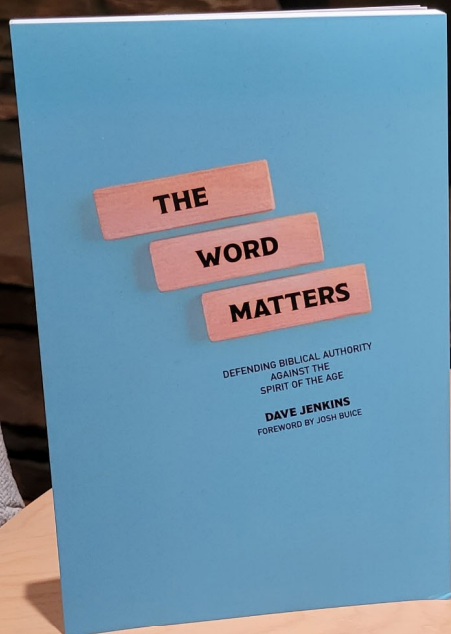


In ***The Word Matters***, Dave Jenkins takes readers by the hand and helps them understand how serious the issue of biblical authority is and how the Bible is under attack, so that they can stand with confidence on the Word of God.



The Word Matters

DEFENDING BIBLICAL AUTHORITY
AGAINST THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE



Editor's Corner

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In today's world, a biblical worldview is more than a theological concept—it's the foundational lens through which we understand life, purpose, and the world around us. Rooted in Scripture as God's revealed truth, a biblical worldview provides clarity in how we view God, humanity, and the Creation. It's the compass that guides ethical decisions, spiritual growth, and our relationships with others.

Key Principles of a Biblical Worldview

1. The Authority of Scripture

The Bible is God's inspired, infallible Word (2 Timothy 3:16-17), providing absolute truth for every area of life. As the ultimate standard of truth, the Bible offers guidance, wisdom, and a moral framework for how we live and understand the world.

2. God's Sovereignty

God is the Creator and sovereign ruler over all creation. His plan for the world unfolds according to His perfect will and purpose, reminding us that history is not random but divinely orchestrated (Genesis 50:20; Romans 8:28).

3. Humanity's Fallen State

While humanity is made in God's image, the Fall has left us separated from God (Genesis 3). Redemption through Jesus Christ is the only way to restore our relationship with God (Romans 5:1-5; 2 Corinthians 5:21).

4. Moral Order

God's moral law is rooted in His unchanging character. As revealed in Scripture, it provides a foundation for ethical decisions and calls us to live in accordance with His will (Romans 2:6-8).

5. Purpose and Meaning in Life

Life is not random. Biblical purpose is centered on reflecting God's glory and advancing His kingdom. We are called to live lives that reflect His image and

participate in His redemptive work (Genesis 1:26-27; Matthew 28:19-20).

How a Biblical Worldview Shapes Every Aspect of Life

1. Ethical Decision-Making

A biblical worldview shapes how we make decisions, aligning them with God's will. By embracing Biblical principles, we can discern right from wrong, striving to live with integrity, love, and compassion.

2. Understanding History Through Scripture

A biblical perspective on history reveals that God is sovereign over all events. Jesus Christ is at the center of God's redemptive plan, and understanding history through Scripture helps us see God's purposes unfolding in every generation.

3. Relationships Grounded in God's Love

A biblical worldview informs how we approach relationships. As Christians, we are called to love, forgive, and reconcile, reflecting God's love and grace in every interaction (Matthew 22:37-39).

4. Spiritual Growth and Discipleship

The pursuit of spiritual growth is a hallmark of a biblical worldview. Through prayer, Bible study, and fellowship, believers grow in Christ-likeness, becoming more attuned to God's will and more equipped to live for His glory.

5. Responding to Life's Challenges

Whether in times of suffering or success, a biblical worldview offers the strength to respond with hope and trust in God's sovereignty. By viewing life's circumstances through the lens of Scripture, we find peace and purpose in God's plan.

