

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Things to Remember Until

Study Guide

Sermon Series

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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

Things to Remember Until

Part One

January 18, 2026

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-21.

Major Themes

The Turning Point of 'Until'

The word 'until' marks a divinely appointed moment when understanding replaces confusion, as seen in Asaph's sanctuary experience.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Until I went into the sanctuary of God; then understood I their end. So this is why I titled this message, "Things to Remember Until."'

The Temporary Prosperity of the Wicked

The wicked may prosper now, but their end is destruction and divine contempt, so believers should not envy them.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'do not envy the wicked in their plenty... unless you're going to envy them in their end and in their destruction.'

The Necessity of Remembering Our Sins

God commands believers to remember their sins to produce humility, dependence on Him, and a holy hatred of sin.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Deuteronomy 9:7, 'Remember, and forget not, how thou provokedst the Lord thy God to wrath,' and explains its purpose.

Humility Through the Memory of Sin

Recalling our sins humbles us, making us recognize that any blessing is solely by God's grace and mercy.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'It is the remembrance of our sins... that thoroughly humbles us before God... Lord, how could you ever, ever bless me?'

God's Forgetfulness vs. Our Remembrance

God 'forgets' sins in that He will never use them against us because Christ is the propitiation, but we remember for our spiritual benefit.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'God said our sins and our iniquities, He will remember no more... He will never use those sins against us.'

The Value of Early Discipline

Learning obedience through God's chastening is best done in youth, before the heart becomes hardened by age and custom.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Lamentations 3:27 and Matthew Poole: 'It is not so easy to bend a neck stiffened with age.'

Key Arguments

Envy of the wicked is resolved by seeing their end

Asaph's envy ceased when he understood the wicked's ultimate destruction, teaching believers to view the wicked in light of their final judgment.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Until I went into the sanctuary of God; then understood I their end... Surely thou didst set them in slippery places.'

God commands remembrance of sins for humility

Scripture explicitly commands believers to remember their sins and provocations to produce humility and dependence on God.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Deuteronomy 9:7 and says, 'Remember, and forget not, how thou provokedst the Lord thy God to wrath.'

Memory of sin leads to self-loathing and grace-dependence

Remembering sins causes believers to loathe themselves and recognize that salvation and blessing are entirely by God's grace.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Ezekiel 20:43, 'ye shall loathe yourselves in your own sight for all your evils,' and explains its purpose.

God's 'forgetting' is judicial, not literal

God's omniscience means He does not erase sins from His mind, but He will never hold them against believers because Christ satisfied divine justice.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'When the Bible says that God remembers our sins no more, it does not mean that He eradicates them... He will never use those sins against us.'

Chastisement teaches obedience and is best received early

God's discipline, like a father's rod, teaches His children obedience, and learning in youth prevents a hardened heart later.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'It's best to learn a lot of these things when you are young... It is not so easy to bend a neck stiffened with age.'

Scripture References

Psalms 73:1-20

Weaver reads the first 20 verses as the primary text, highlighting Asaph's envy and the turning point at verse 17.

Psalms 73:17

The word 'until' is the focus of the message; Asaph understood the wicked's end when he entered God's sanctuary.

Psalms 73:28

Weaver notes the conclusion of the psalm, showing Asaph's renewed trust in God after his struggle.

Isaiah 65:12

Used to show that God numbers the wicked for the sword, fattening them for slaughter.

Jeremiah 51:40

God brings the wicked down like lambs to the slaughter, reinforcing their destined judgment.

Deuteronomy 9:7

God commands Israel to remember and not forget how they provoked Him, establishing the principle of remembering sins.

Deuteronomy 11:1-7

Moses reminds Israel of God's acts against the Egyptians and His discipline of His own people in the wilderness.

Deuteronomy 8:1-8

God led Israel in the wilderness to humble them and teach them dependence on His word, illustrating the purpose of remembering.

Ezekiel 20:42-43

God promises that Israel will remember their defilements and loathe themselves, leading to knowledge of His grace.

Ephesians 2:11-12

Paul tells Gentile believers to remember their former state without Christ, reinforcing the New Testament call to remember.

Romans 8:7-8

The carnal mind is enmity against God, showing the wickedness of the flesh that believers must loathe.

Psalms 25:7

David prays that God would not remember the sins of his youth, but remember him according to mercy.

