

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Raising Men

Study Guide

Education and Discipleship

Weaver Bible College

Complete collection | October 1, 2026

A companion for reading, discussion, and written responses.

US Letter classroom edition | Editorial review needed

Name / group

Date

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Using this guide

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

The five study sections retain the existing lecture-record study material. This material predates the October 1, 2026 restored manuscript edition and requires editorial review against that edition. Missing source fields are identified in each lesson. Response lines are supplied for student use.

Reading assignments refer to the October 1, 2026 completed 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

Raising Men

Part One of Two

April 23, 2025

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-21 (October 1, 2026 edition).

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

Major Themes

Failure of Modern Society to Raise Men

Weaver contends that America has failed to raise boys into men of valor, courage, and biblical character, resulting in a generation lacking work ethic and morality.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'we are failing, and we have failed our children in America. We fail to raise our young boys to be men' (00:48.0-01:40.3).

Biblical Model of Manhood from 1 Chronicles

The porters in 1 Chronicles 26-27 exemplify real men: mighty men of valor, strong, able, wise counselors, and faithful in duty, even as doorkeepers and accountants.

Lecture support: Weaver reads verses describing them as 'mighty men of valor' (1 Chronicles 26:6) and 'strong men' (1 Chronicles 26:7-9) (06:55.2-08:13.8).

Educational and Moral Decline

The removal of Bible reading and prayer from schools has produced functional illiteracy and a generation without ethics, as evidenced by statistics and personal stories.

Lecture support: Weaver cites that '50% of U.S. adults are unable to read an eighth-grade level book' and shares an anecdote about a graduate who couldn't make change (11:14.8-15:37.1).

The Levites' Dual Role as Spiritual and Physical Guardians

The Levites were teachers and preachers but also armed guards responsible for protecting the tabernacle, priests, and people, authorized to use lethal force.

Lecture support: Weaver explains from Numbers 1:53 and 3:5-10 that the Levites were to 'keep the charge' (guard) and that 'the stranger that cometh nigh shall be put to death' (27:34.9-30:42.8).

The Need for Courageous Preachers and Fathers

Modern preachers are often effeminate and fearful, unlike the bold pastors of the American Revolution, and fathers have abdicated their responsibility to train children.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'the average preacher today and he's wimpy, effeminate, and sweet and sickly' and 'where are most fathers today? They don't teach their children' (44:39.0-46:22.9).

God's Search for Men to Use

God is actively looking for men with perfect hearts toward Him to show Himself strong through them, as seen in 2 Chronicles 16:9.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes 2 Chronicles 16:9: 'For the eyes of the LORD run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him' (53:49.0-54:47.3).

Key Arguments

Early childhood is the critical window for instilling values and skills.

Weaver argues that the foundation of all education is laid from ages 3 to 11, and if biblical truths are not inculcated then, they likely never will be.

Lecture support: He states, 'The foundation of all education for a child is laid from the ages of 3 to 11. So that means if you do not inculcate certain truths and doctrines in those children at those ages, you will probably never get to do so' (02:26.3-03:22.5).

1 and 2 Chronicles are profitable for doctrine and practical application.

Despite difficult names, these books are inspired and beneficial for teaching, reproof, and instruction in righteousness, including lessons on raising men.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 2 Timothy 3:16-17 and says, '1 and 2 Chronicles are just as inspired and just as beneficial as any other book of the Bible' (03:38.8-05:16.5).

The porters were not mere doorkeepers but mighty men of valor.

The men in 1 Chronicles 26 were strong, able, wise counselors, and rulers, demonstrating that even seemingly mundane roles require courage and character.

Lecture support: Weaver reads verses 6-9 and 14, noting they were 'mighty men of valor,' 'strong men,' and 'a wise counsellor' (06:55.2-08:13.8).

Modern education produces functional illiteracy and statism.

Government schools have become indoctrination centers, churning out graduates who cannot read or think critically and who look to the state for cradle-to-grave security.

Lecture support: Weaver reads an article about Willie Nolan, who graduated but couldn't read his diploma, and says schools are producing 'little statist, little communists' (11:14.8-16:57.1).

The Levites had a God-given duty to guard and protect with lethal force if necessary.

From Numbers 1 and 3, the Levites were charged to keep (guard) the tabernacle, priests, and people, and were responsible for putting to death any unauthorized person who came near.

Lecture support: Weaver explains the Hebrew words shamar (guard) and mishmaroth (military sentry post) and concludes, 'Whose responsibility and whose duty was it to put to death the stranger that came near? It would have been the Levites' (27:34.9-31:19.2).

