

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

There Shall Be War

Study Guide

Covenant Theology

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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

There Shall Be War

Part One

October 12, 2014

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-20.

Major Themes

God's Absolute Sovereignty

God is the ultimate authority over all creation, and His right to command is absolute. Rebellion is a denial of this sovereignty.

Lecture support: Weaver states: 'All rebellion in individuals and rulers stems from a refusal to acknowledge and to bow to God's absolute sovereignty.'

The Root Cause of War

All wars, whether spiritual or physical, originate from man's refusal to submit to God's sovereign rule and law.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'There are wars... simply because they are unwilling to submit to and be in subjection to the sovereign God of heaven and earth.'

Obedience Flows from Recognizing God's Authority

Where there is no recognition of God's sovereignty, there will be no obedience to His commands.

Lecture support: Weaver declares: 'Where there is no recognition of God's sovereignty, there will be no obedience to His commands.'

The Flesh Wars Against the Spirit

There is an ongoing internal war between the flesh and the Spirit in believers, typified by God's war with Amalek.

Lecture support: Weaver explains: 'The flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh... There is a war going on in our lives even now.'

The Futility of Opposing Christ's Kingdom

All human efforts to overthrow God and prevent Christ's kingdom are vain and will ultimately fail.

Lecture support: Weaver asserts: 'They're imagining a vain thing. It will not happen. It cannot happen.'

Christ's Ultimate Victory

Jesus Christ is reigning now and will subdue all enemies, and every knee will eventually bow to Him.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes 1 Corinthians 15:25: 'For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet.'

Key Arguments

War is caused by rebellion against God's sovereignty

Men fight and kill because they refuse to be ruled by God, seeking to establish their own sovereignty and laws.

Lecture support: Weaver states: 'There are wars... simply because they are unwilling to submit to... the sovereign God of heaven and earth.'

Pharaoh's response exemplifies the root of all rebellion

Pharaoh's 'Who is the Lord?' reveals that disobedience stems from denying God's authority.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'Pharaoh's attitude was just as clear when he said, "I don't know the Lord. I don't recognize Him. And I'm not about to obey Him."'

The serpent's temptation attacked God's sovereignty

Satan questioned God's word and right to command, enticing Eve to become her own god and determine good and evil.

Lecture support: Weaver explains: 'The serpent's attack then was upon God's sovereign authority. His attack was upon God's right to rule His universe.'

Psalm 2 describes the heathen's vain conspiracy

The nations rage and plot against God and His Anointed, seeking to break free from divine restraints, but God mocks their plans.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Psalm 2:1-3 and comments: 'They do not like God's boundaries... they are saying, "We will not consider them."'

Men oppose Christ because they want His kingdom

The parable of the wicked tenants shows that men kill the heir to seize the inheritance, reflecting the desire for Christ's power and sovereignty.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Luke 20:14: 'This is the heir: come, let us kill him, that the inheritance may be ours.'

God's war against false gods and the flesh

God fought against Egypt's gods and continues to war against the flesh (Amalek) and all false gods today.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Exodus 12:12: 'against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment' and Galatians 5:17.

Obedience requires recognition of God's sovereignty

Peace with God comes only when we cease rebellion and submit to His authority through Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'How can we have peace with God? We've ceased our fighting... we've bowed to Him.'

Scripture References

Exodus 5:1-2

Moses and Aaron demand Pharaoh let Israel go; Pharaoh refuses, denying knowledge of the Lord.

Revelation 11:15

The seventh angel sounds, and voices proclaim the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ.

Isaiah 2:4

In the Lord's reign, nations will beat swords into plowshares and learn war no more.

Micah 4:3

Similar prophecy of peace: nations shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

Revelation 17:14

The Lamb will overcome those who make war with Him, for He is Lord of lords and King of kings.

Exodus 17:16

The Lord swears to have war with Amalek from generation to generation.

Galatians 5:17

The flesh lusts against the Spirit and the Spirit against the flesh; they are contrary to one another.

Isaiah 42:8

God declares He will not give His glory to another or His praise to graven images.

Deuteronomy 4:34

God brought Israel out of Egypt by temptations, signs, wonders, and by war.

Exodus 12:12

God will execute judgment against all the gods of Egypt when He smites the firstborn.

1 Corinthians 15:25

Christ must reign until He has put all enemies under His feet.

Romans 5:1

Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Genesis 3:1-7

The serpent tempts Eve by questioning God's word and sovereignty, leading to the fall.