Living for God's Glory: A Biblical Worldview in Action

A biblical worldview places God's glory at the center of all things. Everything in creation reflects His greatness, and humanity's purpose is to magnify His glory. From our relationships to our daily choices, living with the goal of honoring God is the ultimate purpose of life.

In this issue of *Theology for Life*, we explore the power of a biblical worldview and why it's essential for navigating life in today's world. A biblical worldview shapes how we make decisions, understand history, and approach life's challenges. It offers clarity, purpose, and meaning rooted in the truth of Scripture. By living according to biblical principles, we can fulfill our purpose of reflecting God's glory and participating in His redemptive work.

In Christ Alone,

Dave Jenkins

Executive Editor, *Theology for Life Magazine*

The Word of God gives the people of God clear instruction on how we ought to live in these evil days. In 1 Peter 3:15, the Apostle Peter writes: "In your hearts honor Christ the Lord as holy, always being prepared to make a defense to anyone who asks you for a reason for the hope that is in you."

In this article, I will argue that to be an effective evangelist in our godless, pluralistic age, we must be governed by a biblical framework of the doctrine of Creation.

Establishing a Biblical Framework

Our evangelistic efforts must begin where the Bible begins, namely, Creation. Let me show you this in several steps. First, we will establish a framework by which we must view the world and history. Second, we will see how the apostle Paul uses said framework in Acts 17 to get to the gospel of Jesus Christ. Third, we will conclude with three lessons from this brief study.

To begin, an integral part of defending the Christian faith is to build your life Jesus Christ and His created order. Sadly, in many seminaries future pastors and missionaries are not taught these basic principles that form the foundation for the whole bible and all of history. In other words, to defend the faith, we need to understand and articulate the Christian worldview revealed in the Bible. Concerning this, Dr. Stephen Wellum remarks:

"A worldview is "an overall story that seeks to explain why we are here (origins), what reality is (metaphysics), whether truth and knowledge is possible (epistemology), and whether certain actions are right or wrong (ethics). Since the task of theology is to apply Scripture to all of life, to proclaim the gospel to the nations, and to

On the other hand, when Paul entered Athens, he realized that he was evangelizing a people who had no biblical, creational framework. The Athenians were steeped in paganism, idolatry, and religious pluralism. To get to Jesus Christ, Paul established the biblical worldview framework so that Christ would be properly understood. In the text, Creation (Acts 17:22-28), Fall (Acts 17:30-31), Redemption (Acts 17:30-31), and New Creation (Acts 17:31) are all present. To narrow our focus down, we will simply glance at Paul's creational foundation.

“You either worship the true and living God, through Jesus Christ, or you worship false gods.”

First, Paul understood that there is no such thing as religious neutrality. You either worship the true and living God, through Jesus Christ, or you worship false gods. The Athenians were very religious people, but it was a religion steeped in paganism:

“So Paul, standing in the midst of the Areopagus, said: “Men of Athens, I perceive that in every way you are very religious. For as I passed along and observed the objects of your worship, I found also an altar with this inscription: ‘To the unknown god.’ What therefore you worship as unknown, this I proclaim to you” (Acts 17:22-23).

Second, after exposing idolatry, Paul goes back to Creation to establish the distinction between the Creator and His Creation. Paul takes the Athenians back to Genesis 1:1. The One Paul is proclaiming is *“The God who made the world and everything in it, being Lord of heaven and earth, does not live in temples made by man, nor is he served by human hands, as though he needed anything, since he himself gives to all mankind life and breath and everything” (Acts 17:24-25).* The Lord of heaven and

earth is the Sovereign Creator of all things, who spoke the entire universe into existence out of nothing by the power of His Word. He is the independent and self-sufficient Lord of heaven and earth. He did not create out of necessity, but out of His mere pleasure and will. He is the uncreated creation who sovereignly creates, rules, and sustains all of His creation for His glory:

“... And he made from one man every nation of mankind to live on all the face of the earth, having determined allotted periods and the boundaries of their dwelling place, that they should seek God, and perhaps feel their way toward him and find him. Yet he is actually not far from each one of us, for “In him we live and move and have our being’; as even some of your own poets have said, “For we are indeed his offspring.” (Acts 17:24-28).

