Access Free At The Roots Of Christian Bioethics

With Roots and Wings

Examines Jewish sources of beliefs and practices associated with Christian worship, with advice on how to reword Scripture, a discussion of the influence of Judaism on liturgical worship and the design of church sanctuaries, and more, including activities, a timeline, and other resources.

Thy Brother's Blood

Roots of Christianity, Or, The Christian Religion Before Christ

Texts from the Patriarchic Era with Commentary displaying the deep roots of Christian spirituality that has flourished among Christians throughout the ages. By linking together a series of brilliantly chosen texts from the early centuries of the Church, the author lays bare the roots of the deeply mystical spirituality that has flourished among Christians throughout the ages. This book will appeal to anyone who is interested in the field of spirituality. It is a masterly contribution to Christian scholarship, and this second edition includes an extraordinarily useful Index.

The Triumph of Christianity

This is a comprehensive handbook that introduces the reader to the Jewish roots of the Christian Faith. It includes Old Testament background, Second Temple Judaism, the life of Jesus, the New Testament, and the early Jewish followers of Jesus. It is no longer a novelty to say that Jesus was a Jew. In fact, the term “Jewish roots” has become something of a buzzword in books, articles, and especially on the Internet. But what does the Jewishness of Jesus actually mean, and why is it important? This collection of articles aims to address those questions and serve as a comprehensive yet concise primer on the Jewish roots of the Christian faith. It consists of thirteen chapters, most of which are divided into four or five articles. It is in the “handbook” format, meaning that each article is brief but informative. The thirteen chapters are grouped into four major sections: (1) The Soil, (2) The Roots, (3) The Trunk, and (4) The Branches.

Discovering Our Roots

Reclaiming Our Forgotten Heritage

How did Christianity become the dominant religion in the West? In the early first century, a small group of peasants from the backwaters of the Roman Empire proclaimed that an executed enmy of the state was God’s messiah. Less than four hundred years later it had become the official religion of Rome with some thirty million followers. It could so easily have been a forgotten sect of Judaism. Through meticulous research, Bart D. Ehrman, an expert on Christian history, texts and traditions, explores the way we think about one of the most important cultural transformations the world has ever seen, one that has shaped the art, music, literature, philosophy, ethics and economics of modern Western civilisation.

In Search of Ancient Roots

Here is a lively, carefully researched and fascinating introduction to the culture and spirituality of the Anglo-Saxons. Written for a general reader, it tells the story of the Anglo-Saxon church from its foundation to the eleventh century, a period of dramatic change that was to influence the development of modern English. The author covers the major religious figures and events of this period, from the conversion of Ethelbert to the establishment of the monasteries, and looks at how these developments affected the Anglo-Saxons’ lives and their culture. The book also explores the influence of the church on the development of English literature and language, including the development of the English language itself. The author does this in a lively and accessible manner, making use of a rich array of sources, including contemporary accounts and inscriptions. The result is a detailed and engaging narrative that brings to life the world of the Anglo-Saxons and their faith.

The Silent Roots

This volume provides a coherent critical examination of current issues related to the religious roots of contemporary, largely post-1990 European identity. This book has taken a multi and interdisciplinary approach, analysing the religious roots of Europe’s identity today, with a focus on the secular context of religious experience. The Silent Roots provides a fresh perspective on the role of religious beliefs and practices in shaping modern European identity, reaching beyond a particular faith or religious framework.

