

On The Historicity Of Jesus Why We Might Have Reason For Doubt Richard Carrier

'Blind Faith' is a book written by an ex-Christian on a personal journey to find the light and truth in a world of darkness and deceitfulness. It takes the reader on a shocking but revealing journey through the Bible and the Christian religion. With sound facts, science and common sense the Christian bible and religion is systematically analyzed and dissected. This book exposes the truth about our God, his son Jesus and the Christian dogma. With this book, debunking Christianity has reached a new level of simplicity and ease.

Jesus came from the closed village of Galilee. He was originally a lower-class Jewish missionary. He was convicted of illegal activities and was crucified for treason. But shortly after his death, his followers began to declare that he was the incarnation of God, and later even directly declared that Jesus is God, the Lord of heaven and the world. So the question is: how did a farmer who was crucified become the creator of all things? The author of this book has been a regular Christian since he was a child. He went to church every Sunday and served as a sacrifice. But as time passed, his thinking changed.

The Christ myth theory (also known as the Jesus myth theory, Jesus mythicism or simply mythicism) is the hypothesis that Jesus of Nazareth never existed. It does appear that most scholars of antiquity agree that there was an individual named Jesus of the period. What also becomes apparent is that much of the philosophy, dogma and supernatural teachings of Christianity can be traced to much earlier religions and that the Jews of the time adopted these pre-Christian cultural and religious myths as their own. They subsequently evolved into legend as often happens. The Christ myth theory takes a very adversarial approach and contradicts the mainstream view in historical Jesus research, which accepts that there are events described in the gospels that are not historical but which still assumes that the gospels are founded on a basic historical core. Many proponents of the theory use a three-fold argument first developed in the 19th century: that the New Testament has no historical value that there are no non-Christian references to Jesus Christ dating back to the first century that Christianity had pagan or mythical roots. Despite this there remains a strong consensus in historical-critical biblical scholarship that a historical Jesus did live in that area and in that time period. However, scholars differ on the historicity of specific episodes described in the Biblical accounts of Jesus, and the only two events subject to "almost universal agreement" are that Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist and was crucified by the order of the Roman Prefect Pontius Pilate. Some scholars have made the case that there are a number of plausible "Jesuses" that could have existed, that there can be no certainty as to which Jesus was the historical Jesus. Christ's given name, commonly Romanized as Yeshua, was quite common in first-century Galilee. (Jesus comes from the transliteration of Yeshua into Greek and then English.) Archaeologists have unearthed the tombs of 71 Yeshuas from the period of Jesus' death. Many of the allegories, events and proclaimed miracles attributed to Jesus were ever-present throughout history and not at all unique to Jesus of Nazareth. Some of the arguments attributed to many scholars are that: 1. The gospels were written many decades or even a century after Jesus' estimated year of death, by individuals who likely never met Jesus, and then were edited or forged over the

centuries by unknown scribes with their own agendas. 2. There are no surviving historic records about Jesus of Nazareth from any non-Jewish author until the second century and Jesus left no writings or other archaeological evidence. 3. Certain gospel stories are similar to those of dying-and-rising gods, demigods (sons of gods), solar deities, saviors or other divine men such as Horus, Mithra/Mithras, Prometheus, Dionysus, Osiris, Buddha and Krishna, as well as Christ-like historical figures like Apollonius of Tyana and numerous others. In the days where people kill for their beliefs, it should be a high priority to better understand our humanity and commonality rather than accept religions which divide and take the stand that 'my belief is the one and only true belief'."