Within the doctrine of Creation, the Apostle Paul also lands on the doctrine of man. God has created mankind in His image, male and female, for His glory (Genesis 1:26-28). We have value, dignity, and worth because we have been made in the image of God. We have been made to know God, enjoy God, and glorify God forever.

Third, after establishing the doctrine of Creation, Paul moves to the doctrine of the Fall, Redemption, and New Creation:

“The times of ignorance God overlooked, but now he commands all people everywhere to repent, because he has fixed a day on which he will judge the world in righteousness by a man whom he has appointed; and of this

Redemption: Discovering God's Heartbeat Through Jesus Christ

By Dave Jenkins



In a biblical worldview, redemption is the restoration of all things to their original, God-intended purpose. It is accomplished through Jesus Christ, who purchased humanity from the bondage of sin and death through His Person and work.

The Heart Behind Redemption

Here are some key ideas that illustrate the heart of redemption:

Redemption as a Core Concept

Redemption is a central theme in the biblical narrative, representing God's plan to overcome the consequences of sin and restore humanity and Creation to their intended state prior to the Fall (Romans 3:24; Colossians 1:13-14).

fulfillment of this promise. Every communion meal whispers, “He is coming.” It confirms that the kingdom is present now—but its full glory is just ahead.

Living Between the Times

We live in the “in-between”—between Christ’s first coming and His re-

“Grasping the full counsel of God — from creation to consummation— gives us wisdom, courage, and unshakable hope.”

turn. This tension shapes how we walk through trials. Without a solid grasp of the “already/not yet,” we risk growing discouraged or spiritually stagnant. But when we see the big picture, everything changes. Suffering is temporary. Sin will be defeated. The victory is already won—and the best is still to come.

On the Last Day, our ongoing battle with sin will end in glorification. Tears will be wiped away. Worship will be unhindered. Work will be glorified. And we will see our Savior face to face.

Grasping the full counsel of God—from creation to consummation—gives us wisdom, courage, and unshakable hope. Until then, we live and labor in light of the Day to come.

Reference:

i. Louis Berkhof, *Systematic Theology* (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1939), 65.

Scripture, it is important to have an open Bible when being taught the Word of God. It is wise to take notes, and study what is being taught. Understanding basic principles such as authorial intent, historical context, and the context of Scriptural verses and those surrounding the verse referenced will help greatly in making sure that what is being taught is agreeing with what the Spirit of God inspired originally through men who were carried along to write Scripture (2 Peter 1:16-21). For those who have loved ones within this movement, consider listening to the teachings in question, testing them according to Scripture, and then having a thoughtful conversation with your loved ones about the teaching in question.

Rather than going on the offense, it is best to exhibit patience, gentleness, and kindness, thereby glorifying Jesus Christ. I have heard leaders such as Costi Hinn suggest asking questions in the form of "Help me understand" or "Have you considered?" We must remember that personal experience and an appeal to supernatural stories are not the standard of truth; Scripture has the final say and is the standard of truth. The Bible rightly divided is your best defense. There is a popular expression stated by leaders within this movement, "A man with an experience is not at the mercy of a man with an argument." That may sound catchy, but when the argument is presented based on Scripture in context, Scripture wins every time. It is also important to ask God for wisdom in what to say and to trust that God is the One who softens hearts and brings people out of deception. We can thank Him for the opportunity to share with our loved ones while asking in prayer that they would be led into all truth and out of error.

The Foundation: The Gospel of Jesus Christ

Lastly but most importantly, the gospel of Jesus Christ is to be the foundation upon which our faith in God and our fellowship with God rests. Our identity in Christ is found in His finished work on the cross for our sins and His resurrection from the dead. There are many within this movement whose identity is

Christianity and Civilization

Furthermore, Christianity shaped the cultures and civilizations wherever it spread. What is called "Western Civilization" is really a multi-ethnic, cross-continental civilization that was birthed in Israel, fed by Greece, Persia and Rome, and developed for over two thousand years in Africa, Eurasia and the New World. The history of Western Civilization is, at least partly, a history of the fulfilment of Isaiah 9:2: "*The people who walked in darkness Have seen a great light; Those who dwelt in the land of the shadow of death, upon them a light has shined.*" The people of Western Civilization, the places, and their *poeima* (their works of art or craft) should be studied.

