

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Where Are The Real Men

Study Guide

New Testament Studies

John Weaver

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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

Pastor John Weaver - Where Are The Real Men

Part One of Three

August 16, 2021

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

Major Themes

Biblical vs. Humanistic Manhood

True manhood is defined by God's Word, not by age, physique, or worldly standards. It is rooted in character, integrity, and obedience to God.

Lecture support: When we're talking about a man, you must understand that there is a vast difference between the biblical definition of manhood and the humanistic definition of manhood. (01:19.7-01:56.2)

The Solitary Stand of a Real Man

A real man is willing to stand alone for truth and righteousness, even when no one else supports him, because his character is not dependent on peer approval.

Lecture support: John, at this point in time, was the only one who was standing and crying out. And he was standing alone, and he was not ashamed to be alone. (13:54.0-14:01.0)

Separation from Sin and the World

A real man separates himself from sinful influences and worldly systems, choosing to suffer affliction with God's people rather than enjoy temporary pleasures.

Lecture support: He was willing to stand and stand alone, but he was also willing to separate himself from sin and wickedness. (22:38.6-23:17.3)

Straightening Out Conflicts Biblically

A real man actively resolves conflicts and offenses according to Scripture, not allowing bitterness or the devil to gain a foothold.

Lecture support: Make straight the way of the Lord... So when you have problems that are not straightened out, what happens? They turn into your life into bitterness, resentment, ill will, perpetual anger, and hatred. (31:47.6-32:30.9, 39:46.3-40:32.4)

Pointing Others to Christ

A real man's ultimate purpose is to bear witness to Jesus Christ, leading others to follow Him through a pure life and clear testimony.

Lecture support: He was giving witness to the light. He was pointing out the Lamb of God, the Lord Jesus Christ. So the saving man is the man just who merely points others to the Lord Jesus Christ. (42:30.7-42:55.3)

Character Revealed Under Pressure

Circumstances do not create character; they reveal it. A man's true nature is shown when he is tested, alone, or under pressure.

Lecture support: Circumstances never make or break a man. They just simply reveal him. What you are under pressure is really and truly what you are. (19:12.0-19:46.8)

The Danger of Loving the World

Loving the world system is idolatry and incompatible with love for the Father. A real man must choose to please God rather than the world or the flesh.

Lecture support: Loving the world is an act of idolatry. That's why he said, 'Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him.' (30:21.9-30:57.3)

The Example of Godly Men in History

Historical figures like General Robert E. Lee exemplify Christian manhood through humility, compassion, and unwavering character, even toward enemies.

Lecture support: One of the humblest, most godly, most consistent Christian men that ever lived was General Robert E. Lee. (46:14.9-48:01.3)

Key Arguments

God is actively seeking men of character to stand in the gap.

From Ezekiel 22:30, God sought a man among the leaders and people to intercede and prevent judgment, but found none, indicating a perpetual need for godly men.

Lecture support: And I sought for a man among them that should make up the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land, that I should not destroy it, but I found none. (06:18.0-07:07.8)

John the Baptist modeled solitary courage.

John stood alone against religious and political corruption, demonstrating that a real man does not need a crowd to do what is right.

Lecture support: He was unmoved by peer pressure or peer approval. He was not ashamed to stand out in the crowd. And he stood, and because it was necessary, he stood alone. (13:54.0-15:01.0)

Character is defined by private actions, not public image.

True character is what a man does when no one is watching; it is tested by what it takes to stop him from doing right.

Lecture support: Character is what a man is in the dark. You tell me what you would do if you knew that no one else would ever find out about it, and I'll tell you exactly what you are. (16:16.8-17:11.1)

Separation is essential for fulfilling God's purpose.

A man devoted to Christ and family must avoid distractions and sinful entanglements, abstaining from all appearance of evil.

Lecture support: If a man is going to devote himself to the Lord Jesus Christ, if he's going to devote himself to his wife and to his family, he's going to have his hands full just simply doing that. Why in the world would you want to get into anything... that's going to distract you from your mission? (23:17.6-23:44.4)

Unresolved conflict gives place to the devil.

