

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

The Terrible Sin of Man

Study Guide

New 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

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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 Terrible Sin of Man

Part One of Three

November 20, 2012

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-24.

Major Themes

The Bondage of the Will

Man's will is not free but enslaved to sin, unable to turn to God apart from divine grace.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'The will of man is not in any sense of the word free' and quotes Spurgeon: 'Free will is nonsense.' He argues from John 5:40 that sinners 'will not come' despite evidence.

Salvation by Grace Alone

Salvation originates from God, not man's will; man cannot come to Christ unless drawn by the Father.

Lecture support: Weaver cites John 1:13, 'not of the will of man, but of God,' and John 6:44, 'No man can come to me, except the Father...draw him.'

Sufficiency of Christ's Witnesses

Christ's deity and mission are attested by multiple witnesses: John the Baptist, His works, the Father, and Scripture, leaving sinners without excuse.

Lecture support: Weaver details each witness in John 5:33-39, emphasizing that Christ appeals only to divine testimony - His works, the Father, and the Spirit-inspired Scriptures.

The Depravity of Man

Man's will is depraved and in rebellion, necessitating grace to respond to the gospel.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'the will of man is depraved and perverse and in bondage to his sin and is locked in rebellion to the Son of God.'

Key Arguments

Free will denies total depravity and Holy Spirit conviction

If man's will is free to choose good or bad apart from conditioning, then total depravity and the need for Holy Spirit conviction are negated.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'if one believes in such a statement, there is absolutely no need for Holy Spirit conviction' and 'this definition denies the doctrine of total depravity and inability.'

The will is influenced, not autonomous

The will is directed by understanding, motives, and other parts of the soul; it is not independent.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Spurgeon: 'The will is well known by all to be directed by the understanding, to be moved by motives...' and gives examples of a slap and a drunk man.

Scripture explicitly denies salvation by man's will

John 1:13 states believers are born 'not of the will of man, but of God,' directly contradicting free will in salvation.

Lecture support: Weaver reads John 1:11-13 and emphasizes the three negatives: 'not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.'

Abundant evidence does not overcome the rebellious will

Despite the testimony of John, Christ's works, the Father, and Scripture, sinners still will not come, proving the will's bondage.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'In spite of the abundance of evidence...the will of man is still locked in stubborn rebellion to God.'

Scripture References

John 5:32-47

The main passage under exposition, focusing on verse 40: 'Ye will not come to me, that ye might have life.'

John 15:5

Quoted to show that without Christ we can do nothing, countering the idea of autonomous free will.

John 1:11-13

Used to prove that salvation is not of the will of man but of God.

James 1:18

Cited to show that God begat us by His own will.

Deuteronomy 19:15

Referenced to explain why Christ said His witness alone would not be true under the law requiring two or three witnesses.

John 1:19-23

Shows the Jews sent priests and Levites to John, fulfilling 'Ye sent unto John.'

John 1:6-9, 29-34

John the Baptist's witness to Christ as the Lamb of God and Son of God.

Malachi 4:5-6

Prophecy of Elijah's coming, fulfilled by John the Baptist.

Matthew 11:7-11

Jesus identifies John as the messenger preparing the way, more than a prophet.

Matthew 17:10-13

Jesus explicitly says John the Baptist is the Elijah who was to come.

John 10:25, 38

Jesus appeals to His works as bearing witness of Him.

John 14:10-11

Jesus tells disciples to believe because of the works themselves.

John 15:24

Jesus says His unique works leave people without excuse for their sin.

John 3:2

Nicodemus acknowledges Jesus' miracles as evidence of God's presence.

Acts 4:16

Pharisees admit they cannot deny a notable miracle done by Peter and John.

Matthew 12:23-29

Pharisees attribute Jesus' miracles to Satan; Jesus refutes them.

2 Chronicles 36:15-16

God sent prophets, but the people mocked and despised them.

Nehemiah 9:30

God testified by His Spirit in the prophets, but they would not listen.

Zechariah 7:12

They made their hearts hard as adamant stone to avoid hearing the law.

Luke 24:21-27, 44

Jesus expounds from Moses and the prophets the things concerning Himself, showing the Scriptures testify of Him.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. How does the definition of free will provided by Erasmus differ from the biblical concept of free agency or freedom of will?

Consider: Weaver contrasts Erasmus's definition with the Bible's teaching that the will is influenced and in bondage.

2. Why does Weaver argue that believing in free will eliminates the need for Holy Spirit conviction and denies total depravity?

Consider: He states that if the will is independent and undetermined, then conviction and inability are unnecessary.

