

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

The Dangers of Old Age

Study Guide

Civil Government

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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 September 30, 2026 edition of the companion book. Online lecture links and QR codes are collected at the end.

LESSON 1

The Dangers of Old Age

Part One

November 23, 2025

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

Major Themes

The Dangers of Old Age

Old age brings physical and mental decline, but also spiritual dangers such as forgetfulness of God's commands and vulnerability to sin.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'old age is fraught with many dangers, especially in relationship to the mind' and notes Solomon's fall occurred 'when he was old.'

Gradual Nature of Sin

Sin is progressive; one sin leads to another, and delayed consequences can deceive a person into thinking it is safe to continue.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'sin is always gradual and progressive. Now, one sin leads to another. So if nothing happens immediately when an individual sins, he thinks, Well, it may be safe to progress and go just a little bit farther.'

Unequal Yoke in Marriage

God forbids believers from marrying unbelievers because they will turn the heart away from God, as seen in Solomon's life and New Testament commands.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 2 Corinthians 6:14-18 and says, 'anytime someone marries an unsaved... you're going to find absolutely impossible because change is brought by God and not by man.'

Idolatry as Spiritual Adultery

Worship of false gods is spiritual whoredom that leads to physical immorality, and God judges it severely.

Lecture support: Weaver explains from Hosea 4 that 'whoredom and wine and new wine take away the heart' and that spiritual adultery results in physical adultery.

The Queen of Heaven and Modern Paganism

Ashtoreth worship, characterized by sexual immorality, persists today in pornography and sexual sin, even among the elderly.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'the worship of Astarte, the worship of Asherah is still going on. We may not call it that, but it is still the same thing. It's the worship of the flesh.'

Seeking Revival from God, Not Flesh

Instead of turning to sinful means for strength or satisfaction, believers must seek God's power and blessing.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Solomon, instead of seeking God to revive him and to help him, he now goes down to Asherah, hoping that somehow, promiscuity... it's going to build him up and strengthen him. It is not going to do so.'

Key Arguments

Solomon was not extremely old when he fell

Based on biblical chronology, Solomon was likely between 50 and 65, showing that spiritual decline can happen at any age.

Lecture support: Weaver calculates from 1 Kings 11:42, 2 Chronicles 12:13, and commentaries that Solomon reigned 40 years and died around 60, saying 'in all probability, it was anywhere from 50 to 65 years of age, and that is not old in my book.'

Solomon's disobedience was blatant and knowing

God had explicitly commanded Israel not to intermarry with pagan nations, yet Solomon deliberately disobeyed.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Exodus 34:11-16 and Deuteronomy 7:1-6, then states, 'God has warned Solomon about this numerous times in the Bible and yet he disobeyed and he married all of these women.'

Wives have power and influence over husbands

Solomon's wives turned his heart away, demonstrating the significant influence a spouse can have, for good or evil.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'There is power and influence in a wife. In fact, years ago, I preached a message as I entitled it, The Power and the Influence of a Wife.'

Old age brings a loss of power and control

The main complaints of old age are loss of power, control, and ability, which may drive people to seek false solutions.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'The main complaints of old age is actually a loss of power, a loss of control, and a loss of ability.'

Ashtoreth worship was inherently sexual

The worship of Ashtoreth involved temple prostitution and sex orgies, making it a direct assault on God's design for sexuality.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'the most prominent part of her worship consisted of sex orgies at the temple and there at the temple they would have male and female prostitutes.'

Mary is not the Queen of Heaven

The title 'Queen of Heaven' originates from pagan goddess worship, and Mary is not the mother of God nor a mediator.

Lecture support: Weaver argues from Luke 1:35 and John Gill that 'Mary was the mother of the physical body that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, assumed' and 'Mary is not the mother of God.'

Pornography is modern Ashtoreth worship

The prevalence of pornography and sexual sin today is a continuation of the same fleshly worship that Ashtoreth represented.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'the worship of Astarte, the worship of Asherah is still going on. We may not call it that, but it is still the same thing. It's the worship of the flesh.'

Solomon's fall brought severe consequences

Solomon lost his family, his kingdom, and his reputation, demonstrating that sin leads to judgment and loss.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'He basically lost his family... he lost his kingdom. And he lost the respect. And now he's known not just for being the wisest man upon the Earth at one time, but now one of the most foolish men upon the Earth.'

