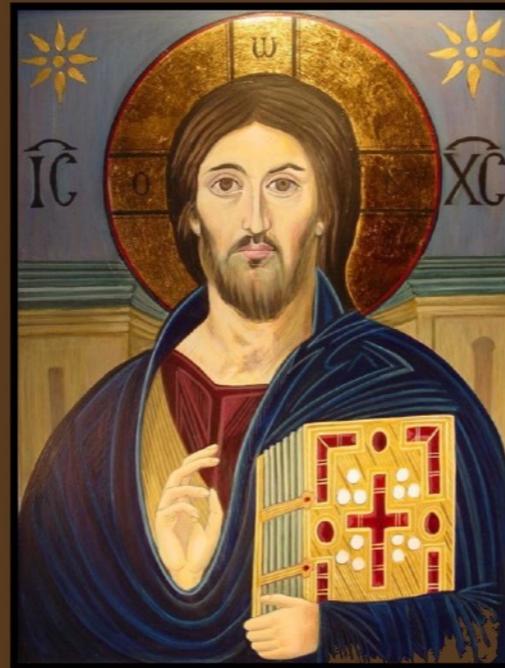
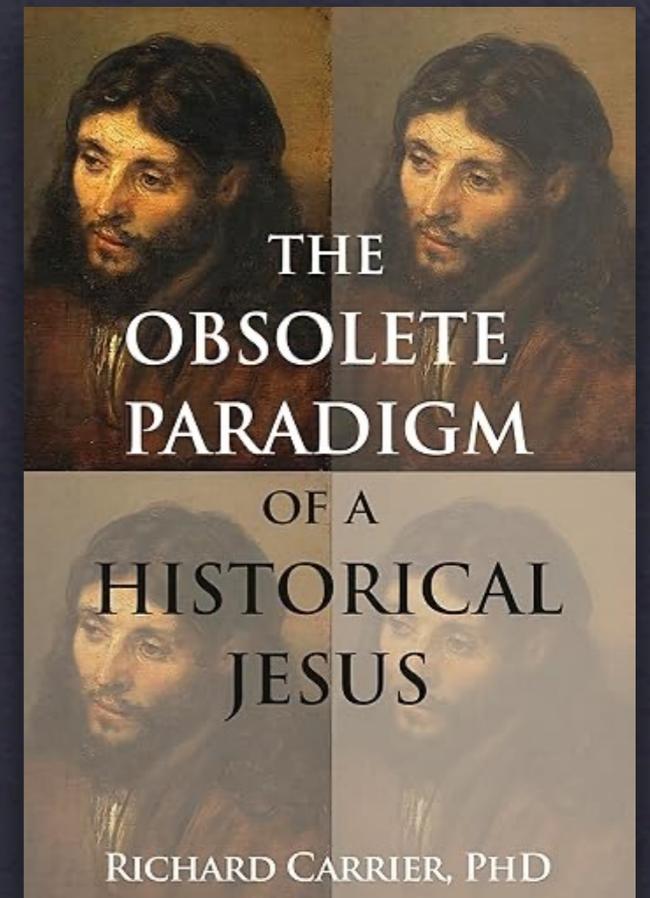
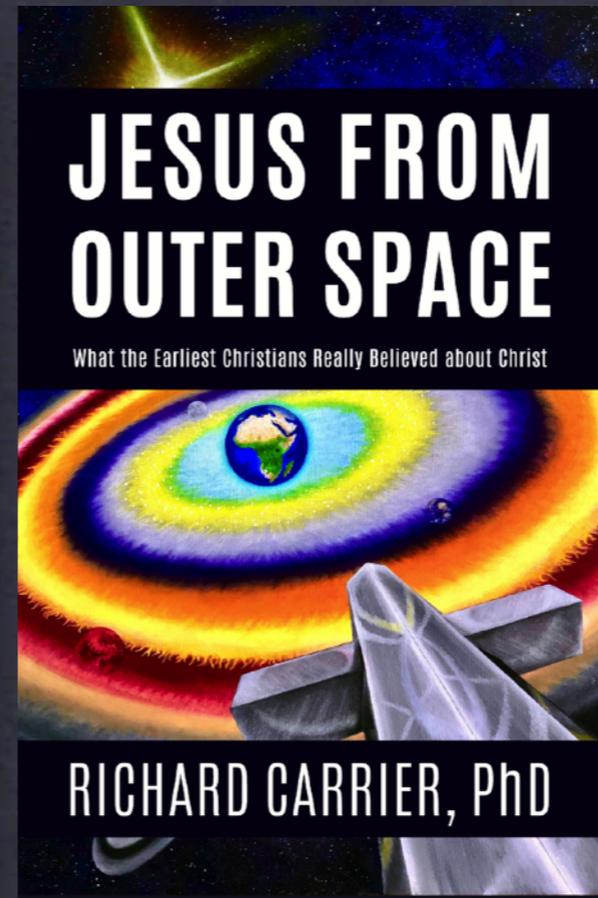


On the Historicity of Jesus
Why We Might Have Reason for Doubt



Richard Carrier



From Inanna to Romulus: Diffusion of the Resurrected God Meme

Richard Carrier, Ph.D.

www.richardcarrier.info

The Dying-and-Rising God

- ❖ **Predates all writing.** In every culture with one, they appear as soon as writing appears there.
- ❖ **Appears all over.** Wherever, as soon as we get records, we see it. Italy. Greece. Syria. Turkey. Bulgaria. Mesopotamia. Phoenicia. Egypt.
- ❖ **We therefore cannot date it.** It is prehistoric. So we do not know where it came from or when it arose.
- ❖ **But likely with city-state agriculture.** Religion dates eons before. But agriculture combined with centralized state organization brought community concern with fields dying and returning to life.

