

Was the Bible Written by People or by God?

A beginner-friendly guide to divine inspiration and human authorship

Purpose

Understand how the Bible can be truly God's Word and truly human writing, what Christians mean by inspiration, how the Holy Spirit worked through biblical authors, and how this truth should shape the way we read Scripture.

Welcome

The Bible has many human writers. Moses, David, Isaiah, Luke, Paul, Peter, John, and others wrote in different centuries, cultures, situations, and literary styles. Yet Christians also call the Bible the Word of God. Is that a contradiction?

No. Scripture presents God and human authors as working together. God did not erase the writers' personalities or turn them into machines. Through the Holy Spirit, He worked through real people so that the writings communicate what He intended.

This guide explains that relationship carefully. It will also help you avoid two opposite mistakes: treating the Bible as merely human religious reflection, or imagining that its writers contributed nothing genuinely human.

The Short Answer

The Bible was written by people, and the Bible is from God.

Human authors used their languages, memories, research, experiences, vocabulary, personalities, and literary skill. At the same time, the Holy Spirit guided their work so that Scripture communicates God's truth faithfully and authoritatively.

Christians often summarize this with the word inspiration. Second Timothy 3:16 says that all Scripture is "God-breathed." Second Peter 1:21 says that people spoke from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit.

God is therefore the ultimate source of Scripture, while human beings are its genuine authors.

Memory Anchor

God spoke through real people. Their words are genuinely human, and Scripture is truly God's Word.

Scripture Translation

This guide primarily uses references rather than extended quotations so readers can verify each statement in their own dependable Bible translation.

A prayer before you begin

Father, thank You for making Yourself known. Help me understand how You spoke through human authors. Give me humility, wisdom, and confidence as I read Your Word. Help me see Jesus clearly and respond faithfully. In Jesus' name, amen.

PART ONE

The Bible Has Real Human Authors

Real people wrote Scripture

The books of the Bible did not appear without human involvement. They came through real people who lived in history.

The writers included shepherds, kings, prophets, priests, fishermen, a physician, and missionaries. Some books name their authors. Some are anonymous. In a few cases, faithful scholars discuss questions of authorship or final editing.

The Bible never suggests that every writer sounded alike. David's songs do not sound like Luke's orderly history. Proverbs does not read like Romans. Revelation does not read like Acts.

These differences are not defects. They show that God worked through the authors as real people.

Human authors addressed real situations

Paul wrote letters to particular churches and individuals. The prophets addressed covenant rebellion, injustice, exile, hope, and restoration. Luke wrote an orderly account for Theophilus. John selected signs so readers might believe that Jesus is the Christ and have life in His name.

Understanding the first audience helps us understand what a passage means. We should ask:

- Who wrote or spoke?
- To whom?
- What situation was being addressed?
- What kind of writing is this?
- What point was the writer making?

Key passages

- Luke 1:1–4.
- Romans 1:1–7.
- 1 Corinthians 1:1–9.
- John 20:30–31.
- Revelation 1:1–11.

Memory Anchor

The Bible came through real authors who wrote to real people in real circumstances.

PART TWO

The Authors Used Research, Memory, Sources, and Skill

Inspiration did not eliminate ordinary human work

Luke says he investigated matters carefully and wrote an orderly account. The writers of Kings and Chronicles refer to other records. Biblical writers quote earlier Scripture. Paul sometimes used a secretary, or scribe, to write down a letter.

Jeremiah dictated God's messages to Baruch. After the king destroyed the scroll, Jeremiah dictated the words again, and additional words were included. This shows divine authority working through speaking, writing, preserving, rewriting, and arranging.

The Gospel writers selected and arranged true material for particular purposes. John openly says that he did not record everything Jesus did. Selection is not dishonesty; every faithful account must choose what to include.

God can use a process

Sometimes God gave exact words to be written. At other times, biblical authors prayed, remembered, researched, composed poetry, gathered records, or answered church problems. Inspiration concerns the result God gave through the process, not one single method used in every book.

