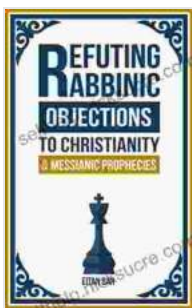


# Refuting Rabbinic Objections To Christianity: A Comprehensive Examination of Messianic Prophecies

The relationship between Judaism and Christianity has been marked by both historical tension and theological debate. One of the central points of contention revolves around the interpretation of Messianic prophecies in the Hebrew Bible. Rabbinic Judaism interprets these prophecies as referring to a future Messiah who will lead the Jewish people to a time of peace and prosperity. Christianity, on the other hand, interprets many of the same prophecies as referring to Jesus of Nazareth, who they believe to be the Messiah.



## Refuting Rabbinic Objections to Christianity & Messianic Prophecies by Eitan Bar

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

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In this article, we will examine some of the major Rabbinic objections to Christianity's interpretation of Messianic prophecies. We will provide a

detailed analysis of each objection and offer compelling arguments and biblical evidence to refute them.

### **Objection 1: The Suffering Messiah**

One of the most common Rabbinic objections to Christianity is that the concept of a suffering Messiah is incompatible with Jewish tradition. Rabbinic Judaism teaches that the Messiah will be a victorious king who will conquer Israel's enemies and establish a worldwide kingdom of peace. The idea of a Messiah who would suffer and die is seen as a contradiction to this traditional view.

However, there are several Old Testament prophecies that speak of a suffering Messiah. Isaiah 53, for example, describes a suffering servant who is despised and rejected, yet who ultimately gives his life as a ransom for many. Psalm 22 also contains a vivid description of a suffering Messiah who is mocked and reviled.

These prophecies cannot be easily dismissed as referring to someone other than Jesus. The New Testament authors clearly saw these prophecies as fulfilled in Jesus. In the Gospel of Matthew, for example, Jesus is described as fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah 53 when he is mocked, scourged, and crucified.

### **Objection 2: The Crucified Messiah**

Another major Rabbinic objection to Christianity is the idea of a crucified Messiah. Rabbinic Judaism teaches that the Messiah will be a glorious king who will establish a worldwide kingdom of peace. The idea of a Messiah who would be crucified is seen as a curse and a contradiction to the traditional view.

However, there are several Old Testament prophecies that speak of a crucified Messiah. Psalm 22, for example, describes a suffering servant who is pierced in his hands and feet. Zechariah 12:10 also speaks of a Messiah who is pierced.

These prophecies cannot be easily dismissed as referring to someone other than Jesus. The New Testament authors clearly saw these prophecies as fulfilled in Jesus. In the Gospel of John, for example, Jesus is described as being pierced in his hands and feet when he is crucified.

### **Objection 3: The Resurrection of the Messiah**

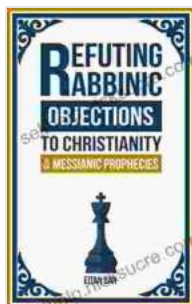
A third major Rabbinic objection to Christianity is the idea of a resurrected Messiah. Rabbinic Judaism teaches that the Messiah will be a mortal man who will live and die like any other human being. The idea of a Messiah who would be resurrected from the dead is seen as a contradiction to the traditional view.

However, there are several Old Testament prophecies that speak of a resurrected Messiah. Isaiah 26:19, for example, speaks of a time when the dead will be raised. Daniel 12:2 also speaks of a resurrection of the dead at the end of time.

These prophecies cannot be easily dismissed as referring to someone other than Jesus. The New Testament authors clearly saw these prophecies as fulfilled in Jesus. In the Gospel of Matthew, for example, Jesus is described as rising from the dead on the third day after his crucifixion.

The Rabbinic objections to Christianity's interpretation of Messianic prophecies are based on a traditional understanding of the Messiah that is not supported by the biblical evidence. The Old Testament prophets foretold a suffering, crucified, and resurrected Messiah. These prophecies were fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, who is the true Messiah of Israel.

We encourage our Jewish friends to study the Old Testament prophecies about the Messiah with an open mind. We believe that the evidence will lead you to the same that the New Testament authors came to: that Jesus is the Messiah who has come to save his people from their sins.



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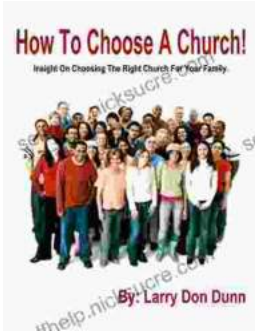
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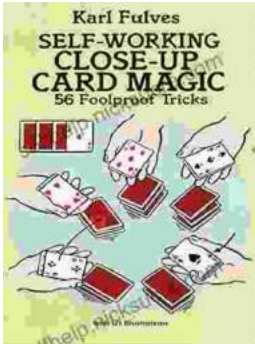
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