**Citing the Bible**

**APA**

**Parenthetical Citations**

**In-Text Citation:**

* In parenthesis place the verse reference followed by the version used to retrieve it.

Example: (Hebrews 6:19 New American Standard Bible)

* In a sentence place the verse reference followed by the version used in parenthesis.

Example: In Hebrews 6:19 (New American Standard Bible), Jesus is the anchor…

* In APA, once the scripture is cited in-text the first time, all uses after will only need to include the verse reference.

**Reference Page:**

* In APA, the Bible and other well-known works do not need to be included in the reference page unless the instructor requests this.

Information taken from *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed., 2009, section 6.18.*

**MLA**

**Parenthetical Citations**

**In-Text Citation:**

* In MLA, all books of the Bible have abbreviations. See the MLA Handbook for specifics on each.

Example: (Heb. 6.19)

* In MLA, a period is used in place of a colon to separate chapter from verse.
* In parenthesis in MLA, the version will be referenced first followed by a comma, and then the actual verse reference.

Example: (New American Standard Bible, Heb. 6:19)

(*Outreach Edition Bible*, Heb. 6:19)

* In MLA, once the scripture is cited in-text the first time, all uses after will only need to include the verse reference.

**NOTE**: In MLA, individual published editions of the Bible are italicized or underlined; however, general versions or books of the Bible are not.

Example:The NASB *Outreach Edition Bible* has unique insights on how to meet people where they are.

**MLA Continued**

**Works Cited Page:**

* In MLA, the Bible’s Title, version, publication information, and indication to whether it is print or web will be required for the citation.

Example: *Outreach Edition Bible*, New American Standard Bible. La Habra, CA: Foundation Publications, 2007. Print.

Example: *Outreach Edition Bible*. [La Habra]: NASB, 2015. *BibleGateway.com.* Web.May.2015.

Information taken from *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 7th ed., 2009, sections 6.4.8, 7.7.1, and 5.6.2

**Turabian**

**Parenthetical Citations, Footnotes, or Endnotes**

**In-Text Citation:**

* In Turabian, all books of the Bible have abbreviations. There are 2 lists of abbreviations, whichever list is chosen should be used consistently throughout the whole paper. See the Turabian Manual for specifics on each.

Example: (Heb. 1:1, 6:19; Mic. 6:8)

* In Turabian, a colon is used to separate chapter from verse and a comma to separate different verse references. A semi-colon will be used to separate verse references from different books in scripture. Page numbers are never used.
* In Turabian, the version will be referenced first and should be spelled out (New American Standard Bible). If abbreviations are used no punctuation should be used (i.e. NASB) followed by a comma, and then the actual verse reference.

Example: Heb. 6:19 (New American Standard Bible)

Heb. 6:19 (NASB)

* In Turabian, once the scripture is cited in-text the first time, all uses after will only need to include the verse reference.

**NOTE**: In Turabian, books of the Bible do not need to be underlined or italicized.

Example:Many Bible Scholars believe Hebrews was written by the Apostle Paul.

**Bibliography Page:**

* In Turabian, the Bible will not need to be included in the Bibliography.

Information taken from *Turabian, Kate L. A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations. 8th ed. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 2013.*