The Problem of Messiah in the Mind of Semitic Religion

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Abstract

Broadly speaking, the subject of the Christology that is still worth talking about in the academic pulpit is the title “Messiah” carried by Jesus Christ. In general, the Judeo-Islamic community and some Christians are still dilemma in positioning Jesus, especially regarding the worthiness of Jesus Christ to be accepted as the Messiah. Placing Jesus Christ in the right place for all three of these great religions has proven to be no easy matter. Especially for Judeo-Islam, Christians generally accept Jesus Christ as the Messiah. On the contrary for Jews and Islam. Some Jews gave rise to a half-movement of Judaism and half-Christians in terms of seeing Jesus as the Messiah. Likewise with Islam. Here are some of the main problems. Keynote: Messiah, Jesus Christ, Semitic Religion.

References

[1] Rabbi Barry Dov Lerner, Why don’t Jews accept Jesus as the Messiah?
Believers in the Messiah should believe Moses and the prophets, the Messiah says, but never believe one little piece of the “Jewish Law”, the Talmud. Jesus called it “your law”, when condemning the leaders of Jewry. These “commandments of men” are those which “turn from the Truth”. A handful of examples are given below to demonstrate that the religion of “The Jews” is the Talmud, or the “tradition of the elders” which the Messiah roundly condemned as making the Word of YEHOVAH God as being of none effect. The Talmud is the reverse of both Old and New Testament teachings. The problem relating to the conflict between the two systems is no less today than it was when the Pharisees sought to enforce their law or the commandments of men. Messianic Perspective Videos & Articles. The Resurrection of the Messiah in Judaism. By ONE FOR ISRAEL (Messianic Jews in Israel). 19. There are several passages in the Hebrew scriptures predicting the suffering and death of the promised Messiah, but there is not so much that is obviously speaking about his resurrection. However, as we shall see, there was enough evidence that this was exactly what God had in mind for people to believe that the Messiah would come back to life on the third day – before it even happened. Messianic hopes in times of trouble. After Herod’s death in 4 BCE, there was a huge uprising of the Jewish people against the occupying Roman forces.