Roots of Christianity; Or, The Christian Religion Before Christ. By Annie Besant

Traditional religious history preserves a rarely acknowledged secret that Christianity developed from at least three ancient roots: a Western structural root derived from Mediterranean Greek culture, an Eastern spiritual root from Anatolia and Persia, and a literary Jewish historical root, which masked the other roots and supported the idea that Christianity had been developed by God in relationship with Israel. Each root contributed something special to the development of Christianity as follows: Supported by pagan iconography and rhetoric, the Western root imprinted Christianity with a Gentile materialism. The Eastern root filled the Greek construct with magic, focused humanity on a divine mission, and incited popular reverence for goddesses. The Jewish root—imprinted on Christianity Ugridic the Bible—bridged the gap between personal religion and the idea of a religion. The Ancient Testament explained cataclysmic events in the first century A.D. as divine judgment against Jews, supporting beliefs by early pagan converts to Christianity that Romans were good, Jews were bad, and God had abandoned Jews for treacherously murdering Jesus. Two thousand years ago, Mediterranean cultral included practices and beliefs that modern Christians associate exclusively with Christianity. People worshipped divine mothers who gave birth to dying and resurrecting gods on December 25. Saviors miracle later the same month, and followers and guided them to lead moral lives. Some cults baptized their followers, some passed their spirit and inner demons to pigs, and some waited for a complete destruction of evil during the imminent End of Days. Then, as now, people argued whether the evil would come by fire or water and whether many or few souls would be saved. Numerous symbols and beliefs associated in modern times with Christianity already existed in pre-Christian Hellenic cults: Madonna and child images, angels, God the Father, the cross as a symbol of life after death, and the gift of eternal life through the shedding of immortal blood. On temple walls, wise men offered gifts of incense and gold to newborn gods; and merciful mothers granted salvation to the poor in spirit who confessed, repented, and begged forgiveness for their sins. However, Jews generally rejected all these practices, symbols, and beliefs. Some Jews believed in physical resurrection, and some did not. Some believed in eternal life, and some did not. For most Jews, however, a righteous life required the following of God’s laws. If a Jew sinned against another man, no automatic forgiveness from God was possible. Forgiveness required acknowledgement of wrongdoing, restitution, and the forgiveness for the wronged party. Applying Jewish ethics to problems at the Jerusalem Temple meant recognizing the corruption within the priesthood, refusing to tolerate the evil role of Rome, and giving the Temple’s role if necessary to precipitate the Kingdom of God. Just as God always had responded to the prayers of suffering Jews in the Bible, He would do so again. Soon he would send a messenger to deliver Jerusalem from the evil power of Rome and to cleanse Judea from the polluting practices of pagan cults. Drawing from both viable and secret roots, Christians created an apocalyptic salvation from mystery cults while preserving the ability to worship a virgin-born here with all the trappings of a pagan solar deity. This book explores the roots of Christianity in seven parts. The first three parts provide an overview of religious beliefs, practices, and iconography in the ancient Greek world that influenced Western culture and religion. The fourth, fifth, and sixth parts describe how the West developed under Roman influence. The seventh part focuses on the life of Jesus and the emergence of Christian cults in the first century A.D.

Roots and Fruits of the Christian Life, Or, Illustrations of Faith and Obedience

Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR/Optical Character Recognition, as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos, (2) In books where there are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artwork. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy.

Surveying Christianity’s African Roots (Paperback)

Margaret Barker has been researching and writing about the Jerusalem temple for over twenty years. Many of her studies have remained unpublished. Here for the first time the roots of Christian liturgy have been brought together. Whereas most scholarship has concentrated upon the synagogue, Margaret Barker’s work on the Jerusalem temple contributes significantly to our understanding of the meaning and importance of many elements of Christian liturgy which have hitherto remained obscure. This book opens up a new field of research. The many subjects addressed include the roots of the Eucharist in various temple rituals and offerings other than Passover, the meaning of the holy of holies and the Christian sanctuary, the cosmology of temple and church, the significance of the Veil of the Temple for understanding priesthood and incarnation, the Holy Wisdom and the Mother of God, angels and priesthood, the concept of unity, the highly priestly tradition in the early church and evidence that Christianity was a conscious continuation of the temple. All scholars and students whose interest encompasses the origins of Christian (and Orthodox) liturgy, the Old Testament, early Christianity, Jewish Christian relations, Platonism and the origin of Islam will find this book a hugely rewarding source of information and new ideas.

Great High Priest

Finding the Roots of Christianity is for people who are curious about the historical Jesus, his followers, and the movement they began. Who were they, and how was their message understood by those who heard them? Where did the New Testament of the Bible come from? In a personal, thoughtful style, Luke Paiman traces the beginnings of the Jesus movement of Nazareth, bridging the gap between personal study of the Bible and academic scholarship. Sources outside the Bible, including the author's views on Josephus and discovering "lost scriptures" such as the Dead Sea Scrolls, reveal the diversity of early Christian beliefs. Roman religious beliefs influenced how the Christian message was understood during the transition from Jewish sects to the official religion of the Roman Empire. Clear and concise, and based on careful historical research, this book guides the reader through what is known about the earliest origins of Christianity as well as recent discoveries and debates. The author's personal journey of faith and passionate interest in the people behind the New Testament entitles the facts of history, illuminating their meaning for their own time as well as today.
Finding the Roots of Christianity