The Six Pillars of Biblical and Theological Literacy

All of this is the patrimony of the young Christian. For shame, that young Christians should graduate from Christian schools, homeschools or private schools and yet be basically ignorant of their own culture. For shame that decades in some churches will not grant much of this either. What kind of education or discipleship would have the audacity to call itself Christian if its graduates and disciples have only the faintest grasp of Christian doctrine, history, or worship, and if they feel no loyalty to the civilization that bequeathed them most of the blessings they now enjoy? And indeed, how much must be going over their heads as they sit in church, simply uncomprehending of much that comes at them, musically, poetically, or rhetorically. To this end, I suggest we might think of six "theologies" that make up a truly biblically and theologically literate person.

One: Devotional Theology

Every believer needs to grow in understanding how to commune with God, take up the spiritual disciplines, and generally understand biblical spirituality. Many theories of Christian spirituality exist, and Christians need to understand biblical approaches to communing with God and loving Him with ordinate

affection. Devotional works, books on communing with God, and all Scripture dealing with the life of worship fall under this category.

Two: Practical Theology

Christians follow Christ, and they are to follow Him in every detail of their lives. Practical theology works the principles and precepts of Scripture into family life, work life, civil life, use of money, use of time, use of the tongue. In short, practical theology is a theology of sanctification: how to be godly, holy, Christlike from the inner man through to all one's external acts. Biblical counseling falls under this category, as do any theories of spiritual growth, and progress and holiness.

Three: Biblical Theology

The Bible has a common theme running through it, from Creation to Christ, and the narratives are not just dramatic decorations. Christians need to know what I call 'the story of His glory' from Genesis to Revelation. The unfolding plan of Redemption, the Christocentric focus of Scripture, and the progression of revelation is needful to believers to understand. Biblical theology immerses us in the study of individual books of the Bible, and places those books within the canon of Scripture, and grand narrative of the Bible.

Four: Systematic Theology

When the Bible's teachings are gathered together, we can systematize them into nine doctrines: theology proper (doctrine of God and the Trinity), Christology (doctrine of Christ), pneumatology (doctrine of the Holy Spirit), angelology (doctrine of holy and fallen angels), anthropology (doctrine of man), hamartiology (doctrine of sin), soteriology (doctrine of salvation), ecclesiology (doctrine of the church), and eschatology (doctrine of last things). Systematic theology harvests Scriptural texts, seeks to do justice to their contexts, and fits them into a logical scheme that correlates, compares, and explains the resulting synthesis.

Five: Historical Theology

Since the church's understanding of what the Bible teaches has developed over centuries, it is important to understand how this understanding grew, and the historical events that surrounded and shaped it. Sound doctrine does not come merely from a sincere heart and an open Bible. It also comes from standing on the shoulders of those who sailed through bloody seas to have it. Church history, historical theology, and liturgical history give us the people, stories, and events that flowed out of the completed Scriptures shaping the Church for 2000 years.

Six: Cultural Theology

This might sound like an odd category, but without it, Christians become blind to the very forces shaping their interpretations of Scripture. Cultural theolo-

“Not only does cultural theology enable us to have a Christian worldview and live consistently Christian lives in our complicated culture, but it also helps us to defend and propagate the faith effectively.”

gy is understanding the meaning of the culture around us. Systems of thought, such as relativism or pluralism, prevalent attitudes such as consumerism and populism, ethical questions such as abortion, economics, technology, government, the environment, or the meaning of cultural artifacts such as music, dress, entertainment, social customs and traditions are all questions of cultural the-

ology. Not only does cultural theology enable us to have a Christian worldview and live consistently Christian lives in our complicated culture, but it also helps us to defend and propagate the faith effectively.

