WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

The Difference Between Fear And Faith

Study Guide

Old Testament Studies

John Weaver

Weaver Bible College

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

Pastor John Weaver - The Difference Between Fear And Faith

Part One of Three

March 14, 2017

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-20 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

Faith regards God's promises; fear disregards them

The central thesis: faith highly esteems and trusts God's promises, while fear despises, denies, and effectively calls God a liar.

Lecture support: Weaver repeatedly states this difference, e.g., 'Faith regards the promises of God, and fear disregards the promises of God.' He shows from Numbers 13-14 how the spies and people despised the land God promised.

Fear is the foundation of rebellion

Fear leads to rebellion against God, as seen when the Israelites refused to trust God's promise and wanted to return to Egypt.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Fear is the foundation of rebellion.' He cites Exodus 14 and Numbers 14 to show how fear caused the people to rebel.

Faith and fear cannot coexist

Faith and fear are mutually exclusive; where one is present, the other is absent. Fear brings torment, faith brings peace.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Mark 4:40 and 1 John 4:18, saying, 'Faith and fear cannot coexist. Faith and fear cannot abide together.'

The Word of God is the foundation of faith

Biblical faith is based on God's Word and promises; without believing Scripture, one cannot exercise true faith.

Lecture support: Weaver explains Hebrews 11:1, saying faith's substance is the Word of God, and 'Biblical faith does not and cannot exist apart from the Word of God.'

Old Testament examples are for our instruction

The events of the Old Testament, including Israel's failures, were written for our learning and admonition as believers today.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Romans 15:4 and 1 Corinthians 10:6, 11 to argue that 'whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning.'

Whatever is not of faith is sin

Any action not done in faith, even seemingly good works, is sinful because it lacks trust in God.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Romans 14:23 and illustrates with Proverbs 21:4, explaining that 'the plowing of the wicked is sin' because it is done without faith.

Key Arguments

The ten spies and Israel despised God's promise

The ten spies brought an evil report, contradicting God's promise of a good land, and the people joined in despising the land, showing fear over faith.

Lecture support: Weaver points to Numbers 13:31-32 and 14:31, 34, where the spies said the land 'eateth up the inhabitants' and God said they 'despised' the land.

Fear effectively calls God a liar

Living in fear denies God's promises and character, making Him out to be a liar, which is rebellion.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'If you live in fear you are calling God a liar,' and cites Romans 3:4, 'let God be true and every man a liar.'

Faith's foundation is the promises of God in Christ

All God's promises are confirmed in Christ, who is the 'Amen,' making them sure and the basis for our faith.

Lecture support: Weaver explains 2 Corinthians 1:20, 'For all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him amen,' and Romans 15:8, that Christ confirmed the promises.

Obedience is the way to test God's promises

God invites us to 'prove' Him through obedience, as in tithing (Malachi 3:10), demonstrating that acting on His Word confirms His faithfulness.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Malachi 3:10, where God says 'prove me now herewith,' and explains that obedience is the way to test God's veracity.

Knowing Scripture is essential to claim promises

One cannot claim a promise or heed a warning without knowing God's Word; ignorance leads to fear and failure.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'It's impossible to claim a promise that you do not know. It is impossible to avoid a danger that you do not see.'

Scripture References

Numbers 13:1-3

Introduction of the passage where God commands Moses to send men to search the land of Canaan, which He is giving to Israel.

Numbers 13:23-27

The spies bring back a cluster of grapes so large it required two men to carry, confirming the land flows with milk and honey.

Numbers 13:31-33

The ten spies give an evil report, saying the people are stronger and the land devours its inhabitants, contradicting God's promise.

Numbers 14:31

God says the little ones will enter the land which the people have despised, showing their rejection of His promise.

Numbers 14:34

God declares they will bear their iniquity 40 years and know His 'breach of promise,' meaning their opposition to His promise.

Numbers 20:1-5

The people complain against Moses, saying they were brought to an evil place without figs or vines, despising God's promise.