A survey of the rational, organized, thriving, scripturally informed and Holy Spirit-inspired roots of indigenous Christianity in Africa. Christian faith communities there had existed centuries before the First Council of Nicaea, before Rome adopted Christianity, before the Byzantine Empire and before King James commissioned a compilation of the Bible. African Christians’ faith in Jesus Christ, perseverance, suffering, sacrifice, ethical principles, theological dogma and canonical processes were instrumental to the foundation and institutions of Western Christianity.

The Theological Roots of Christian Gratitude

Some books on mysticism offer New Age syncretism. Others propose simplistic methods of producing spiritual experiences. Still others deconstruct religious experience. The Roots of Christian Mysticism by Oliver Clement, however, avoids these pitfalls. Clement presents the mysticism of the early fathers themselves. He offers exceptionally rich selections that are not readily available. In so doing, he introduces the reader to Christian mysticism through the words of those who were Â’drunk with God,Â’ but whose religious experience was firmly rooted in Christ. Most importantly, given the modern propensity for hodgepodge spirituality, Clement shows the indivisible unity between mysticism and doctrine. The Fathers speak of love in the light of their own experience while being the first to pronounce the form of spiritual experience. From this perspective, the ChurchÂ’s teachings about God, Christ, Church, Sacrament and Christian vocation become the objects of contemplation and the personal quest for God finds its way within, not apart from the Church, ecclesial. Christian mysticism, therefore, always occurs within the words of the Church, particularly within the locus of the Liturgy and thus, is prevented at the outset from becoming merely a free-wheeling and self-authenticating form of emotional experience. Mysticism, thus firmly rooted, is considered the normal spiritual life of all Christians. All attempts to realize fully the grace of their baptism, that is, to fulfill their humanity by being divinized through grace. These words might be misconstruing or raise the specter of Â‘enthusiasm,Â’ but proper understanding rooted in sacramental history, to the life of the Church and to the transformation of culture. Why, for example, when so many Americans claim to be Christian does their faith seem so little impact on our culture? Or why are the ChurchÂ’s moral teachings found to be so easily disregarded? Perhaps Christians have seldom been directed toward a spirituality that would open them to a fuller vision of their true destiny in Christ. A recent classroom experience illustrates the point. A young Christian father of two vigorously proposed many practical reasons for using contraception. His understanding of fatherhood operated on a purely naturalistic level; his concern to provide for his children likewise revolved around material goods. But once he glimpsed the invaluable dignity of life to which the Church had directed his sons and his children were called, he saw his fatherhood as a participation in a sacred mission and trust. Only then did the ChurchÂ’s teaching and the sacrifices it entails make sense enough to follow. Such illumination is an essential component in the birth of mystical life from which, for the fathers, the moral life flows. To use ClementÂ’s terms, Â‘only when the beauty-goodness of the truth captures the depth of the spirit the heart is the person able to engage in Christian praxis and to make the sacrifices necessary not merely to be good but to be transformed into Christ.Â’ This transformation is a spiritual combat with a human nature that the Fathers understood with excecte purity. But even here the patriotic thrust is basically positive, an attraction to the beauty and goodness of God that calls forth virtue, rather than an emphasis on the direct destruction of sin. Clement aptly describes asceticism as Â‘an awakening from the sleep-walking of daily life. It enables the Word to clear the sit the inside of death and the darkness of sin, freeing the spiritual life of living waters. It is the Word who acts but we have to co-operate with him, not so much be exertion of will-power as by loving attentiveness.Â’ Although spiritual growth naturally encompasses the activities of prayer, fasting and for so forth. Clement never discusses this apart from Christ and Trinity. Salvation is not achieved through Pelagian self-development but in Christ and through his Church. The FatherÂ’s theological center prevents their mysticism from collapsing into self-centered or naturalistic forms. The beauty that attracts is never separated from her sisters truth and goodness. The Roots of Christian Mysticism needs to be read by Christians seeking spiritual depth and by anyone wanting to taste doctrine as a living word. It is an excellent introduction to patristic thought and offers not only extensive selections of patristic and biographical material. Only one criticism of the book is offered: references to modern writers need to be noted so the reader can pursue them. Otherwise, this book is a gem. Jerrilyn Saile Crisis April, 1996

