

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Spontaneous Worship

Study Guide

New Testament Studies

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

Spontaneous Worship

Part One of Two

February 15, 2017

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-19 (October 1, 2026 edition).

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

Major Themes

Spontaneous Worship

Worship that arises apart from scheduled times, in response to recognizing God's goodness, mercy, and grace.

Lecture support: Weaver defines it as 'that worship which is given apart from the public and the private worship... in recognition of God's goodness, and God's mercy, and God's grace.'

Worship in Spirit and Truth

Acceptable worship must be bounded by spirit and truth, through Jesus Christ; otherwise it is unacceptable and may be devil worship.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'the true and acceptable worship of God is bounded on the one hand by truth and on the other hand by spirit.'

Humility and Submission in Worship

Bowing the head symbolizes humility, submission, and servitude, while a stiff neck indicates rebellion and pride.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'bowing the head symbolizes humility, submission, and servitude. Refusing to bow symbolizes and indicates rebellion, and wickedness, and pride.'

Divine Providence and Deliverance

God's providential protection and deliverance should prompt spontaneous worship, as seen in the lives of Eliezer and the Israelites.

Lecture support: Weaver asks, 'How many times has God providentially protected us, and preserved us, answered our prayers... and we fail to bow and worship.'

Redemption in Christ

The Passover deliverance prefigures redemption in Christ, which should continually cause believers to bow and worship.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'The very thought of redemption should cause us to bow and worship.'

Revelation of God's Character

Any glimpse of God's attributes - sovereignty, mercy, grace - should lead to worship, as Moses did when God proclaimed His name.

Lecture support: Weaver asks, 'Have you seen, comprehended, or understood to any degree any of God's attributes or God's character? ... you should bow and worship.'

Key Arguments

Worship without Christ is devil worship

Unless one worships the true God through Jesus Christ, their worship is actually directed to devils.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 1 Corinthians 10:20-21 and says, 'unless you are worshipping the One True and Living God and worshipping the way He is revealed, you end up worshipping devils.'

Spontaneous worship is often neglected

Christians focus on public and private worship but neglect spontaneous worship, which is worship in response to God's immediate blessings.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'There is another aspect of worship which I believe that has been extremely neglected... spontaneous worship.'

Bowing symbolizes humility; stiff neck symbolizes rebellion

Physical posture in worship reflects spiritual posture; bowing shows submission, while a stiff neck shows pride and resistance to God.

Lecture support: Weaver explains from Deuteronomy 31:27 and Jeremiah 17:23 that a stiff neck means refusing to hear or submit.

Every deliverance calls for worship

From the leper's healing to Israel's Passover, each act of deliverance should prompt immediate, spontaneous worship.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'I believe that each deliverance calls for a round of praise and worship.'

Revelation of truth demands worship

When God opens our eyes to see truth, especially about His character, we should bow and worship because many have not been given such sight.

Lecture support: Weaver references Matthew 13:16 and says, 'when God shows you truth... it's time to bow and worship.'

Scripture References

Genesis 24:26

The first occurrence of bowing and worshiping; Eliezer worships after God's providential guidance.

1 Corinthians 10:20-21

Paul warns that sacrificing to idols is sacrificing to devils; worship must be through Christ.

John 4:23-24

True worshipers must worship the Father in spirit and truth; God is spirit.

Psalms 103:1-5

David engages his whole being - soul and mind - in worship, listing God's benefits.

Jeremiah 33:11

The sacrifice of praise is brought into the house of the Lord.

Hebrews 13:15

By Jesus we offer the sacrifice of praise, the fruit of lips giving thanks.

1 Corinthians 14:40

All things should be done decently and in order, reflecting God's character.

Hebrews 10:25

Believers are commanded not to forsake assembling together.

Luke 17:11-17

The grateful leper returns to bow and worship Jesus after being healed.

Exodus 15:26

God reveals Himself as Jehovah-Rapha, the Lord who heals.

Genesis 24:4-27

Eliezer's mission to find a wife for Isaac; he bows and worships upon success.

Deuteronomy 31:27

Moses rebukes Israel for their rebellion and stiff neck.

Psalms 75:5

God commands not to lift up the horn or speak with a stiff neck.