Psalms 42:4

David pours out his soul when he remembers past things, illustrating the pain of recalling sins.

Psalms 79:8

Asaph prays that God would not remember former iniquities against them, acknowledging their low estate.

Isaiah 38:17

God cast all of Hezekiah's sins behind His back, showing divine forgiveness.

Micah 7:19

God will cast all their sins into the depths of the sea, emphasizing complete forgiveness.

Hebrews 8:12

God promises to be merciful and remember sins no more, quoted to show the new covenant promise.

Hebrews 10:17

Repeats the promise that God will remember sins and iniquities no more.

Psalms 119:71-72, 75-77, 103-104

David affirms that affliction taught him God's statutes and led him to hate every false way.

Hebrews 12:5-11

God chastens those He loves; discipline is a mark of sonship, paralleling Psalm 119.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. Why does Asaph's envy of the wicked nearly cause his feet to slip, and what finally changes his perspective?

Consider: Weaver explains that Asaph envied the prosperity of the wicked until he entered God's sanctuary and understood their end.

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2. In what ways might modern believers be tempted to envy the wicked, and how can Psalm 73 correct that?

Consider: Weaver mentions wealthy families like the Rothschilds and asks if we have ever desired their abundance despite their hatred of God.

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3. Why does God command us to remember our sins if He has forgiven them?

Consider: Weaver teaches that remembering sins humbles us, teaches dependence on God, and leads to a holy hatred of sin.

4. How does the memory of past sins affect your relationship with God and your view of His grace?

Consider: Weaver says that remembering sins makes us loathe ourselves and recognize that everything we have is by God's mercy.

5. What does it mean that God 'remembers our sins no more,' and how does that differ from our own remembrance?

Consider: Weaver explains that God's omniscience means He does not literally forget, but He will never hold sins against us because of Christ's propitiation.

6. Why is it better to learn obedience through God's word rather than through His rod of affliction?

Consider: Weaver contrasts learning by listening and applying truth with learning by chastisement, citing Micah 6:9.

7. How can we cultivate a holy determination not to repeat past sins?

Consider: Weaver urges believers to remember sins with a holy hatred and a resolve, by God's grace, not to commit them again.

Applications

Do not envy the wicked; remember their end

Believers should not envy the prosperity of the wicked, but instead remember that their end is destruction and divine contempt.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'do not envy the wicked in their plenty... unless you're going to envy them in their end and in their destruction.'

Remember your sins to cultivate humility

Deliberately recall past sins to remain humble before God, recognizing that any blessing is due to His grace alone.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'It is the remembrance of our sins... that thoroughly humbles us before God.'

Learn complete dependence on God through memory of sin

Use the memory of sin to reinforce your total reliance on God's word and grace, not on your own strength.

Lecture support: Weaver explains from Deuteronomy 8 that God humbled Israel to teach them to live by every word from His mouth.

Loathe your flesh and its carnality

Allow the memory of sin to produce a holy hatred of your flesh, which is enmity against God and cannot please Him.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Romans 8:7-8 and says, 'you come to the realization... that your flesh hates God.'

Rejoice in salvation by grace alone

When humbled by the memory of sin, rejoice solely in the fact that God was merciful and saved you through Christ.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'we learn to rejoice in Him alone... just rejoicing the fact that God was merciful to us and He saved us.'

Develop a holy determination to avoid past sins

Remember sins with a resolve, by God's grace, not to repeat them, using the memory as a deterrent.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We're to remember them with a holy determination that by the grace of God we're not going to do those stupid sinful things again.'

Embrace God's chastening as a mark of sonship

View God's discipline as evidence of His love and a tool to teach obedience, especially valuing early correction.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Hebrews 12:5-11 and says, 'It's best to learn a lot of these things when you are young.'

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

Things to Remember Until

Part Two

January 25, 2026

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 23-41.

Major Themes

The Patience and Timing of God's Judgment

God's judgments are often delayed, leading people to assume He will not act, but His timing is perfect and His patience allows for warnings.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'God is the slowest individual with whom you will ever be connected... God knows when to strike. And God knows how to judge.' He cites the Amorites' 400-year wait (Genesis 15:13-16).