Biblical commands in Matthew 5, 18, and Ephesians 4 require believers to initiate reconciliation promptly, regardless of who is at fault, to prevent bitterness.

Lecture support: Neither give place to the devil. That means if I do not get the problem resolved, if I do not straighten it out, okay, I'm giving place to the devil. (39:13.0-39:45.3)

A real man's witness flows from a pure life.

John the Baptist's disciples followed Jesus simply because John spoke truth with a clear witness; his life matched his message.

Lecture support: Did you notice that John did not have to beg, plead, cajole, demand, harass, harangue, command. He just simply spoke. And folks followed the Lord Jesus Christ. Why? His life was pure. His word was true. His witness was clear. (43:45.1-44:41.6)

Real men choose suffering over sin.

Like Moses, a real man esteems the reproach of Christ greater than worldly treasures, choosing affliction with God's people over the pleasures of sin.

Lecture support: Choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season... Esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt. (28:13.7-28:54.2)

Historical examples validate biblical manhood.

General Robert E. Lee's compassion toward a taunting enemy soldier illustrates the character, honor, and self-control that define a real man.

Lecture support: He extended his hand to me, grasping mine firmly and looking right into my eyes and said, 'My son, I hope you will soon be well.' (49:33.7-50:34.9)

Scripture References

John 1:6

Introduced as the key verse showing John the Baptist was a man sent from God.

John 1:23

John's self-identification as the voice crying in the wilderness, used to illustrate solitary, separated, and straightening manhood.

Ezekiel 22:30

God sought a man to stand in the gap but found none; used to show God's search for men of character.

Ezekiel 22:24-29

Describes the corruption of prophets, priests, princes, and people, the 'them' among whom God sought a man.

John 1:7

John came to bear witness of the light, showing his God-given purpose.

John 1:19-22

The questioning of John by priests and Levites, where he denies being the Christ, Elijah, or the prophet.

Deuteronomy 18:15

Referenced as the prophecy of a prophet like Moses, which John denied being.

2 Timothy 4:16

Paul stood alone at his first answer; used to parallel John's solitary stand.

1 Thessalonians 5:22

Command to abstain from all appearance of evil, supporting the call to separation.

Romans 13:14

Make no provision for the flesh; used to warn against dabbling with sin.

Romans 1:1

Paul separated unto the gospel; separation is both from evil and to righteousness.

1 John 2:15-17

Love not the world; explains the world system's opposition to God and its passing nature.

1 Peter 2:11

Abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul; reinforces separation from flesh.

Hebrews 11:24-27

Moses chose affliction over pleasure, esteeming Christ's reproach greater than Egypt's treasures.

2 Timothy 4:10

Demas forsook Paul, having loved this present world; contrasts with Moses' choice.

Matthew 5:23-24

If a brother has something against you, leave your gift and be reconciled first.

Matthew 18:15

If a brother trespasses against you, go and tell him his fault alone.

Ephesians 4:26-27

Be angry and sin not; do not let the sun go down on your wrath, nor give place to the devil.

John 1:29

John sees Jesus and declares, 'Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.'

John 1:35-37

John again points to Jesus, and two disciples follow Him.

Discussion Questions

1. What does it mean to be a 'solitary man' in the context of standing for truth today, and when have you had to stand alone?

Consider: Based on John the Baptist's example of standing alone against religious and political opposition.

2. How can we practically 'make no provision for the flesh' in a culture that constantly promotes self-gratification?

Consider: From the discussion on separation and Romans 13:14.

3. Why is unresolved conflict described as giving 'place to the devil,' and what steps can we take to reconcile quickly?

Consider: From the teaching on Ephesians 4:26-27 and Matthew 5, 18.

4. In what ways does loving the world manifest as idolatry in a believer's life?

Consider: From the explanation of 1 John 2:15-17 and the example of Demas.