3. In what ways does John 1:11-13 directly contradict the idea that salvation is a product of man's will?

Consider: The passage explicitly says believers are born 'not of the will of man, but of God.'

4. How do the multiple witnesses in John 5 (John the Baptist, Christ's works, the Father, Scripture) leave sinners without excuse?

Consider: Weaver explains that Christ appeals to divine testimony, yet sinners still refuse to come.

5. What does it mean that coming to Christ is a spiritual act, not a physical one, and how does this challenge common evangelistic practices?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that physical actions like walking an aisle do not equate to saving faith.

6. Why is it impossible to separate Christ from Scripture, according to John 5:38-47?

Consider: Weaver points out that believing Moses' writings is tied to believing Christ, showing the inseparability of the written and living Word.

Applications

Recognize the bondage of the will

Understand that apart from grace, the human will is enslaved to sin and cannot choose Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'the will of man is depraved and perverse and in bondage to his sin and is locked in rebellion to the Son of God.'

Depend on God's grace for salvation and sanctification

We need grace not only to come to Christ initially but also to use our wills correctly as Christians.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We need grace to use our wills correctly. Even as Christians, we need grace to use our wills correctly.'

Examine the nature of your coming to Christ

Ensure that your faith is a spiritual act of repentance and submission, not merely physical or ritual actions.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'Coming to Christ is not joining a church... It is a spiritual act, not a physical one.'

Search the Scriptures diligently

Engage in constant, minute, and diligent study of the Bible, which testifies of Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver explains the command 'Search the scriptures' means not casual reading but diligent study.

Study notes

Personal Application and Notes

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

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

Additional notes or questions to discuss

LESSON 2

The Terrible Sin of Man

Part Two of Three

November 20, 2012

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

Major Themes

Bondage of the Human Will

Man's will is not free but enslaved to sin, so that he cannot and will not come to Christ apart from divine grace.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Man's will is not free. It is bound in sin, wickedness and rebellion.' He cites John 6:44 and John 5:40 to argue that man cannot and will not come.

Ignorance of Christ Prevents Faith

Without God's Word abiding in a person, they are ignorant of Christ and therefore unable to believe or come to Him.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'There cannot be trust in Christ when there is ignorance of Christ... How in the world can people come to Christ when they're absolutely, totally ignorant of Him?'

Love for God Demonstrated by Obedience

True love for God is shown by keeping His commandments; the absence of such love means a person will not receive Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes John 14:15 and 1 John 5:3, saying, 'If you love me, keep my commandments... all our Lord had to do was look at their lives and He saw how rebellious and wicked and ungodly they were.'

Pride and Vain Glory Make Faith Impossible

Seeking honor from men rather than from God renders faith impossible, as Jesus indicated in John 5:44.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'According to John 5 and verse 44, pride and the desire for vain glory makes faith impossible.' He cites Matthew 23 and John 12:43.

Free Will as a Roman Catholic Heresy

The doctrine of free will is a Roman Catholic teaching condemned by historic Protestant and Baptist confessions.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes the Council of Trent and contrasts it with the Westminster and Philadelphia Confessions, saying, 'the greatest contest between the Reformers and the Roman Catholic Church was free will.'

Necessity of Grace for Salvation and Sanctification

Both salvation and the Christian life depend entirely on God's grace, as man can do nothing without Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver concludes, 'We do not need free will. We need the grace of God in our lives. Not only in order to be saved, but after we are saved.'

Key Arguments

Man's will is in bondage, not free

Jesus said 'no man can come' (John 6:44) and 'you will not come' (John 5:40), proving the will is enslaved to sin and unable to choose Christ without grace.

Lecture support: Weaver argues, 'preachers say, "You can come if you will come," but our Lord said, "No man can come unto me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him."'

Ignorance of Christ prevents coming to Him

Without the Word of God abiding in them, people are ignorant of Christ and cannot believe; the natural mind is darkened and blinded by Satan.

Lecture support: Weaver cites John 5:38 and Ephesians 4:17-18, saying, 'You cannot come to Christ if you're ignorant of Christ.'

Lack of love for God results in rejecting Christ

Since love is obedience, the Jews' disobedience proved they had no love for God, and therefore they would not receive Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'How can you come to someone of whom you're totally and completely ignorant? ... Why would you come to someone that you don't know and you don't love?'

Pride makes faith impossible

Jesus' question 'How can you believe?' in John 5:44 indicates that seeking human honor renders faith absolutely impossible.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'Our Lord is saying that pride and vain glory makes faith impossible.'

