



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

NEW TO THE BIBLE

Beginner Friendly Bible Study Methods

Beginner Guide

The short answer

Bible study does not have to be complicated. Begin with your Bible, ask God for wisdom, read a manageable passage in context, and use a few simple questions to observe what it says, understand what it means, and respond faithfully.

“Open my eyes, that I may see wondrous things out of your law.”

Psalm 119:18 WEB

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PART ONE · BEGINNER GUIDE

Welcome

This guide was not written to replace your Bible. It was written to help you grow more comfortable opening it, reading it, and responding to what God has said.

Bible study does not require special training, an extensive library, or a perfect routine before you begin. Start with your Bible, ask God for wisdom, and take one passage at a time.

The methods in this guide provide simple questions and steps that can help you slow down, notice what the passage says, understand it in context, and consider how to respond faithfully.

The goal

The goal is not to master a method. The goal is to know God through His Word, recognize Jesus throughout Scripture, and become increasingly confident studying the Bible for yourself.

Foundational truth

The Bible is not merely a book to be understood. It is God's self-revelation, given so that people may know Him through Jesus Christ.



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Purpose and how to use this guide

This guide introduces several beginner-friendly Bible study methods. Each method offers a slightly different way to examine a passage, but they share the same essential goal:

A faithful rhythm

- Read carefully.
- Understand the passage in context.
- Respond faithfully.
- Return to Scripture for verification.

How to begin

You do not need to use every method. Choose the approach that feels clearest and most sustainable. Try it for several days before deciding whether it works well for you.

Keep your Bible open

Write down observations, questions, and applications, but remember that your notes are companions to Scripture—not replacements for it.

When a passage feels confusing

Write down your question and continue reading. Understanding often grows as you become more familiar with the book and the Bible's larger story.



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What you will learn

01

Three essential questions

Use observation, interpretation, and application in the right order.

02

Simple study methods

Try SOAP, HEAR, Swedish, SPECK, COMA, and Read Reflect Respond.

03

Choosing a method

Find an approach that fits your current needs and learning style.

04

Reading in context

Protect familiar verses from being separated from their intended meaning.



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What you will learn — continued

05	Promises and commands Identify the original recipients and covenant setting before applying them.
06	Prayers and speeches Recognize that Scripture accurately records words it may not always endorse.
07	Responsible study tools Use cross-references, translations, and commentaries without becoming dependent.
08	Growing confidence Study carefully while remaining humble, prayerful, and teachable.



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Begin here

You do not need a complicated system to study the Bible. At its simplest, Bible study involves three movements.

1. Observation

What does the passage say?

2. Interpretation

What does the passage mean in its original context?

3. Application

How should I respond to what is true?

The order matters

If we begin with “What does this mean to me?” before asking what the inspired author communicated, we may unintentionally make the Bible say something it does not say.

Memory anchor

First observe. Then interpret. Then apply.



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A simple prayer before you begin

Father, thank You for giving us Your Word. Please help me read carefully, understand faithfully, and respond obediently. Show me what this passage reveals about You, help me recognize Jesus where Scripture points to Him, and guide me by Your Holy Spirit. Amen.

A prayer for illumination

Prayer is not a substitute for careful reading. It is an expression of dependence upon the God who gave us His Word. The Holy Spirit who inspired Scripture will never guide us to an interpretation that contradicts Scripture.



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Method one · Three Simple Questions

This is an excellent starting method if you are new to Bible study or feel overwhelmed by longer systems.

1. What does this passage teach me about God?

Look for what God says, does, promises, commands, loves, opposes, or reveals about His character.

2. What does this passage teach me about people?

Notice human needs, choices, motives, failures, examples of faith, and responses to God.

3. How should I respond?

Consider whether the passage calls you to believe a truth, obey a command, reject a sinful pattern, trust a promise, seek help, pray, worship, or take a practical step.

Memory anchor

Know God. Understand the passage. Respond faithfully.



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Method two · SOAP

S — Scripture

Write down the verse or short passage that stands out. Read the surrounding verses before focusing on one sentence.

O — Observation

Write what you notice. Who is speaking? Who is addressed? What is happening? What words, commands, or promises repeat?

A — Application

Ask how the passage's truth should shape beliefs, attitudes, decisions, relationships, worship, or behavior.

P — Prayer

Praise God, confess a related sin, ask for help obeying, thank Him for a promise, or pray for another person.

Best for

Simple daily study and prayer journaling.