Why This Matters

Taken together, these points I've mentioned in this article might seem like a

voluminous number of topics. But, practically speaking, any parent, Christian school, or Church would want to pass on this knowledge. It is hardly extraneous or superfluous knowledge. Rather, it represents the teaching of the Bible lived out and made practical for Christians. A Christian exposed to these six categories will, in time, become literate in the culture of Christianity, and will be a biblically and theologically literate person.

References:

- i. Ed Hirsch, *Cultural Literacy: What Every American Needs to Know* (Vintage, 1988).

Three Components to Help Young People Develop a Biblical Worldview

By Justin Huffman



A worldview is, in essence, the lens through which we perceive and interpret the world. For Christians, our worldview is necessarily shaped by God's Word rather than fallible and temporary human

thoughts. And so, passing a biblical worldview down to coming generations is essential not merely as a religious obligation, but as a way to teach younger people where eternal life is found, and what it looks like in the day-to-day Christian Walk. How can we help develop a biblical worldview in younger generations? There are at least three essential pieces to this hugely important endeavor.

We Must Embrace a Biblical Worldview Ourselves

The first step in imparting a biblical worldview to young people is for those who guide them—parents, educators, mentors—to have a solid grasp of and commitment to this worldview ourselves. Without a deep personal understanding and embodiment of biblical principles, efforts to teach and model a biblical worldview will lack authenticity and be less effective.

To possess a biblical worldview means to interpret all aspects of life through the framework provided by the scriptures. This at its most basic level involves an understanding of core biblical doctrines, such as the nature of God, the reality of sin, salvation through Jesus Christ, and the ultimate hope of glorification. To effectively (though always imperfectly) teach these biblical truths, we must deeply and truly believe these truths ourselves, allowing them to permeate our thoughts, actions, and decisions. By doing so, we become not only genuine examples for young people, but first and foremost genuine Christians ourselves.

We must be striving to grow continually in our own knowledge and love of the faith if we hope to ever inspire such knowledge and love in the lives of those watching us and coming after us. This will ultimately require more than a ho-hum, lukewarm affirmation of Christian doctrine; it will mean regular engagement with scripture, prayer, and participation in a community of believers. And when we encounter discouragements and failures—as we inevitably will—then we should be transparent with young people about these realities of the

Christian life as well. But the hard reality is that simply being believers ourselves does not equal passing on a biblical worldview faithfully. No, this will require actual, intentional teaching.

We Must Teach a Biblical Worldview Clearly and Explicitly

Teaching a biblical worldview requires intentional methods and clarity. It involves more than imparting knowledge; it encompasses teaching true discernment grounded in biblical truths. This process should start early and be age-appropriate, progressing in depth and complexity as young people mature. It may mean singing simple, biblically true songs to very young children, while also engaging in open dialogue and apologetics with teenagers who are grappling with the faith.

At the core of our teaching though, no matter what the age or specific subject matter, is a love for God's Word. So, this will involve encouraging young people to develop personal disciplines of reading the Bible and reflecting on its application in their lives. It will mean highlighting the relevance of biblical teachings to current societal issues and personal dilemmas that young people face. The Bible, indeed, speaks today; and it speaks *to* today. We must be willing and able to teach young people how biblical principles have stood the test of time and are applicable to every aspect of life—from moral decisions, to relationships, to career choices.

In addition to scriptural knowledge, it is crucial to equip young individuals with the skills needed to articulate their beliefs and engage with differing worldviews respectfully and effectively. This involves fostering an environment that encourages questions and open discussions, allowing room for curiosity and exploration, while consistently guiding conversations back to a biblical perspective.

Ultimately, also, our biblical instruction should be intentionally and regularly reinforced across various settings—at home, in church, and among peers—

creating an integrated support system, as well as a safety net for when they fail. Consistent reinforcement of biblical truth, along with unconditional love, will help establish a strong foundation, enabling young people to internalize and personally own their faith convictions.