Exploring Our Hebraic Heritage

Rabbi Curt Landry, founding pastor of House of David Ministries, reveals how understanding the Jewish roots of Christianity leads to a more vibrant, secular, and powerful Christian walk. He was both Jewish and gentile, and the churchÂ’s early culture was rooted in Judaism and a Jewish understanding of GodÂ’s relationship to his people. Over time, however, Christianity became increasingly more Roman than Jewish, and the church lost its identity. Rabbi Curt LandryÂ’s personal story is remarkably similar. Born out of wedlock to a Jewish mother and a Catholic father, Landry was put up for adoption. For over thirty years, he had no knowledge of his heritage, his roots, or his parents were. But when he discovered the truth of his story, his life changed completely. The key to a life of power and purpose is understanding who you are. In this revelatory new book, Curt Landry helps Christians discover their roots in Judaism, empowering them to walk in the revelation of who they really are and who they are born to be. Reclaiming Our Forgotten Heritage reveals the mysteries of the church, letting Christians grasp the power that comes from connecting with their identity.

The Roots of Christian Mysticism

Have you ever wondered why we Christians do what we do for church every Sunday morning? Why do we “dress up” for church? Why does the pastor preach a sermon each week? Why do we have pews, steeples, and choirs? This ground-breaking book, now in affordable softcover, makes an unsettling proposal: most of what Christians do in present-day churches is rooted, not in the New Testament, but in pagan culture and developed long after the death of the apostles. Churchers Frank Satter and George Barna support their thesis with compelling historical evidence and extensive footnotes that document the origins of modern Christian church practices. In the process, the authors uncover the problems that emerge when the church functions more like a business organization than the living organism it was created to be. As you reconsider ChristÂ’s revolutionary plan for his church—to be a fully functioning body in which all believers play an active role—youÂ’ll be challenged to decide whether you can ever do church the same way again.

Anglo-Saxon Christianity

The Roots of Christian Festivals

Why Is There a Menorah on the Altar?

This book asserts that GodÂ’s gift of creation grounds the insight of positive psychology that grateful persons act pro-socially. Kenneth Wilson posits that a sense of gratitude encourages sacrificial service and reveals all behavior to have at heart an essential moral quality.

Christian Roots, Contemporary Spirituality

Life and times of the 14th century German spiritual leader Meister Eckhart, whose theory of a personal path to the divine through contemplation and the interior life is widely popular. He is the inspiration for the bestselling New Age author Eckhart Tolle’s pen name, and his fourteenth-century quotes have become an online sensation. Today a variety of Christians, as well as many Zen Buddhists, Sufi Muslims, Jewish Caballists, and various spiritual seekers, all claim Eckhart as their own. Meister Eckhart preached a personal, internal path to God at a time when the Church could not have been more hierarchical and ritualistic. Then and now, EckhartÂ’s revolutionary method of direct access to ultimate reality offers a profoundly subjective approach that is at once intuitive and pragmatic, philosophical yet non-rational, and, above all, universally accessible. This “dangerous mystic’s” teachings challenge the very nature of religion. The charismatic preacher directly challenged the Church. Eckhart was one of the most learned theologians of his day, but he was also a man of the world who had worked as an administrator for his religious order and taught for years at the University of Paris. His personal path from confessional friar to professor by lay preacher culminated in a spiritual philosophy that combined the teachings of an array of pagan and Christian writers, as well as Muslim and Jewish philosophers. His revolutionary decision to take his approach to the common people garnered him many enthusiastic followers as well as powerful enemies. After Eckhart’s death and papal censure, many religious women and clerical supporters, known as the Friends of God, kept his legacy alive through the centuries, albeit underground until the master’s dramatic rediscovery by modern Protestants and Catholics. Dangerous Mystic grounds Meister Eckhart in a context that is simultaneously familiar and alien. In the midst of this medieval society, a few decades before the Black Death, Eckhart boldly preached to captivated crowds a timeless method, “a wayward way,” of directly experiencing the divine.