Scripture References

1 Kings 11:1-13

The primary text describing Solomon's many foreign wives, his heart turning to other gods in old age, and God's judgment.

1 Kings 3:7

Solomon's prayer at the beginning of his reign, calling himself 'a little child,' used to estimate his age.

1 Kings 11:42

States that Solomon reigned 40 years, used to calculate his age at death.

2 Chronicles 12:13

Rehoboam was 41 when he began to reign, indicating he was born before Solomon became king.

2 Chronicles 24:1

Joash began to reign at 7, showing that royal marriages could occur early.

Exodus 34:11-16

God's command not to make covenants or intermarry with the inhabitants of Canaan, lest they turn Israel's hearts to idols.

Deuteronomy 7:1-6

Another clear prohibition against intermarriage and idolatry, commanding destruction of pagan altars.

2 Corinthians 6:14-18

New Testament command not to be unequally yoked with unbelievers, applied to marriage.

1 Kings 9:25

Solomon continued offering sacrifices three times a year, showing he did not openly apostatize completely.

1 Samuel 31

The Philistines put Saul's armor in the temple of Ashtoreth, showing her association with war.

Genesis 21:33

The only time 'grove' refers to actual trees planted by Abraham, contrasting with idolatrous groves.

Hosea 4:11-13

Whoredom and wine take away the heart; Israel committed spiritual adultery under trees and poles.

Judges 6:25-30

Gideon cut down the altar of Baal and the grove (Asherah pole), showing the physical nature of the idol.

2 Kings 21:4-7

Manasseh built altars in the temple and set up a graven image of the grove, provoking God.

2 Kings 23:4

Josiah removed vessels made for Baal and the grove from the temple, purging idolatry.

Jeremiah 7:16-18

Families made cakes for the Queen of Heaven, provoking God to anger.

Jeremiah 44:16-25

The people defiantly vowed to continue worshiping the Queen of Heaven, blaming their troubles on ceasing her worship.

Luke 1:26-35

The angel Gabriel announces to Mary that she will conceive by the Holy Ghost, and the child will be called the Son of God.

1 Timothy 2:5

There is one God and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, refuting Mary's mediatorial role.

Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think Solomon's heart turned away from God specifically in his old age, even though he had seen God twice and received direct commands?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that Solomon's fall happened when he was old, despite his earlier wisdom and encounters with God.

2. How does the gradual nature of sin make it more dangerous, and what steps can we take to guard against small compromises?

Consider: Weaver explains that sin is progressive and that delayed consequences can deceive us into thinking it is safe.

3. In what ways might Christians today be unequally yoked in relationships or partnerships, and what are the potential spiritual consequences?

Consider: Weaver applies the prohibition against intermarriage to modern believers, citing 2 Corinthians 6.

4. What are some 'altars to Ashtoreth' that exist in our culture today, and how can we recognize and avoid them?

Consider: Weaver draws parallels between ancient fertility worship and modern pornography and sexual immorality.

5. How can older believers specifically guard against the temptations that come with aging, such as the desire to recapture youth or vitality through sinful means?

Consider: Weaver discusses the main complaints of old age and the temptation to seek revival from the flesh rather than God.

6. Why is it important to understand that Mary is not the 'Queen of Heaven' or the mother of God, and how does this protect the gospel?

Consider: Weaver refutes the Catholic veneration of Mary by showing its pagan origins and clarifying the incarnation.

7. What practical disciplines (such as reading Proverbs 5-7 weekly) can help believers maintain purity in a sexually saturated culture?

Consider: Weaver recommends regular reading of Proverbs 5-7 to impress God's warnings on the mind.

8. How does Solomon's loss of family, kingdom, and respect serve as a warning about the long-term consequences of sin?

Consider: Weaver concludes by highlighting the devastating results of Solomon's disobedience.

Applications

Guard against gradual compromise

Recognize that sin is progressive and that small disobediences can lead to major falls; do not assume delayed consequences mean safety.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'sin is always gradual and progressive... if nothing happens immediately when an individual sins, he thinks, Well, it may be safe to progress and go just a little bit farther.'

