

The Resurrection Of Jesus A New Historiographical Approach Michael R Licona

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Resurrecting Jesus Polebridge PressWestar Inst

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.

Re-bek'ah InterVarsity Press

The Case for the Resurrection of JesusKregel Publications

The Case for the Resurrection of Jesus Wipf and Stock Publishers

"A phenomenal resource that is both user-friendly and up-to-date, [and will] equip believers to defend this crucial issue." - Josh McDowell. Includes an interactive CD in a game-show format to test your memory of the key issues and concepts.

The Resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth Oxford University Press

The Resurrection of Jesus Christ is a compelling fictional novel which retraces the events of the trial of Jesus Christ, through the eyes of Pontius Pilate, and sheds new light on the aftermath surrounding Jesus' death and resurrection. The Jews have delivered Jesus to Pilate, and with him, a host of allegations in which they fail to establish proof that Jesus should be put to death. Even Pilate, after hearing testimony from all sides, including Jesus himself, cannot side with Caiaphas, Annas, and the rest of the Jews, who demand that Jesus be given death by the cross. The trial is highly contentious and personal, and at one point, Pilate fears that the calm of the approaching Passover would be disrupted with riot and insurrection by the angry Jews, if he does not act according to their demands. Thus, Pilate makes a political and fateful decision to condemn Jesus, despite the lack of evidence to convict him of the crimes against him. Pilate's decision to put Jesus to death set off a chain of events that would challenge Pilate's decision to its core. Pilate, subsequently, finds himself in a life-changing conflict that would force him to question his beliefs, his morality, and his allegiance to Tiberius and the Roman empire.

The Evidence for the Resurrection of Jesus Christ Bloomsbury Publishing

Major feature films such *The Passion of the Christ* and *Risen*, and books such as Bill O'Reilly's *Killing Jesus* raise many questions about one of the greatest controversies in history--what really happened to the crucified body of Jesus of Nazareth. Using a popular question-and-answer format, this book examines the historical evidence concerning the fate of Jesus. Did Jesus really die on the cross? If so, what became of his body? Was it stolen? Misplaced? Is the resurrection a cleverly devised plot to found a new religion? Did the disciples of Jesus hallucinate? Is the Resurrection of Jesus a myth developed decades later, after the original disciples' experience of Jesus was distorted by a subsequent generation? Or did Jesus rise from the dead, as he promised and as his disciples came to believe and sacrifice their lives to proclaim? Carl Olson carefully weighs the evidence with in-depth analysis. Whether you are a believer, a skeptic, or something in between, be prepared to have your thinking challenged by this provocative and insightful book.

Knowable Word Fortress Press

Could there be any new and promising approach to the question of the historicity of Jesus' resurrection? Yes, answers Michael Licona. And he convincingly points us to a significant deficiency in approaching this question: our historiographical orientation and practice. He then carefully and effectively applies his principles and methods to the question of Jesus' resurrection.

Investigating the Resurrection of Jesus Christ Risen Ministries

Why did Christianity begin, and why did it take the shape it did? To answer this question -- which any historian must face -- renowned New Testament scholar N. T. Wright focuses on the key points: what precisely happened at Easter? What did the early Christians mean when they said that Jesus of Nazareth had been raised from the dead? What can be said today about this belief? This book, third in Wright's series *Christian Origins and the Question of God*, sketches a map of ancient beliefs about life after death, in both the Greco-Roman and Jewish worlds. It then highlights the fact that the early Christians' belief about the afterlife belonged firmly on the Jewish spectrum, while introducing several new mutations and sharper definitions. This, together with other features of early Christianity, forces the historian to read the Easter narratives in the gospels, not simply as late rationalizations of early Christian spirituality, but as accounts of two actual events: the empty tomb of Jesus and his "appearances." How do we explain these phenomena? The early Christians' answer was that Jesus had indeed been bodily raised from the dead; that was why they hailed him as the messianic "son of God." No modern historian has come up with a more convincing explanation. Facing this question, we are confronted to this day with the most central issues of the Christian worldview and theology.

