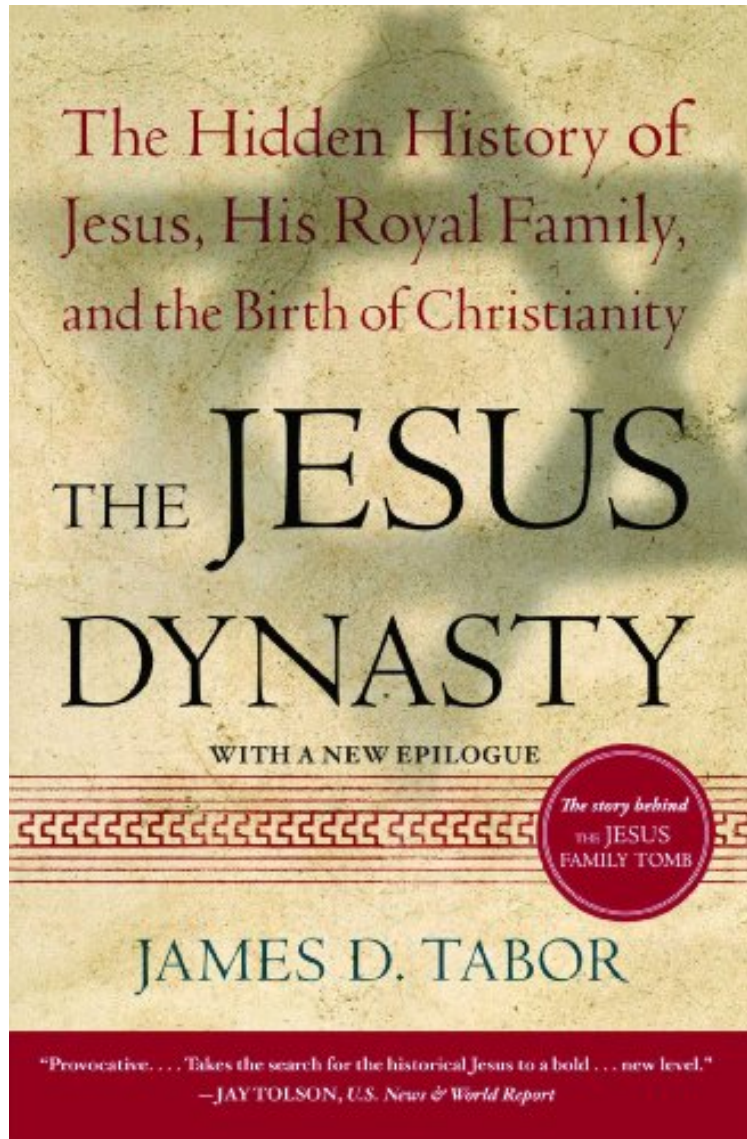


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The Jesus Dynasty: The Hidden History of Jesus, His Royal Family, and the Birth of Christianity

James D. Tabor

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#535004 in Books James Tabor 2007-04-24 2007-04-24 Original language: English PDF # 1 9.25 x 1.20 x 6.12l, 1.13 #File Name: 074328724X400 pages The Jesus Dynasty The Hidden History of Jesus His Royal Family and the Birth of Christianity | File size: 44.Mb

James D. Tabor : The Jesus Dynasty: The Hidden History of Jesus, His Royal Family, and the Birth of Christianity before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Jesus Dynasty: The Hidden History of Jesus, His Royal Family, and the Birth of Christianity:

