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ABSTRACT

This study explored the profound cognitive, psychological, and spiritual dimensions of faith by examining the potency of belief in God and the occurrence of healing miracles in the lives of sick people. Belief served as a fundamental framework through which individuals interpreted reality and guided their behavior, elevating into a deep spiritual commitment within the Christian tradition that provided an essential coping mechanism during seasons of severe distress and vulnerability. When illness disrupted an individual's physical, mental, and social well-being, the multifaceted condition of being sick called for a holistic approach to care that addressed both biological and psychosocial needs. Within this space of suffering, miracles—defined as extraordinary, scientifically inexplicable events attributed to supernatural intervention—and specifically healing miracles, offered profound sources of hope and emotional well-being by bypassing natural laws to restore health. This paper anchored the potency of this spiritual intersection by evaluating historical scriptural narratives, including the biblical healings of leprosy, severe fevers, chronic hemorrhaging, congenital blindness, and neuromuscular paralysis, while tracking its vibrant continuation into modern culture through contemporary testimonies of divine recovery from chronic pain, cancer, and medically challenging conditions like infertility. Ultimately, the study highlighted a powerful synergy between faith and health sciences, demonstrating that while conventional medical treatments were fundamental, acknowledging divine sovereignty and integrating robust spiritual care significantly elevated a patient's resilience, provided vital coping mechanisms, and transformed the perceived experience of recovery into a holistic healing of both the body and the human spirit. The study concluded that the intersection of a profound belief in God and the occurrence of healing miracles highlight a powerful, holistic synergy that transcends the rigid boundaries of purely biological medicine for sick individuals. One of the recommendations made was that Healthcare systems and medical professionals should adopt a more holistic approach to patient-centered care by acknowledging and accommodating the spiritual beliefs of patients.

KEYWORDS: Belief in God, Healing Miracles, Lives, Sick People



INTRODUCTION

Belief serves as a fundamental psychological and cognitive framework through which individuals interpret reality, guide their actions, and navigate their environment (Albarracin & Pitliya, 2022). Within the Christian context, belief in God elevates this cognitive construct into a deep spiritual commitment, encompassing an intellectual acceptance of a transcendent creator alongside an unyielding trust and devotion to divine teachings (Davis, Worthington, & Hook, 2023). This profound faith not only establishes a moral foundation that fosters ethical behavior and social cohesion within communities but also serves as an essential coping mechanism, offering resilience, optimism, and emotional support during times of intense stress, loss, and suffering (Stavrova & Siegers, 2021; Park, 2021).

When illness disrupts an individual's physical, mental, or social well-being, they become categorized as sick people—a multifaceted condition that impacts their daily functioning, relationships, and subjective perception of quality of life, necessitating a holistic approach to patient care (Wade & Halligan, 2020; World Health Organization, 2021). In these spaces of vulnerability and suffering, the concept of a miracle emerges as an extraordinary, scientifically inexplicable event where a higher power alters or bypasses natural laws to demonstrate divine intervention (Houston, 2021; Corner, 2022). Specifically, healing miracles represent extraordinary restorations from physical or mental impairments attributed to this supernatural grace, offering profound sources of hope and emotional well-being (Levin, 2020).

The potency of this intersection between faith and physical restoration is historically anchored in sacred texts and continues vividly into modern culture (Keener, 2021). Scriptural narratives record prominent cases of sickness in the Holy Bible healed by God, including neuromuscular restorations of paralyzed individuals, the immediate cooling of severe fevers, the reversal of ritual uncleanness in chronic hemorrhaging, and the active rejection of socio-theological fatalism through the healing of leprosy and congenital blindness (O'Reilly, 2026; Zaluchu, 2026). This divine intervention remains a vibrant reality today, as contemporary Christian communities across the globe witness cases of divine healing from chronic pain, cancer, infertility, and long-term physical illnesses through prayer, worship, and spiritual acts (Kalu, 2021; Yong, 2022).