Key passages

- Exodus 34:27–28.
- Jeremiah 36.
- Luke 1:1–4.
- John 20:30–31.
- Romans 16:22.

Memory Anchor

Research, memory, sources, editing, and writing skill do not compete with inspiration. God worked through them.

PART THREE

The Bible Claims That God Spoke

God is the ultimate source

Throughout Scripture we read phrases such as “the LORD said,” “the word of the LORD came,” and “thus says the LORD.” Prophets spoke messages they had received from God. Jesus treated Scripture as God’s authoritative Word. The apostles taught that the Spirit guided the giving of Scripture.

The New Testament can speak of God and a human writer together. Jesus quotes words from Genesis as words spoken by the Creator. Acts introduces a psalm as something the Holy Spirit spoke through David. Hebrews says that the Holy Spirit speaks and then quotes an Old Testament passage.

Divine and human authorship belong together

The Bible does not force us to choose between God and people. God spoke through people.

This pattern appears clearly in Acts 4:25: God spoke by the Holy Spirit through David. David’s voice was real, and the Spirit’s work was real.

Key passages

- Matthew 19:4–5.
- Mark 12:35–37.
- Acts 1:16.
- Acts 4:24–26.
- Hebrews 3:7–11.
- 2 Peter 1:19–21.

Memory Anchor

Scripture joins God’s authority with human words: God spoke by the Spirit through people.

PART FOUR

What Does “God-Breathed” Mean?

Simple meaning

Second Timothy 3:16 describes all Scripture as God-breathed. The Greek word is often written *theopneustos*. It does not primarily picture God breathing spiritual power into an ordinary text after it was written. It describes Scripture as having its source in God.

God’s breath is connected throughout Scripture with His life-giving power and speech. The point in 2 Timothy is practical: because Scripture is from God, it is profitable for teaching, correction, training, and equipping God’s people for every good work.

All Scripture matters

Paul’s immediate context especially includes the sacred writings Timothy had known from childhood—the Old Testament. The New Testament also recognizes apostolic writings alongside Scripture. Peter refers to Paul’s letters in a way that places them with “the other Scriptures.”

Inspiration applies to Scripture as writing. It is not merely the idea that authors felt spiritually encouraged.

Key passages

- 2 Timothy 3:14–17.
- 2 Peter 3:15–16.
- Matthew 5:17–18.

Memory Anchor

God-breathed Scripture comes from God and equips His people for faithful life.

PART FIVE

Did God Dictate Every Word?

Sometimes God gave exact words

Scripture includes moments when God commanded someone to write particular words, when a prophet dictated a message, or when a heavenly message was recorded.

But dictation is not the only biblical pattern

Luke describes investigation. The Psalms express individual grief, repentance, joy, and praise. Paul responds to reports and questions. The writers use distinct vocabulary, grammar, emphases, and styles.

The authors were not robots. God's guidance did not bypass their minds. He prepared and used their backgrounds, abilities, experiences, and intentions.

Words matter because meaning is carried by words

Christians sometimes use the phrase verbal, plenary inspiration:

- Verbal means that inspiration extends to the words through which meaning is communicated, not merely broad religious ideas.
- Plenary means full or complete: all Scripture is God-breathed, not only selected spiritual sections.

This does not mean every verse has the same purpose or is equally easy to understand. It means every part belongs within the Scripture God has given.

Memory Anchor

God sometimes dictated words, but He ordinarily inspired Scripture through the full humanity of its writers.

PART SIX

Does Human Involvement Make the Bible Unreliable?

Human does not automatically mean false

People can communicate truth. A truthful God can work through human speakers and writers without making their humanity disappear. The biblical authors were not sinless people. David and Peter failed seriously. Paul called himself the foremost of sinners. Inspiration does not mean every author lived perfectly or knew everything. It means God faithfully communicated through the writings He gave.