Avoid unequal yokes in marriage

Christians should not marry unbelievers, as God's Word forbids it and such unions often lead to spiritual decline.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'anytime someone marries an unsaved... you're going to find absolutely impossible because change is brought by God and not by man.'

Seek God's power, not fleshly solutions

When facing the losses of old age or any weakness, turn to God for strength and revival rather than sinful pleasures.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Solomon, instead of seeking God to revive him and to help him, he now goes down to Asherah... It is not going to do so.'

Flee sexual immorality and pornography

Modern pornography is a form of Ashtoreth worship; believers must actively avoid it and cultivate purity.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'the worship of Astarte, the worship of Asherah is still going on... It's the worship of the flesh.'

Meditate on Scripture regularly

Read Proverbs 5-7 weekly to internalize God's warnings against sexual sin and to guard the heart.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Every man, every woman, every boy, every girl ought to read Proverbs 5, 6, and 7 weekly until it is indelibly impressed upon your mind.'

Repent of idolatry

Any desire contrary to God's Word is idolatry; believers must repent and seek the Lord for deliverance.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'whenever you begin to desire that which is contrary to God and in contradiction to his word, it is idolatry in and of itself. And you need to repent and seek 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

The Dangers of Old Age

Part Two

November 30, 2025

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 25-41.

Major Themes

Dangers of Old Age

Old age brings temptations to seek rejuvenation, power, and control through sinful means rather than relying on God.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'There are indeed dangers to old age according to the scripture.' He describes Solomon's turn to false gods as a pattern for modern older people.

Idolatry as Political Power Religion

Moloch worship represents a state religion where the government claims total jurisdiction and demands total sacrifice, akin to modern statism.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Moloch worship is a political power religion. It is a religion of power politics where everything is centered in the king... or in the federal government.'

The Inherent Religiosity of Government

All government is religious because laws are based on determinations of right and wrong, which stem from someone's religion.

Lecture support: Weaver argues, 'Behind every law... is a determination of right and wrong, good and evil. And whoever is making that law is determining right and wrong... based upon their own religion.'

Monism and the Divine Right of Rulers

The philosophy of monism, which sees all reality as one continuous substance, undergirds the belief that ruling elites have more 'stuff' and thus the right to rule.

Lecture support: Weaver explains the pyramid illustration and says, 'They believe that they have more stuff than anyone else and therefore they have the absolute right to rule.'

The Powerlessness of False Gods

Idols like Moloch and Chemosh are powerless and destructive; only God holds true power.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Psalm 115 and says, 'These false gods are powerless. The sins are powerless. They do not empower. They ensnare. They entrap. They destroy.'

Multiculturalism Leads to Idolatry

Associating with pagan cultures leads to compromise, sensuality, and idolatry, as seen in Solomon's life and modern examples.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'Multiculturalism does have a price. It divides, it weakens, it compromises. It leads to sensuality and to idolatry.'

Key Arguments

Solomon's Turn to Moloch Was Driven by Loss of Power

Solomon, having experienced unparalleled power, turned to Moloch worship to regain control when he felt it slipping in old age.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Solomon experienced power and control almost like no other king ever experienced... it seems as if Solomon was more concerned about losing control than anything else.'

Moloch Worship Is Inherently Totalitarian

Moloch worship demands total sacrifice and control, mirroring modern government overreach and the push for a one-world order.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'The one world government, the new world order, is nothing more than Moloch worship.'

The Six-Pointed Star Originated in Pagan Worship

The so-called Star of David is actually the star of Moloch and Remphan, as shown in Amos 5:26 and Acts 7:43.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Amos 5:26 and Acts 7:43, explaining that the star was made in the wilderness as part of idol worship.

Chemosh Worship Reflects a Fallen Dominion Orientation

Man was created with a desire to conquer, but after the fall, this drive becomes perverted into sinful domination, as seen in Solomon's turn to Chemosh.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Even fallen man still has a dominion orientation. He still wants to conquer. He still wants to dominate... from a humanistic and fleshly and lustful and wicked standpoint.'

Older People Often Seek Conquest Through Sinful Means

The desire for conquest in old age can lead to dangerous bucket-list activities or sexual conquests, rather than seeking God.