Psalms 2:1-5, 8

The heathen rage and rulers plot against the Lord and His Anointed, but God laughs and declares His Son's inheritance.

Psalms 83:1-5

God's enemies make a tumult, take crafty counsel, and confederate against Him and His people.

Acts 4:24-28

The disciples quote Psalm 2, applying it to Herod, Pilate, Gentiles, and Israel gathered against Jesus.

Luke 20:9-14

Parable of the wicked tenants who kill the heir to seize the inheritance.

Philippians 2:5-11

Christ humbled Himself and was exalted; every knee shall bow and every tongue confess He is Lord.

Matthew 28:18

Jesus declares all authority in heaven and earth has been given to Him.

Study notes

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Discussion Questions

1. How does Pharaoh's question 'Who is the Lord?' reveal the heart of all human rebellion?

Consider: Weaver argues that Pharaoh's denial of God's sovereignty is the foundation of all wars.

2. In what ways do we see the principle 'where there is no recognition of God's sovereignty, there will be no obedience' at work in our culture today?

Consider: Weaver applies the principle to individuals and rulers, noting its relevance to current events.

3. How does the serpent's temptation in Genesis 3 parallel modern temptations to be our own gods?

Consider: Weaver explains that the temptation to determine good and evil for ourselves is the same today.

4. What does Psalm 2 teach us about the nature of the world's opposition to Christ and His kingdom?

Consider: Weaver uses Matthew Henry's four points to describe the heathen's spiteful, deliberate, resolute, and confederate opposition.

5. Why do men ultimately fight against Christ, according to the parable in Luke 20?

Consider: Weaver explains that men want Christ's inheritance, power, and sovereignty for themselves.

6. How should the certainty of Christ's ultimate victory affect the way we live and respond to cultural wars?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that God's kingdom will prevail and every knee will bow.

Applications

Acknowledge God's Sovereignty

Recognize and submit to God's absolute authority in every area of life, understanding that obedience flows from this recognition.

Lecture support: Weaver states: 'Obedience stems only from recognition of and subjection to God's sovereign authority.'

Cease Rebellion and Find Peace

Peace with God comes when we stop fighting against Him, throw down our weapons of rebellion, and bow to Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'How can we have peace with God? We've ceased our fighting. We've ceased our rebellion.'

Trust in Christ's Ultimate Victory

Do not be discouraged by the raging of the nations; their plans are vain, and Christ will subdue all enemies.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Calvin: 'they are making war against God, over whom they shall not prevail.'

Wage Spiritual Warfare

Recognize the ongoing war between the flesh and the Spirit, and rely on God's grace to overcome the flesh.

Lecture support: Weaver explains: 'There is a war going on in our lives even now. Our flesh desires one thing, and our spirit desires something else.'

Bow to Christ Now

Every knee will bow to Christ either in salvation or damnation; choose to bow willingly now.

Lecture support: Weaver says: 'Men will acknowledge His sovereignty and His Lordship, either in salvation or damnation.'

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

There Shall Be War

Part Two

October 19, 2014

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 21-35.

Major Themes

God's Absolute Sovereignty

All rebellion and false worship stem from a failure to acknowledge God's total authority and jurisdiction.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'All rebellion in individuals and rulers stem from a refusal to acknowledge and bow to God's absolute sovereignty.'

Obedience and Worship Are Inseparable

True worship cannot exist without obedience; God rejects ritual and ceremony when the heart is disobedient.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Where there is no obedience, there is no worship.'

The Emptiness of Ritualistic Worship

Modern churches often reduce worship to empty ceremonies, which God despises just as He did Israel's.

Lecture support: Weaver notes, 'Most Baptist churches have become just as ritualistic and ceremonialistic as your Catholic, Lutheran, and Episcopal churches.'

Worship in Spirit and Truth

True worship engages the whole inner being and is bounded by the truth of God's Word.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'Real worship is bounded by spirit and truth... our worship never exceeds or goes beyond the Word of God.'

The Consequence of Denying God's Sovereignty

When God's sovereignty is denied, war ensues because God defends His honor and glory.

Lecture support: Weaver concludes, 'Where there is a denial of God's sovereignty... there shall be war. For God will fight to maintain His honor and His glory.'