The Bible records sin without approving it

Scripture honestly records deception, violence, abuse, unbelief, and foolishness. A recorded statement may be a lie spoken by a character. A recorded action may be sinful. We must distinguish what the Bible reports from what it commands or approves.

Jesus provides a helpful comparison—with a guardrail

Christians confess that Jesus is fully divine and fully human. That truth can help us see that divine and human are not natural enemies. Yet Scripture is not a divine person, so the incarnation and inspiration are not identical doctrines. The comparison is limited.

Key passages

- 2 Samuel 11–12.
- Psalm 51.
- Galatians 2:11–14.
- 1 Timothy 1:12–16.

Memory Anchor

God did not choose perfect authors. He faithfully gave perfect truth through genuinely human writings.

PART SEVEN

Why Do the Biblical Writers Sound Different?

Variety serves God's purpose

God gave one unified story through many voices.

The four Gospels portray the same Jesus while selecting and arranging material for different audiences and emphases. Paul often develops sustained theological arguments. James uses vivid wisdom language and direct exhortation. Peter writes as a shepherd strengthening suffering believers. John often uses simple vocabulary to explore profound themes such as life, light, truth, love, and abiding.

Kings and Chronicles overlap but emphasize different questions. Kings explains covenant failure leading to exile. Chronicles retells Israel's story with strong attention to David, the temple, worship, and hope for the restored community.

Difference is not automatically contradiction

Two faithful witnesses may report different details because they select material for different purposes. We should first ask whether the accounts can complement one another before assuming they conflict.

Memory Anchor

The Bible's different voices are part of its design. Unity does not require sameness.

PART EIGHT

What Inspiration Does Not Mean

Inspiration does not mean:

- Every passage is equally easy to understand.
- Every book uses the same literary style.
- Every recorded statement expresses God's own approval.
- Every action described should be copied.
- Biblical authors were all-knowing or personally sinless.
- Translators, pastors, teachers, or readers are unable to make mistakes.
- One English translation perfectly captures every nuance.
- Honest questions are acts of unbelief.
- Context can be ignored because the words are inspired.

Inspiration calls for more careful reading, not less. Because the words matter, their sentences, paragraphs, genres, historical settings, and place in the whole Bible matter too.

Memory Anchor

Inspiration gives Scripture divine authority; it does not remove the need for context, wisdom, or humble interpretation.

PART NINE

How Did Jesus View Scripture?

Jesus received Scripture as God's Word

Jesus quoted Scripture in temptation, teaching, conflict, and suffering. He said Scripture cannot be broken. He treated its commands, promises, people, and storyline as authoritative.

Jesus could recognize human and divine authorship together. He spoke of what David said "in the Spirit." He also described words written by Moses as God's command.

Scripture points to Jesus

After His resurrection, Jesus explained how the Law of Moses, the Prophets, and the Psalms pointed toward His suffering, resurrection, and the proclamation of repentance and forgiveness.

Jesus also authorized His apostles as witnesses and promised that the Holy Spirit would remind and guide them in their testimony.

Key passages

- Matthew 4:1–11.
- Matthew 15:3–6.
- Mark 12:35–37.
- John 10:34–36.
- John 14:25–26.
- John 16:12–15.
- Luke 24:25–49.

Memory Anchor

Jesus trusted Scripture, fulfilled Scripture, and authorized witnesses who proclaimed Him.

PART TEN

How Divine and Human Authorship Should Change Our Reading

Read with attention to the human author

Study the sentence, paragraph, book, historical situation, genre, and original audience.

Read with confidence in the divine Author

Expect Scripture to reveal God's character, expose sin, announce grace, point to Jesus, train God's people, and speak with authority.

Read the whole Bible together

Each book has its own purpose, yet every book belongs to the unified story of creation, rebellion, promise, covenant, Christ, church, and new creation.

Read prayerfully and humbly

The same Spirit who inspired Scripture helps readers understand and receive its truth. Illumination does not create meanings that contradict the text. It enables us to grasp and obey what God has given.