Exodus 14:13-14

Moses tells the fearful Israelites to fear not and stand still to see the salvation of the Lord, illustrating faith over fear.

Exodus 3:8, 17

God promises to bring Israel to a land flowing with milk and honey, the promise later despised by the spies and people.

Psalm 106:24

They despised the pleasant land and believed not His word, summarizing Israel's fear and unbelief.

Hebrews 11:1

Definition of faith as the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen, with substance meaning foundation.

Hebrews 11:6

Without faith it is impossible to please God, for he who comes to God must believe that He is and rewards those who seek Him.

Romans 14:23

Whatever is not of faith is sin; if one doubts, he is condemned because he does not act in faith.

Romans 15:4

Whatever was written in former days was written for our learning, that through endurance and the encouragement of the Scriptures we might have hope.

1 Corinthians 10:1-11

Old Testament events happened as examples for us, written for our admonition, so we should not lust after evil things as they did.

2 Corinthians 1:20

All the promises of God in Christ are 'yea' and 'amen' to the glory of God, confirming their certainty.

Romans 15:8

Christ became a servant to confirm the promises made to the fathers, proving God's truthfulness.

Malachi 3:8-10

God invites Israel to test Him by bringing tithes, promising to open the windows of heaven; obedience proves His promises.

2 Peter 1:3-9

God has given us all things pertaining to life and godliness through knowledge of Him and precious promises, and we must add to faith virtue, knowledge, etc.

2 Corinthians 7:1

Having these promises, we should cleanse ourselves from all filthiness, perfecting holiness in the fear of God.

1 John 4:18

There is no fear in love, but perfect love casts out fear because fear has torment; he who fears is not made perfect in love.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. In what ways do we, like the ten spies, despise God's promises when we give in to fear?

Consider: Weaver shows that the spies and people despised the land God promised, effectively calling God a liar. How might we do the same today?

2. How does understanding that 'whatever is not of faith is sin' change the way we view our daily actions and decisions?

Consider: Weaver explains Romans 14:23 and Proverbs 21:4, showing that even mundane tasks like plowing can be sin if done without faith.

3. Why is it impossible to have biblical faith apart from the Word of God, and how should this affect our Bible study habits?

Consider: Weaver argues that faith's foundation is God's Word, and without knowing Scripture, we cannot claim promises or heed warnings.

4. How can we practically 'prove' God's promises through obedience, as Malachi 3:10 suggests?

Consider: Weaver explains that God invites us to test Him through obedience, such as tithing, to see His faithfulness.

5. What does it mean that Jesus is the 'Amen' to God's promises, and how does this strengthen our faith?

Consider: Weaver discusses 2 Corinthians 1:20 and the name 'Amen' for Christ, showing that all promises are confirmed in Him.

6. How can we add to our faith the virtues listed in 2 Peter 1:5-7, and why is this necessary?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that faith is the foundation, but we must build upon it with virtue, knowledge, self-control, etc., to be fruitful.

7. In what areas of your life are you most tempted to live in fear rather than faith, and what promises of God can you claim to counter that fear?

Consider: Weaver's overall message contrasts fear and faith, urging believers to trust God's promises in every situation.

Applications

Study Scripture to know God's promises

Believers must diligently read and study the Bible to know God's promises and warnings, as it is impossible to claim a promise or avoid a danger of which one is ignorant.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'It's impossible to claim a promise that you do not know. It is impossible to avoid a danger that you do not see.'

Add to faith the Christian graces

Faith is the foundation, but believers must add virtue, knowledge, self-control, perseverance, godliness, brotherly kindness, and love to be fruitful and escape corruption.

Lecture support: Weaver expounds 2 Peter 1:5-7, urging that we 'add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge...'

Pursue holiness through God's promises

The promises of God motivate and enable believers to cleanse themselves from sin and perfect holiness out of reverence for God.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 2 Corinthians 7:1, 'Having therefore these promises... let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness...'