Concept of Belief

Belief is a fundamental psychological and cognitive construct that refers to an individual's acceptance that a particular idea, statement, or proposition is true or valid. It serves as a framework through which people interpret experiences, make decisions, and guide their actions. In cognitive science, belief is often regarded as a mental representation of reality that influences perception, judgment, and behavior. As noted by Albarracin and Pitliya (2022), beliefs are propositions about the state of the world that individuals hold to be true and use to understand and navigate their environment. Beliefs may be based on personal experiences, cultural influences, education, social interactions, or evidence acquired over time.

Belief plays a crucial role in shaping human behavior and decision-making processes. It affects how individuals interpret information, respond to situations, and interact with others. As illustrated by Schwitzgebel (2022), belief is not merely a passive mental state but a disposition that influences actions, emotions, and expectations. Individuals often act according to what they believe, whether such beliefs concern themselves, other people, or the world around them. Consequently,



beliefs contribute significantly to motivation, goal setting, and behavioral outcomes in various social and educational contexts.

Moreover, belief is not static but rather dynamic. When people come with fresh data, proof, or experiences that contradict their preexisting opinions, their beliefs may shift. As noted by Van Leeuwen and Lombrozo (2023), belief formation and revision are complex cognitive processes influenced by reasoning, social interaction, and environmental factors this flexibility allows people to change how they see the world and modify their actions accordingly. Students' attitudes toward learning, success, and personal growth are frequently influenced by their belief systems in educational contexts.

Concept of Bellef In God

Belief in God generally means acknowledging a higher power and placing your trust in a divine reality that shapes your life, purpose, and worldview. Belief in God can be understood as a psychological and spiritual commitment to the existence of a transcendent being that is regarded as the creator and sustainer of all things. Belief in God remains a central concept in theology, philosophy, and religious studies. Davis, Worthington, & Hook (2023) noted that belief in God encompasses not only intellectual acceptance of divine existence but also trust, devotion, and commitment to religious teachings. Thus, a strong faith in the existence and sovereignty of a superior being that influences human thought, behavior, spirituality, and social interactions might be defined as believing in God.

In addition, belief in God serves as a moral foundation for many societies and religious communities. According to Stavrova & Siegers (2021), belief in a divine authority can encourage ethical behavior, social responsibility, and adherence to moral standards. Many religious traditions hold that God influences people's moral growth and fosters social cohesion among societies by rewarding good deeds and discouraging negative ones.

Moreover, belief in God is often associated with coping mechanisms during difficult life circumstances. As noted by Park (2021), faith in God helps many people manage stress, suffering, loss, and uncertainty by providing emotional support and fostering resilience. Optimism can be bolstered, and people can find purpose in difficult situations when they believe that a higher power is present and involved in human affairs.

Concept of Miracles

A miracle is an extraordinary and scientifically inexplicable event attributed to supernatural intervention, divine power, or a deity. It essentially describes a phenomenon where a higher power alters or bypasses the ordinary, established laws of nature to bring about what is naturally impossible. An extraordinary event that is said to have been caused by divine intervention and cannot be adequately explained by natural laws or scientific knowledge is referred to as a miracle. Miracles are frequently seen in religious traditions as expressions of God's might and involvement in human events. As described by Houston (2021), miracles are generally perceived as events that transcend ordinary experiences and serve as signs of divine action, strengthening faith and demonstrating the reality of a supernatural power.



Furthermore, a miracle is commonly understood as an occurrence that produces outcomes beyond normal human capability or natural expectations. As noted by Corner (2022), miracles are frequently associated with healing, protection, provision, or other remarkable events that believers interpret as evidence of God's involvement in the world. Awe, thankfulness, and a stronger dedication to religious beliefs are frequently sparked by such occasions in both individuals and communities.

In addition, miracles play an important role in many religious teachings and sacred texts. Keener (2021), said that accounts of miracles found in religious traditions serve as testimonies of divine authority and are intended to inspire faith, hope, and obedience among believers. For instance, Jesus Christ's miracles are seen in Christianity as manifestations of God's kingdom and humanity's compassion.

