

## Chapter 1 : Faith Quotes ( quotes)

*True belief and faith must have action to complete it, or else it is dead and useless faith. From the Beginning Living faith as a requirement began with Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.*

Take Him This is an good illustration to use when teaching about faith, but as with most definitions of this kind, it still comes far short. Many Bible students will give Hebrews In fact, one already needs to know what faith is before this verse will make much sense to them. This makes this verse a frustrating answer to someone who is trying to get a handle on the foundational meaning of faith. If you want a short definition of faith, it could be this: It is true that our faith is in God. But we do not properly know the God we should believe in or know how to believe in Him unless He tells us in His word. This is why Paul says in Romans Since there are many evidences that the word of God is true, this is not a blind leap of faith. It is rather an intelligent, holy reaction to the wondrous words of God. Now it is true that faith is much more than a mental acceptance of something as true; it also involves a trust in or reliance on that something. The Reformers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had a good approach to faith. They taught what they called the three aspects of faith. Here are the three aspects of faith: Faith begins with a knowledge of what it is that should be believed. For instance, if someone knows that the gospel of Christ refers to the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ according to the scriptures see 1 Corinthians However, it is possible for someone to know what the gospel is without believing it to be true. Knowledge is not enough. The person must also believe that the object of faith is true. To reach this level of faith, the person must know what the gospel is knowledge and believe it to be true assent. But this is still not enough for salvation. That takes us to the third aspect of faith. Trust refers to a personal commitment to and reliance upon an object of faith. In salvation, the sinner must know that Jesus died for him and rose again from the dead knowledge and he must accept that these facts are true assent. However, he is still not saved until he relies on these facts as the basis for his personal salvation. Let me give you a couple of illustrations to help you understand these three aspects. First, you look over and acknowledge that there is indeed a chair. Second, you accept the fact that you could sit in this chair and it would hold you up. Finally, you walk over to the chair and sit down in it. It is in this third aspect of faith that you exercise and complete your faith. Another example applies the three aspects to one of the promises given to believers. The Bible tells us that all things work together for good Romans 8: Knowing that this teaching is in the Bible is knowledge. Accepting that the fact is true is assent. However, many people take these first two steps and choke at the third one, for it is in trust that we commit our own circumstances to this truth and believe that it refers to us and our own life. We are to "walk by faith" 2 Corinthians 5: That means that we are to live our life in such a way that the promises and warnings of God are fully accepted and applied to our own life and our particular circumstances. On a grander scale, faith is a link in a chain that has a link before it and a link after it. Allow me to briefly introduce these connections: Founded on the Word. Biblical faith is not a mystical belief in God and in other principles based on inner knowledge, personal revelations, or human reasoning. It is not a leap in the dark. Biblical faith firmly stands on the words of Almighty God. Any faith not founded on the word of God is not Biblical faith. This includes all the aspects of faith we have already spoken of. Faith is not works and works are not faith. Salvation is by faith alone without works Ephesians 2: However, the natural result of genuine faith is works. Jesus said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do" John Paul referred to the "faith which worketh by love" Galatians 5: These things are good and profitable unto men. These and other places show us that works are the proper result of true faith. There are indeed many complexities concerning this connection that cannot be gone into here. It is enough to know that there is a connection. Let me give you one illustration of how this works in life. Let us say that you are going to find and purchase a pair of shoes and that a friend has told you that the best shoes on the market are the Boing! You go to the shoe store and find two pairs of shoes that look good to you. One is the Boing! Now, where are the three connections of faith mentioned above? First, you have the recommendation of your friend. Your faith is founded on his word. Second, you believe your friend. Finally, you bought the brand of shoes recommended by your friend. That is, your faith functioned through works you

bought the shoes. This same pattern can be found in every act of faith in our Christian life. We are saved by faith; but we must also live the Christian life by faith.