Trust God's sovereignty in life and death

Like Stonewall Jackson, believers should trust that God has appointed the time of their death and focus on being ready, rather than living in fear.

Lecture support: Weaver tells the story of Jackson and applies it: 'We can either live in fear or we can live in faith.'

Obey God to prove His faithfulness

God invites believers to test His promises through obedience, such as in tithing, and He will demonstrate His faithfulness in response.

Lecture support: Weaver explains Malachi 3:10, where God says 'prove me now herewith,' showing that obedience is the way to test 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 2

Pastor John Weaver - The Difference Between Fear And Faith

Part Two of Three

March 14, 2017

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 21-35 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

Faith and Fear as Opposites

Faith and fear cannot coexist; exercising faith eliminates fear, and fear indicates a lack of faith.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'If you are exercising faith, you are not in fear. If you are fearful, then you are not exercising faith.' and cites Mark 4:40.

The Inseparability of God's Promises and Power

Believing God's promises necessitates believing in His power to fulfill them; denying one denies the other.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'God's promises and God's power go together. You cannot have one without the other and you cannot deny one without denying the other.'

The Unreasonableness of Fear

Fear ignores facts, perverts truth, and cannot be reasoned with; it magnifies obstacles and minimizes one's own position.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'Fear is unreasonable. Fear denies facts. Fear perverts truth. It is impossible to reason with an individual who is full of fear.'

Fear as Rebellion Against God

Fear leads to disobedience and rebellion, as it distrusts God's promises and power, effectively calling God a liar.

Lecture support: Weaver asserts, 'Fear is the foundation for rebellion... When one fears, he does not act, he reacts. The only possible outcome for a failure to obey is the act of disobedience which is in its essence rebellion.'

God's Provision of Power, Not Fear

God does not give a spirit of fear but of power, love, and a sound mind; fear comes from other sources.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes 2 Timothy 1:7, 'For God hath not given us a spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.'

The Consequences of Fear: Missing God's Blessings

Fear allows one to see the fruits of victory but prevents possessing them, as seen in the Israelites who died in the wilderness.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Fear will allow you to see the fruits of victory, but will stop you from possessing and enjoying the fruits of victory.'

Key Arguments

Fear Denies God's Omnipotence

Fear implies that God either cannot or will not fulfill His promises, thus denying His power and faithfulness.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'According to fear, God either cannot or will not do that which He has promised... fear literally denies the omnipotence of God.'

Caleb's Faith Contrasted with the Spies' Fear

Caleb trusted God's power to overcome the giants, while the ten spies exaggerated the obstacles and doubted God's ability.

Lecture support: Caleb said, 'Let us go up at once and possess it. for we are well able to overcome it.' while the spies said, 'We be not able to go up against this people, for they are stronger than we.'

Fear Magnifies Obstacles and Minimizes Self

The spies described cities as 'walled up to heaven' and themselves as 'grasshoppers,' showing how fear distorts reality.

Lecture support: Weaver points out the spies' report: 'The cities are great, and walled up to the heaven' and 'we were in our own sight as grasshoppers.'

Fear Leads to Disobedience and Death

The Israelites' fear resulted in rebellion and God's judgment, as they failed to enter His rest due to unbelief.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Hebrews 4: 'they to whom it was first preached entered not in because of unbelief' and says, 'God kill them all for their sin, and their rebellion, and their wickedness.'

Faith in God's Power Overcomes Fear

David's victory over Goliath exemplifies how trusting in God's power, not one's own strength, conquers fear.

Lecture support: Weaver recounts David's words: 'God will enable me to kill this uncircumcised Philistine' and 'God will deliver you into my hand.'

God's Spirit Empowers Believers Against Fear

Believers are given a spirit of power, love, and a sound mind, not fear, enabling them to trust and obey God.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes 2 Timothy 1:7 and says, 'God does not give us a spirit of fear. He gives us a spirit of power and of love and of a sound mind.'

