WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

The Pattern of Christian Obedience

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: The Pattern of Christian Obedience 4

Major Themes 4

Key Arguments 5

Scripture References 6

Discussion Questions 8

Applications 11

Personal Application and Notes 12

Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - The Pattern Of Christian Obedience - Part Two of Two 13

Major Themes 13

Key Arguments 14

Scripture References 15

Discussion Questions 18

Applications 21

Personal Application and Notes 23

Online Lecture Resources 24

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

The Pattern of Christian Obedience

August 17, 2016

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

Major Themes

God Provides Patterns for His People

God is not the author of confusion; He gives clear patterns in Scripture for worship, conversion, and obedience to guide believers.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 1 Corinthians 14:33 and examples from Exodus and Hebrews to show that God gave detailed patterns for the tabernacle and temple.

Jesus Christ as the Supreme Example

Christ's life of perfect obedience is the pattern believers must follow, as He always did what pleased the Father.

Lecture support: John 8:29 is the central text, and 1 Peter 2:21 uses the word hypogrammos to describe Christ as a writing copy for beginners.

The Believer's Commission and Sending

Just as the Father sent Christ, Christ sends believers, and our obedience should reflect His submission and mission.

Lecture support: Weaver references John 20:21 and explains that the word 'apostle' means 'sent one,' applying it to all Christians.

The Necessity of God's Presence and Power

Obedience is impossible without recognizing that God is with us and empowers us, just as Christ relied on the Father's presence.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes John 14:23 and Hebrews 13:5 to assure believers of God's abiding presence.

Obedience Defined by God's Law

Pleasing God means keeping His law, which Christ magnified and made honorable; love is the fulfilling of the law.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Isaiah 42:21, Matthew 7:12, Romans 13:10, and 1 Thessalonians 4:3-8 to show that sanctification is tied to law-keeping.

The Consequences of Disobedience

Rejecting God's law leads to personal and familial destruction, as seen in Hosea 4:6, where forgetting the law results in forgotten children.

Lecture support: Weaver explains the Lex Talionis principle from Hosea 4:6, linking parental disobedience to rebellious children.

Key Arguments

God's patterns eliminate confusion and guide obedience.

Since God is not the author of confusion, He provides clear patterns for all aspects of life, including obedience, as seen in the tabernacle and temple instructions.

Lecture support: Weaver argues from 1 Corinthians 14:33 and Exodus 25:9, 40 that God's detailed patterns prove He does not leave obedience to human whim.

Christ's obedience is the definitive pattern for believers.

Jesus' statement in John 8:29 and the example language in 1 Peter 2:21 establish Him as the model whose steps we must follow.

Lecture support: Weaver explains the Greek word hypogrammos as a writing copy, emphasizing that Christ's example is simple and perfect for emulation.

Believers are sent ones with a divine commission.

As Christ was sent by the Father, so believers are sent by Christ, and our obedience should mirror His submission and purpose.

Lecture support: Weaver connects John 20:21 with the title 'apostle' (sent one) to argue that all Christians share in Christ's mission and pattern of obedience.

Obedience requires living in the Father's presence.

Christ's assurance of the Father's presence (John 8:29) is a promise for believers, enabling them to obey through His power.

Lecture support: Weaver cites John 14:23 and Hebrews 13:5 to show that God's abiding presence is essential for pleasing Him.

The law of God is the standard for sanctification.

Sanctification is impossible apart from God's law; love fulfills the law, and specific commandments (e.g., against fornication, theft) define holy living.

Lecture support: Weaver uses 1 Thessalonians 4:3-8 and Romans 13:10 to argue that obedience to the law is the will of God for sanctification.

Disobedience to God's law brings generational consequences.

Hosea 4:6 shows that rejecting God's knowledge and law leads to personal destruction and the forgetting of one's children, a principle of divine retribution.

Lecture support: Weaver explains the Lex Talionis from Hosea 4:6, linking parental disregard for God's law to rebellious offspring.

Scripture References

John 8:29

The central text: Jesus says He always does what pleases the Father, establishing the pattern of obedience.

1 Corinthians 14:33

God is not the author of confusion, implying He provides patterns for order and obedience.

Colossians 1:10

Paul prays that believers walk worthy and please the Lord, indicating a need to know what pleases Him.

Exodus 25:9, 40

God commands Moses to make the tabernacle according to the pattern shown on the mount.

Numbers 8:4

The candlestick was made according to the pattern God showed Moses.

Hebrews 8:5

Moses was admonished to make all things according to the pattern, serving as a shadow of heavenly things.