5. How does the story of General Lee's compassion challenge our natural responses to those who oppose or taunt us?

Consider: From the illustration of Lee at Gettysburg.

6. What does it mean to 'decrease' so that Christ may increase in our daily lives and witness?

Consider: From John the Baptist's statement in John 3:30.

7. How can we cultivate the kind of character that remains steadfast when no one is watching?

Consider: From the principle that 'character is what a man is in the dark.'

8. Why do you think God is still seeking men to 'stand in the gap,' and what does that look like in our families, churches, and nation?

Consider: From Ezekiel 22:30 and the call for intercessory men.

Applications

Develop private integrity

Examine what you do when alone, because character is defined by actions in the dark, not public image.

Lecture support: Character is what a man is in the dark. You tell me what you would do if you knew that no one else would ever find out about it, and I'll tell you exactly what you are. (16:16.8-17:11.1)

Stand alone if necessary

Be willing to uphold truth and righteousness even when no one else supports you, following John the Baptist's example.

Lecture support: He was willing to stand, and he's willing to stand alone if necessary, because he is a man of honor and character and integrity. (15:01.8-16:16.3)

Separate from worldly influences

Avoid activities, entertainment, and relationships that draw you away from God and make provision for sinful desires.

Lecture support: Make no provision for the flesh to fulfill the lust thereof. (24:24.7-25:34.2)

Resolve conflicts biblically and quickly

Take initiative to reconcile with anyone who has something against you or whom you have offended, before the day ends.

Lecture support: Let not the sun go down upon your wrath, neither give place to the devil. (38:47.7-39:45.3)

Point others to Christ through a pure life

Live in such a way that your words and actions naturally direct people to Jesus, without manipulation or pressure.

Lecture support: He just simply spoke. And folks followed the Lord Jesus Christ. Why? His life was pure. His word was true. His witness was clear. (43:45.1-44:41.6)

Choose suffering over sin

When faced with temptation, value Christ above temporary pleasures, following Moses' example of esteeming reproach for Christ as greater riches.

Lecture support: Choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. (28:13.7-28:54.2)

Decrease so Christ may increase

In all areas of life, seek to magnify Christ rather than self, allowing His glory to be the focus.

Lecture support: He must increase and I must decrease. (45:25.5-46:11.6)

Show Christlike compassion to enemies

Respond to hostility with kindness and self-control, as General Lee did toward the wounded Union soldier.

Lecture support: He extended his hand to me, grasping mine firmly and looking right into my eyes and said, 'My son, I hope you will soon be well.' (49:33.7-50:34.9)

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

Pastor John Weaver - Where Are The Real Men

Part Two of Three

August 16, 2021

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 23-40.

Major Themes

Biblical Manhood

Real men are defined by honor, character, integrity, and keeping their word, not by age or physical strength.

Lecture support: He says, 'Real men are few and far between. And when I talk about real men, I'm talking about men of honor, character, and integrity, men that give their word, men that keep their word, and men that will stay true to their word regardless of the consequences and the situation.'

Necessity of a Personal Relationship with Christ

Only a personal relationship with Jesus Christ can make a man whole, complete, and willing to be a man in every situation.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'It's only the Lord Jesus Christ who is able to make a man whole and complete. It's only the Lord Jesus Christ who can make a man willing to be a man in every area of his life, regardless of the situation and regardless of the circumstances.'

The Christian Life as Warfare

Believers are called to be soldiers who endure hardship and fight the good fight of faith with a determined, non-belligerent fighting spirit.

Lecture support: He cites 2 Timothy 2:3-4 and 1 Timothy 6:12, saying, 'Thou therefore endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ... Fight the good fight of faith.'

Male Leadership and God's Hierarchy

God has ordained a hierarchy of authority: God, Christ, man, woman. Men are to lead in the home and church, and women are to be in subjection.

Lecture support: He references 1 Corinthians 11:3, 'But I would have you to know that the head of every man is Christ, and the head of the woman is the man, and the head of Christ is God.'

