
Christian Mythology Revelations Of Pagan Origins

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 Christian Mythology
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CRISTOPHER NORMAN

The Psychedelic Gospels Harper Collins Reveals how Christian mythology of the Middle Ages had more to do with paganism than the Bible • Identifies pagan deities that were incorporated into each of the saints • Shows how all the major holidays on the Christian calendar are modeled on long-standing pagan traditions This extensive study of the Christian mythology that animated medieval Europe shows that this mythology is primarily of pagan inspiration and that very little of it comes from the Bible. The fact that Christianity grafted itself onto earlier pagan worship was no mystery to the Church Fathers, Philippe Walter explains.

Pagan elements were incorporated into the Christian faith on the advice of Pope Gregory the Great, who told Saint Augustine of Canterbury that rather than tear down the pagan temples in Britain, he should instead add the pagan rituals into the mix of Christian practices, thus providing an easy transition to the new religion. It was simply a matter of convincing the populace to slightly redirect their focus to include Jesus. In this highly documented work Walter shows which major calendar days of the Christian year are founded on pagan rituals and myths, including the high holidays of Easter and Christmas, a time when many pagans prepared for the coming of spirits who would leave gifts for those who honored their coming. Indeed, the identities of saints and pagan figures were so intermingled that some saints were

even transformed into pagan incarnations. Mary Magdalene, for instance, became one of the ladies of the lake of Celtic legend. He also explores how the hagiographic accounts of the saints in the scriptures reveal the origin of these symbolic figures to be the deities worshiped in pagan Europe for centuries. [Pagan & christian Creeds](#) Simon and Schuster
 Edward Carpenter's book is a fascinating account of the relation between Christian and pagan belief-systems. Drawing on a wide range of sources, the author shows the continuity of theological and cosmological thought that underpins both Christianity and other earlier religions. The parallels are striking: long before Christianity, as Carpenter points out, many pagans worshipped god-men born of virgin mothers on the 25th December. This

perceptive analysis covers such topics as rites of expiation and redemption, the use of sacraments and eucharist, the blood sacrifice, and solar mythology, ranging across a wide swathe of ancient and tribal beliefs and finding numerous points of correspondence with Christian dogma. An intriguing feast of fact and startling 'coincidences', and a must-read for anyone interested in esotericism, pagan ritual or the origins of Christianity.

The Pagan Origins of Christian Holidays Baker Academic

Originally published in 1903, this book traces the influence of the ancient pagan legends of Castor and Pollux, the Dioscuri, on later Christian hagiography. Rendel Harris charts how the Church not only displaced ancient religious practices centred around the Dioscuri with their own traditions, but also how Christians took pagan legends and reshaped them for their own purposes. This book will be of value to anyone with an interest in comparative religious history, the history of the early church and the influences of paganism on Christianity.

Christian Mythology Cosimo, Inc.

The purpose of this book is in grouping the four ensuing studies is to complement and complete the undertaking of entitled Christianity and Mythology. That was substantially a mythological analysis of the Christian system, introduced by a discussion of mythological principles in that particular connection and in general. *Journeys in the Kali Yuga* Burns & Oates "Draws clear connections between ancient mythology and the Christian religion. How is it that forms of pagan worship and various gods could be connected to a religion that, on the surface, seems to stand on its own? Spivey answers this question with page after page of word and language analysis, exploring word origins and mythological belief systems, showing how these words and beliefs were carried over and why. He reveals a message or hidden code by early Church fathers. The worship of the sun, fire, light, and of the heavens and stars had much to do with this message. Covers many Greek and Roman gods, with an explanation of their meanings, functions, and relation to Christianity. Warning: May cause one to reexamine their own personal beliefs." --

The Christian Mythology Inner Traditions / Bear & Co

A practical guide to the magical history, customs, and practices of pre-Christian Northern Europe • Details the everyday magic of the Northern Tradition, including household magic, protection spells, and the significance of the days of the week • Explores direct natural magic, such as

