

# Christmas Who's Who: Jesus was Jewish, Was Muhammad a Christian or a Jew?

By Prof Michel Chossudovsky

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# Theme: <u>History</u>, <u>Religion</u>

#### Jesus was Jewish

He was born in Bethlehem, a Palestinian city which is now in the West Bank under Israeli military occupation.

Jesus is a Palestinian from Galilee. Jesus was considered as a Jewish rabbi (teacher). He also preached his oral message in synagogues in Galilee.

Jesus was referred to as "Jesus son of Joseph from Nazareth".

Both Joseph and Mary were Jews.

Jesus was Aramaic speaking.

Aramaic was a Semitic language of communication and trade in the Levant. Aramaic is still spoken in certain parts of Syria. Arabic and Hebrew are related to Aramaic.

Jesus was a Jew, so that the first attempts to understand his message took place within the context of Judaism. The New Testament was written in Greek, but the language Jesus and his disciples usually spoke seems to have been Aramaic, a Semitic tongue related to Hebrew but not identical with it. Aramaic words and phrases are scattered throughout the Gospels and other early Christian books, reflecting the language in which various sayings and liturgical formulas had been repeated before the transition to Greek became complete (Jesus Many Face, PBS)

#### Jesus was not born on Christmas Day

There is no evidence that Jesus was born on December 25th. Historians confirm that Christmas was borrowed from pagan celebrations.

The Romans had their mid-winter Saturnalia festival in late December; barbarian peoples of northern and western Europe kept holidays at similar times. To top it off, in 274 C.E., the Roman emperor Aurelian established a feast of the birth of Sol Invictus (the Unconquered Sun), on December 25. Christmas, ...

According to this theory, early Christians deliberately chose these dates to encourage the spread of Christmas and Christianity throughout the Roman world: If Christmas looked like a pagan holiday, more pagans would be open to both the holiday and the God whose birth it

### Judaism, Christianity and Islam

(Mohamed) Muḥammad, born 570 AD: Abū al-Qāsim Muḥammad ibn 'Abd Allāh ibn 'Abd al-Muttalib ibn Hāshim.

Muhammad viewed Christians and Jews, as "People of the Book" referring to the Old Testament.

Muslims consider that Jesus was a prophet and a Messiah. So were Abraham and Moses.

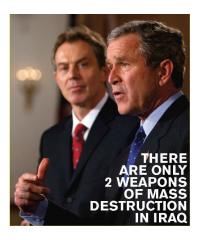
Muhammad was influenced by Nestorian Christians in Arabia and the Levant (al Sham):

The Nestorians ... established schools in many towns. In their monasteries monks could be heard chanting their offices, so that the Arabs became accustomed to seeing the monks at pray day and night, ... The monastery at Hira was established by the Nestorians in the fifth century, and from thence Christianity was carried to Bahrayn. While Muhammad was a young man, King Nu'man of Hira was converted to Christianity. The church in the east was predominately Nestorian, though a fair number of Monophysites were to be found there. (Guillaume, "Islam", p. 15)

Bahira, a Nestorian Christian monk who lived in Al Sham (Syria) is considered to have influenced Muhammad.

Muhammed sought to unify the Pagan, Jewish and Christian tribes of Arabia.





Jews, Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Pagans, Atheists, the various communities of faith around the World:

The Obama administration seeks to create sectarian divisions as an instrument of imperial conquest.

On Christmas, let us remember what unites humanity in terms of fundamental values against the imperial architects of global warfare and poverty, not to mention the lies and fabrications of the corporate media which seek to divide us.

Christmas greetings from Global Research.

Let us celebrate Christmas and the New Year together in the spirit of World Peace, Solidarity and Social Justice.

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Michel Chossudovsky is an award-winning author, Professor of Economics (emeritus) at the University of Ottawa, Founder and Director of the Centre for Research on Globalization (CRG), Montreal, Editor of Global Research. He has undertaken field research in Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa and the Pacific and has written extensively on the economies of developing countries with a focus on poverty and social inequality. He has also undertaken research in Health Economics (UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), UNFPA, CIDA, WHO, Government of Venezuela, John Hopkins International Journal of Health Services (1979, 1983) He is the author of 13 books including The Globalization of Poverty and The New World Order (2003), America's "War on Terrorism" (2005), The Globalization of War, America's Long War against Humanity (2015). He is a contributor to the Encyclopaedia Britannica. His writings have been published in more than twenty languages. In 2014, he was awarded the Gold Medal for Merit of the Republic of Serbia for his writings on NATO's war of aggression against Yugoslavia. He can be reached at crgeditor@yahoo.com

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