Judgment Through Female and Child Rule

When women and children rule over men in society and the church, it is a sign of God's judgment due to men's failure to lead.

Lecture support: He reads Isaiah 3:12, 'As for my people, children are their oppressors, and women rule over them. O my people, they which lead thee cause thee to err, and destroy the way of thy paths.'

Reclaiming the Home as the Starting Point

Men must first reclaim their homes by leading, teaching, and protecting their families before they can reclaim the church and society.

Lecture support: He says, 'We will never take back our society. We will never take back our churches. We will never take back our government until we take back our homes.'

Key Arguments

Manhood is not automatic with age

Maturity and wisdom do not necessarily come with age; many older people are foolish and only wise in doing evil.

Lecture support: He quotes Job 32:9 and Jeremiah 4:22, saying, 'Great men are not always wise... They are wise to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge.'

True gallantry requires Christ

One cannot fight efficiently or die gallantly without a personal relationship with Jesus Christ, as illustrated by the contrasting deaths of Captain Harrison and Voltaire.

Lecture support: He says, 'It is impossible for a man to fight efficiently and die gallantly without the Lord Jesus Christ.'

A fighting spirit is biblical and necessary

The Bible commands believers to fight the good fight of faith and endure hardness as soldiers; a fighting spirit is not belligerence but determination to do right.

Lecture support: He explains, 'By a fighting spirit, I mean that one is able, he's willing, and he's determined to do that which is right and to do that which is holy under every circumstance and under every situation.'

God is a man of war

Scripture portrays God as a warrior who delivers His people through war, and Jesus Christ will make war in righteousness.

Lecture support: He cites Exodus 15:3, 'The Lord is a man of war: the Lord is his name,' and Revelation 19:11.

Women ruling over men is a sign of judgment

Isaiah 3:12 shows that when women and children rule, it is because men have abdicated their God-given roles, resulting in societal decay.

Lecture support: He states, 'When you have a society, when you have a church, where women and children are ruling over the men, it is the judgment of God.'

Women are prohibited from teaching or having authority in the church

1 Timothy 2:11-14 and 1 Corinthians 14:34-35 clearly teach that women are to be silent in the church and not usurp authority over men.

Lecture support: He reads, 'Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence.'

Men must teach their families

Men are responsible to learn and teach their wives and children God's Word, rather than delegating that duty to the church or others.

Lecture support: He says, 'Do not tell them to read the Bible. You read the Bible with them. Do not wait for someone else to teach them the Word of God. You teach them the Word of God.'

Public schools are indoctrination centers

Parents should not send their children to public schools, which he calls 'governmental indoctrination centers' that teach ungodly ideologies.

Lecture support: He warns, 'Do not give your children to Moloch. Do not give your children to governmental indoctrination.'

Scripture References

1 Corinthians 16:13

The primary text for the series: 'Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.'

Psalms 15:4

Describes a godly man who 'sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not,' illustrating integrity.

John 1:6, 23

John the Baptist as an example of a man sent from God, solitary, separated, and straightening.

Job 32:9

Great men are not always wise, nor do the aged always understand judgment.

Jeremiah 4:22

God's people are foolish, wise to do evil but have no knowledge to do good, because they do not know Him.

Romans 9:6

Not all Israel are of Israel; outward covenant without personal relationship leads to wickedness.

2 Timothy 2:3-4

Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ; do not entangle with affairs of this life.

1 Timothy 6:12

Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life.

Ephesians 6:10-18

The armor of God provided for spiritual warfare.

1 Timothy 3:3

A pastor must not be a striker or brawler, but patient.

2 Timothy 2:24-25

The servant of the Lord must not strive but be gentle, apt to teach, patient.

Psalm 94:16

Who will rise up for me against the evildoers?

Amos 5:15

Hate the evil, love the good, and establish justice in the gate.

Exodus 15:3

The Lord is a man of war: the Lord is his name.

Deuteronomy 4:34

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

Revelation 19:11

Christ makes war in righteousness.