Brief Description of the HISTORICITY OF JESUS Written by a former agnostic, the book has solid facts and evidences on the historicity of Jesus, as real historical person; and the reliability of the New Testament through the following: 1. Non-Christian Writers, 2. Early Jewish Writers, 3. New Testament Writers. 4. Archaeology Verification, 5. Historical Facts of Jesus' Claims, Deeds and Miracles He Performed, 6. Manuscript Attestation 7. Resurrection of Christ and Its Implications 8. 12 Resurrection Appearances of Jesus. In this Revised 2020 Edition are GOSPEL: POWER OF GOD TO SALVATION and featured articles and columns like JOY OF SALVATION: Benefits Now and After Death, Trusting God When It Doesn't Make Sense, How to Share the Gospel to Families and the Community, Obeying the Gospel During COVID-19 Lockdown, Prayers for Strength and Victory of Manny Pacquiao.

The historicity of Jesus is now widely accepted and hardly questioned by most scholars. But this assumption disarms biblical texts of much of their power by privileging an historical interpretation which effectively sweeps aside much theological speculation and allusion. Furthermore, the assumption of historicity gathers further assumptions to it, shaping the interpretation of texts, both denying and adding subtext. Scholars are now faced with an endless array of works on the historical Jesus and few question what has been lost through this wide-spread assumption of historicity. *Is This Not the Carpenter?* presents a very valuable corrective: a literary rereading of the New Testament.

Excerpt from *The Historicity of Jesus: A Criticism of the Contention That Jesus Never Lived, a Statement of the Evidence for His Existence, an Estimate of His Relation to Christianity* The main purpose of the present volume is to set forth the evidence for believing in the historical reality of Jesus' existence upon earth. By way of approach, the characteristic features of more recent opinion regarding the historical Jesus have been surveyed, and, on the other hand, the views of those who deny his existence have been examined in detail. The negative arguments have been carefully analyzed in order accurately to comprehend the problem. In presenting the evidence for Jesus' historicity, an effort has been made both to meet opponents' objections and at the same time to give a fairly complete collection of the historical data upon which belief in his existence rests. Finally, the practical bearing of the discussion has been indicated by briefly considering Jesus' personal relation to the founding of the Christian movement and his significance for modern religion. The needs of two classes of readers have been kept in mind. The general public, it is believed, will find the treatment suited to their tastes. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical

work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

A pivotal contribution to the history of apologetics. Gary Habermas has spent a career defending the historicity and truthfulness of the resurrection of Jesus. But his earliest writing on Jesus' resurrection has been unavailable to the broader public, until now. In *Risen Indeed: A Historical Investigation Into the Resurrection of Jesus*, readers will encounter Gary Habermas' foundational research into the historicity of the resurrection. With a new, extensive, introductory essay on contemporary scholarship regarding the resurrection, Habermas shows how the questions surrounding the historicity of the resurrection and arguments raised by critics are perennially important for Christian faith. Excerpt from *The Witnesses to the Historicity of Jesus* The present work is an abbreviated and amended version, for English readers, of the volume which the author recently published as the second part of *The Christ-Myth* (English translation, 1910, Fisher Unwin). The author described this part as "an answer to his opponents, with special reference to theological methods," and dealt in the early part of it with the theological critics who had assailed the results and the methods adopted by him. It will be seen that the fault of method is entirely on the side of the opponents, and that theologians can maintain the historical reality of Jesus on methodical arguments only when their methods are pre-arranged to load to that result. It is not the author's intention wholly to omit the points of this controversy, as in this respect there is no difference between the theologians of Germany and those of other countries. The chief aim of the work, however, is to collect, examine, and refute the arguments which are advanced on the theological side for the historicity of Jesus. In spite of their arrogant behaviour, the German theologians have not been able to produce one single decisive reason for the historicity of Jesus. It remains to be seen whether the English authorities can adduce better proof of the validity of the Christian belief than their German colleagues have done. Besides doing this necessary critical work, it is hoped that the book may also provide a better explanation of the rise of the Christian religion than historical theology, as it is called, has yet afforded. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. The main purpose of the present volume is to set forth the evidence for believing in the historical reality of Jesus' existence upon earth. By way of approach, the characteristic features of more recent opinion regarding the historical Jesus have been surveyed, and, on the other hand, the views of those who deny his existence have been examined in detail. The negative arguments have been carefully analyzed in order accurately to comprehend the problem. - Preface.