The resurrection of Jesus Christ an historical fact Wipf and Stock Publishers
'The Resurrection of Jesus' is a masterful study of the church's belief in the Resurrection of Jesus as the center of its faith. Father Osborne makes a thorough examination of all the biblical texts dealing with the Resurrection and then traces the

church's doctrinal statements and teachings to identify the different levels of authority that are claimed for each. The result is a clear presentation of the major Christological developments pertaining to Jesus' Resurrection that have taken place in the twentieth century. Father Osborne has produced a pioneering study that integrates the threefold dimension of Christ's life, death, and rising from the dead into a comprehensive and balanced theology of the Resurrection. This book will provide an excellent overview of and introduction to the achievements of contemporary Christology on the question of the Resurrection. Its clear, direct, and popular style will provide stimulating reading for all believers.

The Son Rises Wipf and Stock Publishers

Death & Resurrection: Exploring the Mysteries of Suffering & Hope is about the death and resurrection of Jesus lived out rhythmically in the lives of his followers. Sometimes Jesus' followers are in the rhythm of death. Sometimes they are in the rhythm of resurrection. A painful divorce, lost friendship, unrealized dream, failed business and besetting sin are not badges of shame or reminders of weakness. They are all opportunities to participate in the power of Jesus' death and resurrection at work in our bodies (2 Corinthians 4:10). The problem many Christians face is viewing Jesus' death and resurrection as one time, book end events at the beginning and end of the Christian life. Jesus' death begins the Christian life through the forgiveness of sins. Jesus' resurrection ends the Christian life resulting in resurrection from the dead for all people. It is true, death and resurrection are one time events for Jesus. They are not one time events for Christians. Death and resurrection form the rhythm of the Christian life, just as breathing and a beating heart form the rhythm of bodily life. When Christians embrace the rhythm of dying and rising with Jesus, they will find far greater power, comfort, peace and life in all circumstances.

The Gospel According to Mark SCM Press

The event of Jesus resurrection is like the event of creation: There were no eye-witnesses. So how does one make sense of the story of the resurrection or rather stories, for not one but many diverse reports survive from early Christianity? Brandon Scott suggests that we must begin by erasing all Christian art about the resurrection from our memory. And then forget all the sermons we heard at Easter. The best way to understand the resurrection, he argues, is to arrange the texts chronologically and observe how the story itself developed.

The Resurrection of Jesus: A Sourcebook begins with just such a list, compiled with commentaries by Robert W. Funk. It proceeds to a report of the Jesus Seminar's votes on the resurrection, followed by a collection and discussion by Robert Price of resurrection stories found in the Greek culture of Jesus day, and an in-depth study by Arthur Dewey of a little-known resurrection story in the Gospel of Peter. The final essays in the volume, by Roy W. Hoover and Thomas Sheehan, explore the origins of belief in Jesus resurrection and help put the pieces back together again, in ways that make sense in the modern world.

Did Jesus Really Rise from the Dead Fortress Press

L üdemann's *The Resurrection of Christ: A Historical Inquiry* talks straight, in an honest, open, direct way. He leads the lay reader through the maze of resurrection texts in a readable, even entertaining way. He has mastered an amazing quantity of ancient sources and scholarly literature, and published many highly-technical works. But here he writes simply, clearly, convincingly, in a way any intelligent reader can understand. He does not dodge issues or obscure problems with pious talk, but presses forward to the logical outcome in a way that brings the reader along with him.-James M. Robinson, Professor of Religion Emeritus, Claremont Graduate University, Director of the Nag Hammadi Project of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity; Permanent Secretary of UNESCO's International Committee for the Nag Hammadi CodicesLuedemann's systematic analysis of both canonical and noncanonical texts coupled with his trenchant repudiation of fuzzy theological rhetoric challenges our understandings of both Christian origins and Christianity today. His answers will by no means find universal support, but his arguments deserve the attention of any interested in the often-uneasy relationship among fact, fiction, and faith.-A.-J. Levine, E. Rhodes and Leona B. Carpenter Professor of New Testament Studies, Vanderbilt University Divinity School and Graduate Department of ReligionAlthough the resurrection is the keystone dogma of Christian belief, and Sunday churchgoers rarely if ever think to question it, scholarly research shows with the utmost clarity that from a historical standpoint Jesus was not raised from the dead. In fact, it is almost universally recognized among scholars of New Testament textual criticism that the gospel narratives describing the resurrection appearances are not reliable eyewitness accounts, but expressions of faith written by the first Christian believers long after the death of Jesus. In this thorough exegesis of the primary texts dealing with the resurrection of Jesus, New Testament expert Gerd L üdemann (University of G öttingen) presents compelling evidence that shows the resurrection was not a historical event and further argues that this development leaves little, if any, basis for Christian faith as presently defined. Beginning with Paul's testimony in 1 Cor. 15: 3-8, in which the apostle declares that Jesus has been raised on the third day in accordance with the scriptures, L üdemann systematically evaluates every reference to Jesus' resurrection in the New Testament, as well as apocryphal literature. He examines the purpose of the text writers, the ways in which they reworked tradition, and the historical value of each account. Through this approach, he offers a reconstruction of the probable course of events as well as the circumstances surrounding Jesus' death on the cross, the burial of his body, his reported resurrection on the third day, and subsequent appearances to various disciples. Since the historical evidence leads to the firm conclusion that Jesus' body was not raised from the dead, L üdemann argues that the origin of the Easter faith must be sought in the visionary experiences of Christianity's two leading apostles. From a modern perspective this leads to the inescapable conclusion that both primary witnesses to Jesus' resurrection, Peter and Paul, were victims of self-deception. In conclusion, he asks whether in light of the nonhistoricity of Jesus' resurrection, thinking people today can legitimately and in good conscience still call themselves Christians. Gerd L üdemann is a professor of the history and literature of early Christianity at the University of G öttingen, Germany. Professor L üdemann's published conclusions about Christianity aroused great controversy in his native Germany, where the Confederation of Protestant Churches in Lower Saxony demanded his immediate dismissal from the theological faculty of his university. Despite this threat to his academic freedom, he has retained his post at