The Dying-and-Rising God

❖ **Preda**
they a

❖ **Appe**
record
Bulgar

❖ **We th**
we do

❖ **But likely with city-state agriculture.** Religion dates eons before. But agriculture combined with centralized state organization brought community concern with fields dying and returning to life.

But does not arise in Asia.

**Not even in India
until the Middle Ages.**

**Not even in Persian (Zoroastrian)
resurrection cult.**

**Even in Northern Europe and
Subsaharan Africa:
*no pre-medieval records.***

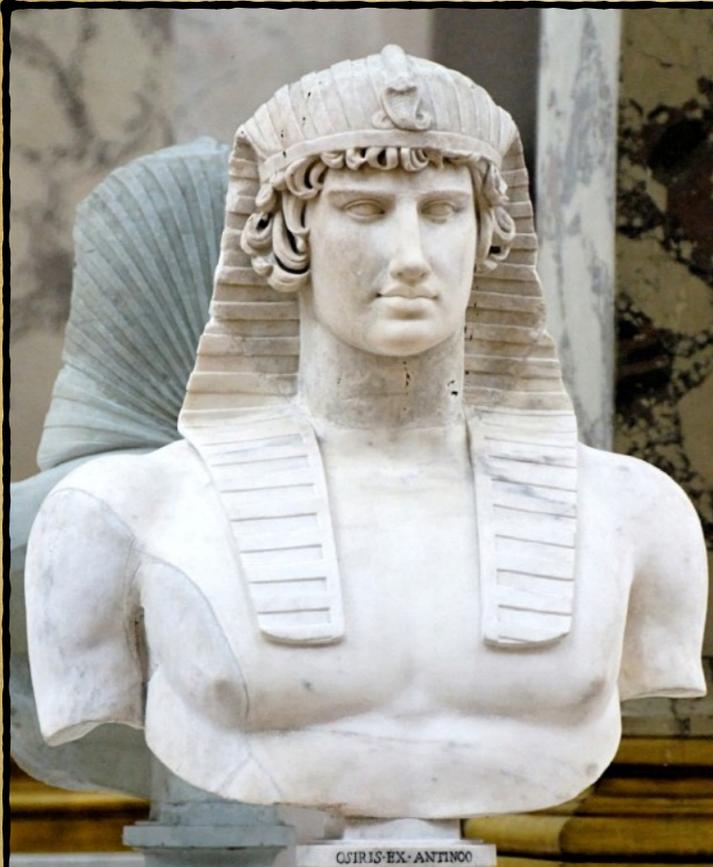
with one,
e.

ve get
ey.

storic. So
en it arose.

Chronology

- ❖ **Pre-Agricultural** : 40,000 – 10,000 B.C.
- ❖ **Pre-Historical** : **10,000 – 3,000 B.C.**
- ❖ **Pre-Imperial** : 3,000 – 550 B.C.
- ❖ **Persian Empire** : 550 – 330 B.C.
- ❖ **Greek Empire** : 330 – 60 B.C.
- ❖ **Roman Empire** : 60 B.C. – 600 A.D.



Osiris



Adonis



Romulus



Zalmoxis



Inanna

Asclepius

Attis

Baal-Dolichenus

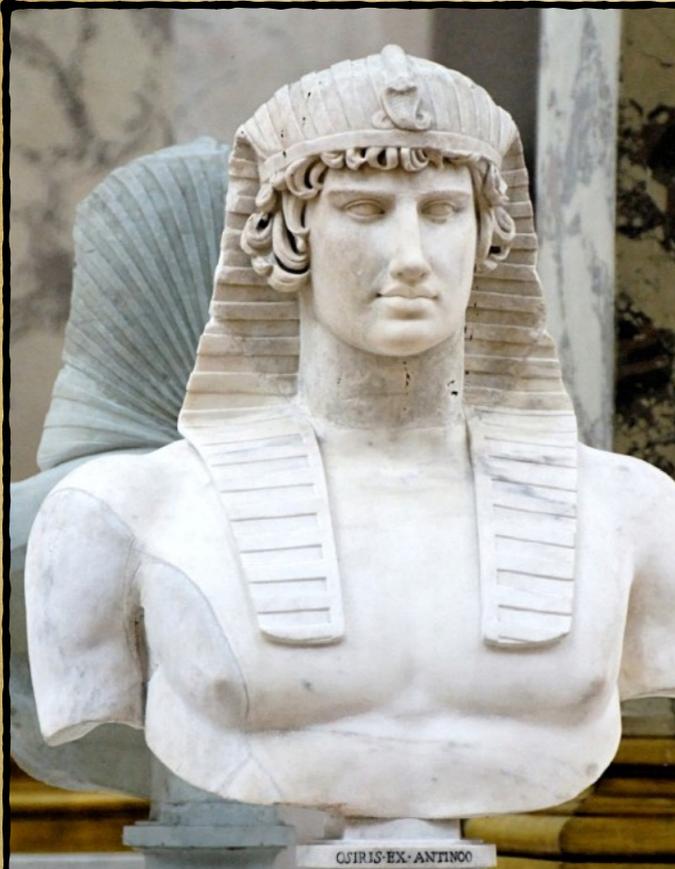
Bacchus-Dionysus

Hercules-Melqart

Dying-and-Rising Gods: It's Pagan, Guys. Get Over It.