The earliest Christians believed Jesus was an ancient celestial being who put on a bodysuit of flesh, died at the hands of dark forces, and then rose from the dead and ascended back into the heavens. But the writing we have today from that first generation of Christians never says where they thought he landed, where he lived, or where he died. The idea that Jesus toured Galilee and visited Jerusalem arose only a lifetime later, in unsourced legends written in a foreign land and language. Many sources repeat those legends, but none corroborate them.

Why? What exactly was the original belief about Jesus, and how did this belief change over time? In *Jesus from Outer Space*, noted philosopher and historian Richard Carrier summarizes for a popular audience the scholarly research on these and related questions, revealing in turn how modern attempts to conceal, misrepresent, or avoid the actual evidence calls into question the entire field of Jesus studies--and present-day beliefs about how Christianity began.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 108. Chapters: Arianism, Book of Mormon, Josephus on Jesus, Jesus in Islam, Historical Jesus, Historicity of Jesus, Jesus myth theory, Religious perspectives on Jesus, Jesus in the Talmud, Jesus Christ in comparative mythology, Jesus in Christianity, Judaism's view of Jesus, The life of Jesus in the New Testament, John 1:1, List of books about Jesus, Jesus in Scientology, Quest for the historical Jesus, Toledot Yeshu, Islamic view of Jesus' death, Jesus in Ahmadiyya Islam, The True Word, Sexuality of Jesus, Criteria of authenticity and the historical Jesus, Francesco Carotta, Jesus, Interrupted, List of Gospels, Cleansing of the Temple, Criticism of Jesus, Jesus the Christ, Jesus the Magician: Charlatan or Son of God?, Man of Nazareth, Lucian of Samosata on Jesus, Jesus the Jew, Death of Jesus, Sefer Nestor ha-Komer. "The Witnesses to the Historicity of Jesus" by Arthur Drews (translated by Joseph McCabe). Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten?or yet undiscovered gems?of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Large numbers of atheists, humanists, and conspiracy theorists are raising one of the most pressing questions in the history of religion: "Did Jesus exist at all?" Was he invented out of whole cloth for nefarious purposes by those seeking to control the masses? Or was Jesus such a shadowy figure—far removed from any credible historical evidence—that he bears no meaningful resemblance to the person described in the Bible? In *Did Jesus Exist?* historian and Bible expert Bart Ehrman confronts these questions, vigorously defends the historicity of Jesus, and provides a compelling portrait of the man from Nazareth. The Jesus you discover here may not be the Jesus you had hoped to meet—but he did exist, whether we like it or not.

The assumption that Jesus existed as a historical person has occasionally been questioned in the course of the last hundred years or so, but any doubts that have been raised have usually been put to rest in favor of imagining a blend of the historical, the mythical and the theological in the surviving records of Jesus. Carrier re-examines the whole question and finds compelling reasons to suspect the more daring assumption is correct. He lays out extensive research on the evidence for Jesus and the origins of Christianity and poses the key questions that must now be answered if the historicity of Jesus is to survive as a dominant paradigm. Carrier contrasts the most credible reconstruction of a historical Jesus with the most credible theory of Christian origins if a historical Jesus did not exist. Such a theory would posit that the Jesus figure was originally conceived of as a celestial being known only through private revelations and hidden messages in scripture; then stories placing this being in earth history were crafted to communicate the claims of the gospel allegorically; such stories eventually came to be believed or promoted in the struggle for control of the Christian churches that survived the tribulations of the first century. Carrier finds the latter theory more

credible than has been previously imagined. He explains why it offers a better explanation for all the disparate evidence surviving from the first two centuries of the Christian era. He argues that we need a more careful and robust theory of cultural syncretism between Jewish theology and politics of the second-temple period and the most popular features of pagan religion and philosophy of the time. For anyone intent on defending a historical Jesus, this is the book to challenge.

