The Epistle To Rheginos A Valentinian Letter On The Resurrection

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The Courageous Gospel
Robert Allan Hill
2013-06-04 The Courageous Gospel is intended for use alongside a commentary (Ashton, Brown, Bultmann, Barrett, other) in a class introducing the Fourth Gospel. The book has four parts: -A succinct summary of key matters of introduction; -A collection of sermons on the Gospel's core chapters, with reflective reminiscence and remembrance of what Raymond Brown said in lecture about the Gospel thirty years ago; -A series of background lectures that attempt, on the one hand, to honor the key insights of the current opinion communis (that Jewish apocalyptic explains John) and, on the other hand, to open the door to further insights from an older perspective needed for a full appreciation of John (that the Hellenistic Gnostic background explains John); -A set of pedagogical appendices, employable in the classroom, to aid discussion. Together these components attempt to provide the necessary second book for an introduction to the Fourth Gospel, engaging the commentaries with the hermeneutical, homiletical, exegetical, and pastoral implications of a first-level study of John.

The Pauline Effect
Jennifer R. Strawbridge
2015-11-13 This study offers a fresh approach to reception historical studies of New Testament texts, guided by a methodology introduced by ancient historians who study Graeco-Roman educational texts. In the course of six chapters, the author identifies and examines the most representative
Pauline texts within writings of the ante-Nicene period: 1Cor 2, Eph 6, 1Cor 15, and Col 1. The identification of these most widely cited Pauline texts, based on a comprehensive database which serves as an appendix to this work, allows the study to engage both in exegetical and historical approaches to each pericope while at the same time drawing conclusions about the theological tendencies and dominant themes reflected in each. Engaging a wide range of primary texts, it demonstrates that just as there is no singular way that each Pauline text was adapted and used by early Christian writers, so there is no homogeneous view of early Christian interpretation and the way Scripture informed their writings, theology, and ultimately identity as Christian. 

**Creatio Ex Nihilo**
Gerhard May 2004-07-09 A unique study challenging the assumption that the doctrine of 'creation out of nothing' was inherited by Christianity along with the Jewish scriptures which the Church adopted.

**The Epistle to Rheginos**
Malcolm Lee Peel 1969

**Trajectories through Early Christianity**
James M. Robinson 2006-08-01

Contents
1 Introduction: The Dismantling and Reassembling of the Categories of New Testament Scholarship
2 Kerygma and History in the New Testament
3 LOGOI SOPHON: On the Gattung of Q
4 GNOMAI DIAPHOROI: The Origin and Nature of Diversification in the History of Early Christianity
5 One Jesus and Four Primitive Gospels
6 The Structure and Criteria of Early
Christian Beliefs 7 The Johannine Trajectory 8 Conclusion: The Intention and Scope of Trajectories Resurrecting Parts Taylor Petrey 2015-07-03 During the late second and early third centuries C.E. the resurrection became a central question for intellectual commentary, with increasingly tense divisions between those who interpreted the resurrection as a bodily experience and those who did not. The relationship between the resurrected person and their mortal flesh was also a key point of discussion, especially in regards to sexual desires, body parts, and practices. Early Christians struggled to articulate how and why these bodily features related to the imagined resurrected self. The problems posed by the resurrection thus provoked theological analysis of the mortal body, sexual desire and gender. Resurrecting Parts is the first study to examine the place of gender and sexuality in early Christian debates on the nature of resurrection, investigating how the resurrected body has been interpreted by writers of this period in order to address the nature of sexuality and sexual difference. In particular, Petrey considers the instability of early Christian attempts to separate maleness and femaleness. Bodily parts commonly signified sexual difference, yet it was widely thought that future resurrected bodies would not experience desire or reproduction. In the absence of sexuality, this insistence on difference became difficult to maintain.
To achieve a common, shared identity and status for the resurrected body that nevertheless preserved sexual difference, treatises on the resurrection found it necessary to explain how and in what way these parts would be transformed in the resurrection, shedding all associations with sexual desires, acts, and reproduction. Exploring a range of early Christian sources, from the Greek and Latin fathers to the authors of the Nag Hammadi writings, Resurrecting Parts is a fascinating resource for scholars interested in gender and sexuality in classical antiquity, early Christianity, asceticism, and, of course, the resurrection and the body. 

Paul the Apostle Johan Christiaan Beker With a new preface by the author, this book posits two pillars as the foundations of Paul's thought: (1) the interaction between coherence and contingency in Paul's interpretation of the gospel and (2) the apocalyptic character of his gospel.