Isaiah 3:1-12

Judgment on Judah: children oppress, women rule, because men have failed.

1 Corinthians 11:3-5

The head of every man is Christ, the head of the woman is the man, the head of Christ is God.

1 Timothy 3:15

The theme of 1 Timothy: how to behave in the house of God.

1 Timothy 2:8-15

Men to pray; women to learn in silence, not teach or usurp authority; reasons from creation order and deception.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. How does the definition of a 'real man' in this sermon (honor, character, integrity, keeping one's word) challenge or affirm your own understanding of manhood?

Consider: Weaver defines real men as those who keep their word even to their own hurt, citing Psalm 15:4.

2. In what ways does a personal relationship with Jesus Christ enable a man to be 'whole and complete' and to act with courage in all areas of life?

Consider: Weaver argues that only Christ can make a man willing to be a man in every situation.

3. What is the difference between a biblical 'fighting spirit' and being quarrelsome or belligerent? How can we cultivate the former without falling into the latter?

Consider: Weaver distinguishes between a determined commitment to righteousness and a contentious attitude.

- 4.** How should the biblical hierarchy of God-Christ-man-woman (1 Corinthians 11:3) practically shape relationships in the home and church today?

Consider: Weaver expounds on the headship principle and its implications for male leadership and female submission.

- 5.** Do you agree that the prevalence of women and children ruling over men in society is a sign of God's judgment? Why or why not?

Consider: Weaver interprets Isaiah 3:12 as a judgment passage applicable to modern times.

- 6.** What are some practical steps men can take to reclaim their role as spiritual leaders in their homes, especially in teaching their wives and children?

Consider: Weaver urges men to personally teach their families the Bible rather than delegating that responsibility.

7. How should Christians evaluate the public school system in light of Weaver's warning against 'governmental indoctrination'? What alternatives might be considered?

Consider: Weaver calls public schools indoctrination centers and warns against giving children to Moloch.

Applications

Cultivate Personal Integrity

Men should be men of their word, keeping promises even when it is costly, reflecting the character of a godly man.

Lecture support: He says, 'He sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not' (Psalm 15:4) and emphasizes that real men keep their word regardless of consequences.

Develop a Fighting Spirit for Righteousness

Men must be determined to do what is right and holy in every situation, not giving in to pressure or fear.

Lecture support: He defines a fighting spirit as being 'able, willing, and determined to do that which is right and to do that which is holy under every circumstance.'

Lead Your Family Spiritually

Men should take the initiative to teach their wives and children the Bible, pray with them, and lead them to church rather than sending them.

Lecture support: He commands, 'Do not send them to church. Take them to church... You teach them the Word of God.'

Reclaim the Home as the Foundation

Men must start by taking back their homes through godly leadership before they can influence the church and society.

Lecture support: He states, 'We will never take back our society... until we take back our homes.'

Protect Children from Ungodly Influences

Parents should remove their children from public schools that promote anti-biblical ideologies and instead teach them at home or in godly environments.

Lecture support: He warns, 'Do not give your children to Moloch. Do not give your children to governmental indoctrination.'

Be a Role Model of Godly Manhood

Men should live in such a way that their sons want to be like them and their daughters want to marry men like them.

Lecture support: He says, 'That young man should say, I want to be just like my daddy. And that young daughter ought to say, I want to marry a man just like daddy.'

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 - Where Are The Real Men

Part Three of Three

August 16, 2021

Read Chapter 3 in the companion book, pages 41-57.

Major Themes

Dependence on God

A real man recognizes his helplessness without God and relies on God's power and blessing for all endeavors.

Lecture support: David prayed for Solomon: 'the Lord be with thee and prosper thee' (1 Chronicles 22:11). Weaver states, 'if God does not establish the work of our hands, it is certainly not going to be established.'

Dependence on God's Word

True wisdom and understanding come from fearing the Lord and knowing His Word, which is the wisdom of God.

Lecture support: Weaver connects wisdom with God's law in 1 Chronicles 22:12 and cites Ezra 7:25 where the wisdom of God is in Ezra's hand (the scroll).