Scripture References

Mark 4:40

Jesus asks the disciples, 'Why are you so fearful? Have you no faith?' showing the opposition between fear and faith.

Hebrews 11:6

Without faith it is impossible to please God, emphasizing the necessity of faith for believers.

Hebrews 11:1

Faith is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen, defining faith's foundation and evidence.

Malachi 3:10

God challenges Israel to prove Him through obedience in tithing, illustrating that faith evidences God through obedience.

Numbers 13:28-30

Caleb stills the people and declares, 'Let us go up at once and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it,' demonstrating faith in God's power.

Joshua 14:6-12

Caleb, at 85, recalls his wholehearted following of the Lord and requests the mountain where the giants are, trusting God's power.

Genesis 18:13-14

God asks Abraham, 'Is there anything too hard for the Lord?' after Sarah laughs at the promise of a son, linking promise and power.

Jeremiah 32:24-27

God tells Jeremiah to buy a field during the siege and asks, 'Is there anything too hard for me?' affirming His power to restore.

Romans 4:21

Abraham was fully persuaded that God was able to perform what He had promised, exemplifying faith in God's power.

Mark 14:62

Jesus refers to God as 'the right hand of power,' indicating that power is an attribute of God.

Psalm 62:11

Power belongs to God, affirming His omnipotence.

Psalm 89:13

God has a mighty arm and strong hand, poetic expressions of His power.

Numbers 13:31-33

The ten spies give an evil report, saying they are not able to go up and that they were as grasshoppers in their own sight.

Deuteronomy 1:28

The spies' report is exaggerated: 'The cities are great, and walled up to the heaven,' showing fear's magnification.

Deuteronomy 2:10-12

The Emims were tall as the Anakims but were destroyed, showing that giants can be conquered.

Deuteronomy 3:11

Og's bedstead was nine cubits long, possibly exaggerated to suggest his great size, but he was defeated.

Hebrews 4:1-6

The Israelites failed to enter God's rest because of unbelief, a warning against fear and disobedience.

Isaiah 12:2

Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid, for the Lord Jehovah is my strength.

Psalm 27:1-3

David declares, 'The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear?' expressing confidence in God's protection.

2 Timothy 1:7

God has not given us a spirit of fear, but of power, love, and a sound mind, encouraging believers to reject fear.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. How does Mark 4:40 demonstrate that faith and fear are mutually exclusive?

Consider: Weaver uses this verse to show that Jesus equates fear with a lack of faith.

2. In what ways does fear 'call God a liar' and deny His power?

Consider: Weaver argues that fear implies God cannot or will not keep His promises.

3. What can we learn from Caleb's response in Numbers 13:30 about trusting God's power in the face of overwhelming obstacles?

Consider: Caleb's faith contrasts with the spies' fear, showing confidence in God's ability.

4. Why is it impossible to separate God's promises from His power, according to the sermon?

Consider: Weaver uses Genesis 18 and Jeremiah 32 to show that God's question 'Is anything too hard for me?' links promise and power.

5. How does fear magnify obstacles and minimize our own position, and what are the spiritual dangers of this?

Consider: The spies saw themselves as grasshoppers and the cities as walled to heaven, leading to disobedience.

6. What does Hebrews 4 teach about the consequences of fear and unbelief?

Consider: The Israelites' unbelief prevented them from entering God's rest, resulting in death.

7. How does David's example with Goliath illustrate the triumph of faith over fear?

Consider: David trusted God's power rather than focusing on Goliath's size or his own inexperience.

8. According to 2 Timothy 1:7, what has God given us instead of fear, and how can we practically apply this?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that God gives power, love, and a sound mind to overcome fear.

Applications

Replace Fear with Faith in God's Power

Believers must actively trust in God's omnipotence rather than succumbing to fear, as fear denies His ability to fulfill promises.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Faith respects the power of God and fear disrespects the power of God' and urges trust like Caleb.