Resurrection as Salvation Thomas D. McGlothlin 2018-08-02 This book is the first study to focus on the reception of Paul's link between resurrection and salvation, revealing its profound effect on Early Christian theology - not only eschatology, but also anthropology, pneumatology, ethics, and soteriology. Thomas D. McGlothlin traces the roots of the deep tension on the matter in ancient Judaism and then offers deep readings of the topic by key theologians of pre-Nicene Christianity, who argued on both sides of
the issue of the fleshliness of the resurrected body. McGlothlin unravels the surprising continuities that emerge between Irenaeus, Origen, and the Valentinians, as well as deep disagreements between allies like Irenaeus and Tertullian. 

*Essays on the Coptic Gnostic Library* 1970

Rosslyn Andrew Sinclair 2012-09-28 The mysterious history of Rosslyn Chapel and the Knights Templar is revealed in this authoritative volume by a descendent of its first patrons. In the 15th century, William Sinclair, 1st Earl of Caithness and Baron of Roslin, built a Catholic chapel in the Midlothian region of Scotland. Famous for its esoteric symbolism, this flamboyant Gothic church was of great importance to the Knights Templar, who formed a third Temple of Solomon with the patronage of the Sinclair lairds. Historian Andrew Sinclair, whose own family lineage traces back to William, explores the rise and fall of Rosslyn over the course of centuries. It is a tale of religious conflicts and ancient relics, of epic battles and secret societies. Along the way, he dispels the many myths and misinterpretations that have grown up around Rosslyn, as the fortunes of the Sinclair family declined and the Church and Castle fell into ruin.

*Nag Hammadi Texts and the Bible* Craig Alan Evans 1993 This important tool will greatly facilitate research into the relationship of biblical texts and the materials that make up Gnosticism. To date no exhaustive
Scripture index to Nag Hammadi has been prepared. One of the significant features of this volume is that it fills this lacuna.

The Death and Resurrection of Jesus
Donald J. Goergen
2003-09-04
The Epistle to Rheginos
Malcolm Lee Peel 1969
History of Religious Ideas, Volume 2
Mircea Eliade 2011-12-16
In volume 2 of this monumental work, Mircea Eliade continues his magisterial progress through the history of religious ideas. The religions of ancient China, Brahmanism and Hinduism, Buddha and his contemporaries, Roman religion, Celtic and German religions, Judaism, the Hellenistic period, the Iranian syntheses, and the birth of Christianity—all are encompassed in this volume.

The Naked State of Human Being
Luis Ivan Martinez-Toledo
2016-04-21
This book explains the image of nakedness (gymnos) taken by Paul in the Corinthian correspondence to refer to the state of human being during death. Through an academic approach, but simple language, the author explains the biblical monist understanding of human being. He takes the biblical experience of death and resurrection to point out his arguments. This book uncovers the ancient problem of the continuation of personal identity from life prior to death, on to resurrection. It also provides a fresh biblical approach from an anthropological and biblical perspective to the problem of what being human really is. Those who enjoy traveling through the...
Bible with an open mind and warm heart will find in this book a good experience.

**Letters in Primitive Christianity** William G. Doty 2014-12-02

Here at last is the synthesis of the diverse research on the letters of the early Christians--the primary medium for primitive Christian business, theology, and teaching. With unusual clarity, William G. Doty discusses both the cultural setting of the letters and the literary aspects of the epistles of the early Christians to offer further clues to these people and their times. Singling out Paul's letters, Doty analyzes their formal and structural features and examines their importance as the norm for the early church. Other New Testament letters, which disclose the development of a long series of writings in that form, are also explored.

**Valentinian Ethics and Paraenetic Discourse**

Philip L. Tite 2009-08-31

Offering a fresh assessment of the presence and function of paraenesis within Valentinianism, this book places Valentinian moral exhortation within the context of early Christian moral discourse. Like other Christians, Valentinians were not only interested in ethics, but used moral exhortation to discursively shape social identity.