We Must Model a Biblical Worldview

Actions often speak louder than words, particularly in the eyes of young people. Modeling a biblical worldview is a powerful—even crucial—tool in passing on the Christian faith. By observing trusted adults living out their faith

“Such an error can occur only because these individuals have jointly misunderstood the doctrine of *Solus Christus* and ignored the other doctrines, such as *Sola Scriptura*.”

in practical, visible ways, young people learn about integrity, compassion, justice, and humility. And they learn to think about every area of life biblically.

Modeling a biblical worldview involves intentionally living out biblical truth, which is itself gospel-centered. This means displaying traits such as kindness, patience,

and humility and making choices that reflect who Jesus Christ is, and what it means to believe in and follow him. For example, how a mentor handles conflicts, shows forgiveness, and serves others are powerful demonstrations of living faith.

It is important for us as Christians to exhibit how biblical principles influence decision-making processes, particularly in complex or challenging situations. When we openly share our own decision-making frameworks with the young people around us, emphasizing the role of prayer and seeking divine wisdom through God’s Word, it offers invaluable lessons about the practical application of faith.

Modeling also includes actively participating in the worship, community, and service of a healthy local church. When we commit to the difficult and ongoing labor of life in the church, while displaying our own joy in doing so, it illustrates to children of every age what it means to live out one's biblical faith in biblical community.

A lived-out faith that is visible, honest, and grounded in scripture serves as a compelling testament to the relevance and power of a biblical worldview. By implementing these priorities with intentionality, we equip the next generation with the spiritual insight needed to navigate a complex world while maintaining their faith and identity in Christ. Young people are not only informed about their faith, but are inspired to carry it forward actively and passionately themselves. And that should be our goal, at all costs, shouldn't it?

How Christians Can Respond to Attacks on the Biblical Worldview: A Guide to Standing Firm in the Faith

By Dave Jenkins



Being a Christian today can feel a bit like swimming upstream. Whether it's the news, social media, entertainment, or even everyday conversations — it's clear the biblical worldview is often dismissed, mocked, or outright attacked. So how should we respond as believers who want to stay faithful

to God without being combative or withdrawn? Let's talk about it.

Recognize the Battle

We're not just dealing with opposing opinions — we're in a spiritual battle. The culture around us has shifted away from truth, especially biblical truth. Many people now believe the truth is whatever feels right to them. That's why

you might hear things like:

- “That’s your truth, not mine.”
- “The Bible is outdated.”
- “Love means letting people live however they want.”

These aren’t just innocent phrases. They reflect a worldview that puts self at the center instead of God.

Stand Firm Without Being Harsh

Jesus didn’t shy away from the truth—and neither should we. But He also showed compassion, patience, and love, even when people didn’t agree with Him. As Paul reminds us, *“Be on your guard; stand firm in the faith; be courageous; be strong”* (1 Corinthians 16:13). Standing firm doesn’t mean yelling louder. It means being grounded in God’s Word and walking in the Spirit, even when it’s hard.

Choose Conversation Over Confrontation

We don’t need to win arguments—we’re called to win hearts. When people challenge your faith or your beliefs, remember the following: don’t panic, listen well, respond kindly, and point them to Jesus from God’s Word. Remember, your tone often speaks louder than your words.

Live Your Faith Out Loud

Your life speaks. The way you handle stress, forgive others, love your family, and serve your community—that’s your testimony. In a world filled with noise, authenticity shines.

Pour Into Your Family and Church

The strongest defense against cultural confusion is a life rooted in truth, starting in your home and church. Try these ideas:

- Talk about faith with your kids.
- Pray together.
- Get plugged into a church that teaches the Bible without compromise.

- Surround yourself with believers who will encourage you to grow.
- You're not meant to stand alone.

Trust Jesus More Than Politics

Politics can be loud, persuasive, and even helpful, but they can't change hearts. Only the gospel can. Yes, engage in your community and vote biblically, but don't confuse political activism with Christian faithfulness. Our hope isn't in a party or a platform. It's in Christ.