Chapter 2 : Faith | Define Faith at [racedaydvl.com](http://racedaydvl.com)

*Faith is defined as belief with strong conviction; firm belief in something for which there may be no tangible proof; complete trust, confidence, reliance, or devotion. Faith is the opposite of doubt. Webster's New World College Dictionary defines faith as "unquestioning belief that does not require."*

What is the definition of faith? Thankfully, the Bible contains a clear definition of faith in Hebrews. Intellectual assent is believing something to be true. Trust is actually relying on the fact that the something is true. A chair is often used to help illustrate this. Intellectual assent is recognizing that a chair is a chair and agreeing that it is designed to support a person who sits on it. Trust is actually sitting in the chair. Understanding these two aspects of faith is crucial. Many people believe certain facts about Jesus Christ. Many people will intellectually agree with the facts the Bible declares about Jesus. Believing that Jesus is God incarnate who died on the cross to pay the penalty for our sins and was resurrected is not enough. We must personally and fully rely on the death of Christ as the atoning sacrifice for our sins. This is saving faith. The faith God requires of us for salvation is belief in what the Bible says about who Jesus is and what He accomplished and fully trusting in Jesus for that salvation. Acts Biblical faith is always accompanied by repentance Matthew. The biblical definition of faith does not apply only to salvation. It is equally applicable to the rest of the Christian life. We are to believe what the Bible says, and we are to obey it. We are to believe the promises of God, and we are to live accordingly. Why is this definition of faith so important? Why must trust accompany agreeing with facts? Without faith, we cannot be saved John 3: Without faith, the Christian life cannot be what God intends it to be John

**Chapter 3 : Faith - Wikipedia**

*In the New Testament the English word faith is used to translate the Greek word pistis. The New Strong's Expanded Dictionary of Bible Words says, " Pistis is used of belief with the predominate idea of trust (or confidence) whether in God or in Christ, springing from faith in the same.*

Some see faith as being persuaded or convinced that something is true. Theologian Thomas Aquinas did not hold that faith is mere opinion: Some believe that true faith results in good works, while others believe that while faith in Jesus brings eternal life, it does not necessarily result in good works. The Christian sees the mystery of God and his grace and seeks to know and become obedient to God. To a Christian, faith is not static but causes one to learn more of God and to grow; Christian faith has its origin in God. There the apostle writes: Faith is not only fideism or simple obedience to a set of rules or statements. Without understanding, there cannot be true faith, and that understanding is built on the foundation of the community of believers, the scriptures and traditions and on the personal experiences of the believer. Griffith-Thomas " , who states that faith is "not blind, but intelligent" and that it "commences with the conviction of the mind based on adequate evidence We are well aware that faith is only justified if there is evidence to back it up. Thomas initially lacked the first-hand experience of the evidence that had convinced them Moreover, the reason John gives for recounting these events is that what he saw is evidence Jesus did many other miraculous signs in the presence of his disciples But these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the son of God, and that believing ye might have life in his name. They show how this can go too far, [53] and Alvin Plantinga deals with it. While Plantinga upholds that faith may be the result of evidence testifying to the reliability of the source of the truth claims , yet he sees having faith as being the result of hearing the truth of the gospel with the internal persuasion by the Holy Spirit moving and enabling him to believe. The result of the work of the Holy Spirit is faith. This section describes the content of faith. CCC initiates a section on the "Obedience of Faith". In the theology of Pope John Paul II , faith is understood in personal terms as a trusting commitment of person to person and thus involves Christian commitment to the divine person of Jesus Christ. Hinduism Ahimsa , also referred to as nonviolence , is the fundamental tenet of Hinduism which advocates harmonious and peaceful co-existence and evolutionary growth in grace and wisdom for all humankind unconditionally. In Hinduism, most of the Vedic prayers begins with the chants of Om. Om is considered to have a profound effect on the body and mind of the one who chants and also creates a calmness, serenity, healing, strength of its own to prevail within and also in the surrounding environment. Muhammad referred to the six articles of faith in the Hadith of Gabriel: Jewish principles of faith Faith itself is not a religious concept in Judaism. It could be a necessary means for being a practicing religious Jew, but the emphasis is placed on true knowledge , true prophecy and practice rather than on faith itself. Very rarely does it relate to any teaching that must be believed. Rather, in Judaism, one is to honour a personal idea of God, supported by the many principles quoted in the Talmud to define Judaism, mostly by what it is not. Thus there is no established formulation of Jewish principles of faith which are mandatory for all observant Jews. In the Jewish scriptures trust in God " Emunah " refers to how God acts toward his people and how they are to respond to him; it is rooted in the everlasting covenant established in the Torah , notably [68] Deuteronomy 7: Know, therefore, that the Lord, your God He is God, the faithful God, Who keeps the covenant and loving kindness with those who love Him and keep His commandments to a thousand generations. On a number of occasions, Abraham both accepts statements from God that seem impossible and offers obedient actions in response to direction from God to do things that seem implausible see Genesis For emunah to affect him in this way he needs study and contemplation. Sikhism and Five Ks Faith itself is not a religious concept in Sikhism. Baptised Sikhs are bound to wear those five articles of faith, at all times, to save them from bad company and keep them close to God. Fideism Fideism is an epistemological theory which maintains that faith is independent of reason , or that reason and faith are hostile to each other and faith is superior at arriving at particular truths see natural theology. It states that faith is needed to determine some philosophical and religious truths, and it questions the ability of reason to arrive at all truth. The word and concept had its origin in the mid- to late 19th century by