**The Power of Pictures in Christian Thought**

Anthony C. Thiselton 2018-11-15

Part One considers key philosophical and aesthetic evaluations of literary images and symbols. The power of pictures is widely appreciated, as in the adage 'a picture is worth a thousand words'.
Sometimes Christian discourse can be smothered by endless prose, which demands much inferential reasoning. There is, however, a contrary argument. An isolated visual representation can be misleading if it is improperly interpreted. For example, some mystical visions are interpreted as direct instructions from the Holy Spirit, as happened with the Radical Reformers, who advocated the Peasants’ Revolt. Hence theories of symbol, metaphor, and visual representation must be examined Part Two discusses visual representation in the Old Testament, the teaching of Jesus, pictures and analogies in Paul, and the Book of Revelation. This shows the range of authentic visual representations. In contrast to biblical material, we find throughout Christian history abundant examples of misleading imagery which is often passed off as Christian. A notorious example is found in the visual representation and metaphors used by Gnostic writers. Almost as bad are some visual representations used by the medieval mystics, Radical Reformers, and extreme charismatics – all of which lack valid criteria of interpretation, relying instead on subjective conviction. Similarly, sermons and prayers today can be enriched with pictorial images, but some can be misleading and unhelpful for the life of the Church.

Nag Hammadi Bibliography
1948-169 David M. Scholer 1971
Essays on the Nag Hammadi Texts in Honour of Pahor Labib Martin Krause 2020-10-26
Rethinking "Gnosticism"

Michael Allen Williams

1999-04-12 Most anyone interested in such topics as creation mythology, Jungian theory, or the idea of "secret teachings" in ancient Judaism and Christianity has found "gnosticism" compelling. Yet the term "gnosticism," which often connotes a single rebellious movement against the prevailing religions of late antiquity, gives the false impression of a monolithic religious phenomenon. Here Michael Williams challenges the validity of the widely invoked category of ancient "gnosticism" and the ways it has been described. Presenting such famous writings and movements as the Apocryphon of John and Valentinian Christianity, Williams uncovers the similarities and differences among some major traditions widely categorized as gnostic. He provides an eloquent, systematic argument for a more accurate way to discuss these interpretive approaches. The modern construct "gnosticism" is not justified by any ancient self-definition, and many of the most commonly cited religious features that supposedly define gnosticism phenomenologically turn out to be questionable. Exploring the sample sets of "gnostic" teachings, Williams refutes generalizations concerning asceticism and libertinism, attitudes toward the body and the created world, and alleged features of protest, parasitism, and elitism. He sketches a fresh model for understanding ancient innovations on more "mainstream" Judaism and...
Christianity, a model that is informed by modern research on dynamics in new religious movements and is freed from the false stereotypes from which the category "gnosticism" has been constructed. 

**Heretics** Gerd Ludemann 1996-01-01 According to the commonly held view, early Christianity was a time of great harmony, and heresy emerged only at a later stage. To the contrary, Gerd Ludemann argues that the time from the first Christian communities to the end of the second century was defined by struggle by various groups for doctrinal authority. Drawing on a wealth of data, he asserts that the losers in this struggle actually represented Christianity in its more authentic, original form. Orthodoxy has been defined by the victors in this struggle and it is they who subsequently silenced alternative views and labeled them heretical. Ludemann's findings are important as well as liberating for the understanding of both Christianity and the Bible. Readers will gain a new understanding of Jesus and the early church from this compelling and controversial book.

**The Gnostic Paul** Elaine Pagels 1992-03-01 In this highly original work, Elaine Pagels demonstrates how evidence from gnostic sources may challenge the assumption that Paul writes his letters to combat "gnostic opponents" and to repudiate their claims to secret wisdom. Drawing upon evidence from the gnostic exegesis of Paul, including several Nag Hammadi texts, the author examines how
gnostic exegetes cite and interpret key passages in the letters they consider Pauline-1 & 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Hebrews. Besides offering new insight into controversies over Paul in the second century, this analysis of gnostic exegesis suggests a new perspective for Pauline study, challenging students and scholars to recognize the presuppositions-hermeneutical and theological-involved in their own reading of Paul's letters. Elaine H. Pagels is the Harrington Spear Paine Professor of Religion at Princeton University. She is the author of The Gnostic Gospels, which won the National Book Award and the National Book Critics Circle Award, The Johannie Gospel in Gnostic Exegesis, Adam, Eve, and the Serpent, and the best-selling Beyond Belief: The Secret Gospel of Thomas.