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. The Man Vs. The MythBy Patrick Andersen Professor Tabor

explores a hidden aspect of the early church, the separation of the family members and close associates of the man Jesus from the myth builders (led by Paul) who turned the man into a god. In the course of this history, as the faith spread outside of Israel (and particularly after the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 CE) we lost the man and his teachings and instead focused only on the resurrection and atonement. Two millennia later, many spiritual seekers fail to learn they can have a personal relationship with God because the myths and theology have made Christianity harder to accept. Some may think The Jesus Dynasty is an attack on their faith; I, for one, find that it strengthens mine. 15 of 15 people found the following review helpful. Yeshua H' Meshiah was Jewish By Pearls of Grace James Tabor has really brought wonderful information to us in this very easy to read yet highly informative book that deals with the ancient information that most never learn of. He does however propose some very controversial claims, such as Jesus had a paternal father in Roman soldier Pantera who was given mention by Celsus as he presents he learnt from Jesus' youngest brother Juda's descendents. I personally was not won over with this claim from this ancient antagonist to Christianity but regardless your position on these subjects this book cannot be passed by. It is just too powerful and wonderful to learn of Jesus' family especially His brother James who the New Testament describes as the elected head over Christ's First Church. Much like his contemporary Robert Eisenmann who is James' biographer, Tabor highlights the distinguishing differences between the Christianity of James to that of Paul who of course the Church has taken after for 2000 yrs of her History. Tabor's usage of 'Q' or Quell document asserting its existence I found to be a bit bothersome considering this has never been substantiated. This book is highly antagonistic toward the dogmatic Romanized religion and should prove to be quite a challenge to her divine magesterium... One of Tabor's theories which I have long suspected myself, is that the two double named Mary's at the Cross were in fact one Mother Mary the Mother of Christ and the Mother of at least five other children named in Scriptures as Jesus's brothers and sisters. He brings forth the issue of the addition made to the Gospel of Mark which we all have today in our Canon's inclusion despite there were translations which removed this 2nd c ending and it doesn't really take much stretch of the imagination to see how this could have very easily have been done by the copyists splitting mother Mary into two Marys, one being herself and the other being her sister who is curiously also named Mary and just so happens to have the same named children as those named in Scripture being Jesus' siblings. To my knowledge Salome is the only sister of Jesus that we know the name of from historical tests, and the one Gospel account has her named with these two Mary's. Historical writings reveal that Clopas was the brother of Joseph and according to Moshe Law the surviving brother is impelled to marry his brothers widow if there is no male child. This is called a Yibbum marriage and there is example of it in Scripture. One of the brothers of Jesus is named Joses which is short like Josy for Joseph. The naming a male heir after the deceased brother is required. Another tug at the conscious when reading the Gospels are the two lineages of Jesus. They never really made sense and we know that Christ Himself claims Davidic bloodline as recipient of the Promise to David. Tabor does do a very good job making his case in this regard. His highlighting what the remaining Gospels record on who the women were at the Crucifixion is compelling and highly evocative work that draws the consciousness right back to the time of Christ in His authentic Jewish setting. Any and all students of religion need to read this work. He also spotlights the mission of Jesus in His historical efforts in contrast to some highly mythologized beliefs that have crept into the Church and even become Dogma's of Rome. Unlike DaVinci Code, some of these conspiracy theories-are not fiction. 2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Interesting Book for those who want to look deeper into the past By Eleanor Lambert I do not agree with the authors belief that Jesus simply died and was buried. I do, however, appreciate his fine approach by piecing together ancient legends and researching the text of the Bible in order to find what Jesus and his followers were doing step by step as he began his ministry and went to the cross. I also appreciated his ability to track Paul, finding many items I had missed in my studies. Having a human Jesus, one that might have married, been fathered by a human father, or doing many decidedly human things does not dissolve for me his Godness. Our father is able to work many miracles and place within a human his spirit. Why else but a resurrected Jesus would have made Paul depart from his "job" for the Sanhedrian? The author makes it a vision quest for the man, but I think he had a life changing, revelation that came from meeting Christ face to face in resurrected form. That James and the other brothers, and even Peter failed to take the message to the next level is typical of human nature within a tribe or race of people who always held themselves separate. A resurrected Christ took the job out of their hands and gave it to Paul. All of them were important. I thoroughly enjoyed this book, as much as I enjoyed a good movie, like those that have come out recently about possible "descendants" of Jesus. These ideas do not shake my faith.

