

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Safety And Security Are In The Lord

Study Guide

Old 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

Contents

Lesson 1: Safety And Security Are In The Lord - Part One of Two 4

Major Themes 4

Key Arguments 5

Scripture References 6

Discussion Questions 8

Applications 10

Personal Application and Notes 11

Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - Safety And Security Are In The Lord - Part Two of Two 12

Major Themes 12

Key Arguments 13

Scripture References 14

Discussion Questions 16

Applications 18

Personal Application and Notes 19

Online Lecture Resources 20

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

Safety And Security Are In The Lord

Part One of Two

October 26, 2013

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-23.

Major Themes

God's Sovereignty Over Governments

Human governments are limited; God rules over all and restrains or overturns their plans for His glory and His people's protection.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'God is greater than all of the governments of men. God rules over all. God is sovereign.'

Safety and Security in God's Will

The safest place is in the center of God's will, where He protects His people from all harm.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'the safest and the most secure place in the entire planet is right smack dab in the middle of the will of God.'

Obedience Brings Trouble

Obeying God often leads to problems and adversaries, as seen in David's experience after saving Keilah.

Lecture support: Weaver notes, 'When you and I seek to obey God, and when we do obey God, there will be problems. We will have adversaries.'

Human Ingratitude and Betrayal

People often betray those who help them, as the men of Keilah would have delivered David to Saul.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'they would sacrifice their Savior to save their lives.'

The Value of True Friendship

Jonathan exemplifies a pious, self-denying, and constant friend who encourages David in God.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Matthew Henry describing Jonathan as a 'pious friend' who 'directed him to God.'

Divine Justice on the Wicked

God causes the wicked to fall into their own traps, as seen in Psalm 7:15-16.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Psalm 7:15-16 and comments, 'God says in His justice, He brings the wickedness of the wicked back down upon the top of their head.'

Key Arguments

God's Providence Protects His People

Despite Saul's daily pursuit, God did not deliver David into his hand, demonstrating divine protection.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 1 Samuel 23:14: 'Saul sought him every day, but God delivered him not into his hand.'

Obedience Requires Seeking God's Direction

David inquired of the Lord before acting, showing the importance of seeking God's will rather than assuming.

Lecture support: Weaver points to 1 Samuel 23:2: 'Therefore David inquired of the Lord, saying, Shall I go and smite these Philistines?'

Trouble Does Not Indicate Disobedience

David's obedience led to Saul's attack, proving that doing right can result in increased opposition.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'How is it possible to get into trouble just by obeying God and doing His will?'

Human Nature Is Unreliable

The men of Keilah's willingness to betray David shows that most people cannot be trusted, even after receiving help.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We must not expect most people to help us or to fight for us.'

True Friends Strengthen Others in God

Jonathan strengthened David's hand in God, directing him to divine promises rather than human resources.

Lecture support: Weaver reads 1 Samuel 23:16: 'Jonathan Saul's son arose and went to David into the wood and strengthened his hand in God.'

God Uses the Wrath of Man for His Glory

Psalm 76:10 teaches that God restrains or redirects human wrath to accomplish His purposes.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Psalm 76:10: 'Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee, and the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain.'

Scripture References

1 Samuel 23:1-18

The primary text of the sermon, detailing David's rescue of Keilah, Saul's pursuit, and Jonathan's encouragement.

Psalm 76:10

Used to show that God restrains the wrath of man for His glory.

Psalm 7:15-16

Illustrates how the wicked fall into their own traps as divine justice.

Proverbs 18:10

Cited to affirm that the name of the Lord is a strong tower for the righteous.

1 Samuel 22:5

Referenced to show the prophet Gad's instruction for David to go to Judah.

1 Corinthians 16:9

Used to illustrate that great opportunities often come with many adversaries.

John 16:33

Quoted to remind believers that tribulation is expected in the world.

Matthew 10:16-22

Warns of betrayal by family and friends, emphasizing the cost of discipleship.

Psalm 55:12-14

David's lament over betrayal by a close friend, used to highlight the pain of treachery.

Revelation 2:10

Encourages faithfulness unto death, applied to the need for loyalty despite persecution.

1 Samuel 19:1, 10-15

Shows Saul's relentless attempts to kill David, including using a javelin and sending messengers.

Proverbs 20:6

Questions the rarity of a faithful man, applied to the need for true friendship.

1 Samuel 25:13

Mentioned to illustrate the mission of tarrying by the stuff.

1 Samuel 30:10, 24

Shows that those who stay with the supplies share equally in the victory.

