

# christianity the origins of a pagan religion

## Christianity: The Origins of a Pagan Religion

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion** is a topic that has intrigued historians, theologians, and curious minds alike for centuries. While Christianity is widely recognized as a monotheistic faith based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, there is a fascinating and often debated connection between early Christian practices and pre-existing pagan traditions. Exploring these origins sheds light not only on the evolution of religious beliefs but also on how cultural exchanges shaped one of the world's major religions.

## Understanding Christianity's Early Roots

Christianity emerged in the 1st century CE within the Roman province of Judea, a melting pot of cultures and religious beliefs. The early followers of Jesus were Jewish, and their faith initially grew as a sect within Judaism. However, as Christianity began spreading across the Roman Empire, it started absorbing and adapting elements from the surrounding pagan religions.

## The Context of Roman Paganism

To appreciate how Christianity intersected with paganism, it's essential to understand the nature of Roman paganism during this era. Roman religion was polytheistic, featuring a pantheon of gods and goddesses, many of whom had overlapping roles with deities from Greek, Egyptian, and Near Eastern traditions. Festivals, rituals, and mythologies were deeply woven into daily life. This rich tapestry of beliefs created a fertile ground for new religious ideas to merge with older customs.

## Syncretism: The Blend of Beliefs

Syncretism refers to the merging of different religious traditions into a cohesive system. Early Christianity, as it expanded beyond Jewish communities, encountered various pagan customs. To appeal to a broader audience and ease conversion, Christian leaders sometimes adopted or reinterpreted pagan symbols, holidays, and rituals.

For example, the timing of Christmas on December 25th aligns closely with the Roman festival of Sol Invictus (the "Unconquered Sun"), a celebration of the winter solstice. This choice was likely strategic, providing a familiar

framework for converts accustomed to pagan festivities.

## **Key Pagan Influences on Early Christian Practices**

Many scholars point to specific pagan elements that influenced the development of Christian rituals, iconography, and theology. Understanding these connections helps demystify the evolution of Christianity as it transitioned from a persecuted sect to the official religion of the Roman Empire.

### **Resurrection Themes**

The concept of resurrection is central to Christianity, symbolized by Jesus Christ's rising from the dead. However, resurrection and rebirth themes were not unique to Christianity. Numerous pagan religions featured gods who died and were reborn, often linked to agricultural cycles or seasonal changes.

For instance, the Egyptian god Osiris was believed to have been resurrected after death, representing eternal life. Similarly, the Greek god Dionysus and the Mesopotamian Tammuz underwent death and rebirth narratives that echoed in early Christian symbolism.

### **Virgin Birth and Divine Sonship**

The story of Jesus' virgin birth shares similarities with myths from pagan traditions that emphasized miraculous conceptions and divine parentage. Figures like the Greek hero Perseus and the Egyptian god Horus were said to have been born of virgins or goddesses, reinforcing their semi-divine status.

This theme resonated across cultures, making the Christian narrative of Jesus' birth understandable and relatable to converts familiar with such motifs.

### **Use of Symbols and Imagery**

Christian symbolism also reveals pagan influences. The fish symbol (Ichthys), widely used among early Christians, has roots in pagan iconography representing fertility and life. The halo around saints' heads mirrors the sun disc imagery associated with solar deities.

Moreover, the cross, while uniquely Christian in its association with Jesus'

crucifixion, carries echoes of earlier pagan symbols representing life, death, and the cosmos, such as the Egyptian Ankh.

## **How Christianity Differentiated Itself**

Despite these pagan connections, Christianity introduced distinct theological concepts and moral codes that set it apart. Its emphasis on monotheism, salvation through faith in Jesus Christ, and ethical teachings created a new religious identity.

## **Monotheism Versus Polytheism**

Unlike the pantheistic nature of Roman paganism, Christianity centered on belief in one God. This monotheistic focus was radical in a world accustomed to multiple gods governing different aspects of life.

## **The Role of Jesus**

Jesus Christ's historical roots as a Jewish teacher, his crucifixion, and reported resurrection provided a foundation that differed from mythological gods. Early Christians emphasized his role as the Messiah and Savior, offering personal salvation rather than just favor from deities.

## **Establishing Christian Holidays**

While Christianity adopted and adapted pagan festivals to mark holy days, it infused them with new meanings. Easter, for example, coincided with spring renewal festivals but focused on Jesus' resurrection as a symbol of spiritual rebirth rather than agricultural cycles.