Read to respond

Scripture calls for faith, repentance, worship, obedience, wisdom, love, hope, and perseverance—not information alone.

A simple reading rhythm

1. Pray for understanding.
2. Read the whole paragraph.
3. Ask what the writer intended to communicate.
4. Identify how the passage fits the Bible's story and points toward Jesus.
5. Respond in faith and obedience.

Final Beginner Memory Anchor

Because Scripture is human writing, read it in context. Because it is God's Word, receive it with trust and obedience.

QUICK FAQ

Who wrote the Bible?

Many human authors wrote its books, and God is their ultimate divine source. Some authors are named, some are anonymous, and some authorship questions are discussed by scholars.

Did God whisper every word into each writer's ear?

Scripture does not describe one method for every book. Sometimes God gave exact words; often He worked through research, memory, experience, reflection, and composition.

Did the writers know they were writing Scripture?

Some clearly knew they were delivering God's authoritative message. Others may not have understood the full future significance of their words. God's intention was never limited by an author's complete awareness.

Did the authors lose control of their minds?

No. Biblical inspiration is not presented as unconscious automatic writing. The writers reasoned, felt, researched, chose words, and addressed real needs.

Why do their styles differ if God inspired them?

Because God used the authors rather than erasing them. Their differences contribute to Scripture's richness.

Can a sinful person write inspired Scripture?

Yes. Inspiration describes God's work in giving Scripture, not the moral perfection of the writer.

Are Jesus' red-letter words more inspired?

No. Jesus' spoken words have unique importance because He is the Son of God, but the entire biblical text—including the Gospel writers' faithful presentation of His words—is God-breathed Scripture.

Is my English translation inspired?

Inspiration properly describes the biblical writings God originally gave. Dependable translations faithfully communicate those writings, though no translation reproduces every feature of Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek perfectly.

Does inspiration guarantee that my interpretation is correct?

No. Scripture is authoritative; our interpretations remain accountable to the text. We need humility, context, prayer, wise teachers, and the wider church.

PART ELEVEN

WANT TO GO DEEPER?

Intermediate Guide

The beginner section established that God spoke through real human authors. This section distinguishes related doctrines and addresses questions about intention, authority, copies, translations, editing, and authorship.

Revelation, inspiration, illumination, interpretation, and application

Revelation is God making Himself and His truth known.

Inspiration is the Holy Spirit's work through human authors so that Scripture communicates what God intended.

Illumination is the Spirit's work helping readers understand, receive, and apply Scripture.

Interpretation is the reader's work of identifying what the text means.

Application is living faithfully in response to that meaning.

Confusing these categories causes problems. A strong impression today is not new Scripture. Illumination does not override context.

Application may vary while the text's meaning remains anchored in what the writer communicated.

Memory Anchor

God reveals truth, inspires Scripture, illuminates readers, and calls us to interpret carefully and apply faithfully.

Theopneustos and the source of Scripture

The word translated “God-breathed” occurs in 2 Timothy 3:16. Its emphasis is Scripture’s divine source. Paul’s conclusion is not merely theoretical: God-breathed writings teach, expose error, correct, train, and equip.

The expression “all Scripture” affirms the scope of inspiration. Christians disagree about some details of how 2 Timothy’s grammar should be explained, but the passage clearly treats Scripture as originating from God and useful for forming faithful servants.

“Carried along” by the Holy Spirit

Second Peter 1:20–21 says prophecy did not originate in human will; people spoke from God while being carried along by the Holy Spirit. The same verb can describe a ship being borne along by wind in Acts 27.

This does not imply passivity or loss of personality. It emphasizes that the message’s source and direction were not merely human initiative.

Concurrence

Theological discussions often use concurrence for God’s sovereign action working through real human action. One event can be fully attributable to human agents at their level and to God’s purpose at His level.

In inspiration, the authors genuinely wrote, and God genuinely communicated through their writing. Divine action and human action are not competing percentages.