Free will is a Roman Catholic doctrine opposed by true Baptists

The Council of Trent anathematized those who deny free will, while historic Baptist confessions affirm the bondage of the will.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes the Council of Trent and the Philadelphia Confession, saying, 'most Baptists are good little Roman Catholics' for holding free will.

Grace alone enables faith and obedience

Man cannot prepare himself for salvation or do any spiritual good; only God's grace frees the will to come to Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes the Westminster Confession: 'Man, by his fall into a state of sin, hath wholly lost all ability of will to any spiritual good accompanying salvation.'

Scripture References

John 5:32-47

Weaver reads the passage as the primary text, focusing on Jesus' testimony and the charge that they will not come to Him.

John 5:40

Central verse: 'And you will not come to me that you might have life.' Weaver uses it to show the bondage of the will.

John 6:44

Jesus says no man can come unless the Father draws him, contradicting the idea that man can come if he wills.

John 8:31

Jesus says true disciples continue in His word; Weaver contrasts this with the Jews not having His word abiding in them.

John 4:10

Jesus tells the Samaritan woman that if she knew the gift of God, she would have asked; Weaver uses it to show ignorance prevents coming.

Ephesians 4:17-19

Describes the natural man's darkened understanding and ignorance, supporting the charge that without God's Word, man cannot come.

2 Corinthians 4:3-4

The god of this world blinds the minds of unbelievers; Weaver uses it to show why men are ignorant of Christ.

John 14:15, 21, 24

Jesus equates love with keeping His commandments; Weaver uses these to show that lack of obedience proves lack of love.

1 John 5:3

Love for God is keeping His commandments; Weaver cites it to reinforce that love is obedience.

1 John 2:4

Whoever claims to know God but does not keep His commandments is a liar; Weaver uses it to show the Jews' hypocrisy.

Matthew 23:1-7

Jesus condemns the Pharisees for doing works to be seen by men; Weaver uses it to illustrate seeking honor from men.

John 12:42-43

Many believed but did not confess because they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God; Weaver cites it as the indictment of natural man.

John 5:22-23

All judgment is committed to the Son so that all should honor the Son; Weaver warns that not coming to Christ dishonors the Father.

John 5:44

Jesus asks how they can believe when they receive honor from one another and do not seek the honor from God; Weaver calls this the third charge.

John 5:38

Jesus says they do not have His word abiding in them; Weaver identifies this as the first charge.

John 5:42

Jesus says He knows they do not have the love of God in them; Weaver identifies this as the second charge.

John 5:45-47

Jesus says Moses accuses them because they do not believe his writings; Weaver shows this as the effect of seeking human honor.

Psalm 119:9, 11

Weaver alludes to David's words about cleansing his way by God's word and hiding it in his heart to avoid sin.

Romans 13:10

Love is the fulfilling of the law; Weaver mentions it to support that love is obedience.

Genesis 3

Weaver references the temptation 'you shall be as gods' to show man's idolatrous self-worship.

Study notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Discussion Questions

1. How does the distinction between 'cannot' and 'will not' in John 5:40 and John 6:44 shape our understanding of human responsibility and divine sovereignty?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that man both cannot (divinely speaking) and will not (humanly speaking) come to Christ.

2. In what ways does ignorance of Christ prevent someone from coming to Him, and how should this affect our evangelism?

Consider: Weaver argues that without God's Word abiding, people are ignorant and cannot believe.

3. Why does Weaver equate love for God with obedience, and what are the implications for those who claim to love God but live in disobedience?

Consider: Weaver cites John 14:15 and 1 John 5:3 to show that love is demonstrated by keeping commandments.

4. How does the desire for human praise and recognition make faith impossible, according to John 5:44?

Consider: Weaver states that pride and vain glory render faith impossible because they prevent seeking honor from God.

5. What are the historical and theological differences between the Roman Catholic doctrine of free will and the Reformed/Baptist confessions on the bondage of the will?

Consider: Weaver contrasts the Council of Trent with the Westminster and Philadelphia Confessions.

6. How does the illustration of the drunkard choosing whiskey over a Bible help explain the nature of the will's bondage?

Consider: Weaver uses the illustration to show that the will is enslaved to lust and desires.

7. Why does Weaver say that 'most Baptists are good little Roman Catholics' regarding free will, and do you agree with his assessment?

Consider: Weaver claims that many Baptists unknowingly hold a Roman Catholic doctrine by affirming free will.

8. What practical difference does it make in the Christian life to believe that we need God's grace not only for salvation but also for daily obedience?

Consider: Weaver concludes that without Christ we can do nothing, emphasizing ongoing dependence on grace.