way of Catholic thought, in a movement called Traditionalism. The Roman Catholic Magisterium has, however, repeatedly condemned fideism. Human relations demand trust and commitment. If belief in God is more like belief in other persons, then the trust that is appropriate to persons will be appropriate to God. American psychologist and philosopher William James offers a similar argument in his lecture *The Will to Believe*. This position is intended to resolve the infinite regress problem in epistemology. According to foundationalism, a belief is epistemically justified only if it is justified by properly basic beliefs. One of the significant developments in foundationalism is the rise of reformed epistemology. Analytic philosophers Alvin Plantinga and Nicholas Wolterstorff develop this view. One difference between reformed epistemology and fideism is that the former requires defence against known objections, whereas the latter might dismiss such objections as irrelevant. Some of these arguments are probabilistic, either in the sense of having weight but being inconclusive, or in the sense of having a mathematical probability assigned to them. That provides a very anti-intellectual and convenient way of avoiding intelligent discussion. At any rate, they hold this about the communist faith. What I wish to maintain is that all faiths do harm. We only speak of faith when we wish to substitute emotion for evidence. The substitution of emotion for evidence is apt to lead to strife, since different groups substitute different emotions. Neither faith can be defended rationally, and each therefore is defended by propaganda and, if necessary, by war. Evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins criticizes all faith by generalizing from specific faith in propositions that conflict directly with scientific evidence. He states that it is a practice that only degrades our understanding of the natural world by allowing anyone to make a claim about nature that is based solely on their personal thoughts, and possibly distorted perceptions, that does not require testing against nature, has no ability to make reliable and consistent predictions, and is not subject to peer review. Different religious traditions make different religious claims, and Boghossian asserts that faith alone cannot resolve conflicts between these without evidence. He gives as an example of the belief held by that Muslims that Muhammad who died in the year was the last prophet, and the contradictory belief held by Mormons that Joseph Smith born in was a prophet. Boghossian asserts that faith has no "built-in corrective mechanism". For factual claims, he gives the example of the belief that the Earth is 4, years old. With only faith and no reason or evidence, he argues, there is no way to correct this claim if it is inaccurate.

**Chapter 4 : What Is Faith? - Life, Hope & Truth**

*What is the meaning of faith? It's in the Bible, Hebrews , TLB."What is faith? It is the confident assurance that something we want is going to happen. It is the certainty that what we hope for is waiting for us, even though we cannot see it up ahead."*