Verbal plenary inspiration

Verbal means the words matter because meaning cannot be separated from words. Jesus and the apostles sometimes base arguments on particular wording.

Plenary means the whole of Scripture is inspired. Poetry, genealogy, narrative, law, prophecy, Gospel, and letter all belong, though they perform different functions.

This view does not require wooden literalism. Inspired metaphors remain metaphors, inspired poetry remains poetry, and inspired approximations remain appropriate to their purpose.

Human intention and divine intention

A sound interpretation begins with what the human author communicated in context. Because Scripture also has one divine Author and belongs to one unfolding story, a passage may participate in patterns and fulfillments the human author did not fully foresee.

The New Testament’s use of the Old Testament shows promise, typology, and themes reaching fullness in Christ. This fuller significance should be controlled by Scripture’s own patterns and canonical development, not invented freely by the reader.

Key passages

- Matthew 2:15.
- Matthew 5:17.
- Luke 24:25–27, 44–47.
- John 19:36–37.
- 1 Peter 1:10–12.

Divine accommodation

Accommodation describes God communicating truly in forms human beings can understand. Scripture uses ordinary human language, observation, imagery, and cultural forms.

Anthropomorphic language speaks of God in human terms, such as His hand or arm. Such language communicates truly without claiming that the invisible God has a human body by nature.

Accommodation is not deception. A wise teacher may express genuine truth at a level a learner can receive.

Inerrancy, infallibility, and authorial intention

Inerrancy commonly means that Scripture, in the original writings and rightly interpreted according to authorial intention and genre, does not affirm what is false.

Infallibility emphasizes that Scripture is trustworthy and will not fail in accomplishing God’s purpose or misleading His people in what it teaches.

Christian traditions sometimes use these terms differently. Responsible definitions should include context, genre, ordinary language, approximations, figures of speech, and what a writer actually intended to assert.

Original writings, copies, and translations

Inspiration properly applies to the writings as originally given. We possess later manuscript copies, not the original physical pages. Comparing manuscripts helps scholars identify the earliest recoverable text.

Copies can contain small differences without making all wording unknowable. Translations can differ while faithfully communicating the same message. These questions deserve their own studies on canon, transmission, and translation.

Authorship questions

Some books identify their author directly. Some are anonymous. Traditional attribution may be ancient and reasonable without being stated in the book itself. Hebrews, for example, does not name its author.

Scholars sometimes discuss whether a named person wrote directly, used a secretary, guided a school or circle, supplied core material later arranged by others, or became associated with a book through tradition.

We should not claim more certainty than the evidence allows. Nor should an unresolved human-authorship question be treated as proof that a book lacks divine authority.

Pseudonymity

Pseudonymity means writing under another person's name. Scholars debate whether this occurred in some ancient religious literature and how such a practice was viewed in different settings.

Because the New Testament values truthful testimony and warns against falsely attributed apostolic messages, claims that a canonical letter was knowingly deceptive require careful evidence. Faithful Christians differ on some authorship questions, but speculation should not be presented as settled fact.

Compilation, editing, and redaction

Some biblical books show signs of collecting, arranging, or updating material. Proverbs contains collections associated with different sources. Psalms is an arranged book of books. Kings and Chronicles draw from records. Deuteronomy records Moses' death. Jeremiah exists in differing ancient arrangements in Hebrew and Greek manuscript traditions.

Editing is not the opposite of inspiration. If God worked through the whole process by which a book reached its intended form, compilation and arrangement can be part of His providential work.

Unity and diversity

Scripture has diverse genres, vocabularies, historical settings, emphases, and perspectives. It also presents a unified redemptive story: creation, rebellion, promise, covenant, kingdom, exile, Messiah, cross, resurrection, Spirit, church, and new creation.

Unity should not flatten every writer into the same voice. Diversity should not fragment the Bible into unrelated religious opinions. Careful biblical theology honors both.