Who is Jesus? What did he do? What did he say? -Are the traditional answer to these questions still to be trusted? - Did the early church and tradition "Christianize" Jesus? - Was Christianity built on clever conceptions of the church, or on the character and actions of an actual person? These and similar questions have come under scrutiny by a forum of biblical scholars called the Jesus Seminar. Their conclusions have been widely publicized in magazines such as Time and Newsweek. Jesus Under Fire challenges the methodology and findings of the Jesus Seminar, which generally clash with the biblical records. It examines the authenticity of the words, actions, miracles, and resurrection of Jesus, and presents compelling evidence for the traditional biblical teachings. Combining accessibility with scholarly depth, Jesus Under Fire helps readers judge for themselves whether the Jesus of the Bible is the Jesus of history, and whether the gospels' claim is valid that he is the only way to God.

This is a concise but comprehensive survey of Christ's life. Chapters include: The Background to the Life of Jesus, Various approaches to the Life of Jesus, Literary Sources for the Life of Jesus, The Early Life and Ministry of Jesus Christ, The Galilean Ministry, The Closing Period, The Teaching of Jesus, The Miracles of Jesus, and Jesus Christ in Early Christian Thought. The outstanding value of this work rests in its easy-to-read style and its completely inclusive content. Also of importance is the analysis of the problems surrounding the historicity of Jesus the man. This is a helpful overview of the God-man for all students.

Description: This Volume on Indian Christianity Represents the Unique Character of Christian Belief Systems and its Practice in the Indian Context, Reflected in the Divergent Cultural and Ethnic Expressions that have been Theologically Justified by Various Individuals and Groups Representing Diverse Christian Denominations. The Uniqueness of Christian Faith and Practice Lies in its Claim that the Religion is Based Upon Love. In a Comparative Study of Religions, it is Never Possible to Make such Claim in Relation to other Religions. What is Pointed out here is that Christianity, in Genesis and Practice, Makes Love its Central Reality. The Shift that Occurred with the Message of Jesus Vis-a-Vis the Message of the Old Testament is Best Described in Terms of the Shift from God of Justice to God of Love as Preached by Jesus. Another Distinguishing Mark of Christian Faith and Practice is the Emphasis on Jesus of Nazareth as a Historical Person. Besides, Depending on the References to Non-Biblical Texts to Authenticate the Historicity of Jesus, Christians in the Later Part of the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century have Undertaken Critical Inquiry into the Reliability of the Biblical Texts, Composition of the Books, etc. which gave Rise to a Distinct Method of Hermeneutics/Exegesis. Most Papers in this Volume have Either Commitment to Historicity of Jesus or Rely Upon Exegetical/Hermeneutical Method While Establishing the Truth. The Papers in this Volume Deal with Four Different Themes : the Historical, the Conceptual, the Theological and the Social. As a Historical Contribution, the Papers Reflect on Early Christianity Both World Wide and in India and Spread of Christianity in Various Parts of the Country. As a Conceptual Contribution, the Papers

Reflect on the Unique Character of Indian Christianity which has its Genesis in Indian Culture and has Retained Many of its Elements While at the Same Time Asserting its Universal Character. At the Theological Level, the Papers Deal with Theological Aspects of Indian Christianity Particularly in the Context of Christianity's Interaction with other Faiths. And Finally, at the Social Level, the Contributors Reflect on Social Contribution of Christianity in Terms of Science, Art, Music and Culture. All the Papers Both Directly and Indirectly, Implicitly or Overtly, Contribute to Show the Essence of Indian Christianity, Both as Communion and as a Social Reality. This Book on Indian Christianity is Likely to be of Interest Both to Researchers as Well as the General Public, some of whom have Varied Misconceptions about the Two Millennia of Expression of Faith in India.

Originally published in 1917, *The Jesus of History* was prepared for the British Student Christian Movement. It comprises ten detailed chapters examining the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Thoroughly recommended for inclusion on the bookshelf of any Christian theologian or historian, it also contains a wealth of information and anecdote that is still useful and relevant today.

