Jesus remains a popular figure in contemporary culture and Allison remains one of our best interpreters. He speaks around the country in a variety of venues on matters related to the study of the Historical Jesus. In his new book, he focuses on the historical Jesus and eschatology, concluding that the Jesus was not a Hellenistic wonder worker or teacher of pious morality but an apocalyptic prophet. In an opening chapter that is worth the price of admission, Allison astutely and engagingly captures the history of the search for the historical Jesus. He observes that many contemporary readings of RBL 08/2006 Allison, Dale C. Resurrecting Jesus: The Earliest Christian Tradition and Its Interpreters New York: T&T Clark, 2005. Pp. xi + 404. Paper. Chapter 6, “Resurrecting Jesus,” the longest chapter in the book, addresses systematically the issues concerning the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Allison briefly outlines seven categories of possible explanations of the church’s affirmation of Jesus’ resurrection, such as orthodox belief, misinterpretation, hallucination, deliberate deception, genuine visions, belief in God’s vindication, and rapid disintegration of the body plus visions. Allison convincingly affirms the literal resurrection of Jesus as the basis for his Christian faith in a God who vindicates the sufferer. Resurrecting Jesus book. Read 4 reviews from the world’s largest community for readers. Jesus remains a popular figure in contemporary culture and Allison... Goodreads helps you keep track of books you want to read. Start by marking Resurrecting Jesus: The Earliest Christian Tradition and Its Interpreters as Want to Read: Want to Read saving… Want to Read. Although entitled Resurrecting Jesus, the book is not in fact a monograph on the resurrection of Jesus. The chapters are based on a collection of lectures and essays on the historical Jesus and early Christianity, with the largest chapter being about the resurrection. He responds that the early Christians were devoutly religious, even "otherworldly," and "more interested in prayer than in economics, in eschatological rewards than in Roman politics" (p. 23). He is unconvinced that the warnings of judgment derive from additions to Q by its redactors or from the evangelists; the wide attestation of the theme in the Gospels makes it highly probable that Jesus spoke on judgment. The chapter interacts with reflections on hell from the Church fathers to classics of English literature. The resurrection of Jesus, or anastasis, is the Christian belief that God raised Jesus after his crucifixion as first of the dead, starting his exalted life as Christ and Lord, appearing to his disciples for forty days, whereafter he ascended to Heaven. In Christian theology, the death and resurrection of Jesus are the most important events, a foundation of the Christian faith, as commemorated by Easter.