shapeshifting and soul travel, and talismanic or sigil magic, including runes and rituals to unlock the power of crafted objects • Explains how many of these customs continue to the present day In the pre-Christian societies of Northern Europe, magic was embedded in the practical skills of everyday life. Everything in Nature was ensouled with an inner spirit, as was anything made by hand. People believed in magic because it worked and because it was part of the functionality of their day-to-day lives. Many of these practical observances and customs continue to the present day as rural traditions, folk customs, household magic, and celebrations of the high and holy days of the calendar. Exploring the magical pagan traditions of the people now called Celtic, Germanic, Scandinavian, Slavonic, and Baltic, Nigel Pennick examines the underlying principle of the Northern Tradition--the concept of Wyrd--and how it empowers the arts of operative magic, such as direct natural magic and talismanic or sigil magic. Through direct natural magic, individuals can shape shift, journey out of the body, or send one of their three souls (fylgia or "fetch") ahead of them. Sigil magic involves the powers contained in objects, which can be channeled after the appropriate ritual. Runes are the most powerful sigils in the Northern Tradition and were used to ward off illness, danger, hostile magic, and malevolent spirits. Emphasizing the importance of the cycles of Nature to the tradition, Pennick explores the eightfold sun dials and the four ways the solar year is defined. He looks at the days of the week and their symbolic association with different deities as well as why particular acts are performed on certain days and what the customary lucky and unlucky days are. He also examines sacred spaces, household magic, protection spells, and the role of music in the Northern Tradition. Explaining all the traditional holidays and activities necessary to honor them, Pennick shows how anyone can participate authentically in the magic of the Northern Tradition if they take care to do things properly, with respect, and on the right day.

The Sacred Scriptures and Pagan Mythology Covenant Books, Inc.

Elaborately illustrated text depicts various legends and superstitious beliefs surrounding the Old and New Testaments. *Seventy Weeks Prophecy: How the Bible Foretold the Year Jesus(As) and Muhammad(Saw) Will Come on Earth* Hamlyn (UK) Clever insights are a distinguishing mark of this excellent, concise overview of

ancient religions that existed during the formative years of Judaism and Christianity.

The Dioscuri in the Christian Legends Simon and Schuster

In this volume, authors explore the interconnected issues of spirituality and community as they relate to queer issues in the Deep South. The book begins with explorations of queer spiritualities and LGBTQ people in religious settings. Next, authors investigate and document the rise of the religious right political movement in the South. Finally, the authors of this text document community life for LGBTQ people in the Deep South, including efforts to create affirming queer spaces inside otherwise hostile locales. Through the chapters in this text, the peculiarities of spirituality and community life for LGBTQ people in the Deep South are explored. However, this volume also points to trends, themes, and dynamics at work in the Deep South that are also implicated in the queer experience in other parts of the U.S. The authors of this text push readers to think deeply about these issues, probe the limits of queer potentialities in Southern religious and community contexts, and clearly point to the interweaving of Christian religiousness, communities of practice, the operation of white supremacist heteropatriarchy in oppression of LGBTQ people, and the possibilities of affirming spiritual and community praxis.

Christianization and Commonwealth in Early Medieval Europe Wipf and Stock Publishers

Have you ever wondered why we Christians do what we do for church every Sunday morning? Why do we "dress up" for church? Why does the pastor preach a sermon each week? Why do we have pews, steeples, and choirs? This groundbreaking book, now in affordable softcover, makes an unsettling proposal: most of what Christians do in present-day churches is rooted, not in the New Testament, but in pagan culture and rituals developed long after the death of the apostles. Coauthors Frank Viola and George Barna support their thesis with compelling historical evidence and extensive footnotes that document the origins of modern Christian church practices. In the process, the authors uncover the problems that emerge when the church functions more like a business organization than the living organism it was created to be. As you reconsider Christ's revolutionary plan for his church—to be the head of a fully functioning body in which all believers play an active role—you'll be challenged to

decide whether you can ever do church the same way again.

Bible Myths and their Parallels in other Religions John Hunt Publishing

C. S. Lewis--The Work of Christ Revealed focuses on three doctrines or aspects of Lewis's theology and philosophy: his doctrine of Scripture, his famous mad, bad, or God argument, and his doctrine of christological prefiguration. In each area we see Lewis innovating within the tradition. He accorded a high revelatory status to Scripture, but acknowledged its inconsistencies and shrank away from a theology of inerrancy. He took a two-thousand-year-old theological tradition of aut Deus aut malus homo (either God or a bad man) and developed it in his own way. Most innovative of all was his doctrine of christological prefiguration--intimations of the Christ-event in pagan mythology and ritual. This book forms the second in a series of three studies on the theology of C. S. Lewis titled C. S. Lewis, Revelation, and the Christ

(www.cslewisandthechrist.net). The books are written for academics and students, but also, crucially, for those people, ordinary Christians, without a theology degree who enjoy and gain sustenance from reading Lewis's work.