The Resurrection of Jesus Augsburg Fortress Publishing

Divided into five parts, *A Sense of Presence* explores the central thesis that the resurrection of Jesus could be explained as a psychological event involving one hallucination, possibly occurring to Peter, and a hysterical reaction by colleagues, which convinced them that Jesus had appeared to them too. This approach is justified by showing that claims made by often impressionable people to have witnessed supernatural events in more recent times, such as visions of the Virgin Mary or weeping statues, have usually attracted a similar hysterical reaction involving large numbers. Some of these reactions take hold sufficiently strongly to facilitate the

development of new sects or movements, which persist even when their credibility is challenged. The remaining four parts set this thesis in context. Part 1 shows that resurrection was already a widely-accepted concept in the socio-cultural world in which Jesus was born. Part 2 deals with the New Testament accounts of the resurrection, showing that they are often contradictory. Part 4 presents and discusses the philosophical problems involved in a psycho-physical person rising from the dead, while Part 5 looks at the historical and theological issues associated with such an event. The argument presented is not intended to be dogmatic, but simply seeks to show that naturalistic alternative explanations to the one generally accepted by believers should be given far more attention than they usually receive. A Sense of Presence invites readers to challenge the status quo and will appeal to those wishing to challenge generally-accepted Christian views.

The Evidence of the Resurrection of Jesus Considered in a Discourse ... To which is Added an Address to the Jews Bloomsbury Publishing USA

Kids want to see the evidence for themselves! In a kid-friendly Q&A about the claims of the Gospel writers and 2,000 years of believing Christians, bestselling author Josh McDowell and his son Sean examine the compelling evidence and conclude that Jesus Christ conquered death! In clear, accessible chapters that correspond to the adult and teen editions of the book, Josh and Sean invite children ages 7 to 10 to discover the proof of Christ's resurrection and what it means for them today.

The Resurrection of Jesus Reformation Trust Publishing

Edited by Paul Copan and Ronald Tacelli, this is a lively and provocative debate between Christian philosopher William Lane Craig and New Testament scholar and atheist Gerd L ü demann on the historical truth of the resurrection.

Death and Resurrection The Case for the Resurrection of Jesus

Jesus remains a popular figure in contemporary culture and Allison remains one of our best interpreters. He speaks around the country in a variety of venues on matters related to the study of the Historical Jesus. In his new book, he focuses on the historical Jesus and eschatology, concluding that the Jesus was not a Hellenistic wonder worker or teacher of pious morality but an apocalyptic prophet. In an opening chapter that is worth the price of admission, Allison astutely and engagingly captures the history of the search for the historical Jesus. He observes that many contemporary readings of Jesus shift the focus away from traditional theological, Christological, and eschatological concerns. In provocative fashion, He takes on not only the Jesus Seminar but also other Jesus interpreters such as N.T. Wright and Marcus Borg.