29 March 2018

Easter this year lands most fittingly on [April Fool's Day](#). Because indeed, the resurrection of Jesus is akin to the greatest prank in history. Not because anyone actually faked it (though the evidence we have left, remains fully consistent with their having done so: see Robert Price's chapter "Explaining the Resurrection without Recourse to Miracle" in [The End of Christianity](#), a book I highly recommend for *all* its great content). But rather, because the *stories* of it happening—written a whole generation *after* the belief began, in a foreign land *and* language, after all the real witnesses appear to have been dead and *far* from where they ever lived—did pull a fast one. Fake stories, that modern Christians still totally swallow, hook, line and sinker, the true April fools they are.



OSIRIS-EX-ANTINOO

Osiris

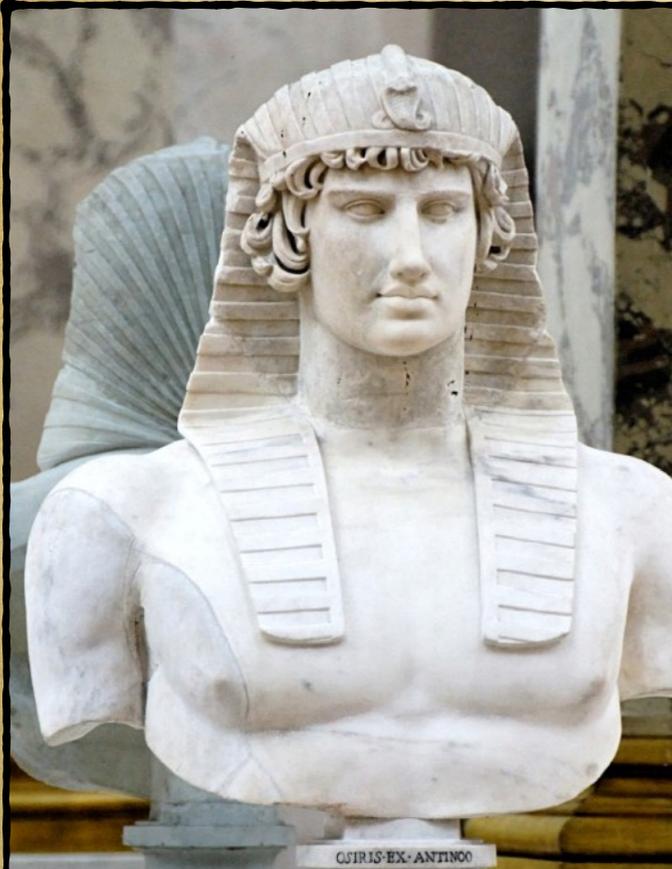
Asclepius

Attis

Baal-Dolichenus

Bacchus-Dionysus

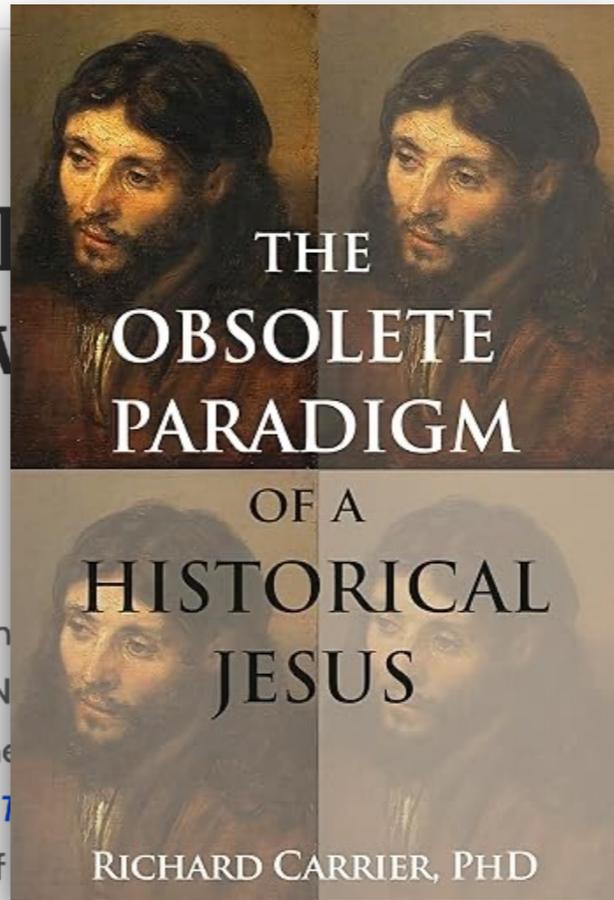
Hercules-Melqart



Osiris

Dying-and-Rising-Gods. Get Over It. Jesus's Pagan,

29 March 2018



Easter this year lands most fittingly on the day of the greatest prank in history. No one remains fully consistent with the tradition without Recourse to Miracle" in *The Case for Christ*. But rather, because the *stories* of the resurrection—did pull a fast one. Fake stories, that modern Christians still totally swallow, hook, line and sinker, the true April fools they are.

