WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Who is That God

Study Guide

Old Testament Studies

John Weaver

Weaver Bible College

A lesson-by-lesson companion for reading, discussion, and written responses.

Downloadable classroom edition | 8.5 x 11 inches

Name / group

Date

Contents

Lesson 1: Who is That God - Part One of Two 3

Major Themes 3

Key Arguments 4

Scripture References 5

Discussion Questions 7

Applications 9

Personal Application and Notes 10

Lesson 2: Who Is That God That Humbles Civil Rulers? 11

Major Themes 11

Key Arguments 12

Scripture References 13

Discussion Questions 15

Applications 18

Personal Application and Notes 19

Online Lecture Resources 20

Using this guide

Read the corresponding chapter, then work through the themes, arguments, and Scripture references.

Write your responses before discussing the questions with others. Use the application pages to identify a practical next step.

The study material is retained from the existing lecture study guides. Added writing prompts provide space for your own response.

Print at Actual Size / 100% on US Letter paper. Single-sided and double-sided printing are both suitable. Lessons begin on the next available page; no blank pages are inserted.

Reading assignments refer to the October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition of the companion book. Online lecture links and QR codes are collected at the end.

LESSON 1

Who is That God

Part One of Two

February 13, 2012

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-19 (October 9, 2026 opening-heading corrected edition).

Major Themes

Ignorance of God

Natural man cannot know God; divine revelation is necessary.

Lecture support: 1 Corinthians 2:14 says the natural man cannot know the things of God; Luke 10:22 says no one knows the Father except through the Son.

Arrogance of Rulers

Pagan rulers set themselves up as gods, refusing to acknowledge any authority above them.

Lecture support: Nebuchadnezzar, Sennacherib, and Pharaoh all questioned God's power; 2 Thessalonians 2:4 describes one who exalts himself as God.

Sovereignty of God

God alone is sovereign; human rulers who deny His sovereignty establish their own.

Lecture support: Psalm 2 shows kings rebelling against God; Habakkuk 1 shows God raising up the Chaldeans, but Nebuchadnezzar imputed power to his own god.

Obedience Regardless of Consequences

True belief in God's sovereignty means obeying Him even at the cost of one's life.

Lecture support: Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego said they would not worship the image even if God did not deliver them; they yielded their bodies.

God's Deliverance

God miraculously delivered the three Hebrews, demonstrating His power over earthly rulers.

Lecture support: The fire had no power on them; Nebuchadnezzar saw a fourth man and declared no other god can deliver like this.

Key Arguments

Man's natural ignorance of God

Without divine revelation, no one can know God; natural man considers spiritual things foolishness.

Lecture support: 1 Corinthians 2:14; Luke 10:22; John 1:18; Matthew 16:17.

Pagan rulers' arrogance and self-deification

Rulers like Nebuchadnezzar claimed to be god, using religion to control people and military power to prove their deity.

Lecture support: Nebuchadnezzar's golden image likely represented himself; Habakkuk 1:11 says he imputed power to his god.

God's sovereignty challenged by human authority

Nebuchadnezzar's question challenged God's ability to deliver; his rage came from his sovereignty being denied.

Lecture support: Daniel 3:15; Psalm 2:1-3; Nebuchadnezzar's fury when the three refused to bow.

Faith demonstrated through obedience

The three Hebrews were willing to die rather than disobey God, showing that true faith yields bodies in obedience.

Lecture support: Daniel 3:16-18; they said 'we are not careful to answer' and 'we will not serve thy gods.'

God's deliverance validates His sovereignty

The miraculous preservation of the three men proved God's power, leading Nebuchadnezzar to acknowledge Him.

Lecture support: Daniel 3:27-29; no hair singed, no smell of fire; Nebuchadnezzar's decree.

Scripture References

Daniel 3:9-15

Nebuchadnezzar's decree and challenge to Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

2 Kings 18:29-35

Rabshakeh's blasphemous words on behalf of Sennacherib, questioning God's ability to deliver.

Exodus 5:2

Pharaoh's question, 'Who is the LORD?' showing his ignorance and arrogance.

Acts 17:23

Paul's reference to the altar to the unknown god, illustrating man's ignorance of God.

John 4:10

Jesus tells the Samaritan woman that if she knew the gift of God, she would ask for living water.

1 Corinthians 2:14

The natural man cannot receive the things of the Spirit; they are spiritually discerned.

John 1:18

No man has seen God; the Son has declared Him.

Luke 10:22

No one knows the Father except the Son and those to whom the Son reveals Him.

Matthew 16:13-17

Peter's confession of Christ was revealed by the Father, not flesh and blood.

2 Thessalonians 2:4

The man of sin exalts himself above God, showing himself as God.

Daniel 2:47

Nebuchadnezzar acknowledges God as a revealer of secrets but not as a warrior.

1 Kings 20:23-28

The Syrians thought God was only God of the hills, not the valleys, showing localized god concept.