2 Chronicles 31:4

Commands support for priests and Levites so they may be encouraged in the law.

2 Chronicles 35:2

Shows priests being encouraged to serve in the house of the Lord.

Study notes

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Discussion Questions

1. How does the truth that 'the safest place is in the center of God's will' challenge our natural desire for comfort and security?

Consider: Weaver asserts that safety is found in obedience, not in avoiding trouble.

2. In what ways have you experienced trouble or opposition as a direct result of obeying God?

Consider: The sermon emphasizes that obedience often brings adversaries, as seen in David's life.

3. How can we guard against the fickleness and ingratitude of human nature without becoming cynical or unloving?

Consider: Weaver warns that most people will not help or fight for us, based on the men of Keilah's betrayal.

4. What practical steps can we take to be a 'Jonathan' to someone who is discouraged or under attack?

Consider: Jonathan strengthened David's hand in God, providing a model for godly encouragement.

5. Why is it often more painful to be betrayed by a close friend than by an enemy, and how does Psalm 55 help us process such pain?

Consider: Weaver reads Psalm 55:12-14 to illustrate the deep hurt of betrayal by a trusted companion.

6. What does it mean to 'tarry by the stuff' in our current context, and how can we value those who serve in less visible roles?

Consider: Weaver applies the principle from 1 Samuel 30 that those who stay behind share equally in the victory.

Applications

Undertake a Godly Endeavor

Believers should actively pursue a biblical mission or purpose, even if it is simply supporting others who are on the front lines.

Lecture support: Weaver asks, 'What are you doing for the Lord? What is your mission? What is your goal? What is your purpose?'

Encourage Others

Christians are called to strengthen and encourage one another in the faith, especially in times of trial.

Lecture support: Weaver challenges, 'Have you encouraged anyone lately? ... Encourage them to holiness, righteousness, godliness, obedience, integrity.'

Choose Friends Carefully

Not everyone who appears friendly is a true friend; believers must discern and cultivate faithful, godly friendships.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'Not everyone who shows himself friendly is a true friend. ... We need to choose our friends carefully.'

Trust God for Security

Ultimate safety and protection come from the Lord, not from human strategies or alliances.

Lecture support: Weaver concludes, 'true safety and true protection and true security are in the Lord.'

Study notes

Personal Application and Notes

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

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

Additional notes or questions to discuss

LESSON 2

Pastor John Weaver - Safety And Security Are In The Lord

Part Two of Two

October 26, 2013

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 25-40.

Major Themes

God's Sovereign Protection

God alone provides true safety and security, delivering David from Saul's relentless pursuit by His sovereign power.

Lecture support: Verse 14: 'Saul sought him every day, but God delivered him not into his hand.' Weaver emphasizes that all governments cannot capture one man unless God delivers him.

Human Depravity and Betrayal

The Ziphites' voluntary betrayal of David, their own kinsman, illustrates the depth of human wickedness and the loss of godly heritage.

Lecture support: Weaver notes the Ziphites were worse than Judas, volunteering without payment, and were descendants of Caleb who became strangers to faith.

Hypocrisy of Wicked Rulers

Saul's sanctimonious blessing of the betrayers and his self-pity reveal the hypocrisy common among ungodly leaders.

Lecture support: Saul says 'Blessed be ye of the Lord' to those betraying innocent David, while blaming David for his own troubles.

Providential Emergencies as Deliverance

God uses unexpected events, like the Philistine invasion, to rescue His people from danger.

Lecture support: The messenger's urgent call about the Philistines forced Saul to abandon his pursuit of David at the critical moment.

The Believer's Immortality and Courage

Until God's purpose for a believer is complete, no enemy can harm them; therefore, Christians should live boldly.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Especially a Christian man, is immortal until God is through with him,' citing Psalm 37:28.

Key Arguments

God's deliverance is the only reason David escaped

Humanly speaking, David should have been captured, but God sovereignly prevented Saul from taking him.

Lecture support: Weaver points to verse 14: 'God delivered him not into his hand,' and the narrow escape on the mountain.

The Ziphites betrayed David out of fear and self-interest

After Saul's massacre of Nob, the Ziphites feared for their lives and sought favor with Saul by betraying David.

Lecture support: Weaver connects the Ziphites' actions to the slaughter of the priests in 1 Samuel 22, showing their motive of self-preservation.

Betrayal by one's own people is especially wicked

The Ziphites were Judahites, David's own tribe, making their betrayal a profound loss of godly heritage.