...d, the resurrection of Jesus is akin to the resurrection of a pagan god (though the evidence we have left, especially in the chapter "Explaining the Resurrection" which I recommend for *all* its great content). The resurrection began, in a foreign land *and* language, after all the real witnesses appear to have been dead and *far* from where they ever lived

Asclepius

Attis

Baal-Dolichenus

Bacchus-Dionysus

Hercules-Melqart

Richard Miller, *Resurrection and Reception in Early Christianity* (Routledge 2014)

Dag Endsjø, *Greek Resurrection Beliefs and the Success of Christianity* (Palgrave 2009)

John Cook, *Empty Tomb, Resurrection, Apotheosis* (Mohr Siebeck 2018)

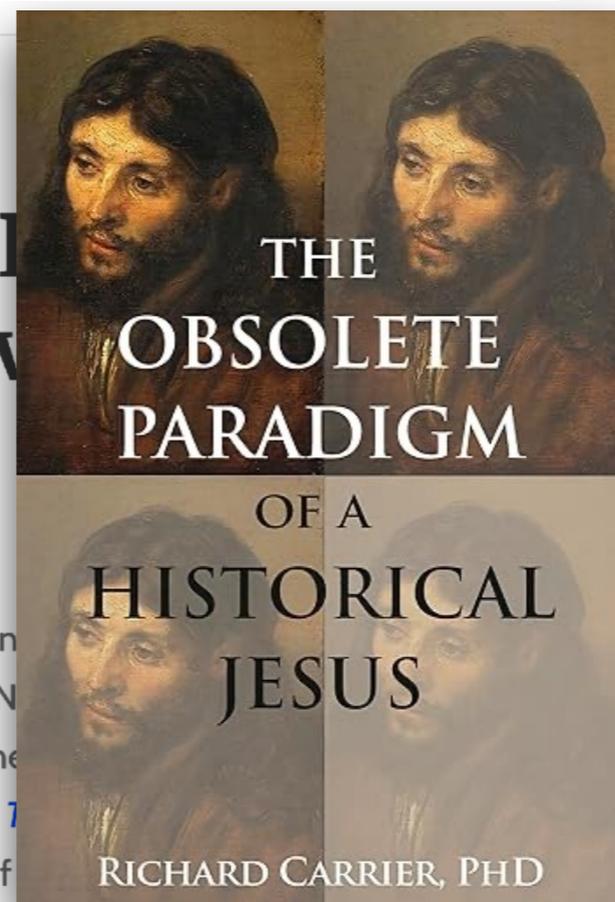
Paul Rovang, *The Archetype of the Dying and Rising God in World Mythology* (Lexington 2023)

Nathan Nadeau, "Greek Resurrection Beliefs," *McMaster Journal of Theology and Ministry* 22 (2021)

Paola Corrente, "Rethinking Frazer's Dying Gods: New Perspectives on the Death and Resurrection Pattern in Ancient Mediterranean Myths," *Annali di Scienze Religiose* 15 (2022)

Richard Carrier
↳ Blogs

About Get Books Ta



's Pagan,

d, the resurrection of Jesus is akin to (though the evidence we have left, chapter "Explaining the Resurrection recommend for *all* its great content).

on *after* the belief began, in a foreign real witnesses appear to have been dead and *far* from where they ever lived es, that modern Christians still totally swallow, hook, line and sinker, the true

Baal-Dolichenus
Hercules-Melqart



NEIGHBORING INFLUENCES 500 B.C. – 100 A.D.



NEIGHBORING INFLUENCES
AS OF 30 A.D.



NEIGHBORING INFLUENCES AS OF 30 A.D.



PERSIAN EMPIRE

539 — 332 B.C.

Greece



GREEK EMPIRE(S) 332 — 110 B.C.



ROMAN EMPIRE 63 B.C. — 395 A.D.

Inanna - Tammuz - Adonis

- ❖ **Pre-Hellenic:** Attested god in Sumerian era (2000 – 1500 B.C.) but could be much older.
- ❖ **Persephone (& Demeter)** and **Inanna & Tammuz** share a “place switching” myth due to a “deal” with death. **Baal-Mot** cycle has hints of this recurring struggle or deal. Is this Prehistoric?

Dionysus - Bacchus - Osiris

- ❖ **Pre-Hellenic:** Attested god in Mycenaean era (1500 – 1000 B.C.) but could be much older.
- ❖ **Osiris** and **Dionysus** and **Romulus** and (in the **Baal** myth) **Mot** share a **dismemberment** myth that could be prehistoric. Is Inanna's disrobing an early iteration?