The sons of Korah exemplify redemption and faithful service.

Though Korah rebelled and was destroyed, his sons sided with Moses and Aaron and were spared, later becoming faithful gatekeepers and leaders, showing that lineage does not determine destiny.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Numbers 26:11, 'Notwithstanding the children of Korah died not,' and traces their role in 1 Chronicles 9 and 26 (37:33.9-41:26.1).

Today's preachers and fathers lack the courage and masculinity of biblical and historical examples.

Weaver contrasts the boldness of Revolutionary War pastors and Confederate chaplains with modern effeminate, administrative clergy and absent fathers who fail to train their children.

Lecture support: He says, 'Where are the men today like the men in 1 Chronicles 26 and 27? ... the average preacher today and he's wimpy, effeminate' and 'where are most fathers today? They don't teach their children' (44:39.0-46:22.9).

God is actively seeking men He can use mightily.

2 Chronicles 16:9 reveals that God's eyes search the earth for men with perfect hearts toward Him, so He can show Himself strong through them, implying a call for men to step up.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes the verse and says, 'God is looking for men. God is more than willing to do what needs to be done. He is looking for men through whom he can do it' (53:49.0-54:47.6).

Scripture References

1 Chronicles 26:1

Weaver reads this verse to introduce the topic of the divisions of the porters and the lineage of Meshelemiah.

1 Chronicles 26:6-9

These verses describe the sons and grandsons as mighty men of valor, strong men, and able men for strength for service.

1 Chronicles 26:14

Zechariah, a son of Shelemiah, is called a wise counsellor.

1 Chronicles 26:31

Mighty men of valor were found among the Hebronites at Jazer of Gilead in the fortieth year of David's reign.

1 Chronicles 27:1

24,000 men served the king in any matter, month by month.

2 Timothy 3:16-17

Weaver cites this to affirm that all Scripture, including 1 and 2 Chronicles, is profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction, and instruction in righteousness.

2 Chronicles 30:22

Hezekiah spoke comfortably to the Levites that taught the good knowledge of the Lord.

2 Chronicles 35:3

The Levites taught all Israel and were holy unto the Lord.

Nehemiah 8:9

The Levites taught the people, and the people wept when they heard the words of the law.

Numbers 1:53

The Levites were to pitch around the tabernacle and keep the charge of it, meaning to guard and protect.

Genesis 2:15

Adam was commanded to 'keep' the garden, meaning to guard and protect it, which he failed to do.

Numbers 3:5-10

The Levites were given to Aaron to minister, keep his charge, and guard the tabernacle; the stranger who came near was to be put to death.

1 Chronicles 23:5

Four thousand were porters and four thousand praised the Lord with instruments.

1 Chronicles 9:18-19

The porters waited in the king's gate eastward; the Korahites were keepers of the gates and over the host of the Lord.

1 Chronicles 26:19

These are the divisions of the porters among the sons of Kore and Merari.

Numbers 26:10-11

The earth swallowed Korah and his company, but the children of Korah died not because they sided with Moses and Aaron.

1 Chronicles 9:19-27

Details the duties of the Korahite porters: keepers of the gates, over the chambers and treasuries, lodging around the house of God.

Ephesians 6:4

Weaver alludes to 'Ye fathers, bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord' when discussing fathers' responsibility.

2 Chronicles 16:9

The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong on behalf of those whose heart is perfect toward Him.

John 1:6

There was a man sent from God, whose name was John, highlighting John the Baptist as a real man.

Discussion Questions

1. What does Weaver mean when he says we have failed to raise boys into men? How does he define a 'real man' from 1 Chronicles 26?

Consider: Weaver opens by stating the failure and then describes the porters as mighty men of valor, strong, able, and wise.

2. Why does Weaver emphasize the ages 3 to 11 as the foundation of education? How should this affect parenting and church ministry?

Consider: He argues that if truths are not inculcated during these years, they likely never will be.

3. How does the example of early American education challenge our current approach to learning and discipleship?

Consider: Weaver notes that colonial children learned Greek, Hebrew, and Latin before college, and Sam Adams was a diplomat at 14.

4. In what ways does the modern educational system function as indoctrination rather than true education, according to Weaver?

Consider: He cites functional illiteracy statistics and says schools produce 'little statisticians, little communists.'

5. What was the dual role of the Levites as both spiritual teachers and physical guardians? How does this inform a biblical view of manhood?

Consider: Weaver explains from Numbers that they taught the people and also guarded the tabernacle with the authority to use lethal force.

6. How does the story of Korah's sons illustrate redemption and the possibility of breaking generational patterns?

Consider: Though Korah rebelled, his sons sided with Moses and Aaron and became faithful gatekeepers.