## **Why Understanding Christianity's Pagan Origins Matters**

Recognizing the pagan elements within Christianity's origins doesn't diminish its spiritual significance for believers but enriches our understanding of religious history. It reveals how religions are living traditions that grow through interaction, adaptation, and cultural exchange.

## Appreciating Religious Evolution

Just as languages evolve by borrowing words, religions develop by incorporating ideas that resonate with people's experiences and contexts. Christianity's ability to absorb and reinterpret pagan symbols helped it flourish within the diverse Roman world.

## Encouraging Interfaith Dialogue

Learning about shared motifs between Christianity and paganism can foster respect and dialogue among different belief systems. It highlights common human concerns about life, death, morality, and the divine.

## Insights for Modern Spiritual Seekers

For those exploring spirituality today, understanding the layered origins of Christianity encourages a broader perspective on faith. It invites reflection on how traditions adapt and how meaning is created across cultures and epochs.

## Final Reflections

The story of **christianity the origins of a pagan religion** is a testament to the complex and dynamic nature of religious history. Far from being isolated, Christianity emerged through dialogue with the world around it, weaving together ancient myths, rituals, and beliefs into a new faith that has impacted billions.

Exploring these origins not only satisfies historical curiosity but also offers valuable insights into how human beings seek connection with the sacred, making religion a living, breathing part of cultural evolution.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### Is Christianity originally a pagan religion?

Christianity is not originally a pagan religion. It originated in the 1st century CE as a Jewish sect centered on the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. While it later incorporated some cultural elements from surrounding pagan traditions, its core beliefs and scriptures are rooted in Judaism.

## **How did pagan traditions influence early Christianity?**

Early Christianity absorbed certain cultural and ritual elements from surrounding pagan religions to appeal to converts and ease transitions. Examples include the adoption of December 25th as Christmas, which coincides with Roman pagan festivals, and some symbolic imagery. However, the theological foundations remained distinct.

## **What are common misconceptions about Christianity and paganism?**

A common misconception is that Christianity is simply a repackaged pagan religion. In reality, while Christianity shares some cultural practices with paganism due to historical interactions, its origins, scriptures, and core doctrines are rooted in Jewish monotheism and the life of Jesus Christ.

## **Did early Christians borrow myths from pagan religions?**

Some early Christian narratives share themes similar to pagan myths, such as resurrection and virgin births, but these themes are also present in Jewish scripture and other ancient traditions. Scholars debate the extent of borrowing, but early Christians primarily framed their beliefs within a Jewish theological context.

## **Why do some people claim Christianity is a pagan religion?**

Some people claim Christianity is a pagan religion due to similarities in rituals, symbols, and holidays with pre-Christian pagan practices. This perspective often arises from misunderstandings or attempts to highlight syncretism, but it overlooks the distinct origins and theological basis of Christianity.

## **Additional Resources**

Christianity: The Origins of a Pagan Religion

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion** is a provocative phrase that has sparked considerable debate among historians, theologians, and scholars of religion. At its core, this inquiry seeks to explore the complex historical and cultural intersections between early Christianity and the pagan traditions that preceded or surrounded it. Understanding these connections requires a nuanced examination of how Christianity evolved within the broader religious landscape of the ancient world, borrowing elements, adapting rituals, and redefining spiritual narratives in ways that contributed to its

eventual global prominence.

## Historical Context: Christianity's Emergence in a Pagan World

Christianity emerged in the 1st century CE within the Roman Empire, a society rich in religious diversity and pagan practices. The term "pagan" originally referred to rural populations who maintained polytheistic rituals, in contrast to the urban-centered Jewish and later Christian communities. Early Christians were initially a sect within Judaism but quickly found themselves interacting with and reacting to the dominant pagan culture. This interaction laid the groundwork for the syncretic elements that would become a hallmark of Christian development.

The Roman Empire was a melting pot of religious traditions, including Greco-Roman polytheism, mystery religions, and various Eastern cults. These faiths influenced the social and spiritual environment in which Christianity was born. For instance, the cults of Mithras, Isis, and Dionysus featured themes such as dying-and-rising gods, salvation, and ritual meals, concepts that bear intriguing parallels to Christian theology and liturgy.

## Syncretism and Adaptation: Borrowing from Pagan Traditions

One of the key arguments supporting the idea of "Christianity the origins of a pagan religion" is the evident syncretism between early Christian practices and pagan rituals. This process was not unique to Christianity; many religions throughout history have incorporated elements of other belief systems to appeal to a broader audience or to facilitate conversion.