Progressive Warnings Before Sudden Destruction

God's judgments often build gradually through curses and signs before culminating in sudden catastrophe, as seen in Deuteronomy 28 and historical examples.

Lecture support: Weaver notes the repeated 'until' in Deuteronomy 28 curses: 'The Lord shall send upon thee cursing... until thou be destroyed' (v.20). He says, 'the curses here actually appear slowly, surely, and steadily, and yet they build with a crescendo until all of a sudden it appears to be catastrophic.'

The Need for Spiritual Perception of Current Events

Believers must interpret economic and political turmoil through the lens of Scripture, recognizing them as God's warnings and judgments.

Lecture support: Weaver asks, 'Have you thought any at all about the fact by the end of this past week one ounce of silver was 103 bucks... What are the implications of this? Is this part and parcel of God's exhortation to us?' He references Isaiah 19 on economic judgment.

The Comfort of God's Judgment for the Righteous

Remembering God's judgments brings comfort to believers because it assures them that wickedness will not ultimately prevail and that God is just.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Psalm 119:52: 'I remember thy judgments of old, O Lord, and they have comforted me.' He explains, 'you know, that it pays indeed to be obedient and righteous and holy, and that God will indeed judge the wicked, they shall not escape.'

The Remembrance of Personal Sin Leading to Hatred of Evil

God leaves memories of sin in believers to produce humility, dependence, and a genuine hatred of evil, in contrast to the wicked who relish their sins.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'the wicked man remembers his sins, and he relishes them... But yet, as a saint, when our sins come into our minds, we grieve over them... we learn through our memory to hate those sins that we committed.' He cites Psalm 97:10 and Proverbs 8:13.

Key Arguments

God's delay in judgment does not mean He will not judge.

The apparent prosperity of the wicked and God's patience often lead people to think judgment will never come, but Scripture shows God will act in His time.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'just because God does not strike instantly... then we assume that God is not going to judge and God is not going to strike.' He uses Psalm 10 to show the wicked's false confidence and David's impatience.

God's judgments are preceded by clear warning signs that most ignore.

From the flood to Sodom to the captivities, God gave ample warning through preaching, events, and progressive curses, but people refused to heed them.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'God's judgments are not always sudden catastrophes... they are always preceded beforehand with warnings, admonitions, and exhortation.' He cites Noah's 120-year preaching and the 10-12 year gap in Jeremiah 24.

The word 'until' in Deuteronomy 28 curses indicates progressive judgment.

The repeated use of 'until' in the curses shows that God's judgment is often a slow, steady process that builds to a climax, not an instant event.

Lecture support: Weaver points out, 'the little word "until" does not occur when God is talking about the blessings. It only occurs when God is talking about the curses and the judgments.' He reads verses 20, 21, 24, 48, 51, 61, and 62.

Economic collapse is a form of God's judgment on fraudulent systems.

Rising precious metal prices and fiat currency devaluation are modern warnings of God's judgment on dishonest economic practices, as seen in Isaiah 19.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'God does use his judgment to destroy a nation economically. When that economic nation or that economy in that nation is fraudulent, and ours certainly is fraudulent.' He references the Weimar Republic and Zimbabwe.

Honest weights and measures are tied to national longevity.

Deuteronomy 25:13-15 promises long life in the land for using just weights, showing that economic integrity is a matter of divine blessing or cursing.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Deuteronomy 25:13-15 and says, 'Do you realize that inflation is theft? Fraud is theft. Deceit is theft, and God says I'm promising long life for those who have an honest economic system.'

Believers must actively prepare and not be like the simple who ignore warnings.

Proverbs 22:3 and 1:20-33 teach that the prudent foresee evil and hide themselves, while the simple pass on and are punished; this applies to spiritual and practical preparedness.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'The prudent man looks ahead. The prudent man observes. The prudent man prepares. The simple say, "Well, everything will work out."' He urges swapping paper money for tangible goods.

Scripture References

Deuteronomy 32:4

Read at the opening to introduce God's perfect, just character as the foundation for remembering His judgment.

Deuteronomy 32:39-42

Read to show God's sovereign power over life, death, and vengeance, setting the stage for the judgment theme.

Psalms 51:1-3

Cited to show David's sin was ever before him, illustrating that saints remember sins with grief, not relish.

Psalms 97:10

Quoted to command hatred of evil, including one's own past sins, as part of the fear of the Lord.