The Trinitarian shape of inspiration

The Father makes Himself known. The Son is the supreme revelation of God and the center of Scripture. The Holy Spirit speaks through prophets and apostles and helps God's people receive the Word.

The triune God acts together. Inspiration is not an isolated work of the Spirit detached from the Father's will or the Son's saving mission.

Jesus the Word and Scripture the written Word

John calls Jesus the Word. Jesus is the eternal divine Person through whom God created and reveals Himself fully. The Bible is not a divine person and should not be worshiped.

Christians honor Scripture because it is God's written Word and because it faithfully bears witness to Jesus. Scripture leads us to the living Lord rather than replacing Him.

A responsible study process

1. Read the passage in context.
2. Identify its author, audience, situation, and genre where possible.
3. Observe its actual words and grammar.

4. Ask what the human writer intended to communicate.
5. Locate the passage within the book and the Bible's unfolding story.
6. Compare related Scripture without erasing differences.
7. Consider how the passage bears witness to Christ and the gospel.
8. Consult dependable translations and study resources.
9. State conclusions with appropriate confidence and humility.
10. Respond in faith, worship, and obedience.

Common Mistakes

Mistake 1: Treating the authors as robots

Better practice: Notice their vocabulary, emotions, research, arguments, and purposes.

Mistake 2: Treating the Bible as merely human

Better practice: Receive Scripture as God-breathed and Spirit-given.

Mistake 3: Confusing inspiration with interpretation

Better practice: Remember that an inspired text can still be misread by an uninspired interpreter.

Mistake 4: Flattening every genre

Better practice: Read poetry as poetry, narrative as narrative, proverb as proverb, and apocalyptic imagery as apocalyptic imagery.

Mistake 5: Assuming anonymous means untrustworthy

Better practice: Evaluate the book's canonical reception, content, historical setting, and relationship to apostolic or prophetic testimony.

Mistake 6: Claiming certainty where evidence is limited

Better practice: Distinguish what Scripture states from tradition, inference, and scholarly debate.

Intermediate Worksheet

Passage:

1. What kind of writing is this?
2. Who is speaking or writing?
3. Who is being addressed?
4. What historical or literary situation matters?
5. What words or structure carry the main point?
6. What did the human author intend to communicate?
7. How does the passage function within its book?
8. How does it fit Scripture's unified story?
9. Does a later biblical writer quote or develop it?
10. How does it connect to Jesus or the gospel?
11. What interpretation should be avoided?
12. How should I respond?

One-Sentence Summary

In this passage, God communicates _____ through _____ to teach _____.

Final Review

Before completing a study, ask:

- Have I honored both divine and human authorship?

- Have I read the passage in context and according to genre?
- Am I distinguishing the text from my interpretation?
- Have I claimed more certainty about authorship or process than the evidence allows?
- Have I considered how the passage belongs to the whole Bible?
- Does my conclusion lead me toward Jesus and faithful obedience?

Review And Reflection

1. How can Scripture be both God's Word and human writing?
2. What does "God-breathed" mean?
3. What does 2 Peter mean by "carried along"?
4. Why does inspiration not require dictation in every case?
5. Why do biblical writers have different styles?
6. What is the difference between inspiration and illumination?
7. Does inspiration make every interpreter infallible?
8. Why must genre and authorial intention be considered?
9. How can editing or compilation fit within inspiration?
10. How did Jesus treat Scripture?

A Seven-Day Reading Path

DAY 1: GOD SPEAKS THROUGH MOSES

Read Exodus 24:3–8 and 34:27–28. What is spoken, written, read, and received?

DAY 2: GOD SPEAKS THROUGH DAVID

Read 2 Samuel 23:1–5, Psalm 51, and Mark 12:35–37. How do David's voice and the Spirit's work appear together?

DAY 3: GOD SPEAKS THROUGH THE PROPHETS

Read Jeremiah 1:4–12 and Jeremiah 36. What human actions are involved in receiving and preserving the message?