Third Day Motif

- ❖ **Dying and rising on a 3-day schedule is all over the ancient world and likely **prehistoric** (rule-of-three or lunar calendars = Jesus at the **Jewish Passover**).**
- ❖ **Earliest ref. to 3rd-day resurrection is for **Inanna**.**
- ❖ **It then appears in **Hercules-Melqart** resurrection cult and **Adonis-Tammuz** resurrection cult.**
- ❖ **Then others.** (e.g. 3-Day Festivals – **Bacchus**: Anthesteria; **Persephone**: Thesmophoria; **Attis**: Hilaria)
- ❖ **No evidence in pre-Hellenic Egyptian sources. But that **Osiris** also rose after three days after his death appears in **Hellenized Osiris** cult (Plutarch).**

OSIRIS

/

INANNA & TAMMUZ

- “I [Horus] have come to thee . . . that I may revivify thee, that I may assemble for thee thy bones, that I may collect for thee thy flesh, that I may assemble for thee thy dismembered limbs . . . [so] raise thyself up, king, [as for] Osiris; thou livest!” (Pyramid Texts 1684a–1685a and 1700; Utterance 606 and 670)
- “Raise thyself up; shake off thy dust; remove the dirt which is on thy face; loose thy bandages!” (Pyramid Texts 1363a–b; Utterance 553)
- “[As for] Osiris, collect thy bones; arrange thy limbs; shake off thy dust; untie thy bandages; the tomb is open for thee; the double doors of the coffin are undone for thee; the double doors of heaven are open for thee . . . thy soul is in thy body . . . raise thyself up!” (Pyramid Texts 207b–209a and 2010b–2011a; Utterance 676)

2400 B.C.

After she had crouched down and had her clothes removed, they were carried away. Then she made her sister [queen of hell] rise from her throne, and instead she sat on her throne. The seven judges rendered their decision against her. They looked at her the look of death. They spoke to her the speech of anger. They shouted at her the shout of heavy guilt. The afflicted woman was turned into a corpse. And the corpse was hung on a hook. After three days and three nights . . . They said to [the queen of hell] "Give us the corpse hanging on the hook." . . . They were given the corpse hanging on the hook. One of them sprinkled on it the life-giving plant and the other the life-giving water. And thus Inanna arose. . . . But as Inanna was about to ascend from the underworld, the [judges] seized her: "Who has ever ascended from the underworld . . . ? If Inanna is to ascend, let her provide a substitute for herself." (*Inanna's Descent to the Underworld* 164–289)

1700 B.C.

OSIRIS

/

INANNA & TAMMUZ

- “I [Horus] have come to thee . . . that I may revive thee, that I may assemble for thee thy bones, that I collect for thee thy flesh, that I may assemble for thee thy dismembered limbs . . . [so] raise thyself up, king [as for] Osiris; thou livest!” (Pyramid Texts 1684a–1685a and 1700; Utterance 606 and 670)
- “Raise thyself up; shake off thy dust; remove the dust which is on thy face; loose thy bandages!” (Pyramid Texts 1363a–b; Utterance 553)
- “[As for] Osiris, collect thy bones; arrange thy limbs; shake off thy dust; untie thy bandages; the tomb is open for thee; the double doors of the coffin are undone for thee; the double doors of heaven are open for thee . . . thy soul is in thy body . . . raise thyself up!” (Pyramid Texts 207b–209a and 2010b–2011a; Utterance 676)

2400 B.C.

S. N. Kramer, “Dumuzi's Annual Resurrection,” *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 183 (1966)

The Return of Dumuzi (2000 B.C.?)

Babylonian: **Ishtar & Tammuz**

Ezekiel 8:13-16 (c. 570 B.C.)

... arose. ... But as Inanna was about to ascend from the underworld, the [judges] seized her: “Who has ever ascended from the underworld ...? If Inanna is to ascend, let her provide a substitute for herself.” (*Inanna's Descent to the Underworld* 164–289)

1700 B.C.

DIONYSUS

DIONYSIUS 5.75 & 3.62

Orpheus relates the tradition in the initiatory rites that Dionysus was torn in pieces by the Titans.

Dionysus was named "Twice Born" [because] the Sons of Gaia tore to pieces the god and boiled him, but his members were reassembled by Demeter and he experienced a new birth as if for the first time.

HYGINUS 167

Liber was dismembered by the Titans, and Jove gave his heart, torn to bits, to Semele in a drink. When she was made pregnant by this ... she was smitten by a thunderbolt, and Jove took Liber from her womb and gave him to Nysus to be cared for. Hence he is called Dio-nysus, and also "the one with two mothers" [or "twice born"].

20 B.C. (refs. c. 400 B.C.)

PLUTARCH, ISIS & OSIRIS 35

The rites celebrated by night agree with the accounts of the dismemberment of Osiris and his resurrection and regeneration [just like Dionysus]

ZALMOXIS

/

BA'AL

HERODOTUS 4.95

himself a banquet hall and there would invite the most prominent people and entertain them sumptuously, all the while teaching them that **neither he nor those who drank with him nor any of their descendants would die**, but they would come to that place where they would have eternal life and all good things would come to them. While he was doing what I said and teaching these things, he was building an underground dwelling in there. As soon as he finished this, he vanished from the Thracians, having gone down into his underground dwelling, and he lived there for three years. They missed him and **mourned him as dead**. Then in the fourth year he appeared to the Thracians, and because of that the things Zalmoxis told them became credible.

500 B.C. (cult pre-700?)

His death is probably the same one mourned under the name Hadad-Rimmon in **Zechariah** 12:10–11 which is the same passage the death of Jesus was derived from (c. 520 B.C.),

In myths c. 1000 to 500 B.C. his corpse is found, fulfilling prophecy that “the gods will know that you are dead,” and then multiple gods declare him dead. He’s then buried, and funeral rites performed. There are then clear references to Baal’s return to life. Which fact is even cited in immortality spells.