Obey God Despite Fearful Circumstances

Instead of reacting in fear and self-protection, believers should obey God's commands, trusting His power to handle the outcome.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'When a person is afraid, instead of obeying God, what does he do? I've got to protect myself... you're disobeying God.'

Reject the Spirit of Fear

Recognize that fear does not come from God; instead, embrace the spirit of power, love, and a sound mind that God provides.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes 2 Timothy 1:7 and says, 'Your fear does not come from God... God does not give us a spirit of fear.'

Focus on God's Promises, Not Obstacles

Like Caleb, believers should focus on God's promises and power rather than magnifying difficulties, which fear does.

Lecture support: Weaver contrasts Caleb's 'we are well able' with the spies' exaggeration of walled cities and giants.

Trust God's Power in Personal Battles

Apply David's example by trusting God's power to overcome personal 'giants' rather than relying on one's own strength.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'David was unafraid... because he knew the power of God. He knew that God was able.'

Do Not Let Fear Rob You of God's Blessings

Fear may allow you to see blessings but will prevent you from possessing them; exercise faith to receive what God has promised.

Lecture support: Weaver concludes, 'Fear will allow you to see the fruits of victory, but will stop you from possessing and enjoying the fruits of victory.'

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

Pastor John Weaver - The Difference Between Fear And Faith

Part Three of Three

March 14, 2017

Read Chapter 3 in the companion book, pages 37-53 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

Faith rejoices in God's providence

Faith trusts that God's sovereign control works all things for good, leading believers to worship and submit even in suffering.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Job 1:20-22, 2 Samuel 12:19-23, and 1 Samuel 3:18 as examples of faith rejoicing in providence despite loss.

Fear ridicules God's providence

Fear leads to accusing God of evil, rebelling against His commands, and seeking human solutions instead of trusting His plan.

Lecture support: In Numbers 14:1-4, the Israelites wished for death, accused God of bringing them to die, and appointed a captain to return to Egypt.

The extent of divine providence

God's providence governs even seemingly random events like casting lots and the smallest creatures, demonstrating His absolute sovereignty.

Lecture support: Weaver explains Proverbs 16:33, Matthew 10:29-30, and Acts 1:23-26 to show God's control over lots, sparrows, and hairs.

Fear as the foundation of rebellion

Fear causes people to disobey God and rebel against His authority, as seen in the Israelites' refusal to enter Canaan.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 1:26 says they 'rebelled against the commandment of the Lord' because of fear; Nehemiah 9:17 calls their action rebellion.

The irrationality of fear

Fear makes people irrational, leading them to prefer death or slavery over trusting God's promises and power.

Lecture support: The Israelites said, 'Would God that we had died in the land of Egypt! or would God we had died in this wilderness!' (Numbers 14:2).

Submission to God's providence in trials

Believers must submit to God's providence, trusting that even painful events are for His glory and their good.

Lecture support: Weaver applies the lesson by urging submission to God's control, citing Job's worship after loss and the need to trust God in all circumstances.

Key Arguments

Faith and fear are opposites

Faith trusts God's promises and power; fear doubts them and leads to disobedience.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'If you're exercising faith, then you're not living in fear. If you're living in fear, then obviously you're not exercising faith.'

Providence means God controls all things

God's providence extends to every event, no matter how small, leaving no room for chance or luck.

Lecture support: Weaver defines providence and cites Proverbs 16:33: 'The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord.'

Fear leads to blasphemy against God

Fear causes people to accuse God of cruelty and deception, as the Israelites did in Numbers 14.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Their fear of their enemies led them to believe that God had deceived them, betrayed them, and confounded them.'

Fear is the foundation of rebellion

When people are afraid, they disobey God and follow their own plans, which is rebellion.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 1:26: 'Notwithstanding ye would not go up, but rebelled against the commandment of the Lord your God.'

