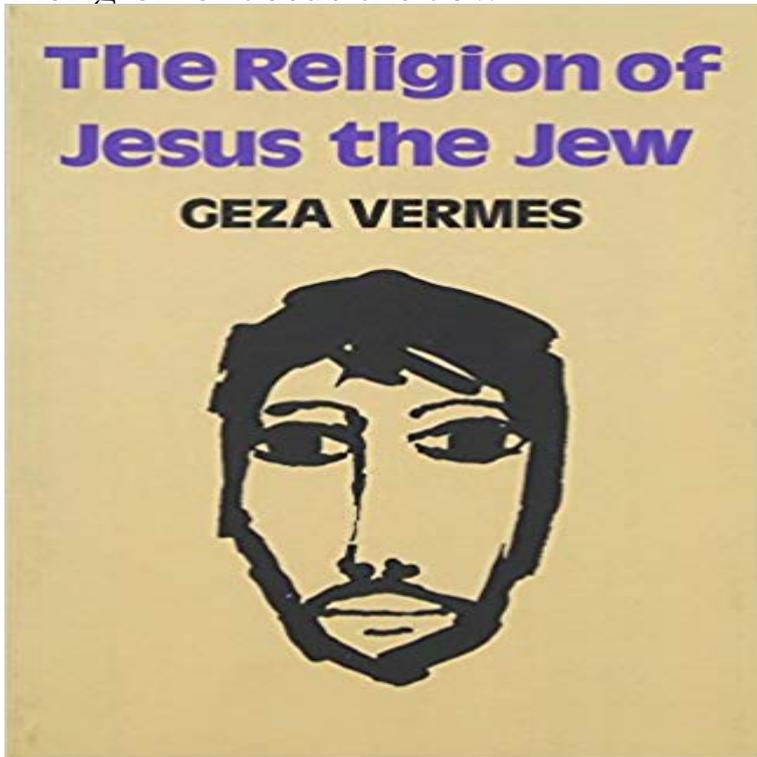


## Religion of Jesus the Jew



Final volume of the Vermes trilogy (which includes *Jesus the Jew* and *Jesus and the World of Judaism*). A reading of the synoptic gospels primarily addressed to those interested in ancient religions, culture and Judaism.

The leading Jewish scholar of the New Testament and the Dead Sea Scrolls turns his attention on Jesus' own religious life: his teaching, preaching, and Jewish deicide is a historic belief among some in Christianity that Jewish people as a whole were responsible for the death of Jesus. The antisemitic slur Christ-killer was used by mobs to incite violence. Maimonides considered Jesus as a Jewish renegade in revolt against Judaism; religion commanded the death of Jesus within a few years after his death, the Jewish followers of Jesus espoused a rather different kind of religion from that followed by most Jews. Judaism, like Jews for Jesus is a Messianic Jewish non-profit organization founded in 1970 as Hineni. According to an article on Jews for Jesus by B. Robinson of Ontario Consultants on Religious Tolerance, their doctrinal statement is basically: In this article, Clive Lawton looks at Jesus and Christianity from his personal viewpoint as a Jew. He was born and lived as a Jew, and his earliest followers were Jews as well. Christianity emerged as a separate religion only in the centuries after Jesus' death. The short answer: Judaism does not consider Jesus to be a prophet, the attitude among most Jews towards Jesus is one of respect, but not religious. Jesus - The Jewish religion in the 1st century: Judaism, as the Jewish religion came to be known in the 1st century AD, was based on ancient Israelite religion. Let's understand why not to disparage other religions, but rather to clarify the Jewish position. Jews do not accept Jesus as the messiah. The faith of most religious Jews is called Judaism. Judaism, however, does not accept the central Christian teaching that Jesus Christ is the Messiah foretold. Among followers of Judaism, Jesus is viewed as having been the most influential, and consequently, the most damaging of all false messiahs. However, since the traditional Jewish belief is that the messiah has not yet .. Moses Mendelssohn, as well as some other religious thinkers of the Jewish Enlightenment, also held Jewish Christians, also Hebrew Christians or Judeo-Christians, are the original members of the Jewish movement that later became Christianity. In the earliest stage the community was made up of all those Jews who accepted Jesus as a venerable person or the Messiah (Christ). 1st century Jewish Christians were faithful religious Jews. On some level, these questions are about religious identity: How? While some Messianic Jews and Jews for Jesus follow Torah or even what was the dominant religious influence on [Jesus]? Was Jesus Jewish and, if he was, how would that have influenced his experiences as a young man? Discovering the Jewish Jesus is a task that can give Christians a glimpse of his Jewish world. Destroying Jesus and destroying Christianity, the religion that