1 Chronicles 28:11-12, 18-19

David gave Solomon the pattern for the temple, including details for the porch, chambers, and altar.

1 Timothy 1:16

Paul's conversion is a pattern for those who would believe, showing elements like conviction and repentance.

Titus 2:7

Titus is to be a pattern of good works in doctrine, showing uncorruptness and sincerity.

1 Timothy 4:12

Timothy is to be an example (tupos) to believers in word, conduct, love, spirit, faith, and purity.

1 Corinthians 4:16; 11:1

Paul urges believers to follow him as he follows Christ, setting an example.

Philippians 3:17

Believers are to follow Paul and mark those who walk according to his example.

James 5:10

The prophets are an example of suffering, affliction, and patience.

1 Peter 2:21

Christ suffered leaving an example (hypogrammos) that believers should follow His steps.

John 20:21

As the Father sent Christ, so Christ sends believers, linking our mission to His obedience.

John 14:23

If we love Christ and keep His words, the Father and Son will make their abode with us.

Hebrews 13:5

God promises never to leave or forsake His people.

Psalm 40:6-8

Christ delights to do God's will, with the law in His heart, applied to Him in Hebrews 10.

Exodus 21:5-6

The servant who loves his master has his ear bored, signifying permanent servitude, a type of Christ.

Deuteronomy 15:16-17

Similar to Exodus 21, the servant's ear is pierced if he loves his master, pointing to Christ's obedience.

Discussion Questions

1. What does it mean that God is not the author of confusion, and how does that relate to the idea of a pattern for obedience?

Consider: Weaver introduces the concept of patterns by citing 1 Corinthians 14:33 and the detailed instructions for the tabernacle.

2. How does understanding the Greek word hypogrammos (a writing copy) change your view of Christ as an example?

Consider: Weaver explains that 1 Peter 2:21 uses a word meaning a copy for beginners, emphasizing the simplicity and clarity of Christ's example.

3. In what ways are believers 'sent ones' like Christ, and how should that affect our daily obedience?

Consider: Weaver connects John 20:21 with the title 'apostle' to argue that all Christians share in Christ's mission and pattern of submission.

4. Why is it essential to recognize God's presence and power in order to obey Him?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that Christ relied on the Father's presence (John 8:29) and that believers have the same promise (Hebrews 13:5).

5. How does Christ's role as the perfect servant (Psalm 40, Exodus 21) inform our understanding of obedience?

Consider: Weaver uses the bored ear imagery to show Christ's permanent, loving servitude, which believers are to emulate.

6. What is the relationship between love and the law in the Christian life, according to Romans 13:10 and Matthew 7:12?

Consider: Weaver argues that love is the fulfilling of the law, not a replacement for it, and that the Golden Rule summarizes the law's demands.

7. How does 1 Thessalonians 4:3-8 define sanctification in practical terms, and what does that imply about pleasing God?

Consider: Weaver points out that sanctification involves abstaining from fornication, not defrauding, and living in holiness, which are law-based commands.

8. What are the generational consequences of forgetting God's law, as seen in Hosea 4:6, and how should that motivate parents?

Consider: Weaver explains the Lex Talionis principle: when parents reject God's law, their children are forgotten, leading to rebellion.

Applications

Recognize your divine commission as a sent one.

Believers must understand that they are sent by Christ just as He was sent by the Father, and this should shape their sense of purpose and obedience.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'As my Father hath sent me, so send I you... our obedience is to emulate and typify his obedience.'

Live consciously in the presence and power of God.

To obey, believers must rely on the promise that God is always with them and will enable them, just as Christ depended on the Father.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We must equally comprehend the presence of the Father in our lives... we are never, ever left alone.'

Conform your life to God's law as the standard of obedience.

Pleasing God requires keeping His commandments; love is not a feeling but obedience to the law, which Christ magnified.

Lecture support: Weaver asserts, 'It is impossible to live a holy, sanctified, and godly life apart from the law of God.'

Pursue sanctification by obeying specific moral commands.

Sanctification involves abstaining from sins like fornication, theft, and coveting, as outlined in 1 Thessalonians 4.

Lecture support: Weaver explains that the passage commands keeping the seventh, eighth, and tenth commandments as God's will for holiness.

Guard against generational disobedience.

Parents must remember that rejecting God's law can lead to their children being forgotten and rebellious, so they must model obedience.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'If you forget the expression of my will, I'll forget the expression of your will,' referring to children.

Cultivate a genuine desire to please God despite imperfection.

While perfect obedience is impossible, believers should grieve over sin and pray for the desire and ability to always please God.

