The Epistle To Rheimenius: A Valentinian Letter On The Resurrection

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The Apocryphon of John and Valentinian Christianity, Williams uncovers the similarities and differences among some major traditions of early Christianity. As a result, he asks, could early Christianity have been considerably more diverse than it is generally assumed?

Nag Hammadi, the library of 180 papyrus scrolls that was discovered in a desert cave in Egypt in 1945-6, contains some twenty-five gnostic manuscripts. This volume offers a unique perspective on Nag Hammadi, exploring the diverse range of gnostic traditions that existed in the late Roman Empire. The Nag Hammadi collection contains some of the most important and influential works of early Christianity, including the Gospel of Thomas, the Gospel of Truth, and the Gospel of Mary Magdalene.

Williams offers a compelling and nuanced analysis of gnostic exegesis, drawing on a wide range of sources from both gnostic and non-gnostic traditions. He demonstrates how gnostic interpreters of the New Testament often diverged from orthodox Christian teachings, and how they used their interpretations to challenge the authority of the church.

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In this book, Michael Allen Williams explores the complexity and diversity of early Christianity, offering a fresh perspective on the history of the church from its origins to the fall of the Roman Empire. He argues that early Christianity was a movement that was characterized by a diversity of beliefs and practices, and that its development was shaped by a range of factors, including social, cultural, and political influences.

Michael Allen Williams 1999-04-12 Most anyone interested in such topics as creation mythology, Jungian theory, or the idea of the Body in Western Christianity, 200–1336 traces ideas of death and resurrection in early and medieval Christianity. Caroline Walker Bynum explores 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 of the Body in Western Christianity, 200–1336 traces ideas of death and resurrection in early and medieval Christianity. Caroline Walker Bynum explores 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 of the Body in Western Christianity, 200–1336 traces ideas of death and resurrection in early and medieval Christianity.

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