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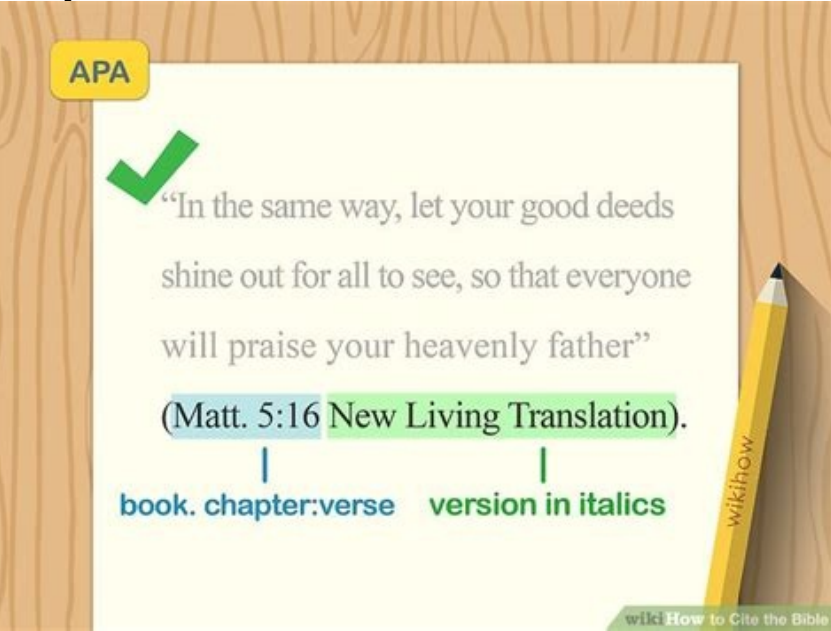

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How to cite the bible in apa 7

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C., Jr., & Garrett, D. (Eds.). (2006). NIV archaeological study bible: An illustrated walk through biblical history and culture. Zondervan. In-Text citations: (Carr, 2010) (Carr, 2010, p. 8) (Kaiser & Garrett, 2006, Genesis 1:20) (Kaiser & Garrett, 2006, footnote to Genesis 1:12, p. 4) See the APA "Religious Work References" page for more guidance. 1 Start your Works Cited entry with the version you used. Type the title of the specific version of the Bible that you used in italics. Use title case, capitalizing the first word and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. Place a period at the end of the title.[2] Example: The New Oxford Annotated Bible. Variation: If the version you used has a specific author listed, lead with the author's name, then provide the title of the version. For example: Peterson, Eugene H. The Message: The Bible in Contemporary Language. 2 Include the editor's name if listed. If the version you used has a named editor, you will likely find their name on the title page of the Bible. Type the words "Edited by" in regular font, followed by the editor's name in first name-last name format. Place a comma after the editor's name.[3] Example: The New Oxford Annotated Bible. Edited by Michael D. Coogan. Advertisement 3 Close with publication information. Provide the name of the publisher of the version followed by a comma. Then type the year that version was published. Place a period after the year to end your Works Cited entry.[4] Example: The New Oxford Annotated Bible. Edited by Michael D. Coogan. Oxford University Press, 2007. MLA Works Cited Entry Format: Title of Version in Title Case. Edited by First Name A. Last Name, Publisher, Year. 4 List the URL and your date of access for online Bibles. If you accessed an online version of the Bible, your Works Cited entry includes the name of the website as the publisher along with the URL for the website. Leave the "http://" part off of the URL. Place a period at the end of the URL, then type the word "Accessed" followed by the date you last accessed the source in day-month-year format. Abbreviate the names of months with more than 4 letters. Place a period at the end of the year.[5] Example: New International Version. Bible Gateway, www.biblegateway.com. Accessed 29 Jan. 2019. 5 List the version in your first in-text citation. The first time you reference the Bible in your paper, add a parenthetical citation at the end of the sentence, inside the closing punctuation. Type the name of the version of the Bible you used in italics, followed by a comma. Then provide the book, chapter, and verse in regular font.



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The Bible, unlike other sources, often has its own special citing needs. Given below are the guidelines on how to cite the Bible using the three main styles: Turabian, MLA, and APA.