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Method three · HEAR

H — Highlight

Choose a verse or truth that deserves closer attention.

E — Explain

Explain what the passage means in context using your own words.

A — Apply

Identify a faithful and specific response.

R — Respond

Respond through prayer, worship, repentance, encouragement, or action.

Best for

Daily chapter reading that moves naturally from understanding to response.



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Method four · The Swedish Method

— Lightbulb

Something that stands out, encourages you, or helps you understand the passage.

? — Question mark

Something you do not understand or want to investigate further.

→ — Arrow

A personal response, application, or truth to carry forward.

Best for

New believers, families, small groups, and readers who prefer an uncomplicated visual method.



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Method five · SPECK

S — Sin

Is there a sin to avoid, confess, or understand?

P — Promise

Is there a promise? Who receives it? Does the passage include conditions?

E — Example

Is there an example to follow—or a warning not to follow?

C — Command

Is there a command to obey? Who originally received it?

K — Knowledge of God

What does the passage reveal about God's character, actions, purposes, or ways?

Best for

Finding practical and spiritual truths through specific prompts. Do not force all five elements into every passage.



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Method six · COMA

C — Context

What comes before and after? Who wrote or spoke? Who was the original audience? What circumstances prompted the words?

O — Observation

What does the passage actually say? Which words, people, places, commands, promises, or contrasts stand out?

M — Meaning

What truth did the inspired author intend to communicate to the original audience?

A — Application

How should that truth shape the way you believe, worship, decide, relate to others, or live today?

Best for

Readers who want a simple method with a strong foundation in context.



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Method seven · Read Reflect Respond

1 — Read

Read a short passage slowly—preferably more than once.

2 — Reflect

Summarize its main point. Notice what it reveals about God, people, sin, grace, faith, and faithful living.

3 — Respond

Choose one honest response: prayer, repentance, trust, worship, obedience, encouragement, or further study.

Best for

Readers who want a natural, conversational study rhythm without an acronym.



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How do I choose a method?

Choose the method that helps you pay attention to Scripture rather than drawing attention to the method itself.

Try

- Three Simple Questions if you are completely new or easily overwhelmed.
- SOAP if you enjoy journaling and prayer.
- HEAR if you want a clear daily-reading process.
- The Swedish Method if you learn visually or study with others.
- SPECK if you want specific discovery prompts.
- COMA if you want to strengthen your understanding of context.
- Read Reflect Respond if you prefer a flexible method without an acronym.

The best method

The best method is one that helps you open your Bible regularly, handle Scripture carefully, and respond to God faithfully. A method is a tool, not a spiritual achievement.



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Worked example · James 1:22–25

Read James 1:19–27 so that the selected verses remain within their surrounding context.

Main idea

God's Word is not meant to be heard and then ignored. Faithful hearing should lead to faithful action.

What does this teach me about God?

God gives His Word to reveal truth and shape the lives of His people.

What does this teach me about people?

We can listen to truth without allowing it to change our behavior.

How should I respond?

Examine whether you are obeying what you already understand from Scripture.

Prayer

Father, help me receive Your Word with humility and obey what You show me.



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James 1 through different methods

SOAP

Observation: James contrasts hearing with doing. Application: identify one instruction you understand but have delayed obeying. Prayer: ask God for willingness and consistency.

HEAR

Highlight “Be doers of the word.” Explain that genuine reception produces action. Apply one clear instruction. Respond by asking God for courage.

Swedish Method

Lightbulb: Scripture acts like a mirror. Question: what truth have I heard without obeying? Arrow: act on one clear instruction.

SPECK

Sin: refusing to obey. Promise: blessing in faithful doing. Example: the person who continues. Command: be a doer. Knowledge of God: His Word reveals and directs.

COMA

Context: James teaches how genuine faith appears. Observation: contrasts of hearing/doing and forgetting/continuing. Meaning: receive God's Word in a way that transforms conduct.



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Context changes the picture

A verse may be true but still be misunderstood when separated from its surrounding passage.

Philippians 4:13

Paul is not promising that Christ will enable every desired achievement. He is describing how he learned to remain content in both abundance and need. Christ strengthened him to remain faithful in changing circumstances.

A faithful application

Christ can strengthen me to remain content and faithful whether I have much or little.

Jeremiah 29:11

God was speaking through Jeremiah to Jewish exiles in Babylon. Their exile would continue for many years, but God had not abandoned His covenant purposes.