Lecture support: Weaver gives examples of elderly skydivers and says, 'Many acts of adultery, fornication and rape do not actually derive from simple lusts but from a desire to conquer and subjugate and dominate.'

Christians Must Not Be Unequally Yoked with Pagans

When a Christian associates closely with unbelievers, the unbeliever pulls the Christian down, not the reverse.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'When a Christian hooks up with a pagan, with an unbeliever, it's not that the Christian pulls the unbeliever up, the unbeliever always pulls the Christian down.'

Scripture References

1 Kings 11:1-13

The passage describing Solomon's many foreign wives, his turn to false gods in old age, and God's judgment.

2 Kings 17:30-31

Lists various false gods worshiped by different nations, showing the multitude of idols.

Ecclesiastes 8:4

Solomon's own words about the power of a king, illustrating his concern with control.

Amos 5:21-26

God rejects Israel's worship because they bore the tabernacle of Moloch and Chiun, the star of their god.

Acts 7:43

Stephen's speech referencing the tabernacle of Moloch and the star of Remphan, confirming the idolatry in the wilderness.

Psalms 7:9

A prayer for the wickedness of the wicked to end and for the just to be established.

Psalms 62:11

Power belongs to God; He alone is the source of true power.

Psalms 115:3-8

Contrasts the sovereign God with powerless idols; those who trust idols become like them.

Job 32:9

Great men are not always wise, nor do the aged always understand judgment.

Numbers 21:29

Chemosh is called the god of the Moabites.

Jeremiah 48:7, 13, 46

References to Chemosh as the god of Moab.

Study notes

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Discussion Questions

1. In what ways do older people today 'reach downward' for rejuvenation instead of seeking God, as Solomon did?

Consider: Weaver describes Solomon's turn to Ashtoreth for virility and compares it to modern sins like fornication and perversion.

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2. How does the concept of Moloch worship as a political power religion manifest in current government overreach?

Consider: Weaver argues that modern state licensing, eminent domain, and total jurisdiction reflect Moloch worship.

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3. What does the Bible teach about the origin of the six-pointed star, and why is this significant?

Consider: Weaver uses Amos 5 and Acts 7 to show the star's connection to Moloch and Remphan, not David.

4. How can a fallen 'dominion orientation' lead older people into dangerous or sinful behaviors?

Consider: Weaver discusses bucket lists and sexual conquests as perverted expressions of the desire to conquer.

5. Why is it impossible to have a non-religious government, according to Weaver?

Consider: Weaver explains that all laws are based on someone's determination of right and wrong, which is inherently religious.

6. What are the dangers of multiculturalism as illustrated by Solomon's marriages and modern examples?

Consider: Weaver warns that absorbing pagan cultures leads to idolatry and compromise, citing England and U.S. states.

Applications

Seek God for Renewal, Not Sinful Substitutes

Instead of turning to perversion or idolatry for rejuvenation, older believers should ask God for strength and restoration.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Instead of asking God for ability, instead of asking God for strength, instead of asking God for virility, they go to that which is wicked and wrong.'

Recognize and Resist Moloch Worship in Government

Christians should understand that government overreach is a form of idolatry and pray against the Moloch mentality.

Lecture support: Weaver urges, 'We need to learn to pray against the Moloch mentality and ask the God of heaven and earth to establish the Lord Jesus Christ, his people, and his word.'

Avoid Unequal Yoking with Unbelievers

Do not enter close partnerships or marriages with pagans, as they will pull you down spiritually.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'When a Christian hooks up with a pagan... the unbeliever always pulls the Christian down.'

Trust in God's Power, Not Idols

Recognize that false gods and sinful pursuits are powerless and destructive; only God can truly empower.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Psalm 115 and says, 'They that make them are like unto them; so is every one that trusteth in them.'

Pursue Wisdom and Judgment in Old Age

Age does not automatically bring wisdom; we must continually seek God's wisdom and understanding of His justice.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Job 32:9 and says, 'We have to seek then, even in old age, for God to give us his wisdom still.'

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: The Dangers of Old Age - Part One

Lecture JW00021

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00021&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00021&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: The Dangers of Old Age - Part Two

Lecture JW00020

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00020&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.