Concept of Healing Miracles

Healing miracles refer to extraordinary acts of restoration from illness, injury, or physical impairment that is attributed to divine intervention or supernatural power. In religious traditions, particularly Christianity, healing miracles are regarded as manifestations of God's power and compassion toward humanity. They are often described as events that occur beyond the normal expectations of medical science and human capability. As noted by Levin (2020), healing miracles continue to play a significant role in the spiritual lives of believers, serving as sources of hope, faith, and emotional well-being. These miraculous healings are commonly reported during prayer, worship services, pilgrimages, and other religious activities.

Faith and spirituality are directly related to the idea of healing miracles. Healing on a physical, emotional, and psychic level can be facilitated by faith in God, according to many religious traditions. As observed by Koenig (2021), spiritual beliefs and religious practices often contribute positively to health outcomes by promoting resilience, optimism, and coping mechanisms during illness. Believers frequently view extraordinary recoveries as proof of divine intervention, even if some healing experiences can be explained by psychological or physiological causes. As a result, healing miracles are seen as both spiritual changes that deepen religious commitment and bodily restorations.

Healing miracles are seen theologically as indications of God's activity and presence in the world. The Bible has many tales of healing miracles in the Christian faith, especially during the time of Jesus Christ, who healed the blind, the lame, and others with a variety of illnesses. As emphasized by Yong (2020), contemporary Christian communities continue to understand healing miracles as extensions of the healing ministry demonstrated in biblical narratives. Such beliefs encourage individuals to seek divine assistance alongside conventional medical treatment.

Scholars in the fields of psychology, theology, and health sciences have been interested in the study of healing miracles in modern culture. In order to comprehend the possible impact of religious experiences on healing, researchers have investigated the connection between spirituality, prayer, and health outcomes. As highlighted by Balboni (2022), spiritual care and religious support can contribute to improved quality of life among patients facing serious illnesses. Although scientific evidence may not always verify miraculous claims, the perceived experience of healing remains meaningful for many individuals and communities.



Concept of Sick People

Sick people are individuals whose physical, mental, emotional, or social well-being has been disrupted by disease, injury, disorder, or any condition that limits normal functioning and requires care, treatment, or support. A person suffering a change in their health status that may impact their body, cognition, behavior, relationships, and quality of life is considered unwell in the fields of health and social science, rather than only having obvious physical symptoms. Therefore, disease is a multifaceted condition, and sick people are those whose capacity to carry out their everyday activities as best they can has been impacted by illness or health-related issues.

From a medical standpoint, sick persons are those who have been diagnosed with either acute or chronic conditions that call for medical attention, such as malaria, diabetes, hypertension, infections, respiratory ailments, mental disorders, or disabilities. Accordingly, illness might be transient or chronic, minor or severe, communicable or non-communicable. However, contemporary health research highlights that a person's subjective perception of pain, weakness, exhaustion, discomfort, mental distress, or incapacity to carry out typical social duties is just as much a part of being ill as a laboratory diagnosis. According to Wade and Halligan (2020), illness should be understood not only biologically but also in relation to how health conditions affect a person's daily functioning and participation in society.

There is a psychosocial component to the idea of unwell individuals. In addition to physical symptoms, a sick individual may experience dread, anxiety, stigma, social isolation, financial hardship, and decreased productivity. This is particularly true for those who suffer from incapacitating disorders, mental illnesses, or chronic diseases. Therefore, rather than just being a patient with symptoms, the sick person should be viewed as a complete human being with physical, emotional, spiritual, and social needs. The World Health Organization's contemporary understanding of health and patient-centered care supports this broader view by emphasizing dignity, holistic care, and quality of life in treatment and recovery processes (World Health Organization, 2021).