Believers must submit to God's providence

Regardless of circumstances, Christians should trust God's control and worship Him, as Job and David did.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'The easiest way and the quickest way out of a very trying circumstance and situation is by yielding and submitting to God.'

Scripture References

Numbers 13:1-2

God commands Moses to send spies into Canaan.

Mark 4:40

Jesus asks the disciples why they are fearful and have no faith.

Hebrews 11:6

Without faith it is impossible to please God.

Romans 8:28

All things work together for good to those who love God.

Job 1:20-22

Job worships God after losing everything.

2 Samuel 12:19-23

David worships after the death of his child.

1 Samuel 3:18

Eli submits to God's judgment on his house.

Proverbs 16:33

The lot is cast, but its outcome is from the Lord.

1 Samuel 14:41

Saul casts lots to find Jonathan's sin.

Acts 1:23-26

The apostles cast lots to choose Matthias.

Matthew 10:29-30

Sparrows do not fall without the Father, and hairs are numbered.

Numbers 14:22-23

God says those who tempted Him ten times will not see the land.

Numbers 14:1-4

The congregation weeps, murmurs, and wishes to return to Egypt.

Numbers 11:1-2

God's fire consumes complainers in the wilderness.

Proverbs 29:25

The fear of man brings a snare.

Nehemiah 9:16-17

The Israelites rebelled and appointed a captain to return to Egypt.

Deuteronomy 1:22-28

Moses recounts the rebellion at Kadesh-barnea.

2 Timothy 1:7

God has not given us a spirit of fear.

Isaiah 12:2

I will trust and not be afraid.

Psalm 56:3

What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee.

Discussion Questions

1. How does the definition of providence from the Westminster Shorter Catechism and Philadelphia Confession shape your understanding of God's control over daily events?

Consider: Weaver defines providence as God's preserving and governing all creatures and actions.

2. In what ways do we, like the Israelites, accuse God of wrongdoing when we face difficult circumstances?

Consider: The Israelites said God brought them to the wilderness to die; Weaver says we do the same when we complain.

3. Why is fear described as the foundation of rebellion, and how can we guard against it in our own lives?

Consider: Weaver argues that fear leads to disobedience and rebellion, as seen in Numbers 14 and Deuteronomy 1.

4. How can we cultivate a response like Job's - worshipping God in the midst of devastating loss?

Consider: Job worshipped after losing everything, saying 'Blessed be the name of the Lord.'

5. What does it mean practically to 'rejoice in God's providence' when we don't understand or like what is happening?

Consider: Weaver says faith rejoices in providence regardless of circumstances, citing David and Eli.

6. How does the truth that God numbers the hairs of our head (Matthew 10:30) affect the way we handle anxiety?

Consider: Weaver uses Matthew 10:29-30 to show God's detailed providence over small things.

Applications

Memorize key verses on faith and fear

Memorize 2 Timothy 1:7, Isaiah 12:2, and Psalm 56:3 to combat fear with God's Word.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'I believe there are three verses that you ought to memorize... 2 Timothy 1:7... Isaiah 12:2... Psalm 56:3.'

Be careful what you wish for

Avoid complaining and wishing for things contrary to God's will, as God may grant those desires in judgment.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'You better be careful what you wish for, because God may just allow you to have it,' referencing the Israelites' wish to die in the wilderness.

Submit to God's providence in trials

Yield to God's control in painful circumstances, trusting that He works all things for good and His glory.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'God's providence must be bowed to and submitted to regardless of the circumstances,' and 'the easiest way... out of a very trying circumstance... is by yielding and submitting to God.'

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: Pastor John Weaver - The Difference Between Fear And Faith - Part One of Three

Lecture JW01474

Open the formatted lecture online



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01474&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - The Difference Between Fear And Faith - Part Two of Three

Lecture JW01475

Open the formatted lecture online



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01475&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 3: Pastor John Weaver - The Difference Between Fear And Faith - Part Three of Three

Lecture JW01476

Open the formatted lecture online



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01476&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.