the Lord' rather than murmuring or taking matters into your own hands in unbelief.

Lecture support: Weaver emphasizes Moses' words: 'Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord,' and Psalm 46:10: 'Be still and know that I am the Lord.'

Guard against ingratitude and betrayal

When trials come, resist the slave mentality that turns against those who have helped you; instead, maintain gratitude and loyalty, trusting God's purpose in the trial.

Lecture support: Weaver illustrates with David and Keilah, and the Israelites' complaint against Moses, showing how fear breeds ingratitude.

Embrace the responsibilities of freedom

Choose the difficulties of liberty over the comfort of servitude; accept personal responsibility and refuse to trade God-given freedoms for false security.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Most people prefer slavery. They prefer servitude to real, literal freedom and liberty,' and applies it to giving up rights for safety.

Cry out to God in biblical fear

When afraid, let that fear drive you to prayer and obedience, not to complaint; follow the example of David and Isaiah who trusted God in their fear.

Lecture support: Weaver notes that biblical fear caused the Israelites to cry to the Lord, and cites Psalm 56:3 and Isaiah 12:2.

Remember God's faithfulness in past deliverances

Recall how God has worked in your life and in Scripture to strengthen your faith against the lie that He will abandon you in current trials.

Lecture support: Weaver points to the Red Sea miracle and God's promise in Hebrews 13:5: 'I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee.'

Stand fast in Christ's liberty

Actively resist any teaching or influence that would entangle you again in bondage; live in the freedom Christ purchased, not as a servant of men.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Galatians 5:1 and 1 Corinthians 7:23, urging believers to 'stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free.'

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: When It Is Time

Lecture JW01281

Open the formatted lecture online

https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01281&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: God's Protection and Preservation

Lecture JW01284

Open the formatted lecture online

https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01284&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 3: The Effects of a Slave Mentality

Lecture JW01360

Open the formatted lecture online

https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01360&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.