- **Birthdate of Jesus and Pagan Festivals:** The celebration of Christmas on December 25th coincides closely with the Roman festival of Sol Invictus (the Unconquered Sun) and the winter solstice celebrations common in many pagan traditions. While the Bible does not specify Jesus' birthdate, the early Church likely adopted this date to align Christian celebrations with existing pagan festivities, making the transition smoother for converts.
- **Resurrection and Dying Gods:** The narrative of Jesus' resurrection has thematic similarities with mythologies featuring gods who die and are reborn, such as Osiris in Egyptian mythology or Adonis in Greek lore. These stories symbolized cycles of nature and rebirth, resonating deeply with agricultural societies.
- **Rituals and Symbolism:** Christian sacraments, such as baptism, have

parallels with pagan purification rites. The use of incense, candles, and religious icons also reflects practices common in earlier pagan worship.

These overlaps suggest that early Christianity did not develop in isolation but was influenced by the religious atmosphere of its time, adopting and redefining certain pagan elements to fit its monotheistic framework.

## **Comparative Analysis: Christianity and Pagan Religions**

To understand the claim that Christianity has origins in a pagan religion, it is essential to compare core features of Christianity with those of contemporary pagan faiths.

### **The Concept of Divinity and Salvation**

Pagan religions often embraced polytheism, with gods representing natural forces, emotions, or societal values. Christianity, in contrast, introduced a monotheistic belief centered on one God and the salvific role of Jesus Christ. Nonetheless, certain pagan religions emphasized a personal relationship with a savior figure or divine mediator, a concept mirrored in Christianity's portrayal of Jesus as both God and man.

### **Ritual and Community Practices**

Both Christianity and pagan religions placed a strong emphasis on rituals as means of fostering community and spiritual connection. Pagan mystery religions offered initiation rites and secret knowledge, elements that early Christianity also incorporated through baptism, confirmation, and the Eucharist.

### **Religious Holidays and Calendars**

The Christian liturgical calendar reflects an adaptation of pagan festivals, which were often linked to seasonal changes and agricultural cycles. By integrating these festivals, Christianity maintained continuity with the cultural rhythms of its converts, facilitating a more seamless religious transition.

# The Role of Early Church Fathers and Councils

The development of Christian doctrine and practice was significantly shaped by the early Church Fathers and ecumenical councils, who often engaged directly with pagan philosophy and religion. Figures like Justin Martyr and Augustine of Hippo sought to differentiate Christianity from paganism while also appropriating certain philosophical ideas, such as the Logos from Stoicism and Platonism, to articulate Christian theology.

The Council of Nicaea in 325 CE, for example, was pivotal in defining orthodox Christian beliefs and distancing Christianity from both pagan religions and divergent sects within the faith itself. Yet, even as Christianity established itself as a distinct religion, it preserved and transformed many pagan customs.

## Pros and Cons of Pagan Influences on Christianity

- **Pros:**

- Facilitated the spread of Christianity by making it culturally relatable to converts familiar with pagan customs.
- Enriched Christian symbolism and ritual, providing layers of meaning and tradition.
- Helped Christianity evolve into a universal religion adaptable to various cultures and contexts.

- **Cons:**

- Complicated theological purity by introducing syncretic elements that some viewed as diluting original Christian teachings.
- Created internal conflicts over what practices were truly Christian versus pagan holdovers.
- Led to ongoing debates about authenticity and historical accuracy within Christian doctrine.

# Modern Perspectives on Christianity's Pagan Origins

Today, the assertion that Christianity has pagan origins remains a subject of scholarly investigation and public interest. Modern historians and religious studies experts tend to approach the topic with careful nuance, recognizing that while Christianity shares certain features with pagan religions, it also introduced revolutionary concepts that set it apart.

Archaeological findings, textual analysis, and comparative mythology continue to shed light on how early Christianity both resisted and incorporated the religious milieu of the ancient world. This dynamic interplay reflects the complex processes through which religions evolve and adapt over time.

The conversation about christianity the origins of a pagan religion thus invites ongoing reflection on the nature of religious identity, cultural exchange, and the transformative power of faith traditions as they navigate historical realities.

In exploring these origins, one gains a deeper appreciation for the layered history that has shaped Christianity into the multifaceted religion it is today—rooted in ancient soil yet continually growing in new directions.