Key Arguments

Pharaoh's Denial of God's Sovereignty Led to His Refusal to Obey or Allow Worship

Pharaoh's statement 'Who is the Lord that I should obey him?' shows that without acknowledging God's sovereignty, obedience and worship are deemed unnecessary.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Pharaoh said those things because first of all, he did not acknowledge God's sovereignty and jurisdiction.'

God Rejects Worship from the Disobedient

Isaiah 1 and Amos 5 demonstrate that God hates and despises religious ceremonies when the people are living in sin.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Isaiah 1:11-15 and Amos 5:21-23, then states, 'God said, if you want to worship me, it must be through obedience.'

Obedience Is the Proof of Love for Christ

Jesus taught that keeping His commandments is the evidence of love for Him, and calling Him 'Lord' without obedience is hypocrisy.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes John 14:21, 'He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me.'

Lukewarm Worship Is Repulsive to God

Revelation 3 shows that God prefers cold rejection to lukewarm, half-hearted devotion.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Revelation 3:15-16 and comments, 'I'd rather have you out and out against me than to be lukewarm.'

True Worship Involves Submission Like a Dog to Its Master

The Greek word proskuneo illustrates worship as lying at the master's feet in submission and obedience.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'The word worship means "to or toward a dog"... to lay at one's feet as a dog, or to kiss or to lick the hand as a dog.'

Scripture References

Exodus 5:1-8

The primary text of the sermon, where Pharaoh refuses to let Israel go and worship.

Genesis 3:1-5

Referenced as the original rebellion of Adam and Eve denying God's sovereignty.

Psalms 2

Cited to show the same rebellion in civil rulers.

Isaiah 1:10-17

God rejects Israel's sacrifices and ceremonies because of their disobedience.

Amos 5:21-27

God hates and despises Israel's feast days and offerings due to their sin.

Acts 7:40-43

Stephen recounts Israel's idolatry in the wilderness despite God's miracles.

Psalms 66:18

If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me.

1 Kings 9:1-7

God tells Solomon that obedience is required for His presence to remain in the temple.

Matthew 15:7-9

Jesus calls the Pharisees hypocrites for honoring God with lips but not hearts.

John 14:21, 24

He who has my commandments and keeps them loves me; he who does not love me does not keep my sayings.

Luke 6:46

Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?

James 1:8

A double minded man is unstable in all his ways.

Revelation 3:14-17

God spews the lukewarm church out of His mouth.

Jeremiah 13:9-10

The evil people who refuse to hear God's words are like a rotten girdle, good for nothing.

Zephaniah 1:2-6

God will consume those who worship and swear by the Lord but also by Malcham.

Psalms 95:6

O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our maker.

John 4:23-24

True worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth.

Psalms 103:1-5

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name.

Philippians 3:3

We are the circumcision, which worship God in the spirit, and rejoice in Christ Jesus.

Isaiah 42:8

My glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven images.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. How does Pharaoh's response in Exodus 5 illustrate the connection between denying God's sovereignty and refusing to worship?

Consider: Weaver uses Pharaoh's words to show that without acknowledging God's authority, worship seems unnecessary.

2. In what ways might modern churches fall into the same trap as Israel, offering ritual without obedience?

Consider: Weaver compares contemporary Baptist churches to the ritualism of Israel and other denominations.

3. Why does God say He hates and despises the worship of disobedient people, and what does that mean for us today?

Consider: Weaver reads Isaiah 1 and Amos 5 to show God's strong rejection of empty ceremonies.

4. How does the Greek word proskuneo deepen our understanding of what it means to worship God?

Consider: Weaver explains the word's origin and its illustration of a dog's submission to its master.

5. What does it mean to worship God 'in spirit and in truth,' and how can we ensure our worship meets that standard?

Consider: Weaver discusses John 4:23-24 and the boundaries of spirit and truth in worship.

6. Why does God prefer coldness to lukewarmness, and how can we avoid being lukewarm in our devotion?

Consider: Weaver comments on Revelation 3:15-16 and the danger of half-hearted faith.

7. How does the Philadelphia Baptist Confession's teaching on worship challenge or affirm your current practices?

Consider: Weaver reads from the confession to emphasize the regulated nature of acceptable worship.

Applications

Examine Your View of God's Sovereignty

Your attitude toward worship reveals whether you truly understand God's absolute authority.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Your attitude towards worship reveals whether or not you understand the sovereignty of God.'

Ensure Obedience Accompanies Worship

Do not separate worship from daily obedience; God rejects worship from a disobedient heart.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'If we believe in and acknowledge God's sovereignty, we know that He must be obeyed and He must be worshipped.'