In essence, Christ was asking, will I find people who believe this? The evidence is in the Bible and in the physical creation around us. Will we have the faith to believe it? In this lesson we will study faith: Faith is defined in the first verse of the faith chapter of the Bible, Hebrews It comes from , meaning to convince, to assent to evidence or authority, or to rely on by inward certainty. This verse tells us that faith is assurance that we will receive the things for which we hope, and it supports the knowledge that we will receive them. The Bible has promises for blessings in this life if we obey God, and it also contains promises for eternal life in the kingdom of God. Faith is the assurance that we will receive those promises. Faith is also the evidence or proof of what we cannot see or what we have not seen yet. By faith we know that God made the universe, although we cannot see God and we were not present at the creation. Faith is the evidence or proof that God exists, and it is also the evidence that He will keep His promises, even though we have not seen those promises yet. This verse does not define faith in terms of the five senses: If we could perceive the object of our faith, we would not need faith. He had the evidence, which is faith. We should consider what faith is not. Faith is not merely believing in Christ. Eventually the discussion became so heated that in verse 59 they tried to kill Him by stoning. Repent, and believe in the gospel. Faith is not a substitute for keeping the law of God. Read all of James 2: Read what he wrote in Romans 3: On the contrary, we establish the law. Knowing how we obtain faith helps us to understand what faith is. It is not something that we just work up or find within ourselves. Verses 3 and 4 show that we demonstrate our faith in His death, burial, and resurrection. This much is our own faith. But our own faith is not sufficient. When Jesus lived as a human being, He knew that He could accomplish nothing of true value on His own. How is faith produced? We have also seen that we can receive faith by prayer and Bible study. Two blind men asked Christ to heal them. Faith is a prerequisite to having our prayers answered by God. God might not answer our prayers immediately; if He did, we would not need faith for very long. The armor of God for fighting Satan the devil is listed in Ephesians 6: We strive to love each other, and we need faith in order to have true love. Righteousness is defined in Psalm The king was tricked into signing a decree stating that nobody was to petition any god or man except the king for 30 days. Daniel had the faith to pray to God as he usually did, in an obvious place. Daniel prospered after that and is referred to in Hebrews He will provide for our needs, and often He will even provide for our wants. Most importantly, by faith He will develop His holy, righteous character in us in order that we can become members of His family.

**Chapter 5 : Faith—What Is It? | Kenneth Copeland Ministries**

*Faith is confidence, the opposite of doubt. Though we often treat faith as magical, special, holy and virtuous, it's actually a universal even inescapable experience and a very mixed bag. On the.*

In Lesson 1 we looked at how to know if God is calling you to a relationship with Him and what that means. How do we get faith? How does faith grow? And how does it help us in the conversion process, in transforming us to be more like our Heavenly Father and our Savior Jesus Christ? Our modern world is so corrosive to faith that Jesus Christ asked, "When the Son of Man comes, will He really find faith on the earth? But He also reveals what we need to know to counteract those enemies of faith and to grow to be faithful believers in spite of our trials. He is there to give us the gift of faith and to help us to grow in living faith that will last forever! God wants us to have living faith so we can grow in our relationship with Him. So what is faith, and how do we receive it and grow in it? Acts 8 tells the story of the Ethiopian eunuch, a high official under Queen Candace, who was confused by what he was reading in the book of Isaiah. After reading the Messianic prophecy in Isaiah What hinders me from being baptized? The Ethiopian eunuch demonstrated his belief—his faith—in our Savior Jesus Christ and was ready for the next step in his growing relationship with God. Faith is an essential part of our relationship with God. It is a prerequisite to beginning the conversion process, which is a necessary step on the road to salvation and eternal life. In the New Testament, both faith and belief are generally translations of the Greek word *pistis*. People who live by faith as followers of Jesus Christ are called "believers" Acts 5: How does the Bible describe faith? Faith goes beyond what we can perceive with our physical senses, so it does not work by the rules of science. Faith allows us to believe that the invisible God can do what is physically impossible. In that sense, faith is built and grows on a spiritual plane, not a physical or scientific one. In fact, there is no contradiction or conflict between godly faith and true science. Is our belief in God based on a rational foundation? But there is more to faith than what we process in our rational brains. There is a spiritual and emotional component that is a gift from God and grows as our relationship with God grows. Who is the source of faith? As we saw in the last lesson, our relationship with God starts with God. He calls us and opens our minds to understanding and believing. God is pleased when we recognize our own inadequacy and seek His strength and encouragement. How do you grow in faith? Is believing in God enough? Even the demons believe—and tremble! God wants us to believe in Him. God also wants us to believe what He says. For more on this, see *Is the Bible True?* He wants us to diligently seek Him, which is done through prayer, Bible study, meditation and fasting. See these helpful articles: *A Spiritual Power Tool! Repent, and believe in the gospel. When we believe the gospel, we will be motivated to share this good news Matthew For more, see The Gospel of the Kingdom. What did Jesus Christ tell us to do? For more, see The Ten Commandments. What is dead faith? Our growing belief in God will motivate us to strive to obey God—to do His will and obey His law. What is living faith? But someone will say, "You have faith, and I have works. Real, living faith motivates our actions. There is no conflict between James and Paul, as some believe. When Paul said faith was a gift of God Ephesians 2: When we believe in God and believe God, what will we be motivated to do? As we saw earlier in Mark 1: And as John the Baptist mentioned, repentance also involves fruits, or changes in our lives. We will cover repentance in more detail in the next lesson. Apply Now "So then faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God" Romans One good way to grow in faith is to study the examples of faith recorded in the Bible. The chapter " Examples of Living Faith " from our booklet *You Can Have Living Faith* leads you through a number of inspiring biblical examples that can strengthen your faith. Please read that chapter and read the related Bible passages. Other favorite faith-strengthening scriptures include Romans 8: Write out at least one of these scriptures and put it in your wallet or somewhere else to keep it with you and reread occasionally Questions about this lesson? Feedback about this lesson?*