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**christianity the origins of a pagan religion: Christian Mythology** Philippe Walter, 2014-11-20 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.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion:** *Christianity: The Origins of a Pagan Religion* Philippe Walter, 2006-06-27 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.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion:** Pagan And Christian Creeds, Their Origin And Meaning Edward Carpenter, 2024-03-18 This book provides a systematic and logical approach to the origins of religion. Many common themes are shown to exist between Christianity and earlier Pagan religions that go back in time centuries before Christianity itself. Carpenter makes an effort to get to the very roots of religion in this book. He's trying to uncover where our religious concepts first originated, and reveals an evolutionary sequence which starts with phallic and procreative cults as having the earliest known impact. Following this came a cult of magic, much along the lines of Frazer's *The Golden Bough*, where spirits and earth divinities were worshipped. Lastly, came the belief in actual God-figures that came down from heaven. A big part of early religion also concerns the consciousness. (Amazon)

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion:** **Pagan and Christian Creeds: Their Origin and Meaning** Edward Carpenter, 2019-11-20 In *Pagan and Christian Creeds: Their Origin and Meaning*, Edward Carpenter offers a profound exploration of the intertwining narratives of paganism and Christianity, tracing their historical evolution and philosophical implications. The book is characterized by Carpenter's distinctive literary style, which seamlessly blends rigorous scholarly analysis with poetic prose. Set against the backdrop of late 19th-century thought, Carpenter challenges prevailing religious doctrines by examining their roots in ancient beliefs and practices, inviting readers to reflect on the complexities of spiritual evolution and human experience. Edward Carpenter was a multi-faceted figure—poet, social reformer, and a pioneer of early LGBTQ+ rights—whose own life experiences deeply informed his work. His exposure to various philosophical traditions and his commitment to social justice spurred his inquiry into the origins of religious beliefs. Carpenter's unique perspective as an advocate for both spiritual and social liberation reflects his quest to reconcile the often disparate spheres of pagan and Christian ideologies, fostering a more inclusive understanding of spirituality. This book is essential for readers interested in religious studies, history, and philosophy. Carpenter's insightful examination encourages an open-minded

approach to the coexistence of belief systems, prompting readers to question and reevaluate their own understandings of faith. Its eloquent prose and rich historical context make it a rewarding read for both scholars and general audiences.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion: Pagan and Christian Creeds** Edward Carpenter, 2018-12-18 The subject of Religious Origins is a fascinating one, as the great multitude of books upon it, published in late years, tends to show. Indeed the great difficulty today in dealing with the subject, lies in the very mass of the material to hand-and that not only on account of the labor involved in sorting the material, but because the abundance itself of facts opens up temptation to a student in this department of Anthropology (as happens also in other branches of general Science) to rush in too hastily with what seems a plausible theory. The more facts, statistics, and so forth, there are available in any investigation, the easier it is to pick out a considerable number which will fit a given theory. The other facts being neglected or ignored, the views put forward enjoy for a time a great vogue. Then inevitably, and at a later time, new or neglected facts alter the outlook, and a new perspective is established. There is also in these matters of Science (though many scientific men would doubtless deny this) a great deal of Fashion. Such has been notoriously the case in Political Economy, Medicine, Geology, and even in such definite studies as Physics and Chemistry. In a comparatively recent science, like that with which we are now concerned, one would naturally expect variations. A hundred and fifty years ago, and since the time of Rousseau, the Noble Savage was extremely popular; and he lingers still in the story books of our children. Then the reaction from this extreme view set in, and of late years it has been the popular cue (largely, it must be said, among armchair travelers and explorers) to represent the religious rites and customs of primitive folk as a senseless mass of superstitions, and the early man as quite devoid of decent feeling and intelligence. Again, when the study of religious origins first began in modern times to be seriously taken up-say in the earlier part of last century-there was a great boom in Sungods. Every divinity in the Pantheon was an impersonation of the Sun-unless indeed (if feminine) of the Moon.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion: Pagan & Christian Creeds** Edward Carpenter, 2005-12-01 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).

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion: Pagan Origins of the Christ Myth** John G. Jackson, 2018-12-17 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.