Avoid Ritualism and Ceremonialism

Guard against reducing worship to mere rituals; engage your whole being in spirit and truth.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'Most Baptist churches have become just as ritualistic and ceremonialistic...'

Worship with Your Whole Inner Being

Bless the Lord with all that is within you, actively remembering His benefits and praising Him.

Lecture support: Weaver points to Psalm 103:1, 'Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, bless his holy name.'

Submit to God as Master

Approach worship with the attitude of a dog lying at its master's feet, ready to obey.

Lecture support: Weaver explains proskuneo: 'It is to lie at our Lord's feet in submission and obedience.'

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 3

There Shall Be War

Part Three

October 26, 2014

Read Chapter 3 in the companion book, pages 37-52.

Major Themes

Sovereignty of God

Recognition of God's absolute sovereignty is foundational to obedience, worship, trust in His word, and spiritual victory.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'where the sovereignty of God is not acknowledged and recognized, there will not be any obedience' and ties all four principles to this theme.

The Integrity of God's Word

God's word is pure and true; to doubt, add to, or reject it is to call God a liar and invite His judgment.

Lecture support: Pharaoh calls God's words 'vain' (false, lying), and Weaver cites Proverbs 30:6 and 1 John 5:10 to show how men make God a liar.

The Deceitfulness of Sin and Self-Trust

Denying one's sin nature or sinful acts is self-deception and makes God a liar; human inability must be acknowledged for divine deliverance.

Lecture support: Weaver explains 1 John 1:8-10 and illustrates with the laundry man who claimed sinlessness, then shows how God brought Israel to helplessness.

Christ as the Exclusive Savior

Jesus Christ is the Messiah and the only source of eternal life; to deny Him is to call God a liar and align with antichrist.

Lecture support: Weaver expounds 1 John 2:22 and 5:9-13, emphasizing that God's testimony about His Son is the basis of assurance.

Spiritual Depression from Circumstantial Focus

Looking at difficult circumstances rather than God's sovereignty leads to depression, discouragement, and defeat, as seen in Israel and Moses.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'They were looking at their situation and their circumstances... they were walking by sight and not by faith.'

War Between God's Word and Man's Word

There is an inherent conflict between God's truth and human lies; God actively opposes those who oppose His word.

Lecture support: Weaver declares, 'God's Word versus man's Word... God said, mark it down, there shall be war.'

Key Arguments

Obedience and worship are impossible without acknowledging God's sovereignty.

Pharaoh's refusal to obey and let Israel worship stemmed directly from his denial of God's sovereignty.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'obedience actually stems from a recognition and understanding of God's sovereignty' and 'where God is not recognized as sovereign, not only will there not be any obedience, there will not be any worship.'

To reject God's word is to call Him a liar.

Pharaoh's dismissal of God's command as 'vain words' was a direct accusation of fraud against God, and Scripture shows multiple ways men do this.

Lecture support: Weaver explains the Hebrew word for 'vain' means false, lying, deceitful, and cites 1 John 1:10, 5:10 to show how denying sin or Christ makes God a liar.

Adding to or altering God's word is a form of calling God a liar.

Proverbs 30:6 and Jeremiah 23 show that those who add to God's words or substitute their own dreams are liars whom God opposes.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'by adding to God's Word, God says you are making Him a liar' and cites Jeremiah 23:30-32 where God is against false prophets.

Denial of personal sin is a direct contradiction of God's testimony.

1 John 1:8-10 teaches that claiming sinlessness makes God a liar because Scripture declares all have sinned.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'if we say that we have not sinned, we make him a liar and his word is not in us' and illustrates with the laundry man anecdote.

Rejecting Jesus as the Christ is the ultimate lie against God.

1 John 2:22 and 5:10 declare that anyone who denies Jesus is the Christ is a liar and makes God a liar, because God has testified concerning His Son.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Who is a liar but he that denieth that Jesus is the Christ?' and 'he that believeth not God hath made him a liar.'

Focus on circumstances rather than God's sovereignty produces despair.

The Israelites' depression and even Moses' complaint arose from looking at their harsh situation instead of trusting God's sovereign plan.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'They were looking at their situation and their circumstances... they were walking by sight and not by faith.'

God brings His people to helplessness to display His power.

God allowed the situation to worsen so that Israel and Moses would realize their inability and rely solely on His strong hand for deliverance.