Mettinger, Riddle of Resurrection, pp. 60-71

Ba'al was Hellenized into a mystery cult under the name Jupiter Dolichenus. No texts survive.

ZALMOXIS

/

BA'AL

HERODOTUS 4.95

himself a banquet hall and there would invite the most prominent people and entertain

This is a Greek satire of the cult.

Is “3 years” a garble for “3 days”?

his underground dwelling, and he lived there for three years. They missed him and **mourned him as dead**. Then in the fourth year he appeared to the Thracians, and because of that the things Zalmoxis told them became credible.

500 B.C. (cult pre-700?)

His death is probably the same one mourned under the name Hadad-Rimmon in **Zechariah** 12:10–11 which is the same passage the death of Jesus was derived from (c. 520 B.C.),

In myths c. 1000 to 500 B.C. his corpse is found, fulfilling prophecy that “the gods will know that you are dead,” and then multiple gods declare him dead. He’s then buried, and funeral rites performed. There are then clear references to Baal’s return to life. Which fact is even cited in immortality spells.

Mettinger, Riddle of Resurrection, pp. 60-71

Ba'al was Hellenized into a mystery cult under the name Jupiter Dolichenus. No texts survive.

ATTIS / ADONIS (TAMMUZ)

Origen, *Comments on Ezekiel* (3.8.14) says Tammuz was then worshiped as Adonis and “certain rites of initiation are conducted” for him, “first, they weep for him, since he has died; second, they rejoice for him because he has risen from the dead.”

Lucian confirms a century before Origen that Adonis is killed by a beast, becomes “a dead person,” then is buried and mourned, and the next day “they proclaim he lives” and he ascends (*On the Syrian Goddess* 6–8).

A poem of Theocritus (*Idyll* 15, 3rd century B.C.) cites an Adonis celebration in Egypt: his death is mourned, then says, “Goodbye, dear Adonis; I trust you will find us all well when you return next year!”

The Phrygian god Attis also had a three-day death-and-resurrection
(stirring from suspended animation every year)

HERCULES-MELQART

- Mystery cult at Tyre equated Melqart with Hercules (“Tyrian Hercules”). Both had related resurrection tales.
- **Phoenician** votive object depicts the death, burial, mourning-of, and resurrection of Melqart (Mettinger, 98–102), and implies a three day sequence.
- Like Osiris, he is killed by “Typhon” and restored by magic (Athenaeus, *Dinnersages* 9.392).
- Josephus mentions celebrations of “Resurrecting Hercules” still ongoing (*Jewish Antiquities* 8.146).
- Pre-Hellenistic evidence refers to the “raisers of Melqart” and to Melqart as “the risen” and his ceremony as “the rising” (Mettinger, 90–97).

Other Resurrected Gods & Heroes

- ❖ **Esmun.** Sumerian. See *Handbook of Gods and Goddesses of the Ancient Near East*. Predecessor to...
- ❖ **Asclepius.** God of resurrection. Killed by Zeus for resurrecting the dead. His father Apollo begs Zeus to restore him to life—and he does.
- ❖ **Romulus.** Dying and rising god, founder of Rome, savior of the Empire. Motifs re-used for Jesus (conspiracy, darkness, fleeing disciples, etc.).
- ❖ **Horus.** Diodorus, *Library* 1.25.6. **Mott.** *Baal Cycle Pt. III* (1500 B.C.).
- ❖ **Dying-and-Rising Mortals.** Protesilaus, Theseus, Aristeas, Eurynous, Gabienus, Bouplagus, Philinnion, Aridaeus, Timarchus, Rufus of Philippi, Er the Pamphylian, and all those raised by Asclepius (*likewise by the legendary doctor Asclepiades, philosopher Empedocles, wizard Elijah, and sage Apollonius*).
- ❖ **Descent-Escape Myths.** Pythagoras, Rhampsinitus, Orpheus, Odysseus, Alcestis, the Dioscuri, etc.

Other Resurrected Gods & Heroes

❖ **Esmun.** Sumerian. See *Handbook of Gods and Goddesses of the Ancient Near East*. P

❖ **Asclep**
His fat

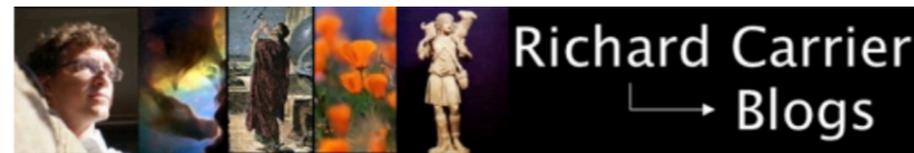
❖ **Romu**
Motifs

❖ **Horus**

❖ **Dying**
Gabier
Er the
doctor A

❖ **Desce**

Odysseus, Alcestis, the Dioscuri, etc.



Dying-and-Rising Gods: It's Pagan, Guys. Get Over It.

29 March 2018

Easter this year lands most fittingly on [April Fool's Day](#). Because indeed, the resurrection of Jesus is akin to the greatest prank in history. Not because anyone actually faked it (though the evidence we have left, remains fully consistent with their having done so: see Robert Price's chapter "Explaining the Resurrection without Recourse to Miracle" in *The End of Christianity*, a book I highly recommend for *all* its great content). But rather, because the *stories* of it happening—written a whole generation *after* the belief began, in a foreign land *and* language, after all the real witnesses appear to have been dead and *far* from where they ever lived—did pull a fast one. Fake stories, that modern Christians still totally swallow, hook, line and sinker, the true April fools they are.

ng the dead.