Applications

Abide in God's Word

Believers must read, meditate on, and apply Scripture daily so that God's Word dwells in them, preventing sin and guiding their lives.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'The Word of God must be abiding in us. That's why we must read the Word of God, not only daily, but meditate upon it, think upon it, and apply it.'

Examine Your Love for God

True love for God is proven by obedience to His commandments; believers should examine whether their lives reflect genuine love.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'If you love me, keep my commandments... all our Lord had to do was look at their lives and He saw how rebellious and wicked and ungodly they were.'

Seek Honor from God, Not Men

Christians should prioritize God's approval over human praise, recognizing that pride and desire for recognition hinder faith.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'Pride and the desire for vain glory makes faith impossible... They prefer the praise and recognition and admiration of man.'

Depend on God's Grace Continually

Both salvation and sanctification require God's grace; believers must acknowledge their inability and rely on Christ for all things.

Lecture support: Weaver concludes, 'We do not need free will. We need the grace of God in our lives. Not only in order to be saved, but after we are saved.'

Reject the Doctrine of Free Will

Weaver implies that holding to free will is a dangerous error; believers should embrace the biblical teaching of the will's bondage and God's sovereign grace.

Lecture support: Weaver calls free will a 'damnable and heretical doctrine' and traces it to Roman Catholicism.

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 Terrible Sin of Man

Part Three of Three

December 03, 2012

Read Chapter 3 in the companion book, pages 43-60.

Major Themes

Sovereignty of God

God is absolutely sovereign, doing as He pleases without being thwarted by man's will; free will doctrine dethrones God.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Daniel 4:34-35, Isaiah 46:10, Revelation 4:11, and Spurgeon's statement that men allow God everywhere except on His throne.

Bondage of the Will

Fallen man's will is not free but in bondage to sin; he cannot choose God or spiritual good apart from grace.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 1 Corinthians 2:14, Romans 8:7, John 3:3, and Romans 3:10-12 to show man's inability.

Free Agency vs. Free Will

Man has free agency, meaning he freely acts according to his sinful nature, but this is not the autonomous free will of soteriology.

Lecture support: Weaver explains that a bird flies in air, a fish swims in water; similarly, a sinner freely sins because it is his nature.

Necessity of Divine Grace

Salvation is entirely by God's grace; He must intervene to change man's nature and make him willing to come to Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'It is not free will that we need. It's free grace,' and quotes Psalm 110:3 and Philippians 2:13.

The Fourfold State of Man

Man's condition differs in innocence, nature, grace, and glory; only in innocence did he have free will, which he lost at the fall.

Lecture support: Weaver summarizes Thomas Boston's book, noting Adam's mutable state and the subsequent bondage of the will.

Inability of Man to Save Himself

Man lacks the awareness, criterion, will, and power to choose salvation; Christ said 'No man can come to me' (John 6:44).

Lecture support: Weaver walks through four philosophical requirements and shows from Scripture that man fails each.

Key Arguments

Free will is philosophically impossible for fallen man

For free will to exist, man must have awareness of alternatives, a reliable criterion, the will to choose the best, and the power to achieve it; Scripture shows fallen man lacks all four.

Lecture support: Weaver cites 1 Corinthians 2:14 (cannot know spiritual things), Ephesians 4:17-19 (darkened understanding), Romans 7:18-19 (cannot do good), and John 6:44 (no man can come).

Man's will is in bondage to sin

Since the fall, man's will is not free but enslaved to sin; he freely chooses sin but cannot choose God without grace.

Lecture support: Weaver uses the analogy of a man chained in a cell, free to move only within limits, and cites Romans 8:7-8.

God's sovereignty is incompatible with free will

If man has free will, God is not sovereign; but Scripture declares God does all His pleasure and none can stay His hand.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Daniel 4:34-35 and Spurgeon's statement that 'Free will has carried many a soul to hell, but never a soul to heaven.'

Salvation is by free grace, not free will

The choice is between free will and free grace; Scripture teaches that God makes us willing and works in us to will and to do.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Psalm 110:3, Philippians 2:13, and Spurgeon's extended critique of free will doctrine.

The fourfold state of man disproves free will

Man's will differs in each state; only Adam had free will, which he used to sin; fallen man's will is bound, and only grace liberates it.

Lecture support: Weaver explains Thomas Boston's framework, noting that trying to make fallen man like innocent Adam is a great deception.

Scripture References

John 5:32-47

Weaver reads the passage as the basis for the series, highlighting Jesus' witnesses and the charge 'ye will not come to me.'

Daniel 4:34-35

Quoted to show God's absolute sovereignty over all inhabitants of the earth; none can stay His hand.