**Chapter 6 : What is the definition of faith?**

*Faith is not something we conjure up on our own, nor is it something we are born with, nor is faith a result of diligence in study or pursuit of the spiritual. Ephesians makes it clear that faith is a gift from God, not because we deserve it, have earned it, or are worthy to have it.*

Living faith is shown by service and obedience to God. But just what is faith as described in the Bible, and does it really work? Faith confidence, belief, trust is also our evidence of that which is not seen—the invisible spiritual things. Faith comes before a prayer is answered or before an individual has received what he or she has requested from God. If we have received what we asked for, then faith is not needed. Our bimonthly Discern magazine covers issues like this regularly. Digital subscriptions are available worldwide; print subscriptions are currently available in the United States, Canada and much of Europe. A New Testament example An example of this definition is found in Matthew 9: It also gave them the evidence or trust that they would receive what they asked for. They believed; that is, they had faith in advance that it would be done. Those who refused to bow to the image were threatened with being thrown into a fiery pit alive. They did not know in advance how God would deliver them from the fiery furnace, whether at that time by saving their physical lives or later in the resurrection. Their faith or trust was the substance of what they hoped for, and it was the evidence of that which was not yet seen or received. Their faith or trust was built on serving God and obeying His commandments. They believed God would deliver them because they obeyed His commandments and did not bow down to worship any others gods. Faith without works is dead The apostle James, who was the half-brother of Jesus Christ, wrote in his epistle about what he called dead faith. Dead faith is when one believes in God, but does not obey His commandments. Even the demons believe—and tremble! But do you want to know, O foolish man, that faith without works is dead? James went on to use the example of Abraham, who had both faith and works because he believed God and he obeyed what God commanded him to do. Do you see that faith was working together with his works, and by works faith was made perfect? Real faith is more than just believing in God alone. Faith is increased by drawing closer to God through prayer and the study of His Word, the Bible. That is not the case. Paul clearly understood and wrote that no one could earn salvation and that faith itself is a gift from God. Like James, Paul knew living faith would be accompanied by service and obedience to God and His laws. Paul wrote in Romans 3: On the contrary, we establish the law. Another way faith is increased is by reading or hearing examples of faith in the Bible publicly expounded. This is mentioned in Romans When we read the Bible, our faith confidence and assurance in God and Jesus Christ to answer our prayers and bring us through impossible situations increases. To summarize, faith is trust, assurance and confidence in God and Jesus Christ. Living faith is not just believing that God exists. God will increase our faith if we fervently ask Him for it and seek to draw closer to Him in prayer and the reading of His Word. Learn more by downloading our free booklet Change Your Life!

### Chapter 7 : What Is Faith? > Free Bible Study Guides

*what is faith? Faith is defined in the first verse of the faith chapter of the Bible, Hebrews "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." The Greek word for faith is # in Strong's Concordance, which means persuasion, conviction of religious truth, conviction of the truthfulness of God, or.*