DAY 4: LUKE INVESTIGATES AND WRITES

Read Luke 1:1–4 and Acts 1:1–3. What does Luke say about sources, witnesses, investigation, and purpose?

DAY 5: ALL SCRIPTURE IS GOD-BREATHED

Read 2 Timothy 3:10–17. What does Scripture do in the life of God's servant?

DAY 6: PEOPLE SPOKE FROM GOD

Read 2 Peter 1:16–21 and 3:14–18. How are eyewitness testimony, prophecy, the Spirit, and apostolic letters connected?

DAY 7: SCRIPTURE POINTS TO JESUS

Read Luke 24:13–49 and John 20:30–31. How do Scripture and apostolic witness lead readers to Christ?

Key Passages For Further Study

- Exodus 24:3–8 — God's words are written and read to the covenant people.
- Jeremiah 36 — Jeremiah and Baruch illustrate speaking, dictation, writing, loss, and rewriting.
- Luke 1:1–4 — Luke explains his careful historical process.
- John 14:25–26 — Jesus promises the Spirit's help to His witnesses.
- John 20:30–31 — John explains his selection and purpose.
- Acts 4:24–26 — God speaks by the Holy Spirit through David.
- 1 Corinthians 2:6–16 — The Spirit reveals and helps believers receive God's wisdom.
- 2 Timothy 3:14–17 — All Scripture is God-breathed and profitable.
- Hebrews 3:7–11 — The Holy Spirit speaks through an Old Testament text.

- 1 Peter 1:10–12 — Prophets searched the meaning and timing of what the Spirit revealed.
- 2 Peter 1:16–21 — Eyewitness testimony and Spirit-carried prophecy.
- 2 Peter 3:15–16 — Peter refers to Paul's letters with the other Scriptures.

Final Encouragement

You do not have to choose between a Bible written by people and a Bible given by God. The wonder of inspiration is that God chose to communicate through real human words.

Read carefully because the human author matters. Read confidently because God speaks truthfully. Read prayerfully because the Spirit helps God's people. Read expectantly because the Scriptures bear witness to Jesus.

Final Memory Anchor

God's Word came through human words so that real people could know the real God.

A prayer of response

Father, thank You for speaking through prophets and apostles and for preserving their witness in Scripture. Teach me to read carefully, trust humbly, and obey faithfully. By Your Spirit, help me see the glory of Jesus and become more like Him. In Jesus' name, amen.

A Call To Salvation

The Bible's central message is the good news of Jesus Christ.

God created us for relationship with Him, but all people have sinned and fall short of His glory. Sin brings death and separation, and we cannot rescue ourselves through morality, religious effort, church attendance, or Bible knowledge.

God did not leave us without hope. Jesus Christ, the eternal Son of God, became truly human, lived without sin, died for our sins, was buried, and rose bodily from the dead. He is Lord and Savior.

Salvation is God's gift, received by grace through faith. Scripture calls us to repent, believe the gospel, confess Jesus as Lord, and trust that God raised Him from the dead.

Read:

- Mark 1:14–15.
- John 3:16–18.
- Romans 3:21–26.
- Romans 10:9–13.
- 1 Corinthians 15:1–8.
- Ephesians 2:1–10.

If You Are Ready To Turn To Jesus

Speak honestly to God. Admit your sin. Believe that Jesus died and rose again. Ask for forgiveness. Place your trust in Him. Surrender to His loving authority.

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

A simple prayer of faith

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

If you have trusted Jesus, begin reading His Word, pray, and connect with a faithful local church where Scripture is taught, the gospel is proclaimed, and Christ is honored.

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3Nails exists to help people know God by understanding His Word, recognizing Jesus throughout Scripture, and becoming lifelong disciples who study the Bible with growing confidence.

3Nails Resource Promise

Each resource is intended to:

- Point people to God.
- Reveal the heart of the Father.
- Magnify Jesus.
- Be grounded in Scripture.
- Encourage readers to open their Bibles.
- Build confidence, not dependence.

Rooted in Scripture — Pointing to Jesus