Remember What's at Stake

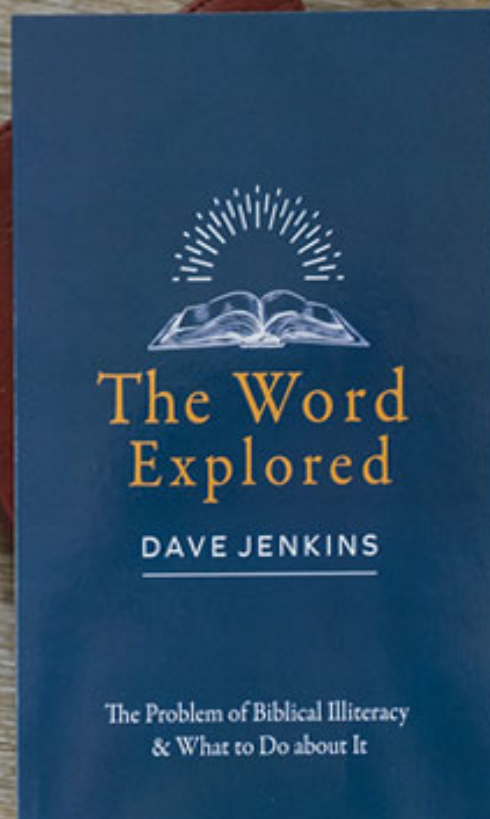
This isn't about winning cultural debates. It's about eternal souls. People need truth. People need hope. People need Jesus. That's why we speak up, why we live differently, and why we hold fast to the Word of God.

Final Encouragement

If you're feeling weary or unsure, remember this: God hasn't changed. His Word is still true. And His people — that's you and me — are called to shine His light in a dark world. Remember the following truths:

- You don't have to be perfect, but you do need to grow in grace.
- You just have to be faithful.
- Stand firm, speak truth in love, and keep your eyes on Jesus.
- He is with you every step of the way.

Grow in your relationship with God!



The Word Explored: The Problem of Biblical Illiteracy & What to Do about It is an easy-to-read, biblically-based work for lay-people and pastors alike.



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Recommended Reading on a Biblical Worldview

In this issue of *Theology for Life Magazine*, we've been discussing what a biblical worldview is, why it is important, how it is under attack, and what Christians can do about it today. While we understand that we haven't covered every aspect of this topic, it is our prayer that readers will grow in their understanding of it and be able to stand firm for a biblical worldview.

If you've found this issue helpful and would like to study this subject further, please check out the following reading list. These books are among the top in their genre, excelling in both quality and readability.

- *Church History in Plain Language* by Bruce L. Shelley
- *Essential Truths of the Christian Faith* by R. C. Sproul
- *Christianity and Liberalism* by J. Gresham Machen
- *The Pilgrim's Progress* by John Bunyan
- *City of God* by Augustine of Hippo
- *Institutes of the Christian Religion* by John Calvin
- *Knowing God* by J. I. Packer
- *Principles of Biblical Interpretation* by Louis Berkhof
- *The Holiness of God* by R. C. Sproul
- *A History of Western Philosophy and Theology* by Dr. John Frame
- *How Should We Then Live?* by Francis Schaeffer
- *The Consequences of Ideas: Understanding the Concepts That Shaped Our World* by R. C. Sproul

- *Total Truth* by Nancy Pearcey
- *The Lie: Evolution* by Ken Ham
- *One or Two: Seeing a World of Difference* by Peter Jones

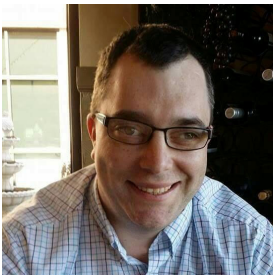
I hope you find these resources as helpful as I have.

In Christ Alone,

Dave Jenkins

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Dave Jenkins is happily married to his wife, Sarah. He serves as the Executive Director of Servants of Grace Ministries, the Executive Editor of *Theology for Life Magazine*, the host of several podcasts. He is the author of *The Word Explored: The Problem of Biblical Illiteracy and What to Do About It* (House to House, 2021), *The Word Matters: Defending Biblical Authority Against the Spirit of the Age* (G3 Press, 2022), and *Contentment: The Journey of a Lifetime* (Theology for Life, 2024).



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