Pagan Origins of the Christ Myth Inner Traditions

The main Christian doctrines and festivals, besides a great mass of affiliated legend and ceremonial, are really quite directed derived from, and related to, preceding Nature worships; and it has only been by a good deal of deliberate mystification and falsification that this derivation has been kept out of sight.--from "Solar Myths and Christian Festivals" Socialist advocate, progressive educator, and amateur mystic, Edward Carpenter is perhaps best remembered today for his conflicted homosexuality, an attitude that infuses even this 1920/US work of comparative mythology, which seeks to rehabilitate the sexual longings and sensual traditions of pagan mythologies and how they influenced Christian theology. In this examination of the ancient roots of modern religion, Carpenter explores the concepts of ritual dancing, sex taboos, rites of initiation, magic associated with food and vegetation, and much more. Singing with secrets and mysteries, this is a timeless work of the numinous that will delight anyone who seeks a connection with the past and with the corporeal and carnal foundations of human spirituality. British activist and writer EDWARD CARPENTER (1844-1929) produced books and pamphlets on a wide variety of subjects; his works include

Prisons, Police, and Punishment (1905) and The Religious Influence of Art (1870). He is best known for his epic poem cycle, Towards Democracy (1883).

Queering Spirituality and Community in the Deep South IAP

Incendiary in its passion and irrefutable in its evidence, this classic of atheistic literature condemns Christianity as superstition and wishful thinking rooted in early paganism, "sourced" by anonymous fables, and promoted by self-serving men seeking "worldly riches and power." Raging against the blatant manipulations of the early Church and the antiscience agenda of the modern Church, American writer JOSEPH WHELESS (1868-1950) takes on everything from faked "relics" and the "holy mummery" of stigmatics and other dramatic mystics to the "priestly terrorism" of the Crusades, the Inquisition, and the Church's historical intolerance. This is an absolute must-read for anyone looking for ammunition to counter the argument that the longevity of Christianity is evidence of its legitimacy. ALSO AVAILABLE FROM COSIMO: Wheless's Is It God's Word?

Pagan & Christian Creeds Partridge Publishing Singapore

Reveals how Christian mythology has more to do with long-standing pagan traditions than the Bible • Explains how the church fathers knowingly incorporated pagan elements into the Christian faith to ease the transition to the new religion • Identifies pagan deities that were incorporated into each of the saints • Shows how all the major holidays in the Christian calendar are modeled on pagan rituals and myths, including Easter and Christmas In this extensive study of the Christian mythology that animated Europe in the Middle Ages, author Philippe Walter reveals how these stories and the holiday traditions connected with them are based on long-standing pagan rituals and myths and have very little connection to the Bible. The author explains how the church fathers knowingly incorporated pagan elements into the Christian faith to ease the transition to the new religion. Rather than tear down the pagan temples in Britain, Pope Gregory the Great advised Saint Augustine of Canterbury to add the pagan rituals into the mix of Christian practices and transform the pagan temples into churches. Instead of religious conversion, it was simply a matter of convincing the populace to include Jesus in their current religious practices. Providing extensive documentation, Walter shows which major calendar days of the Christian year are founded on pagan rituals and myths, including the high holidays of

Easter and Christmas. Examining hagiographic accounts of the saints, he reveals the origin of these symbolic figures in the deities worshipped in pagan Europe for centuries. He also explores how the identities of saints and pagan figures became so intermingled that some saints were transformed into pagan incarnations, such as Mary Magdalene's conversion into one of the Celtic Ladies of the Lake. In revealing the pagan roots of many Christian figures, stories, and rituals, Walter provides a new understanding of the evolution of religious belief.

The Jesus Mysteries Simon and Schuster

Through this work, the writer attempted to draw a sharp contrast between what Christianity was when it came to the world and what it has become over time.

Contents include: The Virgin Birth. Pagan Miracles. Spurious Relics. Trial and Execution Myths. Distorted Prophecies. The Resurrection. Miracles. Atonement and Salvation by Faith. The Trinity—Mariolatry. Saints—Good and Evil Spirits. Religious Holidays and Rites. The Eucharist. Spread of Christianity.

A Christian Wreath for the Pagan Deities Simon and Schuster

A facsimile reprint of a controversial book published in 1910 (Chicago: Open Court), which itself was a translation of a third edition (no citation given for the original). Drews, a German philosopher, looks at the mythology of Christ in pre-Christian times and in early Christianity, pointing to evidence that a pre-Christian cult of Jesus existed, and arguing that interest in the life of a historical Jesus is misplaced. He traces many of the stories told about the life of Jesus to the mythologies of the Greeks, Phoenicians, Jews, Sumerians, Hindus, Buddhists, and others. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Pagans Echo Point+ORM

A classic resource that connects the cardinal doctrines of Christianity to their origins in the ancient civilizations that preceded the religion. In Pagan Origins of the Christ Myth, John G. Jackson sources the pagan origins of Christian doctrine with particular focus on the creation and atonement myths. Rooted in historical facts, Jackson's claims are steeped in research and demonstrate how Christianity synthesizes the rituals, beliefs, and characteristics of savior gods from ancient Egyptian, Greek, Aztec, and Hindu origins. Initially published in 1941, this concise introduction remains an insightful contribution to comparative religion studies.