Contents Include: The study of the gospels; Childhood and youth; The man and his mind; The teacher and the disciples; The teaching of Jesus upon God; Jesus and man; Jesus teaching upon sin; The choice of the cross; The Christian church in the Roman Empire; Jesus in Christian thought. Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

Jesus asked no more profound question than this one that He posed to His disciples. He asks that same question of you today. But how can anyone know for certain who Jesus is when confronted with so many different views of Him? Is He: the good but powerless Jesus of world religions? the "less than fully God" Jesus of the cults of Christianity? the mystical and even sensual Jesus of Hollywood and popular media? An extraordinary conspiracy of injustice, cruelty, as well as religious and political interests sentenced an innocent man to the cruelest method of execution ever developed. Yet, the target was no mere victim, He was the Redeemer. Jesus as God and man came to die in the place of humanity. The Bible, Talmud, Mishnah, and Roman historians reveal that the Son of God was illegally arrested, tried, and executed. How did such a thing come to be? Who were the spectators, the authorities, frauds, and scoundrels? Why was Christ's arrest illegal under Hebrew law? What was it like at Gethsemane during the arrest, or in the chambers of the chief priest as the interrogations of Jesus took place? What can an apologetics approach, using Hebraic sources, tell us about the meaning of the last words Jesus uttered on the cross? With the massive amount of evidence for the resurrection of Christ, why can we go beyond probability to full certainty that Christ is risen? "Killing Jesus Christ: Engaging The Critics Regarding The Death of Christ" will answer those questions in a way that will keep the pages turning."In *Killing Jesus Christ*," Robinson invites you to experience the most stunning injustice in the history of civil law, conjoined to the supreme triumph of the power of God, and the redemption provided by the death of Christ. The author provides a chronological examination that includes a detailed look at everything from rabbinical law to Roman justice to Christ's courtroom declarations of His divinity. This new volume furnishes a readable examination and analysis of the indictments, preliminary proceedings, trials, and execution of Jesus—great for apologetics and the defense of the faith."Killing Jesus Christ" reveals the truth about:• The Arrest of Jesus Christ• The Various Trials of Christ: An Apologetic Approach• The Errors of the Trendy Critics (Bill O'Reilly, Reza Aslan, Bart Ehrman, etc.)• The First Good Friday and Its

Redemptive Provision • The Ancient Rabbinic, Roman, and Non-biblical Historical Accounts • The Proof of the Resurrection of Christ: The Facts within an Assured Rational Framework • Who Really Killed Jesus? • The Evidence of The Historicity of Christ's Life, Death, and Resurrection

With all the skeptical assaults on the meaning of the death, life, and resurrection of Christ, this innovative volume is a must for every Christian, minister, and apologist—it will be a book that you will give away many times to friends. This is so because it is serious (it contains informed analysis of relevant biblical truths), rational (it is well-argued), potent (it holds the reader's attention through gripping illustrations), and spiritual (it will set you ablaze for God). The publication of "Killing Jesus Christ" is indeed an event. What is intended here is an account of the arrest, trials, death, and resurrection of Christ which does justice to the full sweep of biblical testimony and the ancient historical sources (the Talmud, Mishnah, Targums, Dead Sea Scrolls, and Roman archives). What is accomplished is something on the order of a vigorous defense of Christian truth—an appropriation of the data, evidence, and facts within a synthesis of the foundational necessity of Christian theism. "Killing Jesus Christ" is a valuable resource for students of the gospels, and a highly stimulating volume for all interested in Christian truth. The section on the harmony of the Gospel accounts, regarding the trials and crucifixion, alone makes this a valuable tool for apologetics. It will be hard to come away from this book without a feeling of having been enriched and challenged. This is a book that will be formative for average Christians and scholars as well as students and pastors—the author is clear, accessible and passionate.