Lecture support: Weaver explains Exodus 6:1: 'Now shalt thou see what I will do to Pharaoh... Once you realize you can't, you're going to find out exactly what I can do.'

Sovereignty, obedience, worship, and truth are inseparable.

These four principles stand or fall together; rejecting one leads to the collapse of all and results in spiritual defeat.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'These things stand or fall together, you cannot have one without the other.'

Scripture References

Exodus 5:2

Pharaoh's denial of God's sovereignty and refusal to obey.

Exodus 5:3-4

Pharaoh's refusal to allow worship, calling the people idle.

Exodus 5:9

Pharaoh calls God's words 'vain' (false, lying).

Psalms 4:2

Men love vanity and seek after lying, turning God's glory to shame.

Psalms 5:6

God will destroy those who speak leasing (lies).

Psalms 116:11

David said all men are liars.

Jeremiah 5:11-12

Israel belied (lied against) the Lord, denying His judgment.

Romans 3:4

Let God be true and every man a liar.

Proverbs 30:5-6

Every word of God is pure; adding to His words makes one a liar.

Jeremiah 23:16-32

False prophets speak lies, steal God's words, and God is against them.

Isaiah 40:8

The word of our God shall stand forever.

1 John 1:8-10

Denying sin makes God a liar; all have sinned.

1 John 2:4

Claiming to know God but not keeping His commandments makes one a liar.

1 John 2:22

Who is a liar but he who denies Jesus is the Christ?

Acts 2:36

God has made Jesus both Lord and Christ.

1 John 5:9-13

Not believing God's testimony about His Son makes Him a liar; eternal life is in Christ.

Exodus 5:10-23

Israelites' oppression increases; they and Moses become discouraged.

Exodus 6:1

God promises to act with a strong hand to deliver Israel.

Exodus 6:9

Israel did not listen to Moses because of anguish of spirit and cruel bondage.

Romans 8:28

God works all things for good to those who love Him.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. How does Pharaoh's question 'Who is the LORD?' reveal the root of his disobedience and contempt?

Consider: Weaver explains that obedience stems from recognizing God's sovereignty; Pharaoh's denial led to all subsequent rebellion.

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2. In what practical ways might Christians today 'call God a liar' by their actions, even without using words?

Consider: Weaver discusses practical atheism and how living as if God had not spoken is a form of denying His truth.

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3. Why does adding to God's Word make one a liar, according to Proverbs 30:6?

Consider: Weaver argues that adding to Scripture implies disbelief in its sufficiency and purity.

4. How does the denial of personal sin contradict God's testimony and make Him a liar?

Consider: Based on 1 John 1:8-10, Weaver explains that claiming sinlessness rejects God's declaration that all have sinned.

5. What does it mean that our assurance of salvation is based on God's sovereign testimony about Christ?

Consider: Weaver expounds 1 John 5:9-13, showing that faith rests on God's witness, not human feelings.

6. Why did the Israelites become depressed and discouraged, and how can we avoid the same pitfall?

Consider: Weaver points to their focus on circumstances rather than God's sovereignty as the cause of their despair.

7. How does God use human helplessness to display His power and bring deliverance?

Consider: Weaver notes that God allowed the situation to worsen so that Israel and Moses would rely solely on Him.

8. What are the practical implications of the statement that sovereignty, obedience, worship, and truth 'stand or fall together'?

Consider: Weaver concludes that these four principles are inseparable; rejecting one leads to spiritual defeat.

Applications

Do not call God a liar

Bow to God's word, obey Him, and receive His testimony as truth, especially concerning His Son.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Do not call God a liar. Bow to His word, bow to Him and obey Him and believe and receive His testimony as truth.'

Cease looking at circumstances

To avoid depression and defeat, stop focusing on self and surroundings; trust God's sovereignty and His working for good.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'If you do not wish to be depressed and discouraged and defeated, cease looking at yourself and your surroundings and your circumstances.'

Remember the interconnected truths

Recognize that God's sovereignty, obedience, worship, and truth are inseparable; holding to them brings victory.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'we need to remember God's sovereignty. We need to remember obedience and worship and truth stand or fall together.'

Study notes

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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: There Shall Be War - Part One

Lecture JW00566

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00566&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00566&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: There Shall Be War - Part Two

Lecture JW00565

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00565&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



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Lesson 3: There Shall Be War - Part Three

Lecture JW00564

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00564&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.