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common themes are shown to exist between Christianity and earlier Pagan religions that go back in time centuries before Christianity itself. Carpenter makes an effort to get to the very roots of religion in this book.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion: The Pagan Origins of Christian Holidays**

Elisha J. Israel, 2013-07-04 The intent of this book is to merely present before you the compromise that has occurred between Christianity and paganism. Under the facade of Christianity the duplicitous ancient mystery religious system that began in Babylon continues. This religion is perpetuated through the most powerful religious institution in the world- the Roman Catholic Church. How is this possible? In a strategic effort to appeal to the pagans of Rome the Universal Church simply fused the pagan customs and festivals of sun worshipers with the rites of the one true faith. The Pagan Origins of Christian Holidays is an examination of the holidays that are observed by Christians today. This book reveals a piercing truth; Satan has deceived the whole world.

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**christianity the origins of a pagan religion:** *Pagan and Christian Creeds* Edward Carpenter, 2007-01 A collection of essays by the English socialist poet, anthologist and early homosexual activist. The book is an attempt to make an objective comparison between the origins and practices of pagan religions and christianity.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion:** *Pagan and Christian Creeds Their Origin and Meaning* Edward Carpenter, 2004-06 Indeed the common notion is that Christianity was really a miraculous interposition into and dislocation of the old order of the world; and that the pagan gods (as in Milton's Hymn on the Nativity) fled away in dismay before the sign of the Cross, and at the sound of the name of Jesus. Doubtless this was a view much encouraged by the early Church itself.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion:** *Pagan Christianity?* Frank Viola, George Barna, 2010-09-30 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 ground-breaking 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.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion:** *Ancient Pagan and Modern Christian Symbolism* Thomas Inman, 2002-06 An important key to the origins of Christianity and Western religion. Contains clear, documented images that can be traced to remote times and shown to be in direct connection to certain origins of belief. The symbolic connections between Christianity and the cultures of India, Babylonia, Assyria and Egypt, among others, are astounding. An indispensable reference for anyone interested in early pagan religions and the foundations of Christianity. Little known fact: During the filming of The Da Vinci Code movie, this book was special ordered as reading material for all cast and crew.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion:** *Pagan Origins of the Christ Myth* G John Jackson, 2025-01-30 Pagan Origins of the Christ Myth by G. John Jackson is a work that explores the idea that many elements of Christianity, particularly the story of Jesus Christ, have roots in earlier pagan myths, traditions, and religious practices. This book is often cited in discussions of comparative mythology and religion. While some readers find Jackson's arguments compelling and thought-provoking, others critique the book for potential overgeneralizations or a lack of rigorous academic methodology. It is often appreciated by those interested in religious studies, mythology, or atheism.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion:** *Alfred Loisy and the Making of History of Religions* Annelies Lannoy, 2020-08-10 This monograph studies the professionalization of History of religions as an academic discipline in late 19th and early 20th century France and Europe. Its common thread is the work of the French Modernist priest and later Professor of History of religions at the Collège de France, Alfred Loisy (1857-1940), who participated in many of the most topical debates among French and international historians of religions. Unlike his well-studied Modernist theology, Loisy's writings on comparative religion, and his rich interactions with famous scholars like F. Cumont, M. Mauss, or J.G. Frazer, remain largely unknown. This monograph is the first to paint a comprehensive picture of his career as a historian of religions before and after his excommunication in 1908. Through a contextual analysis of publications by Loisy and contemporaries, and a large corpus of private correspondence, it illuminates the scientification of the discipline between 1890-1920, and its deep entanglement with religion, politics, and society.

Particular attention is also given to the role of national and transnational scholarly networks, and the way they controlled the theoretical and institutional frameworks for studying the history of religions.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion: The Virgin Goddess** Stephen Benko, 2003-11-01 The contemporary search for the feminine face of God is requiring a re-examination of the relationship of Christianity to the pagan world in which it came to birth. Stephen Benko approaches this study as both an historian and a Christian believer. Inquiring into extra-biblical sources of Marian piety, belief and doctrine, he proposes 'that there is a direct line, unbroken and clearly discernible, from the goddess-cults of the ancients to the reverence paid and eventually the cult accorded to the Virgin Mary.' Chapter by chapter he seeks to establish his conclusion that 'in Mariology the Christian genius preserved and transformed some of the best and noblest ideas that paganism developed. Rather than being a 'regression' into Paganism, Mariology is a progression toward a clearer and better understanding of the feminine aspect of the divine and the role of the female in the history of salvation.' This publication has also been published in hardback, please click [here](#) for details.

**christianity the origins of a pagan religion: Pagan and Christian Creeds** Carpenter Edward, 2016-06-21 Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR(Optical Character Recognition), as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos. (2) In books where there are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artefact. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy.

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