Lecture support: Weaver asks, 'Can you say, I really, genuinely, truly want to always do those things that please Him?'

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 Pattern Of Christian Obedience

Part Two of Two

September 09, 2016

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 21-37 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

God's Provision of a Pattern for Obedience

God is not the author of confusion; He has provided clear patterns for worship, conversion, and daily living, culminating in the perfect pattern of Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 1 Corinthians 14:33, Exodus 25:9, 1 Timothy 1:16, and 1 Peter 2:21 to show that God gives detailed patterns.

Christ as the Sent One and Our Example

Jesus was sent by the Father and always pleased Him. Believers are sent by Christ and are to follow His steps as the ultimate pattern.

Lecture support: John 8:29; John 20:21; Hebrews 3:1; 1 Peter 2:21. Weaver emphasizes that our obedience shadows forth Christ's obedience.

The Omnipresence and Enabling Presence of God

Just as the Father was with Christ, He is with believers. This presence enables obedience and assures us we are never alone.

Lecture support: John 8:29; John 14:23; Psalm 139; Daniel 3 and 6. Weaver stresses that we are surrounded by omnipresence.

Obedience as Delighting in God's Will

True obedience flows from a heart that delights to do God's will, as seen in Christ's fulfillment of Psalm 40:6-8.

Lecture support: Psalm 40:6-8; Hebrews 10:5-9. Weaver notes Christ's servitude and perfect obedience.

The Law as the Standard for Sanctification

Sanctification is impossible apart from God's law. Christ magnified the law, and believers must honor it, not disobey it.

Lecture support: Isaiah 42:21; Matthew 7:12; 1 Thessalonians 4:3-8; Hosea 4:6. Weaver argues that violating one commandment often breaks others.

Consequences of Neglecting God's Law

Forgetting God's law leads to personal and generational judgment, as seen in Hosea 4:6. America's moral decline is linked to this neglect.

Lecture support: Hosea 4:6. Weaver applies the principle of retribution: if we forget God's law, He will forget our children.

Key Arguments

A pattern for obedience is necessary to avoid confusion.

Since God is not the author of confusion, He must have provided a clear pattern for how believers are to live and please Him.

Lecture support: 1 Corinthians 14:33; Colossians 1:10. Weaver asks, 'Do you think God would be so fastidious in a lot of other areas and less fastidious when it came to Christian obedience?'

Christ's obedience is the perfect pattern for believers.

Jesus always did what pleased the Father, and believers are called to follow His steps as a writing copy (hupogrammos).

Lecture support: John 8:29; 1 Peter 2:21. Weaver explains the Greek word hupogrammos as a writing copy for beginners.

Believers are sent ones who must emulate Christ's obedience.

As the Father sent Christ, so Christ sends believers. Our obedience is to picture and show forth Christ's obedience.

Lecture support: John 20:21; Hebrews 3:1. Weaver states, 'our obedience is to picture and to show forth the obedience of Jesus Christ.'

The presence of God enables obedience.

Christ knew the Father's presence, and believers are promised the same. This presence empowers us to please God.

Lecture support: John 8:29; John 14:23; Psalm 139. Weaver says, 'We are surrounded by omnipresence.'

True obedience involves a willing, servant heart.

Christ's obedience is foreshadowed in the bored ear of the willing servant (Exodus 21; Psalm 40). He delighted to do God's will.

Lecture support: Psalm 40:6-8; Exodus 21:5-6; Isaiah 50:4-6. Weaver connects the opened ear to permanent servitude.

Sanctification requires adherence to God's law.

It is impossible to be holy apart from the law. The Holy Spirit enables, love motivates, but the law directs sanctification.

Lecture support: 1 Thessalonians 4:3-8; Matthew 7:12. Weaver argues that fornication violates multiple commandments.

Neglecting God's law brings generational judgment.

Hosea 4:6 shows that forgetting God's law results in God forgetting our children, a principle of retribution evident in society.

Lecture support: Hosea 4:6. Weaver applies this to America: 'We've forgotten the Law of God, God is forgetting our children.'

Scripture References

John 8:29

Central text: Jesus says He always does what pleases the Father, demonstrating perfect obedience.

1 Corinthians 14:33

God is not the author of confusion, implying He provides clear patterns for obedience.

Colossians 1:10

Paul's prayer that believers walk worthy and please God, requiring knowledge of what pleases Him.

Exodus 25:9, 40

God gave Moses detailed patterns for the tabernacle, showing His concern for precise obedience.

Numbers 8:4

The pattern of the candlestick was given by God.

Hebrews 8:5

Moses was admonished to make all things according to the pattern shown on the mount.