Drudgery Divine Jonathan Z. Smith 1990 In this major theoretical and methodological statement on the history of religions, Jonathan Z. Smith shows how convert apologetic agendas can dictate the course of comparative religious studies. As his example, Smith reviews four centuries of scholarship comparing early Christianities with religions of late Antiquity (especially the so-called mystery cults) and shows how this scholarship has been based upon an underlying Protestant-Catholic polemic. The result is a devastating critique of traditional New Testament scholarship, a redescription of early Christianities as
religious traditions amenable to comparison, and a milestone in Smith's controversial approach to comparative religious studies. "An important book, and certainly one of the most significant in the career of Jonathan Z. Smith, whom one may venture to call the greatest pathologist in the history of religions. As in many precedent cases, Smith follows a standard procedure: he carefully selects his victim, and then dissects with artistic finesse and unequaled acumen. The operation is always necessary, and a deconstructor of Smith's caliber is hard to find."—Ioan P. Couliánu, Journal of Religion

Baptism on Account of the Dead (1 Cor 15:29)
Michael F. Hull 2005
This volume reviews and critiques the over forty different interpretations of 1 Cor 15: 29, then examines the verse anew in terms of its literary, historical, and theological contexts within the writings of Paul.

Baptism and Resurrection
A. J. M. Wedderburn 1987

The Resurrection of the Son of God
Nicholas Thomas Wright 2003
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 Hope of the Early Church** Brian Daley 1991-04-04 This book is an outline of the development of eschatological thought in the first seven centuries of Christianity. It is the first attempt, in any language, to give a comprehensive description of the origins of Christian eschatology, as it expanded from its Jewish roots and Jesus' preaching, and as it drew upon the philosophical and folkloric notions of death and its aftermath held by the peoples of the Mediterranean. Based on a study of the
original texts, the book considers not only the eschatology of the Greek and Latin fathers, but also what can be known from the early Syriac, Coptic, and Armenian Christian literature. Brief and clearly-focused in its range of subjects, the book provides an accessible historical survey of a centrally important aspect of early Christian doctrine. This book is an outline of the development of eschatological thought in the first seven centuries of Christianity. It is the first attempt, in any language, to give a comprehensive description of the origins of Christian eschatology, as it expanded from its Jewish roots and Jesus' preaching, and as it drew upon the philosophical and folkloric notions of death and its aftermath held by the peoples of the Mediterranean. Based on a study of the original texts, the book considers not only the eschatology of the Greek and Latin fathers, but also what can be known from the early Syriac, Coptic, and Armenian Christian literature. Brief and clearly-focused in its range of subjects, the book provides an accessible historical survey of a centrally important aspect of early Christian doctrine.

Nag Hammadi Codex I (The Jung Codex) Harold Attridge 2020-10-26

Metamorphoses Turid Karlsen Seim 2009-05-05

How were ideas and experiences of transformation expressed in early Christianity and early Judaism? This volume explores the social and philosophical frameworks within which transformative ideas...
such as resurrection and practices of becoming “a new being” were shaped. It also explores the analogies and parameters by which transformation was being observed, noted and asserted. The focus on transformation helps to connect topics that tend to be studied separately, such as cosmology, resurrection, aging, gender, and conversion. The textual material is wide-ranging and there are new readings of core passages. Ideas and experiences of transformations in early Christianity and early Judaism Connects topics that tend to be studied separately (cosmology, resurrection, aging, gender, conversion) With wide-ranging textual material

Nag Hammadi
XVI, 201 S. 8° David M. Scholer 1971

The Resurrection of the Body in Western Christianity, 200–1336
Caroline Walker Bynum
2017-11-21 A classic of medieval studies, The Resurrection of the Body in Western Christianity, 200–1336 traces ideas of death and resurrection in early and medieval Christianity. Caroline Walker Bynum explores problems of the body and identity in devotional and theological literature, suggesting that medieval attitudes toward the body still shape modern notions of the individual. This expanded edition includes her 1995 article “Why All the Fuss About the Body? A Medievalist’s Perspective,” which takes a broader perspective on the book’s themes. It also includes a new introduction that explores the context in which the book and
article were written, as well as why the Middle Ages matter for how we think about the body and life after death today.

Revelation 1-3 in Christian Arabic Commentary

Būlus al-Būshī 2019-01-08 The first publication in a new series—Christian Arabic Texts in Translation, edited by Stephen Davis—this book presents English-language excerpts from thirteenth-century commentaries on the Apocalypse of John by two Egyptian authors, Būlus al-Būshī and Ibn Kātib Qas.ar. Accompanied by scholarly introductions and critical annotations, this edition will provide a valuable entry-point to important but understudied theological work taking place at the meeting-points of the medieval Christian and Muslim worlds.