7. What contrasts does Weaver draw between historical preachers (e.g., Jonas Clark, Confederate chaplains) and many modern pastors?

Consider: He describes modern preachers as 'wimpy, effeminate' and fearful of controversy, unlike those who trained and fought with their men.

8. According to 2 Chronicles 16:9, what is God looking for in men today? How can we cultivate a heart that is 'perfect toward him'?

Consider: Weaver closes with this verse, emphasizing God's search for men to show Himself strong through.

Applications

Prioritize early childhood discipleship

Parents and churches must intentionally teach biblical truths and work ethic to children between ages 3 and 11, as this is the critical window for lifelong formation.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'if you do not inculcate certain truths and doctrines in those children at those ages, you will probably never get to do so' (02:26.3-03:22.5).

Study all of Scripture, including difficult books

Believers should not neglect books like 1 and 2 Chronicles, as they are inspired and profitable for doctrine and practical instruction.

Lecture support: Weaver says, '1 and 2 Chronicles are just as inspired and just as beneficial as any other book of the Bible' (03:38.8-05:16.5).

Cultivate dependability and faithfulness

Men should strive to be reliable and faithful in their duties, as 'the greatest ability is dependability.'

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Dr. Bob Jones, Sr. and emphasizes that faithfulness is one of the greatest traits (06:15.3-06:54.6).

Reject the feminization of the pulpit and reclaim bold preaching

Pastors must be courageous, willing to preach the whole counsel of God without fear of offending, rather than being mere administrators.

Lecture support: Weaver laments that preachers are 'afraid to say, Thus saith the Lord' and 'don't want to stir up a controversy' (50:11.9-51:13.9).

Fathers must take responsibility for training their children

Fathers are commanded to bring up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, not leaving it to mothers or schools.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'it's the father's responsibility to teach their children' and warns that if fathers don't, 'no one else will except the world and the ungodly' (45:22.8-46:22.9).

Develop practical skills and self-reliance

Men should be equipped with a broad range of practical abilities, from hunting and building to teaching and leading, reflecting the capable man described by Lazarus Long.

Lecture support: Weaver lists skills modern men lack and quotes Long's ideal of a man who can 'change a diaper, plan an invasion, butcher a hog' (17:29.7-18:22.3).

Be a man God can use mightily

Believers should strive to have a heart perfect toward God, so that He can show Himself strong through them, as He is actively seeking such men.

Lecture support: Weaver points to 2 Chronicles 16:9 and says, 'God is looking for men. God is more than willing to do what needs to be done. He is looking for men through whom he can do it' (53:49.0-54:47.6).

Read the Bible consistently to avoid ignorance

Regular Bible reading is essential to know what Scripture says and to avoid being swayed by false teachings or cultural sayings.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'The reason there are so many ignorant Christians is they don't read their Bible' and gives the example of the misattributed saying about 'every tub' (50:11.9-51:13.9).

Personal Response and Notes

Student notes after reading the assigned chapter

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LESSON 2

Raising Men

Part Two of Two

July 28, 2025

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 23-42 (October 1, 2026 edition).

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

Major Themes

Biblical Manhood

True manhood is defined by conviction, courage, and character, as exemplified by Benaiah.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Benaiah was a man of conviction... a man of courage... a man of character.'

Parental Responsibility in Education

Fathers are commanded by God to teach and train their children in biblical principles, not delegate this to secular institutions.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Deuteronomy 6:7 and Ephesians 6:4, emphasizing that fathers must direct education.

The Failure of Secular Education

Government schools indoctrinate children with anti-Christian values, and parents cannot expect godly outcomes from such training.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Lenin and argues that 12 years of government schooling plus college undermines biblical training.

Biblical Justice

Justice and righteousness are synonymous in Scripture; executing justice is not murder but obedience to God's ordained authority.

Lecture support: Weaver explains that the Hebrew words for justice and righteousness are the same and cites Psalm 89:14 and Proverbs 21:3.

Dependence on God's Power

Human effort in training children is insufficient without God's blessing and strength.

Lecture support: Weaver references John 15:5 and Philippians 4:13, and notes Benaiah's name means 'Yahweh has built.'

Key Arguments

Modern society fails to produce godly men because fathers neglect their biblical duty to educate their children.

Weaver argues that the state's influence outweighs the church's, and fathers must reclaim their role as primary educators.

Lecture support: He contrasts three hours of church teaching with 40 hours of secular schooling and cites Deuteronomy 6 and Ephesians 6:4.

Benaiah's life demonstrates that biblical manhood requires unwavering conviction to execute justice.