Isaiah 46:10

Cited to affirm that God declares the end from the beginning and does all His pleasure.

Revelation 4:11

Used to show that all things were created for God's pleasure.

Isaiah 14:13-14

Referenced to compare free will advocates to Lucifer, who sought to exalt himself to be like God.

Isaiah 55:6-7

Quoted to show that there is a time when God may be found and a time when He is not, indicating salvation is not in man's hands.

Proverbs 1:24-31

Read to demonstrate that God will not answer those who call on Him after rejecting His counsel.

Isaiah 59:2

Quoted to show that sins separate from God so that He will not hear.

Hosea 5:6

Cited to show that people may seek the Lord but not find Him because He has withdrawn.

Micah 3:4

Quoted to show God hiding His face from those who cry to Him due to their evil deeds.

1 Corinthians 2:14

Used to prove the natural man cannot receive or know spiritual things because they are spiritually discerned.

Romans 8:6-8

Read to show the carnal mind is enmity against God and cannot be subject to His law.

John 3:3

Quoted to show that unless one is born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

Ephesians 4:17-19

Read to describe the futile, darkened understanding of the Gentiles, alienated from God.

1 Timothy 6:5

Quoted to show men of corrupt minds destitute of the truth.

Romans 7:18-19

Used to illustrate the inability to perform good even when willing, due to indwelling sin.

Romans 3:10-12

Quoted to show none are righteous, none understand, none seek after God.

John 6:44

Cited to prove that no man can come to Christ unless the Father draws him.

Mark 10:27

Referenced to show that with men salvation is impossible, but with God all things are possible.

John 1:11-13

Read to show that those who believe are born not of the will of man but of God.

Discussion Questions

1. How does the definition of free will as 'the power to apply to or turn away from salvation' conflict with the biblical teaching on man's inability?

Consider: Weaver contrasts Erasmus's definition with passages like 1 Corinthians 2:14 and John 6:44.

2. In what ways does the doctrine of free will diminish the sovereignty of God, according to Weaver?

Consider: Weaver argues that free will makes man sovereign and God a servant, using Daniel 4:34-35 and Spurgeon's quotes.

3. Why does Weaver say that man cannot have an awareness of spiritual alternatives without the Holy Spirit?

Consider: He explains the difference between intellectual and spiritual knowledge using 1 Corinthians 2:14 and John 3:3.

4. How does the fourfold state of man help clarify the nature of the will in different conditions?

Consider: Weaver summarizes Thomas Boston's framework, showing that only Adam had free will, which he lost at the fall.

5. What is the difference between free will and free agency, and how does free agency explain human responsibility?

Consider: Weaver defines free agency as acting according to one's nature, using analogies of birds, fish, and a chained prisoner.

6. How does God work in the human will without violating it, according to Psalm 110:3 and Philippians 2:13?

Consider: Weaver explains that God makes sinners willing by His power, not by coercion.

7. Why does Spurgeon say that free will doctrine 'provokes God's jealousy'?

Consider: Weaver reads Spurgeon's extended critique, which argues free will robs God of glory and makes the atonement powerless.

Applications

Ascribe all salvation to God's grace

Believers should give God all glory for their salvation, recognizing it is entirely by His grace, not their will.

Lecture support: Weaver concludes, 'I will ascribe every ounce of my salvation to His grace and His mercy to give Him glory and honor.'

Reject the free will heresy

Christians should reject the doctrine of free will as it assaults God's sovereignty and robs Him of glory.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Spurgeon: 'I believe that this freewill heresy assails the sovereignty of God and mars the glory of His dominion.'

Understand the nature of true conversion

Recognize that a changed life (like the drunk becoming sober) is a miraculous work of God, not mere human decision.

Lecture support: Weaver uses the analogy of water running uphill to illustrate that conversion is against nature and requires divine intervention.

Pray for God to make sinners willing

Since only God can release the will from bondage, believers should pray for His effectual grace in the lives of the lost.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'It is God and God alone that enables us to desire Christ and His salvation.'

Trust in God's sovereign timing for salvation

Isaiah 55:6 teaches to seek the Lord while He may be found, implying urgency and dependence on His timing.

Lecture support: Weaver points out that there is a time when God cannot be found, so salvation is not in man's hands.

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 Terrible Sin of Man - Part One of Three

Lecture JW01312

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01312&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01312&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: The Terrible Sin of Man - Part Two of Three

Lecture JW01313

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Lesson 3: Pastor John Weaver - The Terrible Sin of Man - Part Three of Three

Lecture JW01333

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01333&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.