\$.

the Empire.
etc.).

B.C.).

Eurynous,
of Philippi,
the legendary
llonius).

us,

Richard Miller, *Resurrection and Reception in Early Christianity* (Routledge 2014)

Dag Endsjø, *Greek Resurrection Beliefs and the Success of Christianity* (Palgrave 2009)

John Cook, *Empty Tomb, Resurrection, Apotheosis* (Mohr Siebeck 2018)

Paul Rovang, *The Archetype of the Dying and Rising God in World Mythology* (Lexington 2023)

Nathan Nadeau, "Greek Resurrection Beliefs," *McMaster Journal of Theology and Ministry* 22 (2021)

Paola Corrente, "Rethinking Frazer's Dying Gods: New Perspectives on the Death and Resurrection Pattern in Ancient Mediterranean Myths," *Annali di Scienze Religiose* 15 (2022)

ed Gods & Heroes

Handbook of Gods and Goddesses of the Ancient Near

Richard Carrier
→ Blogs

About

Get Books

Ta

Gods: It's Pagan,

[Easter's Day](#). Because indeed, the resurrection of Jesus is akin to one actually faked it (though the evidence we have left, so: see Robert Price's chapter "Explaining the Resurrection [Christianity](#)", a book I highly recommend for *all* its great content). written a whole generation *after* the belief began, in a foreign appear to have been dead and *far* from where they ever lived Christians still totally swallow, hook, line and sinker, the true

etc.

ing the dead.

\$.

the Empire.

etc.).

B.C.).

Eurynous,
of Philippi,
*the legendary
Ilonius*).

us,

Richard Miller, *Resurrection and Reception in Early Christianity* (Routledge 2014)

Dag Endsjø, *Greek Resurrection Beliefs and the Success of Christianity* (Palgrave 2009)

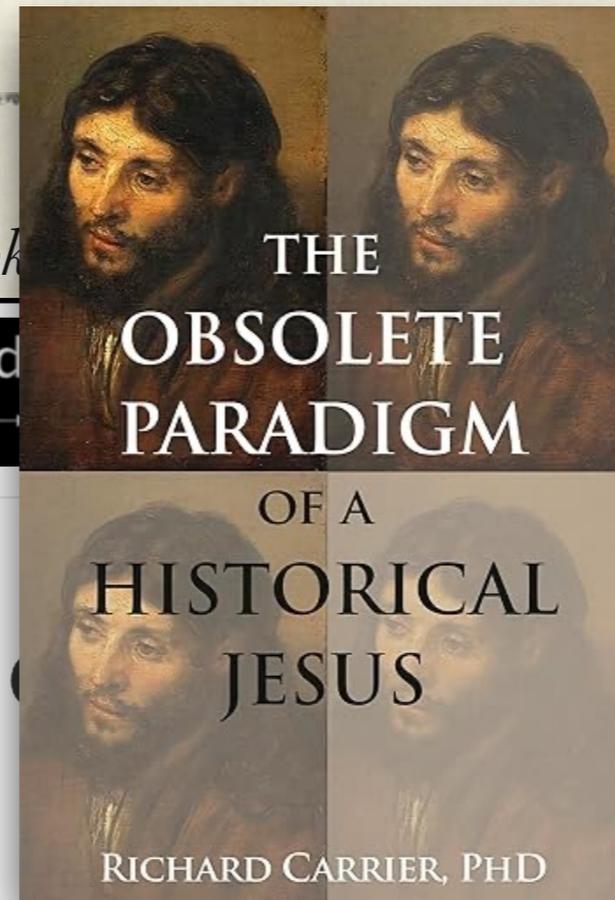
John Cook, *Empty Tomb, Resurrection, Apotheosis* (Mohr Siebeck 2018)

Paul Rovang, *The Archetype of the Dying and Rising God in World Mythology* (Lexington 2023)

Nathan Nadeau, "Greek Resurrection Beliefs," *McMaster Journal of Theology and Ministry* 22 (2021)

Paola Corrente, "Rethinking Frazer's Dying Gods: New Perspectives on the Death and Resurrection Pattern in Ancient Mediterranean Myths," *Annali di Scienze Religiose* 15 (2022)

Dying Gods & Heroes



[Easter's Day](#). Because indeed, the resurrection of Jesus is akin to someone actually faked it (though the evidence we have left, so: see Robert Price's chapter "Explaining the Resurrection of Jesus," a book I highly recommend for all its great content). But rather, because the stories of it happening—written a whole generation after the belief began, in a foreign land where the authors appear to have been dead and far from where they ever lived—Christians still totally swallow, hook, line and sinker, the true

etc.

of the Ancient Near

et Books Ta

ng the dead.

\$.

the Empire.

etc.).

B.C.).