1 Chronicles 28:11-12

David gave Solomon the pattern for the temple, received by the Spirit.

1 Timothy 1:16

Paul's conversion serves as a pattern for those who would believe.

Titus 2:7

Titus commanded to be a pattern of good works.

1 Timothy 4:12

Timothy commanded to be an example (pattern) to believers.

1 Corinthians 4:16; 11:1

Paul urges believers to follow him as he follows Christ.

Philippians 3:17

Believers are to follow Paul and mark those who walk according to the pattern.

James 5:10

The prophets are an example of suffering affliction and patience.

1 Peter 2:21

Christ left an example (hupogrammos) that we should follow His steps.

Hebrews 3:1

Jesus is the Apostle (Sent One) and High Priest of our profession.

John 20:21

As the Father sent Christ, so Christ sends believers.

John 14:23

If we love Christ and keep His words, the Father and Son will make their abode with us.

Hebrews 13:5

God will never leave nor forsake us.

Psalm 139:7-10

David declares God's omnipresence; we cannot flee from His presence.

Daniel 3, 6

God was with the three Hebrew children and Daniel in dangerous situations.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. Why is it important that God provides a pattern for Christian obedience, and how does this relate to His character?

Consider: Weaver argues that God is not the author of confusion and gave detailed patterns for the tabernacle and temple.

2. In what ways does Christ's example as the 'Sent One' challenge our understanding of our own mission as believers?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that as the Father sent Christ, so Christ sends us (John 20:21).

3. How does the concept of God's omnipresence encourage and enable obedience in daily life?

Consider: Weaver discusses Psalm 139 and the examples of Daniel and the three Hebrew children.

4. What does it mean to have 'opened ears' like Christ, and how can we cultivate that posture?

Consider: Weaver contrasts the deafness of the wicked (Psalm 58) with Christ's opened ear (Isaiah 50).

5. How did Christ magnify the law, and what implications does this have for our view of the Old Testament law?

Consider: Weaver cites Isaiah 42:21 and explains that Christ obeyed the law perfectly to make it honorable.

6. Why is sanctification impossible apart from God's law, and how does this correct common misunderstandings about grace?

Consider: Weaver uses 1 Thessalonians 4 to show that holiness requires obedience to specific commandments.

7. What are the personal and societal consequences of forgetting God's law, as seen in Hosea 4:6?

Consider: Weaver applies the principle of retribution to America's moral decline.

8. How can we cultivate a genuine desire to 'always do those things that please Him' in our daily walk?

Consider: Weaver concludes with a call to pray for enablement and to follow Christ's pattern.

Applications

Follow Christ as the perfect pattern for obedience.

Believers should look to Christ's example and place their feet in His footsteps, copying His obedience as a child copies letters.

Lecture support: 1 Peter 2:21; Weaver explains 'hupogrammos' as a writing copy for beginners.

Live conscious of God's omnipresence.

Recognize that we are always surrounded by God's presence, which should motivate and enable obedience in every situation.

Lecture support: Psalm 139; Weaver says, 'We are surrounded by omnipresence.'

Delight in God's will and have open ears.

Cultivate a heart that delights to do God's will and ears that are open to His Word, rejecting the deafness of the world.

Lecture support: Psalm 40:8; Isaiah 50:4-5; Weaver contrasts the deaf adder with Christ's opened ear.

Magnify God's law through obedience.

Honor God's law by obeying it personally, as Christ did, rather than dishonoring or disobeying it.

Lecture support: Isaiah 42:21; Weaver asks, 'If our Lord honoured the law... is it now right for you and I to dishonour it?'

Pursue sanctification through the law.

Understand that holiness requires adherence to God's moral law; the Spirit enables, love motivates, but the law directs.

Lecture support: 1 Thessalonians 4:3; Weaver states, 'It is impossible to live a holy, godly, sanctified life apart from the law of God.'

Avoid the consequences of neglecting God's law.

Take seriously the warning of Hosea 4:6 by prioritizing God's law in personal and family life to avoid generational judgment.

Lecture support: Hosea 4:6; Weaver applies this to America: 'We've forgotten the Law of God, God is forgetting our children.'

Pray for enablement to please God.

Desire and pray continually for God's empowerment to bring every area of life into obedience and conformity to His Word.

Lecture support: Weaver's concluding prayer: 'Help us, Heavenly Father, to always do those things that please thee.'

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: The Pattern of Christian Obedience

Lecture JW00493

Open the formatted lecture online

https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00493&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - The Pattern Of Christian Obedience - Part Two of Two

Lecture JW01442

Open the formatted lecture online

https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01442&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.