Michael A. Robinson, author of dozens of books on apologetics, the long-time pastor of Christ Covenant Church and instructor at CCBS.

This volume explains the inadequacy of the sources and methods used to establish Jesus' historicity, and how agnosticism can reasonably be upgraded to theorising about ahistoricity when reconsidering Christian origins.

For nearly two millennia Jewish and Christian scholars have attempted to grasp the true meaning of the seventy weeks prophecy outlined in the biblical book of Daniel (Dan. 9:24-27). But there is no harmony of the four prophetic verses in any of these interpretations, all of which are based on the notion that a week is equivalent to seven years, making the timeline 490 years. This book takes a novel approach to this prophecy by recognizing the holy city to be rebuilt as the New Jerusalem and counting the weeks as literal calendar days. A plot of the weeks on Hebrew calendars (354 days per year) is attempted by using other prophetic texts as aids, which reveals the calendars of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The great event of the history of the world is the revolution by which the noblest portions of humanity have passed from the ancient religions, comprised under the vague name of Paganism, to a religion founded on Jesus Christ. But many people have a doubt about the existence of Jesus or ignore how Jesus life still influences the world. This book gathered works analyzing the Place of Jesus in the history of the world; the Witnesses to the Historicity of Jesus; and the Essential character of the work of Jesus.

Why would anyone think Jesus never existed? Isn't it perfectly reasonable to accept that he was a real first century figure? As it turns out, no. NAILED sheds light on ten beloved Christian myths, and, with evidence gathered from historians across the theological spectrum, shows how they point to a Jesus Christ created solely through allegorical alchemy of hope and imagination; a messiah transformed from a purely literary, theological construct into the familiar figure of Jesus ' in short, a purely mythic Christ.

The return of Jesus, or anastasis, is the Christian belief that God raised Jesus on the third day after his crucifixion, starting - or restoring - his exalted life as Christ and Lord. A reporter on the Judean Gazette started his employment with them at the time when Jesus was born. Now Jesus has been crucified and he is still reporting, though now with news he never envisaged he would be

giving. Jesus has risen from the dead. This book transports you to the time of Jesus as you follow the reports in the Judean Gazette.

The question of the historicity of Jesus' resurrection has been repeatedly probed, investigated and debated. And the results have varied widely. Perhaps some now regard this issue as the burned-over district of New Testament scholarship. Could there be any new and promising approach to this problem? Yes, answers Michael Licona. And he convincingly points us to a significant deficiency in approaching this question: our historiographical orientation and practice. So he opens this study with an extensive consideration of historiography and the particular problem of investigating claims of miracles. This alone is a valuable contribution. But then Licona carefully applies his principles and methods to the question of Jesus' resurrection. In addition to determining and working from the most reliable sources and bedrock historical evidence, Licona critically weighs other prominent hypotheses. His own argument is a challenging and closely argued case for the historicity of the resurrection of Jesus, the Christ. Any future approaches to dealing with this 'prize puzzle' of New Testament study will need to be routed through *The Resurrection of Jesus*. Few questions have received more attention from Christian scholars and theologians during the past two hundred years than the question of history and tradition in the four gospels. But real advances in understanding that have been made, there is still quite fundamental disagreement among scholars on how far we can regard the gospels as historically reliable, and indeed on what the notion of 'historicity' involves in this context, or whether it really matters. To thinking Christiansthis scholarly disagreement is a source of perplexity. It may be true that the theology of the N.T. is a more important object for study than its historical details; it is certainly the case that much of the past search for the historical Jesus has led into dead ends. But, despite the attempts of some to suggest otherwise, the conviction remains that the Christian faith is closely and essentially tied up with the history of its founder figure, so that the question of the historical value of the gospels cannot be dismissed and should not be left unanswered." *The Gospels Research Project* of Tyndale House, Cambridge, of which the *Gospel Perspectives* series is the fruit, was set up to look further into the historicity of Jesus question -- Preface.

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