The Resurrection of Jesus Troubador Publishing Ltd

"In our secular age, there is perhaps no claim more stupendous than that Jesus Christ rose from the grave, for this claim introduces an unacceptable supernaturalism into the culture's materialist worldview. Yet, the resurrection of Jesus Christ is at the center of the Christian religion. From the earliest days of the faith, Christians proclaimed that Christ was risen, and not only that, but His resurrection means something. In *Alive: How the Resurrection of Christ Changes Everything*, Dr. Gabriel N.E. Fluhrer demonstrates that there is good reason to believe in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. He explores the evidence for the resurrection, rebuts popular arguments against it, and provides application for Christians in a hostile culture. Dr. Fluhrer begins by surveying the current landscape of ideas when it comes to the resurrection, focusing especially on the arguments of Bart Ehrman of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. He goes to sketch out some plausibility structures for the historical reality of Christ's resurrection, including the marked change seen in the Apostles. Next, he provides an overview of the Bible's testimony concerning the resurrection, beginning in the Old Testament and continuing with an examination of the Gospels, Acts, and the rest of the New Testament. Finally, Dr. Fluhrer concludes with some applications regarding how understanding the reality of the resurrection bears on the Christian life"--

Alive Tate Publishing & Enterprises

This book, which has sparked a storm of controversy in Germany, embarks on an exhaustive examination of all the New Testament and Apocrypha texts relating to the Resurrection. Provocative, stimulating, and courageous, Luedemann's work will occasion re-evaluation of just what the New Testament--and we--affirm in the Resurrection of Jesus.

Did Jesus Rise from the Dead? Kregel Publications

The earliest traditions around the narrative of Jesus' resurrection are considered in this landmark work by Dale C. Allison, Jr, drawing together the fruits of his decades of research into this issue at the very core of Christian identity. Allison returns to the ancient sources and earliest traditions, charting them alongside the development of faith in the resurrection in the early church and throughout Christian history. Beginning with historical-critical methodology that examines the empty tomb narratives and early confessions, Allison moves on to consider the resurrection in parallel with other traditions and stories, including Tibetan accounts of saintly figures being assumed into the light, in the chapter "Rainbow Body". Finally, Allison considers what might be said by way of results or conclusions on the topic of resurrection, offering perspectives from both apologetic and sceptical viewpoints. In his final section of "modest results" he considers scholarly approaches to the resurrection in light of human experience, adding fresh nuance to a debate that has often been characterised in overly simplistic terms of "it happened" or "it didn't".

The Resurrection of Jesus Christ Wipf and Stock Publishers

The Resurrection of Jesus is at the very root of Christian faith; without belief in Jesus Christianity dies. In this thought-provoking work, Matthew Levering defends the credibility of the claim that Jesus rose from the dead. Drawing on the work of N. T. Wright, Levering shows that the historical evidence vindicates this assumption, and reveals that the Gospels were backed by eyewitnesses who were living and telling their stories even during the time of the writing of the Gospels. The author also emphasises the importance of evaluating the Old Testament to validate Jesus' Resurrection. By highlighting the desire—both in the ancient world and now—to make the Resurrection more comprehensible by spiritualizing it, Levering argues that the fact that the disciples themselves did not do this provides a further clue to reliability. Finally, the author addresses the question of why Jesus does not continue to show himself in his glorified flesh after his resurrection, which is often seen as a strong case for scepticism. However, he shows that Jesus' entire mission is predicated upon helping us to avoid cleaving to the present world over God. He is leading us to where he is—the kingdom of God, the beginning of the new creation at the Father's right hand. By developing these arguments for the historical reality of Jesus' Resurrection, this ground-breaking study expertly draws together historical and theological reasons for believing that Jesus' Resurrection happened.

The Jesus Inquest Thomas Nelson

This study gives the reader an entirely new way of understanding the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. 'Re-bek'ah explains how the events that happened in the time of Christ, His death, and resurrection have been played out spiritually since. This study gives the reader an entirely new way of understanding the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Highly spiritual in nature, it explains how the events that happened in the time of Christ, His death, and resurrection have been played outspiritually since. Written primarily for those believers who have at least a basic understanding of the scriptures, it proves that the prophecies given both in the old and new testaments have been fulfilled. The roots of our faith are deeply entwined with the story of Abraham.