Ancient Egyptian Roots of Christianity, Expanded 2nd Edition

This rich and challenging book explores the roots or ancestry of the Churches of Christ and others who stand as heirs to the Stone-Campbell movement of the early nineteenth century. It asks, Where did we come from? How did we get this way? Why do we read the Bible the way we do? What has been the heart of our movement? It asks further, What can we learn from those who have viewed restoration of apostolic Christianity in ways quite different from our own? The authors begin their story in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries - the age of Renaissance and Reformation. They isolate the stream of restorational thought that arose in that age and then follow that stream through the Puritans, the early Baptists in America, the frenzy of pure beginnings in the early decades of American nationhood, and down to the Stone-Campbell movement.

A Handbook on the Jewish Roots of the Christian Faith

The Roots of Egyptian Christianity

This volume delineates the link between Judaism and Christianity, between Old and the New Testaments, and calls Christians to reexamine their Hebrew roots so as to effect a more authentically biblical lifestyle.

Spontaneous Combustion

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The Roots of Christian Teaching As Found in the Old Testament

By linking together a series of brilliantly chosen texts from the early centuries of the Church, the author lays bare the roots of the deeply mystical spirituality that has flourished among Christians throughout the ages. This book will appeal to anyone who is interested in the field of spirituality. It is a masterly contribution to Christian scholarship, and this second edition includes an extraordinarily useful index.

At the Roots of Christian Bioethics

Egyptian roots of Christianity, both historically and spiritually. This book reveals the Ancient Egyptian roots of Christianity, both historically and spiritually. This Expanded Version of the book consists of three parts to coincide with the terms of trinity. The first part demonstrates that the major biblical ancestors of the biblical Jesus are all Ancient Egyptian prominent characters. The second part demonstrates that the accounts of the “historical Jesus” are based entirely on the life and death of the Egyptian Pharaoh, Twt/Tut-Ankh-Amen. The third part demonstrates that the “Jesus of Faith” and the Christian tenets are all Egyptian in origin—such as the essence of the teachings/message, the creation of the universe and man (according to the Book of Genesis), as well as the religious holidays. The very thing that is now called the Christian religion was already in existence in Ancient Egypt, long before the adoption of the New Testament. The British Egyptologist, Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, wrote in his book, The Gods of the Egyptians [1969], The new religion (Christianity) which was preached there by St. Mark and his immediate followers, in all essentials so closely resembled that which was the outcome of the worship of Osiris, Isis, and Horus. The similarities, noted by Budge and everyone who has compared the Egyptian Osiris/Isis/ Horus allegory to the Gospel story, are striking. Both accounts are practically the same, e.g. the supernatural conception, the divine birth, the struggles against the enemy in the wilderness, and the resurrection from the dead to eternal life. The main difference between the “two versions”, is that the Gospel tale is considered historical and the Osiris/Isis/Horus cycle is an allegory. The spiritual message of the Ancient Egyptian Osiris/Isis/Horus allegory and the Christian revelation is exactly the same. The British scholar A.N. Wilson pointed out in his book, Jesus: The Jesus of History and the Christ of Faith are two separate beings, with very different stories. It is difficult enough to reconstruct the first, and in the attempt we are likely to do irreparable harm to the second. This book will demonstrate that the “Jesus of History”, the “Jesus of Faith”, and the tenets of Christianity are all Ancient Egyptian. This will be done without causing any “irreparable harm” as per A.N. Wilson’s concern, for two main reasons: Firstly, the truth must be told. Secondly, explaining Christian tenets via their original Ancient Egyptian contexts will enhance the idealism of Christianity. This Expanded Version of the book consists of three parts to coincide with the terms of trinity—the Three that are One. The first part demonstrates that the major biblical ancestors of the biblical Jesus are all Ancient Egyptian prominent individuals. The second part demonstrates that the accounts of the “historical Jesus” are based entirely on the life and death of the Egyptian Pharaoh, Twt/Tut-Ankh-Amen. The third part demonstrates that the “Jesus of Faith” and the Christian tenets are all Egyptian in origin—such as the essence of the teachings/message, the creation of the universe and man (according to the Book of Genesis), as well as the religious holidays. There is an undeniable irony and a profound, deep, undeniable truth in Hosea’s prophetic saying, Out of Egypt have I called my Son. A deep irony indeed. Let us open our minds and review the available evidence. For the truth is a composite of different and complementary pieces of a puzzle. Let us put the pieces in the right location, time and order.

Pagan Christianity?

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