Jeremiah 17:23

A stiff neck means refusing to hear or receive instruction.

Deuteronomy 10:16

God tells Israel to circumcise their hearts and be no more stiffnecked.

2 Chronicles 30:8

A call to yield to the Lord and not be stiffnecked like the fathers.

Acts 7:51

Stephen calls the Jewish leaders stiffnecked and uncircumcised in heart.

Exodus 4:29-31

The Israelites bow and worship upon hearing that God will deliver them.

Exodus 12:23-27

After the Passover deliverance, the people bow and worship.

1 Corinthians 5:7

Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us.

Discussion Questions

1. What is the difference between the means of worship (prayer, Bible study, preaching) and worship itself, according to Weaver?

Consider: Weaver argues that many confuse the means with the end; worship is the engagement of the whole being in praise and submission.

2. Why does Weaver say that worship not offered through Jesus Christ ends up being worship of devils?

Consider: Based on 1 Corinthians 10:20-21, he asserts that all worship outside of Christ is ultimately directed to demonic forces.

3. How does the story of the ten lepers illustrate spontaneous worship, and why is the focus usually on the nine?

Consider: Weaver notes that preachers often emphasize the ungrateful nine, but the one who returned exemplifies spontaneous worship.

4. In what ways does bowing the head symbolize spiritual realities, and how does a 'stiff neck' manifest in a believer's life?

Consider: Weaver explains that bowing shows humility and submission, while a stiff neck indicates rebellion and refusal to hear God.

5. How can we cultivate a habit of spontaneous worship in our daily lives?

Consider: Weaver encourages believers to regularly drop their heads and thank God throughout the day for His blessings and character.

6. What does it mean to worship God 'in spirit and in truth,' and how does this boundary protect against false worship?

Consider: Weaver explains that spirit and truth are the boundaries set by God in John 4, ensuring worship is acceptable.

Applications

Practice spontaneous worship daily

Believers should regularly bow their heads and thank God throughout the day for His goodness, deliverance, and revelation.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'you should learn to do that regularly, many times a day. Just drop your head and say, Thank you, Lord.'

Guard against a stiff neck

Avoid pride and rebellion by remembering who God is and who we are, and by humbling ourselves before Him.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'we want to make sure that we do not have a stiff neck... you must remember who God is and who you are.'

Respond to deliverance with worship

Whenever God delivers us - physically, spiritually, or otherwise - we should immediately bow and worship in gratitude.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'I believe that each deliverance calls for a round of praise and worship.'

Worship in response to revealed truth

When God opens our eyes to understand His Word or His character, we should bow and worship, recognizing the privilege.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'whenever God shows us any truth out of Scripture, we should bow and worship.'

Personal Response and Notes

Student notes after reading the assigned chapter

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LESSON 2

Spontaneous Worship

Part Two of Two

March 13, 2017

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 21-40 (October 1, 2026 edition).

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

Major Themes

Spontaneous Worship as a Lifestyle

Believers should cultivate a habit of spontaneously bowing and worshipping God throughout daily life whenever they recognize His blessings, not just in scheduled services.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Whenever your mind comes upon a particular blessing... you need to bow and worship. It may be done publicly, it may be done privately, but certainly it should be done spontaneously.'

Humility and Submission in Worship

Bowing the head symbolizes humility, submission, and servitude, while refusing to bow indicates rebellion and a stiff neck.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'The bowing of the head symbolizes humility, and submission, and servitude. Refusing to bow indicates rebellion, wickedness, pride, arrogance, haughtiness...'

Giving as an Act of Worship

Sacrificial giving is a reason for worship because it acknowledges God as the source of all we have, and God loves a cheerful giver.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'when we give, when we sacrifice unto the Lord, we are essentially recognizing that everything that we have has come from Him initially and originally.'

The Fire of God: Acceptance, Judgment, and Revival

The fire of God falling signifies His acceptance of a sacrifice, His judgment on enemies, and His work of revival among His people.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'when the fire falls, it not only speaks of God's acceptance of the sacrifice. It also speaks of the destruction of his enemies. But thirdly, it also speaks... of revival.'