Obedience to God's Word

A real man is obedient to God's commands, which leads to prosperity and blessing.

Lecture support: David tells Solomon, 'Then shalt thou prosper, if thou takest heed to fulfill the statutes and judgments' (1 Chronicles 22:13).

Men Leading in Prayer

Biblical manhood includes leading in public prayer with holy hands, without wrath or doubting.

Lecture support: 1 Timothy 2:8 instructs men to pray everywhere; Weaver emphasizes the Greek word *aner* for men, distinguishing them from women.

Courage and Boldness in Faith

Real men are not ashamed to pray publicly or stand for truth, even at personal cost.

Lecture support: Stonewall Jackson persevered in public prayer despite embarrassment; Nathan Bedford Forrest knelt in a bank lobby to pray.

Holiness and Purity in Prayer

Effective prayer requires a life free from known sin, wrath, and doubt.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Psalm 66:18 and James 1:6-8 to show that iniquity, anger, and wavering faith hinder prayer.

Key Arguments

Biblical manhood is rare today because society promotes perpetual childhood and dependence.

Government education and welfare have dumbed down children and taught indolence, making it impossible to grow real men.

Lecture support: Weaver quotes John Taylor Gatto and says, 'It's impossible to grow men where everyone wishes to be in perpetual childhood.'

Without God's blessing, all human effort is futile.

Anything man does can be undone by man, but what God does is forever; we must depend on God, not the arm of the flesh.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Psalm 90:17 and Jeremiah 17:5-8 to contrast the curse of trusting in man with the blessing of trusting in God.

The Bible is the wisdom of God, and knowing it is essential for wisdom and understanding.

Wisdom is not merely intellectual but is tied to fearing the Lord and obeying His commandments.

Lecture support: Weaver references Ezra 7:25 and Luke 11:49 to show that the Word of God is called the wisdom of God.

Obedience to God's Word is the mark of a real man and leads to prosperity.

David's charge to Solomon and God's charge to Joshua both link obedience to God's law with success and courage.

Lecture support: Weaver reads 1 Chronicles 22:13 and Joshua 1:7-9, emphasizing 'then thou shalt make thy way prosperous.'

Men are commanded to lead in public prayer in the church.

1 Timothy 2:8 uses the Greek word *aner*, meaning men specifically, indicating that men should lead prayer in the assembly.

Lecture support: Weaver explains the Greek word and argues that women leading in prayer would contradict the command for women to be silent in church.

Prayer must be offered with holy hands, without wrath or doubting.

Unconfessed sin, anger, and lack of faith render prayer ineffective.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Psalm 66:18, Matthew 6:15, Hebrews 11:6, and James 1:6-8 to support this argument.

Scripture References

1 Chronicles 22:11-13

Primary text: David's counsel to Solomon to depend on God, seek wisdom, and obey the law.

Psalm 90:17

Moses' prayer for God to establish the work of our hands.

Jeremiah 17:5-8

Curse on those who trust in man; blessing on those who trust in the Lord.

Zechariah 4:6

Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, says the Lord.

Philippians 4:13

I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me.

John 15:5

Without me you can do nothing.

Proverbs 1:7

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge.

Psalm 111:10

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; a good understanding have all they that do his commandments.

Job 28:28

The fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding.

Proverbs 9:10

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the holy is understanding.

Ezra 7:25

Ezra, after the wisdom of thy God that is in thine hand, set magistrates and judges.

Luke 11:49

Therefore also said the wisdom of God, I will send them prophets and apostles.

Psalms 138:2

Thou hast magnified thy word above all thy name.

Isaiah 55:11

My word shall not return unto me void.

Job 1:1

Job was perfect and upright, one that feared God and eschewed evil.

Joshua 1:7-9

Be strong and courageous; meditate on the law day and night; then you will have good success.

1 Timothy 2:8

I will therefore that men pray every where, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting.