The Jesus Dynasty offers a startling new interpretation of the life of Jesus and the origins of Christianity that is grounded in careful analysis of the earliest Christian documents and recent archaeological discoveries, including the much-discussed "Jesus family tomb." In The Jesus Dynasty, biblical scholar James Tabor brings us closer than ever to the historical Jesus. He explains the crucial relationship between Jesus, a royal descendant of David, and his relative John the Baptizer, a priestly descendant of Aaron and Jesus' teacher. When John was killed, several of his followers -- including Jesus' four brothers -- joined with Jesus, who continued John's mission, preaching the same apocalyptic message. After Jesus confronted the Roman authorities in Jerusalem and was crucified, his brother James succeeded

him as the leader of the Jesus dynasty. James Tabor has studied the earliest surviving documents of Christianity for more than thirty years and has participated in important archaeological excavations in Israel. His reconstruction of the life of Jesus and his followers, and of the early years of Christianity, will change our understanding of one of the most crucial moments in history.

From Publishers Weekly Tabor, chair of religious studies at UNC-Charlotte, offers a bold and sometimes speculative interpretation of the historical Jesus and his family, beginning with his paternity. Evaluating several possibilities, Tabor concludes that the most historically plausible claim is that Jesus' father was neither God nor Joseph, but another man, possibly a Roman soldier named Pantera. He also argues that Joseph likely died when Jesus was young, leaving Jesus head of a household that included his six half-siblings. Like many scholars, Tabor emphasizes that we must understand Jesus in the context of first-century Judaism. After Jesus' death, his brother James took over the titular family dynasty. James championed a version of the faith quite different from Paul's, and, although James was more faithful to Jesus' original teachings, Paul's Christianity won. Tabor not only challenges Christian dogma, he also makes some assumptions with which not all scholars will agree: he places a great deal of emphasis on the hypothetical text Q, calling it "our most authentic early Christian document." This book is accessible and sure to be highly controversial, attracting the attention of reporters, spiritual seekers, historians and fans of The Da Vinci Code. (Apr.) Copyright Reed Business Information, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. From Booklist Startling claims in nonfiction works about Jesus and early Christianity are hardly new (hello, Holy Blood, Holy Grail), but Tabor, an academic and archaeologist, makes a solid case for the dynastic aspects of the Jesus movement and the importance of James the Just, Jesus' brother, during the period when the early church was forming. That said, the structure of the book seems scattered. Tabor begins with several exciting archaeological finds with which he was involved, including the discovery of a cave that might have been used by John the Baptist and the very recent discovery of a tomb with ossuaries that could be linked to Jesus' family members. This fascinating narrative hooks readers but doesn't quite meld with the rest of the book. Another problem is his emphasis on the genealogies of Jesus presented in Matthew and Luke, which are discounted by many scholars. Yet Tabor dares to go where few authors do: he takes on the subjects of Jesus' earthly paternity (including the case for a Roman father), his relationship to John the Baptist as partner rather than forerunner, and Jesus' expectations for his movement (as opposed to the direction in which it was taken by Paul). This breaks new ground on the journey to find the historical Jesus, and it is certain to prompt much discussion--and not a little controversy. Ilene Cooper Copyright American Library Association. All rights reserved "Many scholars have undertaken studies of Jesus and his legacy; none has dared advance the boldly provocative theses of The Jesus Dynasty." -- Bart Ehrman, author of Misquoting Jesus "Provocative. . . . Takes the search for the historical Jesus to a bold . . . new level." -- Jay Tolson, U.S. News World Report "James Tabor stands out among his generation of biblical scholars for his thorough familiarity with the full range of textual evidence from the first centuries, his extensive experience with archaeological excavations, and his imagination and creativity. Tabor has a remarkable ability to discern the contours of vital religious movements from the scattered bits and pieces of evidence that survive from antiquity. Anyone who takes the career of Jesus seriously will have to reckon with his bold, new synthesis." -- Professor Eugene V. Gallagher, Rosemary Park Professor of Religious Studies, Connecticut College