Thankfulness for God's Word

Hearing and understanding God's Word should prompt worship, as Scripture is one of God's greatest gifts to believers.

Lecture support: Weaver declares, 'I believe outside of the grace of God, and the gift of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the gift of the Holy Spirit, the next greatest gift is His Word.'

Constant Thanksgiving as God's Will

Believers are commanded to give thanks in everything, recognizing God's daily mercies and faithfulness.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes 1 Thessalonians 5:18 and Lamentations 3:22-23, urging thanksgiving every morning and evening.

Key Arguments

Bowing is a physical expression of inward humility

Bowing the head in worship outwardly demonstrates humility and submission to God, while a stiff neck reveals rebellion and pride.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Deuteronomy 31:27 and Psalm 75:5 to equate stiff neck with rebellion, and Jeremiah 17:23 to show it means refusing to hear God.

Boastful planning without acknowledging God is evil

Saying 'we will do this or that' without 'Lord willing' is boastful and evil, because life is a vapor; we should humbly submit to God's will.

Lecture support: Weaver references James 4:13-16, emphasizing that our lives are uncertain and we should say 'If the Lord will.'

Giving recognizes God's ownership and prompts worship

When we give, we acknowledge that everything comes from God, so we worship Him for the grace to give; God promises to supply our needs as we give cheerfully.

Lecture support: Weaver points to 1 Chronicles 29:14, 'of thine own have we given thee,' and 2 Corinthians 9:8 on God's sufficiency.

The fire of God demonstrates His acceptance of Christ's sacrifice

Just as fire fell on Old Testament sacrifices to show acceptance, God's wrath fell on Christ, who is our propitiation, satisfying divine justice.

Lecture support: Weaver explains that the fire on the temple and on Carmel prefigured God's acceptance of Christ, citing Isaiah 53:10 and Romans 3:25.

The fire of God will consume His enemies at Christ's return

Christ will return in flaming fire to take vengeance on the disobedient, and the righteous will rejoice in God's judgment.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 2 Thessalonians 1:7-8, Revelation 19-20, and Psalm 58:10 to show the fire of judgment and the saints' response.

Revival is marked by God's fire turning hearts back to Him

In 1 Kings 18, the fire falling led the people to declare 'The Lord, He is God,' illustrating revival; God's word is like a fire that breaks rocks.

Lecture support: Weaver recounts Elijah's contest and quotes Jeremiah 23:29, 'Is not my word like a fire?'

Hearing God's Word expounded should lead to worship

In Nehemiah 8, the people bowed and worshiped when they heard the law read and explained; we should thank God for the gift of Scripture and teachers.

Lecture support: Weaver notes that the Levites 'caused the people to understand the law' and the people responded with worship.

Spontaneous worship should be a continual practice

Believers should offer the sacrifice of praise continually, bowing and thanking God throughout the day for every blessing, no matter how small.

Lecture support: Weaver urges, 'Just drop your head and say, "Thank you, Lord, for this," and keep going.'

Scripture References

1 Chronicles 29:20

David and the congregation bow and worship after giving willingly for the temple.

Deuteronomy 31:27

Moses equates rebellion with a stiff neck.

Psalms 75:5

David warns against speaking with a stiff neck.

Jeremiah 17:23

A stiff neck means refusing to hear and receive instruction.

Deuteronomy 10:16

God commands Israel to circumcise their hearts and be no more stiff-necked.

James 4:13-16

Boastful planning without acknowledging God's will is evil; life is a vapor.

1 Chronicles 29:1-20

David and the leaders give generously for the temple, and the people bow and worship.

2 Corinthians 9:6-8

God loves a cheerful giver and is able to make all grace abound so believers can abound in every good work.

Acts 20:35

Paul quotes Jesus: 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'

Luke 6:38

Give, and it will be given to you; the measure you use will be measured back to you.

2 Chronicles 7:3

When fire fell on the temple, the people bowed and worshiped, saying God is good and His mercy endures forever.

Leviticus 9:24

Fire came from the Lord and consumed the sacrifice at the tabernacle dedication.

1 Kings 18:24-39

Elijah's contest on Mount Carmel; God answers by fire, and the people fall on their faces.