Benaiah did not hesitate to carry out the death penalty on Adonijah and Joab, showing his commitment to God's justice.

Lecture support: Weaver reads 1 Kings 2:23-35 and argues that Benaiah was not a murderer but an executor of divine justice.

Courage is acting rightly in the face of fear, not the absence of fear.

Benaiah's feats - killing a lion in a pit and defeating a giant - show courage empowered by God.

Lecture support: Weaver defines courage and recounts Benaiah's exploits from 2 Samuel 23 and 1 Chronicles 11.

Character is demonstrated by loyalty to God's anointed despite popular pressure.

Benaiah refused to join Adonijah's conspiracy and supported Solomon, showing his allegiance to God's will.

Lecture support: Weaver reads 1 Kings 1:5-38, highlighting Benaiah's exclusion from Adonijah's plot and his role in anointing Solomon.

Education without conversion and God's blessing is worthless.

Weaver quotes Bob Jones Sr. to argue that training alone cannot produce godliness; God must change the heart.

Lecture support: He states, 'Education is worthless unless the man is converted' and cites Proverbs 23:14.

Scripture References

1 Chronicles 27:1

Introduction to the military courses serving the king.

1 Chronicles 27:5-6

Benaiah identified as a mighty man and captain.

Deuteronomy 6:4-9

Command to teach children diligently at all times.

Ephesians 6:4

Fathers instructed to bring up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

2 Samuel 23:20-22

Benaiah's mighty acts and his reputation among the three.

2 Samuel 8:18

Benaiah over the Cherethites and Pelethites.

1 Kings 4:4

Benaiah made general of the host after Joab.

1 Kings 2:23-35

Benaiah executes Adonijah and Joab at Solomon's command.

Psalms 89:14

Justice and judgment are the habitation of God's throne.

Proverbs 21:3

To do justice and judgment is more acceptable than sacrifice.

Isaiah 59:4, 14

God's complaint that none calls for justice.

1 Chronicles 11:22-23

Benaiah slew an Egyptian with a spear like a weaver's beam.

1 Samuel 17:7

Goliath's spear staff like a weaver's beam.

2 Samuel 21:19

Goliath's brother's spear like a weaver's beam.

1 Chronicles 20:5

Lahmi's spear like a weaver's beam.

1 Kings 1:5-38

Adonijah's conspiracy and Benaiah's loyalty to David and Solomon.

John 15:5

Without Christ, we can do nothing.

Philippians 4:13

I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me.

Psalms 62:11

Power belongs to God.

Psalms 68:28

God commands strength for His people.

Discussion Questions

1. How does the example of Benaiah challenge modern notions of masculinity?

Consider: Weaver presents Benaiah as a model of conviction, courage, and character.

2. In what ways have fathers abdicated their responsibility to educate their children biblically?

Consider: Weaver argues that fathers must direct education, not leave it to the state.

3. What is the difference between biblical justice and the world's concept of social justice?

Consider: Weaver explains that justice and righteousness are synonymous in Scripture.

4. How can we cultivate courage in our children in a culture that avoids risk and discomfort?

Consider: Weaver defines courage as acting rightly in the presence of fear.

5. Why is character more important than talent or early success in God's kingdom?

Consider: Weaver states that God uses people on credit early, then on character.

Applications

Fathers must take the lead in teaching and training their children.

Weaver calls fathers to obey Deuteronomy 6 and Ephesians 6:4 by personally instructing their children in biblical principles.

Lecture support: He says, 'It's the father's responsibility to teach and to communicate biblical principles.'

We must teach our children biblical justice.

Parents should instruct their children in God's standards of right and wrong, not the world's.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'We can do everything we can to expose wickedness and demand biblical justice.'

Rely on God's power for parenting.

Weaver emphasizes that without Christ we can do nothing, and we must depend on His strength to raise godly children.

Lecture support: He cites John 15:5 and Philippians 4:13.

Train children in courage and character, not just academics.

Weaver urges parents to inculcate bravery, valor, and moral integrity in their sons.

Lecture support: He says, 'We need to inculcate biblical principles and truth in our young boys.'

Student notes after reading the assigned chapter

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Online Lecture Resources

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

Lesson 1: Raising Men - Part 1 of 2

Lecture JW01779

[Open this lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01779&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01779&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: Raising Men - Part 2 of 2

Lecture JW01792

[Open this lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01792&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



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Source information and review

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Chapter order and reading ranges follow the October 1, 2026 completed manuscript manifests. The source record paths, hashes, field coverage, attribution notes, and reading editions are recorded in the companion manifest.