Cases of Sickness In the Holy Bible Healed by God

- **The Healing of Leprosy (Hansen's Disease)**

In both the Old and New Testaments, leprosy represents one of the most physically damaging and socially isolating conditions. A notable Old Testament case is Naaman the Syrian commander (2 Kings 5), who was instructed by the prophet Elisha to wash in the Jordan River seven times. In the New Testament, Jesus heals a man with leprosy by touching him (Mark 1:40-45). In the ancient world, leprosy was not just a skin condition; it carried severe ritual impurity and social stigma. By touching the leper, Jesus reversed the social isolation.

- **Severe Fevers (Inflammatory Illnesses)**

In Matthew 8:14-15 and Mark 1:29-31, the Bible records the healing of Peter's mother-in-law, who was bedridden with a severe fever. Jesus approached her, took her hand, and the fever immediately left her, allowing her to rise and serve them (O'Reilly, 2026). In antiquity, a prolonged high fever was frequently fatal or highly debilitating due to the lack of modern antipyretics and antibiotics.

- **Chronic Hemorrhaging (The Woman with the Issue of Blood)**



Recorded in Mark 5:25–34, a woman who had suffered from a continuous hemorrhage for twelve years spent all her money on doctors to no avail, only growing worse. She approached Jesus from behind in a dense crowd, touched the hem of his garment, and was instantly dried up and healed of her affliction. This condition caused severe physical weakness (likely profound anemia) and, under Levitical law, subjected her to perpetual ritual uncleanness, preventing her from participating in regular society or temple worship.

- **Congenital Blindness (Blindness from Birth)**

In John 9:1–12, Jesus encounters a man who had been blind since birth. Spitting on the ground, Jesus made mud with the saliva, applied it to the man's eyes, and commanded him to wash in the Pool of Siloam. The man complied and returned with his sight completely restored (Zaluchu, 2026). Congenital blindness was viewed by the community as a sign of divine judgment or generational sin (John 9:2). Jesus explicitly rejects this medical-theological fatalism.

- **Paralysis and Neurological Afflictions**

The Bible captures multiple instances of paralysis, such as the paralytic lowered through the roof by his friends (Mark 2:1–12) and the man at the pool of Bethesda who had been disabled for 38 years (John 5:1–15). In both cases, Jesus simply spoke a command, causing immediate neuromuscular restoration.

Cases of Sickness Healed by God in Our Days

The Following are cases of Sickness Healed by God in Our Days:

- **Divine healing**

Divine healing, as used in modern Christian thinking, is the recovery from illness that Christians credit to God's intervention through prayer, faith, anointing, worship, or other spiritual acts. In churches, healing ministries, prayer groups, and Christian testimonies throughout Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Asia, accounts of God's healing still surface today. Chronic pain, infertility, cancer, paralysis, mental discomfort, and long-term medical issues are among the ailments that frequently occur in these documented cases with divine healings by God. Many Christians view sudden, unexpected, or medically surprising improvements as proof of God's healing power, even though medical science may be able to explain some recoveries naturally.

- **Healing from chronic pain and long-term physical illness.**

Healing from chronic pain and long-term physical ailments is one typical area of purported divine healing in modern times. People in Pentecostal and charismatic churches frequently attest that they felt instant alleviation from ailments like arthritis, back pain, migraines, or persistent weakness following prayer. Recent scholarship on global Pentecostalism notes that healing remains central to Christian experience and mission, especially in communities where prayer is understood as a channel of God's power over sickness and suffering (Kalu, 2021; Yong, 2022). In many of these accounts, the healing is not only physical but also spiritual, as recipients describe renewed faith, hope, and commitment to God.

- **Healing associated with serious diseases and medically difficult conditions**



Healing related to severe illnesses and challenging medical problems falls under another category. Some Christians attest to their recovery from infertility, cancer, stroke problems, or inexplicable internal ailments following fervent prayer or church intercession. Scholars studying healing ministries note that such cases are often interpreted through the biblical pattern of Christ's healing miracles, with present-day believers seeing God as still active in human health and well-being (Brown, 2020; Cartledge, 2023). Healing is a religious experience that is both individual and communal, particularly in African and Pentecostal cultures where divine healing is often associated with fasting, prophetic prayer, and community support.