What does it mean to have faith "and why is it so important? Faith in God gives you strength. I mean the inner resolve to withstand turmoil. Faith gives you strength: We have the Creator of the Universe on our side. For example, take David and the story of how he killed Goliath 1 Samuel At the time, David was a shepherd boy, not a warrior. Courage, like strength, comes directly from our faith in God. If death is the worst thing that can happen to someone, how do you hurt the person who believes there is a better life waiting after this one? Esther is a good example of a woman whose faith made her courageous. She was in constant danger not because of what she was doing, but simply because of who she was " a Jew. But it took courage to stay. Check out Esther 7 to see how she endured the schemes of her enemy and gained favor with the king to save her people. Faith in God provides stability. Have you ever met someone who seem unshakable? The coworker who takes a deep breath when the computer crashes instead of slamming her head on the desk. Faith in God is what allows us to experience stability in the middle of instability. When life feels out of control, we take comfort in knowing that God is in control. This meant new food, new clothes, new language, new customs, and new everything. But even though Daniel was a hostage, he stayed true to what he knew about God. Faith can do a lot of things in your life if you let it. It will grow you and allow you to do things you never thought yourself capable of. It will turn you into a dreamer who really believes that with God, all things are possible Matthew What next step can you take in faith today? Like what you just read? Download the NewSpring App for an even better reading experience. You can read, share, and bookmark your favorites quickly and easily from your phone. She describes it like this:

**Chapter 8 : What is Faith? | Learn The Bible**

*Faith means acting on what God says in spite of our opinions, our experience, our education. Faith is acting on the truth, whether we feel the truth or not, whether we like the truth or not, whether we agree with the truth or not.*

From *elegcho*; proof, conviction. A thing done, a deed, action; a matter, an affair. From *prasso*; a deed; by implication, an affair; by extension, an object. A primary verb; to look at. The coming of the Lord, for judgment upon His adversaries, for salvation to His people, draws nigh. And faith is this. It is not a complete definition, in the sense of including all the moments of thought which are present in the word as used in the last chapter Hebrews. The "things hoped for" are not mere figments of the imagination; their basis is the word of God. If we keep this in mind, the words, still remaining general in their form, agree with all that has led up to them and with all that follows; and whether they be called definition or description will be of little consequence. The exact meaning of the special terms here used it is not easy to ascertain. The word rendered "substance" has already occurred twice in the Epistle. The former of these renderings the Authorised version. The sense which it presents, however, is not very clean; and the symmetry of the verse almost compels us here to make choice of some word which denotes an act, or at all events an attitude, of the mind. Most commentators of our own day accept the second meaning explained above, "confidence" or "assurance in regard to things hoped for. On the other hand, the analogy of the second member of the verse, and a peculiarity in the Greek construction which we cannot here discuss, seem to be in favour of a third rendering of the words: But this difficulty is only apparent; for in regard to ourselves these objects of our hope do not yet exist, since they still belong to the future Romans 8: The Greek word denotes putting to the test, examining for the purpose of proof, bringing to conviction. Under this aspect faith appears as neither blindly rejecting nor blindly accepting whatever may be said about things unseen, but boldly dealing with them as if with things seen, and then unflinchingly accepting that which has stood the proof. One peculiarity of the Greek yet remains to be noticed. In the second clause the word "things" is expressed in the Greek as in Hebrews 6: The whole verse, then, may be rendered "Now faith is the giving substance to what is hoped for, the testing of things not seen. Through faith, guided by the same word, the things unseen are brought to the proof; what that word teaches, though future, or though belonging to a world beyond human sight, is received with full conviction. Thus "every genuine act of faith is the act of the whole man, not of his understanding alone, not of his affections alone, not of his will alone, but of all three in their central, aboriginal unity. Pulpit Commentary Verse 1. As to the sense intended here, views differ. There are three possible ones, expressed in the text and margin of the A. The first is understood by the Fathers generally, the idea being supposed to be that, inasmuch as things not yet experienced, but only hoped for, become real to us by faith, faith is metaphysically their substance, as substantiating them to us. *E pero di sustanza prende Fintenza*. And therefore faith assumes the place of substance. For it is not the things hoped for, but rather our hopes of them that are grounded on our faith. The subjective sense, confidence, or assurance, is most in favor with modern commentators, principally as being the most usual one cf. One objection to this sense of the word here is that it is usually followed, when so intended, by a genitive of rite person, not of the thing; though Ruth 1: But apart from this consideration, the consensus of the Greek Fathers is a weighty argument for the retention of the rendering of the A. Either rendering, be it observed, gives the same essential meaning, though under different mental conceptions. Therefore faith holds the place of argument. Virtually a definition, though not in the strict logical form of one. At any rate, "the constituents and essential characteristics of faith are here laid down" Delitzsch ; i. Faith, in the general sense indicated, is and has ever been, as the chapter goes on to show, the very root and inspiring principle of all true religion. And be it observed that, if well grounded, it is not irrational; it would rather be irrational to disregard it, or suppose it opposed to reason. Even in ordinary affairs of life, and in science too, men act, and must act, to a great extent on faith; it is essential for success, and certainly for all great achievements - faith in the testimony and authority of others whom we can trust, faith in views and principles not yet verified by our own experience, faith in the expected outcome of right proceeding, faith with respect to a thousand things which we take on trust, and so make ventures, on the ground, not of positive proof, but of