A faithful application

God remained faithful to His people even during a long season of discipline and waiting.

Memory anchor

A verse cannot mean something today that it never meant in its original context.



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Reading prayers and speeches

The Bible records prayers, sermons, speeches, conversations, and even statements made by people who were mistaken or dishonest.

Ask

- Who is speaking?
- Who is listening?
- What circumstances prompted these words?
- Does the surrounding passage affirm, correct, or challenge what was said?
- Does another part of Scripture clarify the speaker's claim?

Prayer example · Hannah

In 1 Samuel 1:10–18, Hannah brings deep sorrow to God with sincerity and trust. Her prayer shows that we may bring grief and requests honestly, but every detail of her personal vow is not a command for all believers.

Speech example · Peter

In Acts 2:14–41, Peter explains Jesus' death and resurrection from the Old Testament as Christ's apostolic witness under the Holy Spirit's work.

Important contrast

Job's friends spoke many words that are truly recorded, yet God later said they had not spoken rightly about Him (Job 42:7). Everything Scripture records is truly recorded, but not every recorded statement is endorsed as true.



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Promises and commands require context

When you find a promise, ask

- Who received it?
- Was it given to one person, ancient Israel, Jesus' disciples, the church, or all who trust God?
- Was it connected to a covenant or particular historical situation?
- Does it include a condition?
- Is it repeated or applied to believers elsewhere?
- What lasting truth about God does it reveal?

When you find a command, ask

- Who received it?
- Was it connected to the Mosaic Law, Israel's national life, Jesus' teaching, apostolic instruction, or a unique situation?
- Is it repeated for believers under the new covenant?
- What principle does it reveal?
- How does Jesus fulfill or clarify it?



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Beginner guardrails

Study carefully

- Read the surrounding passage.
- Ask who is speaking and who is listening.
- Notice the kind of writing.
- Let clear passages help with difficult ones.
- Distinguish description from command.
- Do not force an application.
- Verify what you learn.
- Remain humble and teachable.

Confidence and humility

Faithful Christians may disagree about difficult details. Confidence and humility can grow together.



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Common questions

Do I need to study every day?

Daily reading can be helpful, but consistency is more important than an unrealistic schedule.

How much should I read?

A short paragraph studied carefully may be more helpful than several chapters read hurriedly.

What if I do not understand?

Write down the question, read the surrounding chapter, compare a clear translation, and continue learning.

Can I use more than one method?

Yes. You might use SOAP for daily reading, COMA for difficult passages, and Swedish Method in a group.

What if I do not feel anything?

God's Word remains true whether a reading feels emotionally powerful or ordinary.



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A simple seven-day starting plan

Day one

Mark 1:14–20 · Three Simple Questions

Day two

Psalm 23 · SOAP

Day three

James 1:19–27 · HEAR

Day four

Luke 10:25–37 · Swedish Method

Day five

Ephesians 2:1–10 · SPECK

Day six

Philippians 2:1–11 · COMA

Day seven

John 15:1–17 · Read Reflect Respond

At the end of the week

Which method helped you pay closest attention to Scripture? Which helped you respond honestly? Which can you continue using without becoming overwhelmed?



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PART TWO · WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

Observation Interpretation Application

Nearly every responsible Bible study method includes these three movements, whether or not it uses these exact names.

Observation

- Repeated words and key people or places.
- Cause and effect, commands, promises, questions, and contrasts.
- Connecting words such as therefore, because, but, and so that.
- Changes in speaker, setting, or subject.

Interpretation

- Literary context and historical setting.
- Original audience, genre, and purpose of the book.
- Grammar and sentence structure.
- Connections to the Bible's larger story.

Application

- Grounded in the text and consistent with Scripture.
- Centered on God's truth rather than personal preference.
- Specific enough to practice.
- Dependent on God's grace and the Holy Spirit.



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PART TWO · WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

Worked example · Ephesians 2:1–10

Observation

Paul describes people as spiritually dead in trespasses and sins. “But God” marks a decisive change. Salvation is a gift through faith, not a result of works. Good works follow salvation.

Interpretation

Believers were not spiritually sick people who improved themselves; they were spiritually dead people whom God made alive with Christ. We are not saved by good works, but we are saved for a life that produces them.

Application

Reject spiritual pride. Rest in grace rather than earning. Ask God to help you walk in the good works He has prepared.

Prayer

Father, help me rest in Christ and live in grateful obedience.