Habakkuk 1:6-11

God raised up the Chaldeans, but they imputed their power to their own god.

Daniel 2:38

Nebuchadnezzar is the head of gold, possibly linking the image to himself.

Psalm 2:1-3

Kings and rulers rebel against the LORD and His anointed.

Daniel 3:16-18

The three Hebrews' response: God is able to deliver, but even if not, they will not worship the image.

Daniel 3:25

Nebuchadnezzar sees a fourth man like the Son of God in the fire.

Daniel 3:27-29

The men are unharmed; Nebuchadnezzar decrees no one speak against their God.

Isaiah 53

Reference to the fact that many did not recognize Christ.

Luke 6:46

Jesus asks why call Him Lord and not do what He says.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. Why does the natural man consider the things of God foolishness, and how does this affect evangelism?

Consider: Based on 1 Corinthians 2:14 and the theme of ignorance.

2. In what ways do modern rulers or authorities display the same arrogance as Nebuchadnezzar?

Consider: Application of the historical examples to today.

3. How does believing in God's sovereignty change the way we respond to government mandates that conflict with God's commands?

Consider: From the example of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

4. What does it mean to 'yield our bodies' to God in practical terms today?

Consider: Application from Daniel 3:28 and the call to obedience.

5. Why is it difficult to apply the truth of God's sovereignty to everyday life, and how can we grow in this area?

Consider: From the pastor's comment that believing sovereignty in the mind is easy but applying it is hard.

6. How does the deliverance of the three Hebrews point to Christ and His work?

Consider: Discussion of the fourth man as a possible Christophany.

Applications

Recognize that most rulers do not know Christ

Understand that civil rulers often reject Christ because acknowledging Him means denying their own sovereignty.

Lecture support: Pastor stated: 'It is a fact... that most rulers do not know Christ, nor do they wish to know Christ.'

Obey God regardless of circumstances

If we genuinely believe God is sovereign, we must obey Him in every area of life, yielding our bodies to Him.

Lecture support: Pastor said: 'If you genuinely believe that God is sovereign, you will obey. You will yield your bodies to Him.'

Leave results to God

Recognizing God's sovereignty means obeying Him at all costs and leaving the consequences in His hands.

Lecture support: Pastor said: 'Recognizing God's sovereignty means this, that we are willing to obey Him at all costs and leave the results and consequences of our obedience in His hands.'

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

Who Is That God That Humbles Civil Rulers?

February 13, 2012

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

Major Themes

God's Absolute Sovereignty

God rules in the kingdom of men and gives power to whomever He wills. No human ruler can usurp His ultimate authority.

Lecture support: Daniel 4:17, 25, 32, 35 are cited to show that the Most High rules and none can stay His hand.

The War Over Sovereignty

Since the Fall, man has attempted to dethrone God and become his own god, determining good and evil for himself.

Lecture support: Genesis 3:5 is explained: 'ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil' means determining right and wrong.

Pride and Its Consequences

Pride leads to destruction. Nebuchadnezzar's boastful pride resulted in losing his kingdom and his sanity.

Lecture support: Nebuchadnezzar's words in Daniel 4:30 and the immediate judgment in verses 31-33.

The Mind and Understanding

The heart is the mind; sin originates in our thinking. Nebuchadnezzar lost his reason and became like a beast.

Lecture support: Daniel 4:16, 34, 36 show the heart changed and understanding returning; Matthew 15:19 shows evil thoughts from the heart.

God's Judgment on Wicked Rulers

God will abase proud rulers who reject His law. Believers may pray for God to humble tyrants.

Lecture support: Psalm 94:20, Psalm 2:1-3, and Nebuchadnezzar's testimony in Daniel 4:37.

The Vanity of Earthly Glory

Material possessions and human greatness are fleeting and worthless without God.

Lecture support: Nebuchadnezzar's kingdom meant nothing during his madness; Psalm 49:20 compares the ununderstanding man to beasts.

Key Arguments

God's sovereignty demands our obedience regardless of consequences.

If we truly believe God is sovereign, we obey Him in all circumstances and leave the results to Him, as Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego did.

Lecture support: Reference to Daniel 3 and the statement: 'Our God can deliver us, but whether He delivers us or not, it doesn't matter. We're not going to obey you.'

All men, not just rulers, wage war against God's sovereignty.

Every person who refuses to bow to God and obey His Word is attempting to be his own god and establish his own law.

Lecture support: The explanation of the Fall in Genesis 3:5 and the application that anytime we disobey, we deny God's sovereignty.

Civil rulers demonstrate their rebellion by making laws contrary to God's law.

Psalm 94:20 describes a 'throne of iniquity' that frames mischief by law, showing that wicked governments legalize sin.

Lecture support: Direct quotation and analysis of Psalm 94:20.

God will not share His sovereignty or honor wicked rulers.

Sovereignty is exclusive; God will not give His glory to another. He will not bless governments that overthrow His law.