Death in Second-Century Christian Thought

Jeremiah Mutie 2015-03-24 Death in Second-Century Christian Thought explores how the meaning of death was conceptualized in this crucial period of the history of the church. Through an exploration of some key metaphors and other figures of speech that the early church used to talk about this interesting but difficult topic, the author argues that the early church selected, modified, and utilized existing views on the subject of death in order to offer a distinctively Christian view of death based on what they believed the word of God taught on the subject, particularly in light of the ongoing story of Jesus following his death—his burial and resurrection. In short, the book shows how...
Christians interacted with the views of death in late antiquity, coming up with their own distinctive view of death.

**Nag Hammadi Texts and the Bible**  
C.A. Evans  
2019-07-01  
This important tool will greatly facilitate research into the relationship of biblical texts and the materials that make up Gnosticism. To date no exhaustive Scripture index to Nag Hammadi has been prepared. One of the significant features of this volume is that it fills this lacuna.

**They Went Out from Us**  
Daniel R. Streett  
2011-01-27  
Most interpreters of 1, 2, 3 John believe that the author’s opponents (called “antichrists”, “deceivers”, and “false prophets”) advocated gnostic or progressive doctrines that denied or downplayed the humanity of Jesus Christ and the importance of ethical behaviour, and eventually split the Johannine community. Against this consensus, Streett argues that the opponents are former Jewish-Christians who have left the community to return to the synagogue after renouncing their belief that Jesus is the Jewish Messiah.

**The Crisis of Causality**  
Han van Ruler 1995-07-01  
This book on the reception of Cartesianism in the Netherlands provides a detailed analysis of the arguments of Gisbertus Voetius (1589-1676) against the New Philosophy of René Descartes and explains Voetius' standpoint as an attempt to secure the philosophical basis for theology especially as regards God's government of the physical Universe.
Valentinian Christianity
2020-07-21 Valentinus, an Egyptian Christian who traveled to Rome to teach his unique brand of theology, and his followers, the Valentinians, formed one of the largest and most influential sects of Christianity in the second and third centuries. But by the fourth century, their writings had all but disappeared suddenly and mysteriously from the historical record, as the newly consolidated imperial Christian Church condemned as heretical all forms of what has come to be known as Gnosticism. Only in 1945 were their extensive original works finally rediscovered, and the resurrected “Gnostic Gospels” soon rooted themselves in both the scholarly and popular imagination. Valentinian Christianity: Texts and Translations brings together for the first time all the extant texts composed by Valentinus and his followers. With accessible introductions and fresh translations based on new transcriptions of the original Greek and Coptic manuscripts on facing pages, Geoffrey S. Smith provides an illuminating, balanced overview of Valentinian Christianity and its formative place in Christian history.

Debates over the Resurrection of the Dead
Outi Lehtipuu 2015-02-12
In Debates over the Resurrection of the Dead, Outi Lehtipuu highlights the striking observation that in many early texts the way that belief in resurrection is formulated is used as a sign of inclusion and exclusion, not only in relation to non-Christians but vis-à-vis...
other Christians. Those who teach otherwise have deviated from the truth, are not true Christians, and do the works of the devil. Using insights from the sociological study of deviance, Dr Lehtipuu demonstrates that labelling was used as a tool for marking boundaries between those who belonged and those who did not. This was extremely important in the fluid conditions where the small Christian minority groups found themselves. In a situation where there were no universally accepted structures that defined what constituted the true Christian belief, several competing interpretations and their representatives struggled for recognition of their views based on what they believed to be the apostolic tradition. The most hotly-debated aspect of resurrection was whether it would entail the body of flesh and blood or not. When resurrection would take place was closely related to this. Controversies died since the scriptural legacy was ambiguous enough to allow different hermeneutical solutions. The battle over resurrection was closely related to the question of how scriptures were to be understood as well as to what constituted the human self that would survive death. To demonstrate this a wide variety of texts are studied, from theological treatises (including relevant Nag Hammadi texts) to apocryphal acts and martyrologies. Acknowledging the complexity and diversity of the early Christian movement, this volume views early Christian discourse as part of the
broader ancient discursive world where similar debates were going on among both Jews and the majority population.

The Doubt of the Apostles and the Resurrection Faith of the Early Church J. D. Atkins 2019-08-02 Backcover: Why do the Gospels depict the risen Jesus as touchable and able to eat? J. D. Atkins challenges the common view that Luke 24 and John 20 are apologetic responses to docetism by re-examining the redaction of the appearance stories in light of their reception among early docetists and church fathers.