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PART TWO · WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

Using cross-references responsibly

Cross-references can reveal repeated words, parallel events, fulfilled promises, theological themes, and connections to Jesus.

When following a cross-reference

- Read both passages in context.
- Ask why the connection may have been suggested.
- Determine whether Scripture explicitly connects them or whether the relationship is thematic.
- Do not treat a shared word as proof that both passages address the same subject.
- Give greater weight to connections made by Scripture itself.

Important

Not every cross-reference proves that two passages have exactly the same meaning.



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PART TWO · WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

Translations, verse mapping, and word studies

Comparing translations

Compare two or three reliable translations. Ask whether differences reflect literal or natural wording, alternate manuscript readings, sentence structure, or punctuation. Differences do not automatically mean contradiction.

Verse mapping

Include the verse, surrounding paragraph, important words, cross-references, translation comparisons, historical information, its role in the book, what it reveals about God, application, and prayer.

Word studies

A word may have several possible meanings, but it does not carry every meaning each time it appears. Context determines the intended sense. Avoid the root fallacy—the assumption that a word's history or parts automatically determine every occurrence.



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PART TWO · WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

Historical background and writing types

Background

Helpful background should illuminate the biblical text, not overpower it. Ask whether a claim is well supported, clarifies something present, or treats a possibility as certainty.

Narrative

Ask what happened, why the narrator included it, and what it reveals. Do not assume every action is approved.

Poetry and wisdom

Expect imagery and parallel lines. Read proverbs as wise principles, not mechanical guarantees.

Prophecy and letters

Notice covenant warnings, hope, historical setting, and the author's unfolding argument.

Apocalyptic writing

Expect visions, symbols, dramatic contrasts, heavenly scenes, and imagery communicating spiritual realities.



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PART TWO · WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

How apocalyptic writing reuses Scripture

Apocalyptic books—especially Revelation—regularly draw upon images, language, and themes introduced earlier in Scripture.

Examples

- Revelation 13's beasts draw heavily from Daniel 7.
- Revelation 21–22 echoes Genesis 1–3 and Isaiah 65–66.
- Revelation 4's throne scene shares imagery with Isaiah 6 and Ezekiel 1.
- Revelation's plagues and deliverance imagery repeatedly recall Exodus.

A faithful process

- Identify the image.
- Look for earlier appearances in Scripture.
- Read those passages in context.
- Ask how the later passage develops or completes the earlier theme.
- Allow Scripture to establish the connection before drawing conclusions.

Memory anchor

Apocalyptic imagery is not a collection of secret codes. It communicates through the Bible's established language, symbols, and story.



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Prayers and speeches at a deeper level

Prayers and speeches can reveal theology, character, conflict, worship, misunderstanding, or turning points.

Examine

- The speaker and audience.
- The setting and purpose.
- The narrator's assessment.
- How later events evaluate the words.
- How the speech agrees with or requires clarification from the rest of Scripture.

Solomon's temple prayer

In 1 Kings 8:22–53, Solomon praises covenant faithfulness and anticipates sin, judgment, exile, repentance, and restoration. Later Scripture shows that God is not confined to a building and identifies Jesus as the true temple and believers as God's dwelling through the Spirit (John 2:19–21; Ephesians 2:19–22).



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Study tools and disagreement

A healthy tool process

- Read the passage.
- Write your observations.
- Summarize the main point.
- Record your questions.
- Consult trusted resources.
- Return to Scripture and evaluate what you read.

When faithful interpreters disagree

- Distinguish essential doctrine from secondary details.
- Examine the evidence for each interpretation.
- Notice which view best accounts for the entire passage.
- Avoid claiming certainty beyond what the text supports.
- Remain willing to revise your conclusion.
- Treat other believers with patience and charity.



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PART TWO · WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

Confidence levels

Clear

The passage explicitly states or strongly establishes the conclusion.

Well supported

The conclusion fits the passage and broader witness of Scripture, although some details may remain uncertain.

Possible

The interpretation may fit, but evidence is limited or other explanations remain reasonable.

Why this helps

Speak confidently where Scripture is clear and cautiously where it is not.



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PART TWO · WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

The Holy Spirit and community

The Spirit

The Holy Spirit inspired Scripture and helps believers understand, receive, and obey truth. His guidance does not make context, careful reading, teachers, or correction unnecessary. The Spirit who inspired Scripture does not contradict Scripture (John 14:26; 16:13; 1 Corinthians 2:10–16).