1 Timothy 3:15

The church is the pillar and ground of the truth; context for behavior in the house of God.

Psalms 66:18

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

Matthew 6:15

If you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

Discussion Questions

1. What does it mean practically to depend on God rather than on the arm of the flesh in daily life?

Consider: Weaver argues that real men are dependent upon God, citing Jeremiah 17:5-8.

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2. How is the fear of the Lord connected to wisdom and understanding according to the passages cited?

Consider: Weaver links Proverbs 1:7, Psalm 111:10, Job 28:28, and Proverbs 9:10.

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3. Why does Weaver insist that the Bible is the wisdom of God, and how should that affect our daily reading?

Consider: He references Ezra 7:25 and Luke 11:49 to equate Scripture with wisdom.

4. In what ways does obedience to God's Word lead to prosperity, as seen in Joshua 1:7-9?

Consider: Weaver parallels David's charge to Solomon with God's charge to Joshua.

5. What does 1 Timothy 2:8 teach about the role of men in public prayer, and why is this significant?

Consider: Weaver explains the Greek word aner and the context of church behavior.

6. How can men overcome fear or embarrassment to lead in prayer publicly?

Consider: The examples of Stonewall Jackson and Nathan Bedford Forrest are given.

7. What does it mean to pray with 'holy hands, without wrath and doubting'?

Consider: Weaver discusses Psalm 66:18, Matthew 6:15, Hebrews 11:6, and James 1:6-8.

8. What are some practical ways men can 'man up' and stand for righteousness in today's culture?

Consider: The conclusion challenges men to sacrifice reputation and goods for God's honor.

Applications

Depend on God in all endeavors

Recognize that without God's blessing and power, all work is in vain; pray for His presence and prospering.

Lecture support: David prayed, 'the Lord be with thee and prosper thee'; Weaver says, 'if God does not establish the work of our hands, it is certainly not going to be established.'

Trust in the Lord, not in human strength

Avoid the curse of trusting in man; instead, be like a tree planted by waters, trusting in God.

Lecture support: Jeremiah 17:5-8 contrasts the cursed man who trusts in flesh with the blessed man who trusts in the Lord.

Seek wisdom through God's Word

Fill your life with Scripture, for it is the wisdom of God; meditate on it day and night.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'if you want to be filled with wisdom, you must be filled with the Word of God.'

Obey God's commands for prosperity

Take heed to fulfill God's statutes and judgments, knowing that obedience leads to blessing.

Lecture support: 1 Chronicles 22:13: 'Then shalt thou prosper, if thou takest heed to fulfill the statutes.'

Eschew evil like Job

Develop a character that cannot stomach evil; turn away from it and spit it out.

Lecture support: Job 1:1 describes Job as one who feared God and eschewed evil; Weaver uses the green persimmon illustration.

Men, lead in public prayer

Men should take the initiative to pray in church and everywhere, overcoming reluctance.

Lecture support: 1 Timothy 2:8 commands men to pray; Stonewall Jackson persevered until he learned to pray aright.

Pray with purity, forgiveness, and faith

Examine your life for sin, release wrath and bitterness, and pray without doubting God's promises.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Psalm 66:18, Matthew 6:15, and James 1:6-8 to show hindrances to prayer.

Stand courageously for righteousness

Be willing to sacrifice reputation and goods to honor God and confront evil.

Lecture support: Weaver asks, 'Where are the men who are willing to sacrifice their reputation... to stand for what is right?'

Study notes

Personal Application and Notes

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

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

Additional notes or questions to discuss

Online Lecture Resources

Scan a code or select the lecture link in the PDF. The original lecture identifiers and destinations are preserved.

Lesson 1: Pastor John Weaver - Where Are The Real Men - Part One of Three

Lecture JW01622

[Open the formatted lecture online](#)



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Lesson 2: Pastor John Weaver - Where Are The Real Men - Part Two of Three

Lecture JW01623

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Lesson 3: Pastor John Weaver - Where Are The Real Men - Part Three of Three

Lecture JW01624

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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.

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