Jung, Buddhism, and the Incarnation of Sophia Good Press

Do you want the greatest challenges of the day to be addressed with thoughtful, reality-based solutions rather than with cherry-picked quotations from scripture? Do you want to shrink religion—especially fundamentalist religion—to the point that it plays no noticeable role in American public life? Do you want right-wing religious leaders to be so unpopular that politicians avoid them rather than pander to them for endorsements? Drawing on the latest social-scientific research on religion to help interested nonbelievers—and even progressive believers—weaken the influence of fundamentalist religion in society at large, *How to Defeat Religion in 10 Easy Steps* illustrates specific, actionable steps we all can take to facilitate fundamentalist religion's decline. It covers topics as far ranging as education, welfare, sex, science, capitalism, and Christmas, and each of the 10 chapters focuses on a specific action that research has shown can weaken religion, detailing why and how, and concluding with specific recommendations for individuals, local groups, and national organizations.

[Christian Mythology Dundurn.com](#)

Volume 1 of the book will discuss the true gospel of Jesus(as), which is about the imminent coming of the Son of Man and the establishment of the universal kingdom of God on earth. We will emphasize the fact that the entire ministry of Jesus(as) is all about the good news of the imminent fulfillment of the 'Son of Man' prophecy and the 'Kingdom of God' prophecy of Prophet Daniel(as) as written in the Bible. Based on the correct context and interpretation, the "Son of Man" mentioned by Jesus(as) refers to Prophet Muhammad(saw) and the "kingdom of God" refers to Islam. Volume 2 will discuss

about the fulfillment of the Seventy Weeks prophecy of Prophet Daniel(as). This prophecy is actually a countdown to know the year Jesus(as) and Muhammad(saw) will come on earth. Jesus(as) is expected to arrive in the sixty-ninth week of the countdown, and Prophet Muhammad(saw) will arrive in the seventieth week of the countdown. Its exact fulfillment in history (such as the year of their birth, the starting year of their ministry and the year their messianic mission will be accomplished) is a miracle or sign from God Almighty (Qur'an 20:133) and a clear evidence (Qur'an 61:6) attesting the veracity of the prophethood of both Jesus(as) and Muhammad(saw). This will explain to us why there were Jews in Judea who knew what time or year Jesus(as) will arrive on earth; and why there were Jews in Yathrib Arabia who knew what time or year Muhammad(saw) will emerge as Messenger of God.

Pagan Christs Simon and Schuster

A thorough reference to the many deities, magical beings, mythical places, and ancient customs of the Norse and Germanic regions of Europe • Explores the legends and origins of well-known gods and figures such as Odin, Thor, Krampus, and the Valkyries, as well as a broad range of magical beings such as the Elf King, the Lorelei, the Perchten, dwarves, trolls, and giants • Draws upon a wealth of well-known and rare sources, such as the Poetic Edda and *The Deeds of the Danes* by Saxo Grammaticus • Examines folktales, myths, and magical beliefs from Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and England The legends of the Norse and Germanic regions of Europe--spanning from Germany and Austria across

Scandinavia to Iceland and England--include a broad range of mythical characters and places, from Odin and Thor, to berserkers and Valhalla, to the Valkyries and Krampus. In this encyclopedia, Claude Lecouteux explores the origins, connections, and tales behind many gods, goddesses, magical beings, rituals, folk customs, and mythical places of Norse and Germanic tradition. More than a reference to the Aesir and the Vanir pantheons, this encyclopedia draws upon a wealth of well-known and rare sources, such as the Poetic Edda, the Saga of Ynglingar by Snorri Sturluson, and *The Deeds of the Danes* by Saxo Grammaticus. Beyond the famous and infamous Norse gods and goddesses, Lecouteux also provides information on lesser-known figures from ancient Germanic pagan tradition such as the Elf King, the Lorelei, the Perchten, land spirits, fairies, dwarves, trolls, goblins, bogeymen, giants, and many other beings who roam the wild, as well as lengthy articles on well-known figures and events such as Siegfried (Sigurd in Norse) and Ragnarök. The author describes the worship of the elements and trees, details many magical rituals, and shares wild folktales from ancient Europe, such as the strange adventure of Peter Schlemihl and the tale of the Cursed Huntsman. He also dispels the false beliefs that have arisen from the Nazi hijacking of Germanic mythology and from its longtime suppression by Christianity. Complete with rare illustrations and information from obscure sources appearing for the first time in English, this detailed reference work represents an excellent resource for scholars and those seeking to reconnect to their pagan pasts and restore the old religion.