

## MESSIAH MEANS TERRORIST REVOLUTIONARY

A link is thought to exist between Jesus Christ and the Jewish Zealot terrorist of his day. A Messiah could be a clear king like a successor to Herod. But Jesus just asserted he was Messiah. An ordinary man calling himself king or president is clearly a revolutionary. He is a potential terrorist.

If Jesus had been a Zealot it would imply that he was not a miracle-working Son of God at all but just a normal man with violent leanings. He did not expect to save the world by his death and resurrection but hoped to stir up a bloody revolution that would eject the Romans from his country. The faked resurrection could have been intended to create a new brand of Judaism that would be more like paganism and attract the Romans and win an easier time for the Jews.

Incredibly we read that even when the disciples met the risen Jesus for the last time upon forty days of visions they still expected political intervention. In Acts we are told specifically that they asked him to restore the kingdom politically to Israel. They want to know when this would be done implying they were ready to fight. The idea of a revolutionary political and warring Messiah was still there. Jesus does not repudiate it either. So Rome had not just men causing trouble who though they were the Messiah to worry about. It had to worry about a man allegedly out of their grasp who had risen from the dead as well! They worried about the political not the spiritual to the very end! It was the last thing they even said to him!

If you read the Bible you will learn that real Christianity and the real Jesus, if there was one, were very far from pacifism. Very far and that could be dangerous for some of today's would be terrorists to find out if they have a Christian background.

## MESSIAH MEANS A POLITICAL KING-PROPHET WHO WAGES WAR FOR HIS PEOPLE

Jesus used the word Messiah to describe himself and that is a politically loaded word. There is no getting away from how it implies a threat of violence against the enemies of the people.

The peaceful Messiah idea is pure Christian imagination and fundamentalist for it rips the term out of its context.

Obadiah recites an oracle that has not been fulfilled yet for it predicts the destruction of the nations apart from a righteous portion of Israel. It is taken as a prophecy of a violent Messiah or one who finds that a war is necessary. For Christians it refers to Jesus. It is no wonder we have the symbol of warlike retribution the iron sceptre in the Book of Revelation. That is what Jesus will carry according to Revelation 12:2-5. The way it promises that a part of Israel will be saved and the Temple Mount, Zion, will be dedicated to him implies that the people of the Law will get his special attention because of the Law for God wants to be served. Why else would Israel have been singled out? The Temple represented and expressed and was run by the Law so when the Temple is going to be restored the Law is going to be restored.

Jesus claimed to be the Messiah which means anointed one or king. He was secretive and then he admitted it openly later. He did not deny it when people thought he was the Christ so he would have attracted lots of Zealots. They must have been welcomed for the gospels would be happy to tell us if they were not. Even his teaching and healings made people want to make him king suggesting that all believed he had royal blood and could become the king.

Jesus could have called himself Messiah for hearts, just like Diana was Queen of Hearts, and avoided the word kingdom. He talked all the time about the reign or the kingdom of God which he called *basileia* which word means empire (page 170, Jesus). If he had not been a Zealot he would have avoided these political expressions which would only disturb the authorities and provoke them and make people misunderstand. Jesus should have waited to call himself the Messiah when the resurrection was passed. When he didn't it shows he was trying to make inroads into politics.

Jesus claimed to be the Messiah to his disciples and never once told them that he was a different kind of Messiah to what everybody expected, a political warrior king who would set up a kingdom for God on earth. So he must have been claiming to be that kind of king. The word meant that kind of king.

Acts mentions the same three Messiah rebels who Josephus has. There were many so why just those three? Acts is stealing from Josephus. Acts like Josephus is unable to name the Egyptian revolutionary whose name you expect to be remembered considering the impact he made. It is best to hold that Josephus just does not want the man remembered which is why he does not grant him his name.

Josephus hated false Messiahs for they caused violent trouble or their followers were doing to do it for them if they didn't.

He was careful not to advertise or publicise any that still had any clout or influence. He never discussed Jesus as Jesus had followers in his day. The silence of Josephus indicates that Jesus was a zealot.

John the Baptist was executed for political reasons even though it does not look like he was involved in politics. Josephus blames political fears and fears of upheaval for John's death. This over-caution shows us that Jesus would not have been allowed to minister as it would give rise to a new and worse problem. So he did not get into the Temple unless authorities were afraid of him which makes sense if the Zealots were behind him.

Having established that Jesus was a Zealot then it follows that what Josephus was supposed to have written about him was forged for it never mentioned Jesus' political activities.

Perhaps that was why so few wrote about him for he was a martyr for the Zealots and they wanted the public to forget him in case the Zealots would keep his memory alive to incite the people to revolt.

St Justin Martyr mentioned the Samaritan Simon of Gitta who lived in the time of Claudius Caesar who reigned from 41-54 AD and worked mighty miracles in Rome itself. Many of the Samaritans believed that Simon was God or the first God. An image of Simon was set up in Rome for the Romans to worship it as an idol. This is very interesting. Samaritanism was much the same as Judaism except it had extra gods inferior to the first God and worshipped at Mount Gerazim instead of Zion. When Rome accepted this devotion and did not accept Jesus who was no worse and perhaps better in many ways it suggests that Jesus must have been a hated Zealot.