- **Mental and emotional healing**

Healing of the mind and emotions is a third area. Many Christians have attested recently that God has healed them from emotional anguish, trauma, anxiety, sadness, and terror. Such healing can happen abruptly during profound spiritual encounters or gradually via prayer, pastoral counseling, worship, and faith groups. Research in religion and health has shown that prayer and religious coping can positively affect emotional well-being, resilience, and recovery from distress, even where healing is understood in spiritual rather than strictly medical terms (Koenig, 2020; Peteet, 2021).

Relationship between Belief in God and Healing Miracles Received by Sick People

The relationship between a strong belief in God and the perception of receiving healing miracles is a deeply integrated phenomenon spanning psychological, physiological, and spiritual dimensions. For many sick individuals, an unyielding faith in a higher power provides a cognitive and emotional framework that decontextualizes illness from a senseless tragedy into a space for divine intervention. Within clinical settings, patients often rely on internal health loci of control, holding a firm expectation that a deity is both willing and capable of supernaturally altering their medical trajectory. When individuals experience sudden medical remissions or structural health improvements that defy initial clinical expectations, their pre-existing belief system immediately identifies these events as divine miracles rather than mere statistical anomalies. This theological lens provides an immense sense of hope and existential security, which can directly mitigate systemic biological stress, potentially creating an internal environment more conducive to natural physiological recovery.

From an empirical and psychosocial standpoint, Daniels et al. (2025) confirms that integrating faith-based frameworks into healthcare practices drastically alters how patients navigate severe diagnoses. Religious teachings and a profound belief that God is ultimately in control serve as primary mechanisms for maintaining psychological resilience and hope. Furthermore, when individuals experience severe illness, they actively engage in expectant prayer, often rationalizing or processing the complexities of physical outcomes through their specific theological understanding of divine sovereignty (Dein & Brown, 2024). Rather than acting as a passive emotional buffer, an intrinsic belief in God drives sick individuals to actively seek spiritual solutions alongside or within healthcare systems, constructing a framework where clinical turning points are perceived a direct extensions of divine grace.

Globally, the reliance on faith and divine intervention frequently operates as an essential parallel or integrated system of care, particularly within highly religious communities. Divine healing ministries function heavily as informal healthcare networks where public testimonies of miracles



serve as vital "emotional rituals" that actively reinforce a patient's communal and individual faith (Agyinasare, 2024). However, this profound reliance on divine intervention can introduce complex clinical dynamics; for instance, in certain chronic care environments, intense structural emphasis on miraculous healing requires careful navigation to ensure patients do not abandon vital biomedical treatments, such as antiretroviral therapies, in the expectation of an instant spiritual cure (Azia, 2024). Ultimately, while medical science continues to investigate the exact physiological pathways of spontaneous recovery, for the patient, the psychological peace, resilient coping mechanisms, and subjective recovery experienced through faith remain inextricably linked to their active belief in divine intervention.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the intersection of a profound belief in God and the occurrence of healing miracles highlight a powerful, holistic synergy that transcends the rigid boundaries of purely biological medicine for sick individuals. Because illness is a multifaceted disruption affecting a person's physical, emotional, and social dimensions, the psychological and spiritual resilience fostered by active faith serves as a vital anchor during medical crises. Ultimately, while conventional medical frameworks remain essential, acknowledging the potency of divine faith and integrating spiritual care significantly elevates a patient's overall quality of life, proving that true healing is often a profound transformation of the human spirit just as much as it is a biological restoration of the physical body.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1. Healthcare systems and medical professionals should adopt a more holistic approach to patient-centered care by acknowledging and accommodating the spiritual beliefs of patients.**
- 2. Religious organizations, prayer groups, and local communities should strengthen their support networks for the sick to combat the social isolation and stigma associated with debilitating illnesses.**
- 3. Scholars and practitioners in theology, psychology, and health sciences should engage in continuous collaborative research to further explore the connection between spirituality, prayer, and health outcomes.**



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