Proverbs 8:13

Quoted to reinforce that the fear of the Lord involves hating evil, pride, and arrogance.

Psalms 10:1-11

Read to show the wicked's false security and David's question about God's apparent distance, highlighting impatience with God's timing.

Psalm 7:6

Quoted to show David's plea for God to awake to judgment, reflecting human impatience.

Psalm 35:23

Quoted similarly to show David urging God to stir Himself and awake to his cause.

Psalm 44:23

Quoted to show David's bold language: 'Awake! Why sleepest thou, O Lord?' emphasizing the felt delay.

Genesis 15:13-16

Read to illustrate God's patience: the Amorites were given 400 years before judgment because their iniquity was not yet full.

Jeremiah 24:1-10

Read to show the two baskets of figs: the good figs (exiles) were for good, the bad figs (those left) were for destruction, with a 10-12 year warning.

Deuteronomy 28:20-62

Examined to show the repeated 'until' in the curses, indicating progressive judgment leading to sudden destruction.

Joshua 23:15

Quoted to confirm that as good things came progressively, so evil things would come 'until' destruction.

Proverbs 22:3

Quoted to contrast the prudent man who foresees evil and hides with the simple who pass on and are punished.

Proverbs 1:20-33

Read to show Wisdom's call, rejection, and the sudden calamity that follows when it is too late.

Isaiah 19:1-10

Read to demonstrate God's judgment on Egypt through economic collapse, civil strife, and ecological disaster.

Deuteronomy 25:13-15

Read to show the promise of long life for using just weights and measures, linking economic honesty to national blessing.

Psalm 105:7

Quoted to assert that God's judgments are in all the earth, urging believers to see them through Scripture.

Psalm 119:52

Quoted to show that remembering God's judgments of old brings comfort to the righteous.

Nahum 1:1-2

Quoted in closing to affirm God's vengeance, slowness to anger, and certainty that He will not acquit the wicked.

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. Why do we often assume God will not judge when He delays? How does Psalm 10 challenge that assumption?

Consider: Weaver discusses the wicked's false security and David's impatience in Psalm 10.

2. In what ways have you seen God's progressive warnings in your own life or in the world before a sudden consequence?

Consider: The sermon emphasizes the pattern of gradual curses leading to sudden destruction in Deuteronomy 28.

3. How can remembering our past sins lead to genuine hatred of evil rather than despair or false guilt?

Consider: Weaver explains that God leaves memories of sin to teach us to hate evil, citing Psalm 51 and Proverbs 8:13.

- 4.** What current economic or political events might be warning signs of God's judgment, and how should we respond as believers?

Consider: Weaver applies the principle to rising gold/silver prices and civil unrest, urging preparation and spiritual discernment.

- 5.** How does the promise of long life for honest weights (Deuteronomy 25:15) apply to our personal and national economic practices today?

Consider: Weaver links economic integrity to divine blessing and judgment, using the example of fiat currency.

- 6.** In what ways can remembering God's past judgments bring comfort rather than fear to believers?

Consider: Weaver quotes Psalm 119:52 and explains that it assures us of God's justice and the ultimate fate of the wicked.

7. What does it mean to be a 'prudent man' who foresees evil and hides himself (Proverbs 22:3) in practical terms today?

Consider: Weaver contrasts the prudent with the simple, urging preparation and attention to warning signs.

Applications

Interpret current events through the lens of Scripture

Believers must open their eyes to see God's judgments in economic, political, and natural events, recognizing them as warnings from God.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We need to read our Bible and when we look around at the world, we need to see what is happening through the lens of Scripture.' He cites Psalm 105:7.

Prepare practically for coming economic hardship

In light of fiat currency devaluation, believers should consider swapping paper money for tangible goods like non-hybrid seeds, tools, and precious metals.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'we might be trying to start swapping some of them for things that we really need like non-hybrid seeds and hand tools... because it's getting worse and worse and your money is going down in value.'

Hate evil, including personal sin, through remembrance

When past sins come to mind, use the opportunity to repudiate them, confess, and cultivate a genuine hatred of evil as God commands.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'when they come back into our minds, it then gives us another opportunity to repudiate those sins, to hate those sins, to despise them, and to cry out against them.' He cites Psalm 97:10.