ABOUT UNDERLINING

Unlike other books, the Bible is never underlined, italicized, or put in quotation marks. It is simply left plain. This general rule also applies to all the various books of the Bible.

SPECIAL NOTE ABOUT BIBLIOGRAPHY AND WORKS CITED PAGES

Because information regarding the facts of publication is not required when citing scripture, a bibliographic entry for the Bible is not required. If, however, you are citing editorial material from a study Bible, a bibliographic entry would be required. Therefore, all information given below relates only on how to cite the Bible itself, and it does not tell how to create a bibliographic entry.

HOW TO CITE

First, give the name of the book. When giving the name of the book, use abbreviations. Then give the chapter and verse information. The chapter and verse information is separated either by a colon or a period; though either the colon or the period are acceptable, be consistent and use only one or the other. The numerals are in arabic form. Identify the version being used in your first citation.

TURABIAN (CHICAGO STYLE)
Example:
1 Ps. 103:6-14
2 1 Cor. 13:1-13 NIV (New International Version)

MLA (MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION)
Example:
(1 Chron. 21:8, RSV)
(Rev. 21:3)

APA (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)
1 Cor. 13:1 (Revised Standard Version)

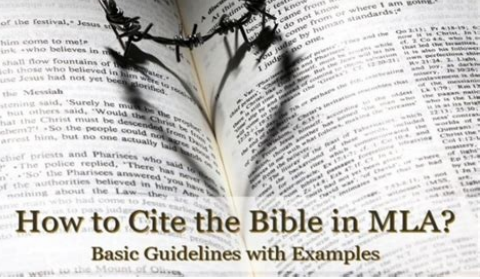
Abbreviate the names of books as shown in the MLA handbook.



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If the **version** of the Bible you are using is relevant, mention it in the **first reference** in your writing – this can be as either a general reference or a formal in-text citation.

Separate chapter and verse with a period.[6] Example: (New International Version, Rom. 12.2). 6 Provide only book, chapter, and verse for subsequent citations. As long as you only used one version of the Bible, you don't need to include the version in your parenthetical citations after listing it once. Simply provide the name of the book, chapter, and verse.[7] In-text citations are designed to point your readers to the full citation listed in your Works Cited. If you used several different versions of the Bible as sources, let your readers know when you've switched to a different version by adding the name of the version to the parenthetical citation. Advertisement 1 Identify the version you used in your first parenthetical citation. APA doesn't require a full citation in your reference list at the end of your paper. At the end of any sentence in which you've referenced the Bible, place a parenthetical citation with the book, chapter, and verse followed by the name of the version in regular font. Separate chapter and verse with a colon. Abbreviate the names of the books of the Bible following the abbreviations listed in the APA publication manual.[8] For example: "In the same way, let your good deeds shine out for all to see, so that everyone will praise your heavenly father" (Matt. 5:16 New Living Translation). 2 Include only the book, chapter, and verse in subsequent in-text citations. As long as you're using the same version of the Bible, you don't have to continue to list the name of the version in your parenthetical citations.



Simply list the book, chapter, and verse.[9] For example: "In the same way, let your good deeds shine out for all to see, so that everyone will praise your heavenly father" (Matt. 5:16). If you switch to a different version, for example, if you were comparing translations, then you would list the different version in the parenthetical citation. Tip: If you're using the same version and you list the book, chapter, and verse in the body of your paper, no parenthetical citation is needed. 3 Include a reference list entry if required by your editor or instructor. Although the APA doesn't require a full citation in your reference list, your editor or instructor may want one. Ask what they prefer, or when in doubt include reference list entries, particularly if you are comparing several versions. Follow the format for citing a book.[10] For example, your reference list entry might look like this: The New Oxford Annotated Bible. (2007). M. D. Coogan (Ed.). 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You can either spell out the full name of the version or use an abbreviation. No period is necessary at the end of your citation.[12] Example: 1 Cor. 13:4 Revised Standard Version After your first footnote, there's no need to add the name of the version unless you switch to a different version, such as if you were comparing translations. 3 Include an entry in your bibliography if requested by your editor or instructor. Chicago and Turabian don't require a bibliography entry for the Bible. If you do provide a bibliography entry, format it the same way you would for any other book.[13] For example, your bibliography entry might be formatted like this: Coogan, Michael D., ed. The New Oxford Annotated Bible. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. 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