Isaiah 53:10

It pleased the Lord to bruise Christ, making His soul an offering for sin.

Romans 3:25

God set forth Christ as a propitiation through faith in His blood.

2 Thessalonians 1:7-8

Christ will be revealed in flaming fire, taking vengeance on those who do not know God.

Revelation 19:1-3

Heaven rejoices at the judgment of the great harlot; her smoke rises forever.

Revelation 20:9

Fire comes down from heaven and devours the enemies of God.

Psalms 58:10

The righteous will rejoice when they see vengeance; they will wash their feet in the blood of the wicked.

2 Chronicles 29:29-30

After offerings, Hezekiah and the people bow and worship; the Levites sing praise.

Discussion Questions

1. What does bowing the head symbolize, and how does a 'stiff neck' manifest in our attitudes today?

Consider: Weaver explains that bowing shows humility and submission, while a stiff neck indicates rebellion and refusal to hear God.

2. How does saying 'Lord willing' change our perspective on planning and boasting about the future?

Consider: Weaver applies James 4:13-16 to our speech, urging acknowledgment of God's sovereignty over our lives.

3. Why should giving to God's work lead us to bow and worship?

Consider: Weaver explains that giving recognizes God as the source of all we have and that He enables cheerful giving.

4. What are the three meanings of the fire of God falling, and how do they apply to Christ's sacrifice?

Consider: Weaver discusses acceptance, judgment, and revival, connecting the fire to Christ as our propitiation.

5. How should the reality of Christ's return in flaming fire affect our worship and daily living?

Consider: Weaver cites 2 Thessalonians 1 and Revelation 19-20 to show the judgment aspect of divine fire.

6. What can we learn from Hezekiah's revival about responding to God's work among His people?

Consider: Weaver notes that even small encouragements from God should prompt worship, as seen in 2 Chronicles 29.

7. Why is hearing God's Word expounded a reason for worship, and how can we cultivate greater thankfulness for Scripture?

Consider: Weaver points to Nehemiah 8, where the people bowed after understanding the law, and calls Scripture a great gift.

8. What practical steps can we take to practice spontaneous worship throughout the day?

Consider: Weaver encourages dropping the head and saying 'Thank you, Lord' whenever a blessing comes to mind.

Applications

Cultivate humility by bowing physically and spiritually

Practice bowing your head in prayer and worship as an outward sign of inward humility and submission to God.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'The bowing of the head symbolizes humility, and submission, and servitude.'

Acknowledge God's sovereignty in all plans

Regularly say 'Lord willing' when making plans, recognizing that life is a vapor and God controls the future.

Lecture support: Weaver applies James 4:13-16, urging us to say 'If the Lord will' instead of boasting.

Give cheerfully and worshipfully

When giving to God's work, do so with joy and thanksgiving, recognizing that all we have comes from Him.

Lecture support: Weaver explains that giving is a reason to worship because it acknowledges God's ownership.

Thank God for accepting you through Christ's sacrifice

Regularly thank God that Christ's sacrifice satisfied His wrath, just as the fire accepted Old Testament offerings.

Lecture support: Weaver connects the fire falling to God's acceptance of Christ as our propitiation.

Rejoice in God's justice and coming judgment

Worship God for His righteous judgment on evil, knowing that He will vindicate His people.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Psalm 58:10 and Revelation 19, showing the righteous rejoice at God's vengeance.

Thank God for every spiritual encouragement

Whenever God revives your heart or gives you a small blessing, immediately bow and worship.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'whatever God does for us the tiniest little bit of encouragement we should bow and worship.'

Value and thank God for His Word and teachers

Express gratitude for the Bible and for those who explain it, recognizing it as a priceless gift.

Lecture support: Weaver calls God's Word the next greatest gift after Christ and the Spirit.

Practice spontaneous worship throughout the day

Develop a habit of briefly bowing your head and thanking God whenever you recognize a blessing, no matter how small.

Lecture support: Weaver urges, 'Just drop your head and say, "Thank you, Lord, for this," and keep going.'

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: Spontaneous Worship - Part 1 of 2

Lecture JW01472

[Open this lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01472&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



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Lesson 2: Spontaneous Worship - Part 2 of 2

Lecture JW01473

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