Be patient and trust God's timing for judgment

Instead of demanding immediate justice like David, believers should rest in God's perfect timing and long-suffering, knowing He will not acquit the wicked.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'God knows when to strike. And God knows how to judge. And so God will judge in His way and in his time.' He references Nahum 1.

Find comfort in the certainty of divine justice

Remembering God's past and promised judgments should comfort believers, assuring them that wickedness will not ultimately prevail.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes Psalm 119:52 and says, 'you know, that it pays indeed to be obedient and righteous and holy, and that God will indeed judge the wicked, they shall not escape.'

Practice economic integrity as a witness and for blessing

Use just weights and measures in all dealings, recognizing that honest money and fair trade are tied to God's promise of long life and national stability.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Deuteronomy 25:13-15 and says, 'Do you realize that inflation is theft? Fraud is theft. Deceit is theft, and God says I'm promising long life for those who have an honest economic system.'

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

LESSON 3

Things to Remember Until

Part Three

February 08, 2026

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

Major Themes

Value and Purpose of the Elderly

Older believers are not useless; they have a God-given ministry of teaching, prayer, and declaring God's strength to the next generation.

Lecture support: Psalm 71:18: 'Now also when I am old and grayheaded, O God, forsake me not until I have shewed thy strength unto this generation.'

Honor for the Aged as Part of Fearing God

Respecting the elderly is commanded by God and is integral to honoring Him, as seen in Leviticus 19:32 and 1 Peter 5:5.

Lecture support: Leviticus 19:32: 'Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honour the face of the old man, and fear thy God: I am the Lord.'

Christ's Present Reign and Subjugation of Enemies

Jesus Christ is currently ruling at God's right hand, actively subduing His enemies, despite appearances to the contrary.

Lecture support: Psalm 110:1: 'The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool.'

The Certainty of Christ's Ultimate Victory

Christ must reign until all enemies, including death, are defeated, and then He will deliver the kingdom to the Father.

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

Perseverance in Service Regardless of Age

Believers are called to continue serving God with whatever strength they have, never giving up until death.

Lecture support: Psalm 71:18 and the examples of Moses (age 80) and Caleb (age 85) who served mightily in old age.

Key Arguments

Old age does not render a believer useless

David's prayer in Psalm 71:18 shows that the elderly have a vital role in testifying of God's power to future generations.

Lecture support: David said, 'Now also when I am old and grayheaded, O God, forsake me not until I have shewed thy strength unto this generation.'

Honoring the elderly is a direct command from God

Leviticus 19:32 links rising before the aged with fearing God, making disrespect toward the elderly an offense against God Himself.

Lecture support: God says, 'Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honour the face of the old man, and fear thy God: I am the Lord.'

The younger are to submit to the elder for teaching

1 Peter 5:5 instructs younger believers to submit to elders, and Titus 2 gives specific teaching roles to aged men and women.

Lecture support: 1 Peter 5:5: 'Likewise, ye younger, submit yourselves unto the elder.'

Christ reigns now in the midst of His enemies

Psalm 110:2 shows that Christ rules even while enemies are present, and Psalm 2 depicts the futility of rebellion against Him.

Lecture support: Psalm 110:2: 'The Lord shall send the rod of thy strength out of Zion: rule thou in the midst of thine enemies.'

Christ's reign will continue until total victory

1 Corinthians 15:24-28 outlines the sequence: Christ reigns until all enemies are subdued, then delivers the kingdom to the Father.

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

God subdues enemies in various ways, including conversion

The conversion of Saul of Tarsus demonstrates that Christ can subdue His enemies by making them His friends.

Lecture support: Acts 9: 'Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?' and 'I will show him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake.'

Believers must persevere and not give up

Based on biblical examples and promises, Christians should never consider themselves useless but continue serving as they are able.

Lecture support: Caleb at 85 said, 'As yet I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me.'

Scripture References

Psalms 71:18

David's prayer not to be forsaken in old age until he has declared God's strength to the next generation.

Psalms 73:16-17

Asaph's envy of the wicked until he entered the sanctuary and understood their end.

Deuteronomy 9:7-8

Command to remember sins and provocations against the Lord.

Ephesians 2:11

Call to remember former state of being without Christ.

John 15:5

Jesus' statement that without Him we can do nothing, emphasizing dependence on God.