Lecture support: Isaiah 42:8 and the statement that God is not going to honor a wicked civil government.

Nebuchadnezzar's madness illustrates the loss of mind that comes from rejecting God.

Those who refuse to acknowledge God have already lost their minds, and eventually they will lose their power.

Lecture support: The description of boanthropy and the statement: 'Those who refuse to bow to Jesus Christ... have already lost their minds.'

God's restoration of Nebuchadnezzar teaches that He alone is sovereign and abases the proud.

After his reason returned, Nebuchadnezzar praised God and acknowledged that all inhabitants are nothing and God does according to His will.

Lecture support: Daniel 4:34-37, especially verse 35: 'none can stay his hand, or say unto him, What doest thou?'

Scripture References

Daniel 4:24-37

The entire passage read and expounded, detailing Nebuchadnezzar's dream, Daniel's interpretation, the king's pride, judgment, and restoration.

Daniel 3

Referenced as the background where Nebuchadnezzar asked 'Who is that God?' and the three Hebrews refused to bow.

Lamentations 3:22-23

Quoted to show God's mercies are new every morning and we are not consumed because of His faithfulness.

Daniel 4:1-3

Nebuchadnezzar's opening confession of God's signs and wonders, yet his pride remained.

Daniel 4:30

Nebuchadnezzar's boast: 'Is not this great Babylon, that I have built... for the honor of my majesty?'

Daniel 2:37

Daniel had told Nebuchadnezzar that God gave him his kingdom, power, and glory.

Genesis 3:5

The serpent's temptation: 'ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil,' explained as determining good and evil.

Isaiah 33:22

The Lord is our judge, lawgiver, and king; He will save us.

Luke 6:46

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

Titus 1:16

They profess to know God but in works deny Him.

Psalm 2:1-3

The kings and rulers take counsel against the Lord, saying 'Let us break their bands asunder.'

Hosea 5:10

The princes of Judah were like them that remove the bound; therefore God will pour out wrath.

Psalm 94:20

Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law?

Isaiah 42:8

I am the Lord: that is my name: and my glory will I not give to another.

Daniel 4:27

Daniel's counsel to break off sins by righteousness and show mercy to the poor.

Daniel 4:16

Let his heart be changed from man's, and let a beast's heart be given unto him.

Matthew 15:19

Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, etc.

Psalm 49:20

Man that is in honor, and understandeth not, is like the beasts that perish.

Psalm 75:6-7

Promotion comes neither from east, west, nor south; God puts down one and sets up another.

1 Peter 5:5

God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble.

Discussion Questions

1. How does the example of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego challenge our willingness to obey God regardless of the consequences?

Consider: The sermon emphasized that true belief in God's sovereignty means obeying Him and leaving results in His hands.

2. In what ways do we, like Nebuchadnezzar, struggle to acknowledge that everything we have comes from God?

Consider: Nebuchadnezzar boasted about building Babylon by his own power, forgetting God's role.

3. How does the war over sovereignty manifest in our personal lives and in society today?

Consider: The sermon traced the war back to the Fall, where man sought to determine good and evil for himself.

4. What does Psalm 94:20 teach us about the relationship between civil government and God's law?

Consider: The verse describes a 'throne of iniquity' that frames mischief by law, showing governments can legalize sin.

5. Why is the mind (heart) so central to sin and obedience, and how can we guard it?

Consider: The sermon explained that sin begins in the mind, and Nebuchadnezzar lost his mind as judgment.

6. How should the vanity of earthly glory affect our priorities and values?

Consider: Nebuchadnezzar's riches meant nothing when he was insane; Psalm 49:20 warns that honor without understanding is beastly.

7. Is it biblical to pray for God to humble or abase wicked rulers? Why or why not?

Consider: The sermon argued that we may lawfully pray for God to bring down tyrants, citing Psalm 58:11.

Applications

Thank God daily for our minds and reasoning.

We should thank God that we still possess our minds, understanding that a virus or accident could take them away instantly.

Lecture support: The speaker said, 'We should learn to thank God daily for the simple fact that we're still in possession of our minds, our reasoning, and our understanding.'

See the vanity of materialism and human glory.

Earthly fame, possessions, and power can vanish in a moment; we should glory only in knowing God.

Lecture support: The example of the Nashville flood and Jeremiah 9:24: 'let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me.'

Remember that God resists the proud.

Pride leads to destruction; we must be humble to receive God's grace.

Lecture support: 1 Peter 5:5 and Proverbs 16:18 are cited, and Nebuchadnezzar's humbling is the prime example.

Pray for God to humble wicked rulers.

Believers may lawfully pray that God will abase proud, tyrannical rulers who oppose His law and people.

Lecture support: Psalm 58:11 is referenced: 'Verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth.'

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: Who is That God - Part One of Two

Lecture JW01264

Open the formatted lecture online

https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01264&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: Who Is That God That Humbles Civil Rulers?

Lecture JW01265

Open the formatted lecture online

https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01265&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

---

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.