The church

Studying with others can expose assumptions, provide encouragement, bring different observations, correct misunderstandings, and connect truth with action.

A healthy balance

Community does not replace personal Bible reading, and personal study does not eliminate the need for the church.



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PART TWO · WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

A sustainable intermediate rhythm

First and second reading

Read without stopping for the overall movement. Read again and mark repeated words, contrasts, commands, promises, and questions.

Context and summary

Read what comes before and after. Identify speaker, audience, setting, genre, and purpose. State the main point in one or two sentences.

Connections and tools

Follow relevant cross-references. Consult a trusted study Bible or commentary only after your own reading.

Application and prayer

Choose a response that grows from the passage's meaning. Respond honestly to God and ask for help living according to truth.



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PRACTICE

Reusable beginner worksheet

PASSAGE:

METHOD:

WHAT DOES THE PASSAGE SAY?

WHAT DOES IT REVEAL ABOUT GOD?

WHAT DOES IT REVEAL ABOUT PEOPLE?

WHAT IS THE MAIN TRUTH?

WHAT QUESTION DO I STILL HAVE?

HOW SHOULD I RESPOND?

PRAYER:



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PRACTICE

Reusable intermediate worksheet

PASSAGE / BIBLICAL BOOK / GENRE:

AUTHOR OR SPEAKER / ORIGINAL AUDIENCE:

HISTORICAL OR LITERARY SETTING:

WHAT COMES BEFORE AND AFTER?

REPEATED WORDS, CONTRASTS, COMMANDS, PROMISES, OR QUESTIONS:

MAIN POINT:

HOW DOES THIS FIT THE BIBLE'S LARGER STORY?

HOW DOES IT RELATE TO JESUS OR THE GOSPEL?



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PRACTICE

Reusable intermediate worksheet — continued

RELEVANT CROSS-REFERENCES:

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY:

INTERPRETIVE CONCLUSION:

CONFIDENCE LEVEL:

FAITHFUL APPLICATION:

PRAYERFUL RESPONSE:



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FINAL REVIEW

Final review

Bible study methods are useful servants but poor masters.

A method cannot replace prayer, the Holy Spirit, the church, careful reading, or humble dependence on God. Its purpose is simply to help you slow down and engage Scripture more thoughtfully.

You do not need to understand everything before you begin

- Choose a passage.
- Choose a simple method.
- Ask honest questions.
- Read in context.
- Respond to what is clear.
- Keep returning to God's Word.

Final memory anchor

Methods help us study, but Scripture remains our authority. The goal is growing confidence in opening the Bible for yourself.



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PRAYER

A prayer for your study

Father, thank You for revealing Yourself through Your Word. Give me wisdom, humility, patience, and discernment as I study. Protect me from carelessness and pride. Help me understand each passage in context, recognize Jesus throughout Scripture, and respond with faith and obedience. By Your Spirit, use Your Word to transform my heart and life. Amen.

A closing prayer



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THE GOSPEL INVITATION

Do you know Jesus?

Bible study is not only about learning information. The Scriptures lead us to Jesus Christ.

God created us for relationship with Him, but every person has sinned and fallen short of His glory (Romans 3:23). We cannot rescue ourselves through good works, religious activity, or personal improvement.

God loved us and sent His Son. Jesus lived without sin, died for our sins, and rose from the dead (John 3:16; Romans 5:8; 1 Corinthians 15:3–4).

Salvation is God's gift of grace. We receive it by turning to God in repentance and trusting Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior—not by earning it (Ephesians 2:8–9; Romans 10:9–13).

A prayer of faith

Jesus, I know that I have sinned and cannot save myself. I believe You died for my sins and rose again. I turn from trusting myself and place my trust in You. Forgive me, make me new, and teach me to follow You. Amen.

Important

A prayer does not save you and is not a magic formula. Jesus saves. Prayer is one way to express genuine repentance and faith.



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CONTINUE STUDYING

Key passages for further study

Open your Bible

- Psalm 1
- Psalm 119:9–16, 97–105
- Proverbs 2:1–6
- Luke 24:25–27
- John 5:39–40; 14:26; 16:13
- Acts 17:10–12
- 1 Corinthians 2:10–16
- 2 Timothy 2:15; 3:14–17
- Hebrews 4:12–13
- James 1:19–27
- 2 Peter 1:19–21



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These resources are intended to support—not replace—your own time in Scripture. Open your Bible and verify every cited passage in context as you study.

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