Psalms 10

Description of the wicked ignoring God until He strikes them down.

1 Peter 5:5

Command for younger to submit to elders, with a call to humility.

Leviticus 19:32

Command to rise before the aged and honor the old man as part of fearing God.

Job 29:8

Job's recollection that young men hid and the aged arose when he approached.

1 Timothy 5:1-2

Instruction to treat elders as fathers, younger men as brothers, elder women as mothers.

Romans 13:7

Command to render honor to whom honor is due.

Luke 2:36-37

Anna, an 84-year-old widow, served God with fasting and prayer in the temple.

1 Chronicles 25:1-5

Prophecy through music with harps, psalteries, and cymbals, including daughters.

Titus 2:1-8

Instructions for aged men and women to teach sound doctrine and younger generations.

Psalms 71:9

David's plea not to be cast off in old age or forsaken when strength fails.

Psalms 92:12-15

Promise that the righteous will flourish and bring forth fruit in old age.

Isaiah 46:4

God's promise to carry and deliver His people even to old age and gray hairs.

Isaiah 6:11

Isaiah's commission to go until cities are wasted and the land is desolate.

Psalms 110:1-2

The Lord said to my Lord, sit at my right hand until I make your enemies your footstool; rule in the midst of your enemies.

Psalms 2:1-9

The nations rage against the Lord and His Anointed, but God laughs and sets His King on Zion.

Discussion Questions

1. How does Psalm 71:18 challenge the common view that the elderly are no longer useful in the church?

Consider: The sermon emphasizes that David prayed to continue declaring God's strength even in old age.

2. In what practical ways can younger believers submit to and learn from older believers according to 1 Peter 5:5 and Titus 2?

Consider: The message outlines specific teaching roles for aged men and women.

3. Why is honoring the elderly considered part of fearing God, based on Leviticus 19:32?

Consider: The sermon connects respect for the aged with obedience to God's command.

4. How does the truth that Christ is reigning now (Psalm 110:1-2) affect the way we view current world events?

Consider: The fifth point stresses that Christ rules in the midst of His enemies, even when circumstances seem contrary.

5. What are some ways God subdues His enemies today, as illustrated by the conversion of Saul?

Consider: The sermon notes that God may subdue enemies by conversion, death, or removal of power.

6. How does the promise of 1 Corinthians 15:24-28 give us hope and motivation to persevere?

Consider: Christ's ultimate victory assures believers that their labor is not in vain.

7. What can we learn from the examples of Moses and Caleb about serving God in old age?

Consider: Both men accomplished great things for God at ages 80 and 85, respectively.

8. How can we encourage older members of our congregation to continue using their gifts and not give up?

Consider: The application urges believers never to quit but to do what they are able.

Applications

Persevere in service regardless of age

Believers should never consider themselves useless but continue to serve God with whatever strength and abilities they have.

Lecture support: Psalm 71:18 and the examples of Moses and Caleb show that God uses the elderly mightily.

Honor and learn from the elderly

Younger believers are commanded to submit to elders and learn from their wisdom and experience.

Lecture support: 1 Peter 5:5 and Titus 2:1-8 instruct the younger to submit and the older to teach.

Trust in Christ's present reign

Instead of living by sight and despairing at world events, believers should trust that Christ is actively subduing His enemies.

Lecture support: Psalm 110:1-2 and the conversion of Saul demonstrate Christ's sovereign power.

Engage in ministries of prayer and teaching

Elderly believers, like Anna, can serve through fasting and prayer, and older women and men can teach younger generations.

Lecture support: Luke 2:36-37 and Titus 2:3-5 show specific ministries for the aged.

Remember sins for humility and dependence

Though forgiven, recalling past sins fosters humility, hatred of sin, and reliance on God.

Lecture support: Deuteronomy 9:7-8 and John 15:5 emphasize remembering sins and dependence on Christ.

Do not give up or quit

No matter the physical limitations, believers must do what they are able and not throw in the towel.

Lecture support: The sermon's closing exhortation: 'Do not ever give up. Do not ever quit.'

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: Things to Remember Until - Part One

Lecture JW00013

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Lesson 2: Things to Remember Until - Part Two

Lecture JW00012

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00012&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



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Lesson 3: Things to Remember Until - Part Three

Lecture JW00011

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW00011&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.