Lecture support: Weaver traces the Ziphites' lineage to Caleb in 1 Chronicles 2 and calls them 'strangers' as David did in Psalm 54.

Saul's hypocrisy mirrors modern politicians

Saul's self-pity and manipulation are patterns seen in ungodly rulers today.

Lecture support: Weaver compares Saul's 'if you're not for me, you're against me' attitude to contemporary political rhetoric.

God can use even enemies to accomplish His purposes

The Philistine invasion, though not intended to help David, was used by God to save him.

Lecture support: Weaver notes the Philistines hated David, yet their raid forced Saul to retreat, showing God's sovereignty over all events.

Scripture References

1 Samuel 23:19-29

The primary text of the sermon, detailing the Ziphites' betrayal and David's escape.

Proverbs 18:10

Quoted as the theme verse: 'The name of the Lord is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it and is safe.'

1 Samuel 23:14

Key verse emphasizing God's sovereign protection: 'Saul sought him every day, but God delivered him not into his hand.'

1 Samuel 26:1

Shows the Ziphites betrayed David a second time, reinforcing their treachery.

1 Samuel 22:6-19

The massacre of the priests at Nob, demonstrating Saul's brutality and the Ziphites' reason to fear him.

1 Samuel 21:1-9

David's deception of Ahimelech, showing the priest's innocence in aiding David.

1 Chronicles 2:12-16, 42

Genealogy showing the Ziphites were descendants of Caleb, of the tribe of Judah.

1 Samuel 25:3

Nabal, another descendant of Caleb, was churlish and evil, illustrating the loss of godly heritage.

Psalms 54:1-7

David's psalm written when the Ziphites betrayed him, calling them strangers and enemies.

Psalms 61:5

David acknowledges the heritage of those who fear God, contrasting with the Ziphites' apostasy.

Matthew 10:36

Quoted to show that a man's foes may be of his own household, applied to the Ziphites' betrayal.

Psalm 66:9

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

Psalm 37:28

The Lord does not forsake His saints; they are preserved forever.

2 Chronicles 7:14

Referenced to emphasize that the problem is with God's people, who need to humble themselves and repent.

Study notes

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Discussion Questions

1. How does the truth that 'God delivered him not into his hand' shape our understanding of safety and security in dangerous times?

Consider: Based on 1 Samuel 23:14 and the sermon's emphasis on God's sovereign protection.

2. In what ways do we see the same sanctimonious, hypocritical attitude of Saul in modern leaders or even in ourselves?

Consider: Weaver compares Saul's self-pity and manipulation to contemporary politicians.

3. What can we learn from the Ziphites about the danger of losing a godly heritage, and how can we guard against it?

Consider: The Ziphites were descendants of Caleb but became strangers to faith.

4. How have you experienced a 'providential emergency' that turned out to be God's means of protection or redirection?

Consider: Weaver discusses how the Philistine invasion saved David and how emergencies can preserve us.

5. What does it mean to be 'immortal until God is through with you,' and how should that affect our daily courage?

Consider: Application point based on Psalm 37:28 and the example of Pastor Jim Grove.

Applications

Draw near to God as danger draws near

The more dangerous our circumstances, the closer we should cling to the Lord, who is our strong tower.

Lecture support: Weaver urges, 'We must draw near to God as danger draws near to us,' citing Proverbs 18:10.

Live with courage because God holds our lives

Since God preserves His saints and determines our days, we can be bold and courageous in our witness.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We may as well be courageous because God holds our souls in life,' referencing Psalm 66:9 and the example of Pastor Grove.

Use wisdom and avoid presumption after deliverance

After God rescues us, we should not remain in the place of danger but wisely move to safety.

Lecture support: David moved to En-gedi after his escape; Weaver warns against tempting God by plunging headlong into danger.

Repent of blaming others for our troubles

Like Saul, we often blame others for problems caused by our own sin; we must humble ourselves and repent.

Lecture support: Weaver applies 2 Chronicles 7:14, stating, 'The problem is with us. We need to repent and cease blaming others.'

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: Safety And Security Are In The Lord - Part One of Two

Lecture JW01367

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01367&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



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Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - Safety And Security Are In The Lord - Part Two of Two

Lecture JW01368

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01368&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



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Source information

Study material: existing Major Themes, Key Arguments, Scripture References, Discussion Questions, and Applications from the corresponding Weaver Bible College lecture records. Original lecture titles and provenance are retained in those source records.

Layout upgraded September 30, 2026. Original manuscripts, study-guide data, and previous PDFs have not been changed.