more or less assured conviction. Religious faith is the same principle, though exercised in a higher sphere; and it may be as well grounded as any on which irreligious men are acting daily. Various feelings and considerations may conspire to induce it: And when, further, a revelation has been given, its answering to our already felt needs and aspirations, together with the usual considerations on which we give credence to testimony, induces faith in it also, and in the things by it revealed; natural faith is thus confirmed, and faith in other verities is borne in upon the soul; which is further itself confirmed by experience of the effects of entertaining it. In some minds, as is well known, and these of the highest order, such faith may amount to certitude, rendering the "things unseen" more real to them than "the things that do appear. And we may observe, lastly, that even to those who have not themselves this "fullness of faith," its very existence in others, including so many of the great and good, may surely be rationally accepted as evidence of realities corresponding to it. Matthew Henry Commentary Where the principle is planted by the regenerating Spirit of God, it will cause the truth to be received, concerning justification by the sufferings and merits of Christ. And the same things that are the object of our hope, are the object of our faith. It is a firm persuasion and expectation, that God will perform all he has promised to us in Christ. This persuasion gives the soul to enjoy those things now; it gives them a subsistence or reality in the soul, by the first-fruits and foretastes of them. Faith proves to the mind, the reality of things that cannot be seen by the bodily eye. It is a full approval of all God has revealed, as holy, just, and good. This view of faith is explained by many examples of persons in former times, who obtained a good report, or an honourable character in the word of God. Faith was the principle of their holy obedience, remarkable services, and patient sufferings. The Bible gives the most true and exact account of the origin of all things, and we are to believe it, and not to wrest the Scripture account of the creation, because it does not suit with the differing fancies of men. All that we see of the works of creation, were brought into being by the command of God.

**Chapter 9 : Faith | Definition of Faith by Merriam-Webster**

*Faith is one of those words that is difficult to tie down to one simple definition. According to a modern dictionary, faith is "unquestioning belief that does not require proof or evidence." As it regards the faith found in the Bible, this is simply not t.*

Alma made a similar statement: Faith is a principle of action and power. Whenever we work toward a worthy goal, we exercise faith. We show our hope for something that we cannot yet see. We can exercise faith in Christ when we have an assurance that He exists, a correct idea of His character, and a knowledge that we are striving to live according to His will. Having faith in Jesus Christ means relying completely on Him—trusting in His infinite power, intelligence, and love. It includes believing His teachings. It means believing that even though we do not understand all things, He does. Because He has experienced all our pains, afflictions, and infirmities, He knows how to help us rise above our daily difficulties see Alma 7: He is always ready to help us as we remember His plea: Living by Faith Faith is much more than passive belief. We express our faith through action—by the way we live. Faith in Jesus Christ can motivate us to follow His perfect example see John Our faith can lead us to do good works, obey the commandments, and repent of our sins see James 2: Our faith can help us overcome temptation. When times of trial come, faith can give us strength to press forward and face our hardships with courage. Even when the future seems uncertain, our faith in the Savior can give us peace see Romans 5: Increasing Our Faith Faith is a gift from God, but we must nurture our faith to keep it strong. Faith is like a muscle. If exercised, it grows strong. If left immobile, it becomes weak. We can nurture the gift of faith by praying to Heavenly Father in the name of Jesus Christ. As we express our gratitude to our Father and as we plead with Him for blessings that we and others need, we will draw near to Him. We will draw near to the Savior, whose Atonement makes it possible for us to plead for mercy see Alma We will also be receptive to the quiet guidance of the Holy Ghost. We can strengthen our faith by keeping the commandments. Like all blessings from God, faith is obtained and increased through individual obedience and righteous action. If we desire to enrich our faith to the highest possible degree, we must keep the covenants we have made. We can also develop faith by studying the scriptures and the words of latter-day prophets. The prophet Alma taught that the word of God helps strengthen faith. This will strengthen our faith.