Eurynous,
of Philippi,
the legendary
llonius).

us,

The Hellenized Resurrection Cult

- ☑ **They are all the “son” of God** (*or “daughter”*)
- ☑ **They all undergo a “passion”** (*a tale of woe*)=
- ☑ **The oldest began as “agro-saviors”**
- ☑ **Almost all became “personal saviors”**
- ☑ **Many obtain victory over death, *which they share* through *baptism* and *sacred meals*.**

Bacchic Mysteries (Bacchus / Dionysus)	Original Hellenistic (predates writing)
Eleusinian Mysteries (Demeter & Persephone)	Combined Hellenistic elements with Phoenician / Mesopotamian (Inanna)
Mysteries of Adonis-Tammuz	Combined Hellenistic elements with Syrian / Mesopotamian (Dumuzi)
Mysteries of Attis & Cybele	...with Phrygian (now Turkey). (How old?)
(Cult of Romulus; a "national" savior)	...with Roman .
Mysteries of Hercules-Melqart	...with Phoenician .
Mysteries of Baal-Dolichenus	...with Syrian . (How old?)
Mysteries of Zalmoxis	...with Bulgarian . (How old?)
Mysteries of Mithras (Mithraism)	...with Persian .
Mysteries of Isis & Osiris	...with Egyptian (predates writing)
Christianity	...with Jewish .

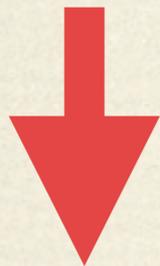
Historical Evolution



The mytheme of dying-rising gods begins prehistorically with state-sponsored **Agricultural Renewal Cults.**



Under Hellenistic influence these are re-tooled into **Personal Salvation Cults.**



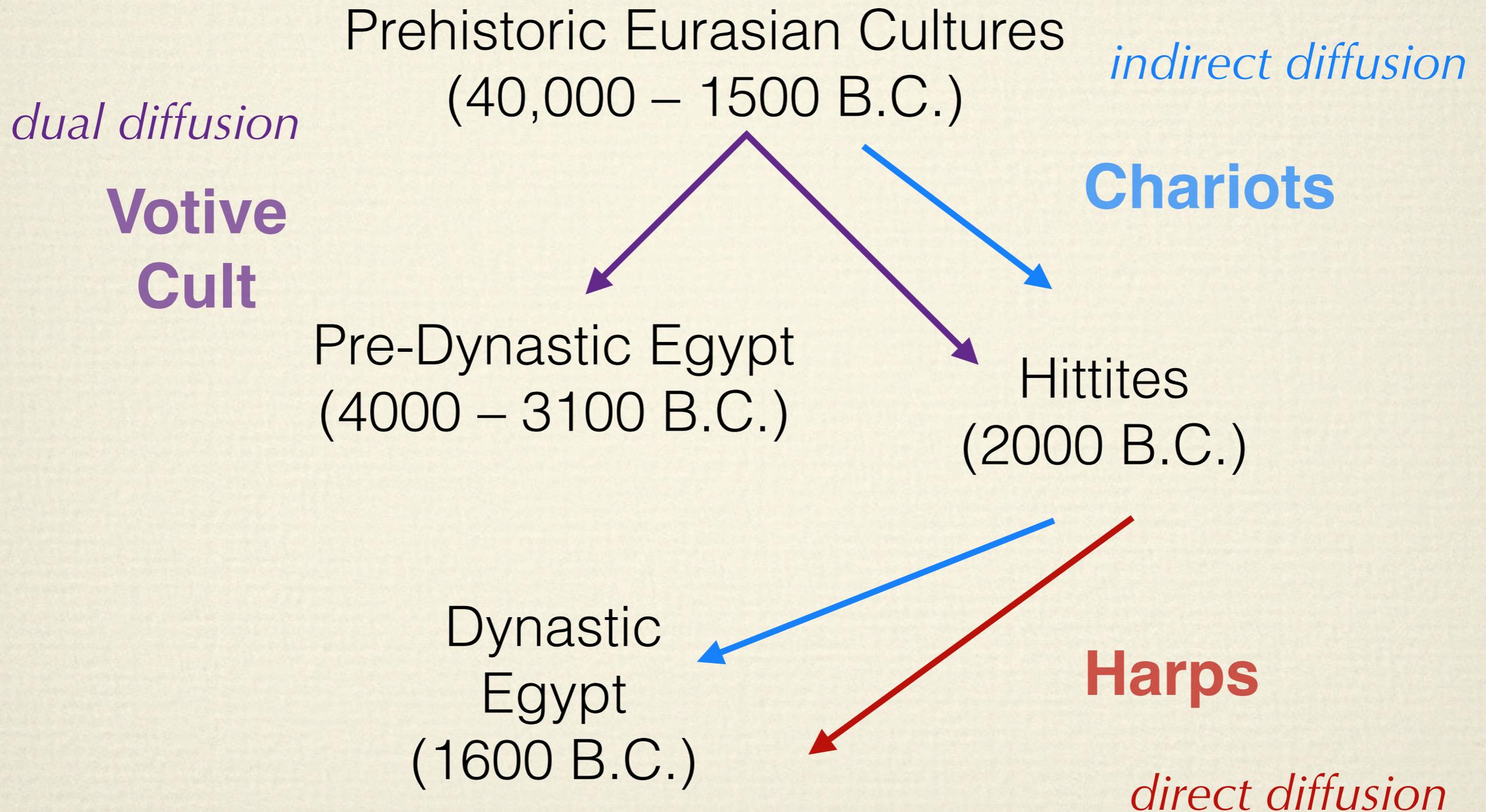
The mytheme then bleeds into other iterations:

Gods and mortals get raised as metaphors for medicine, as moralizing urban legends, and simply to demonstrate supernatural power.

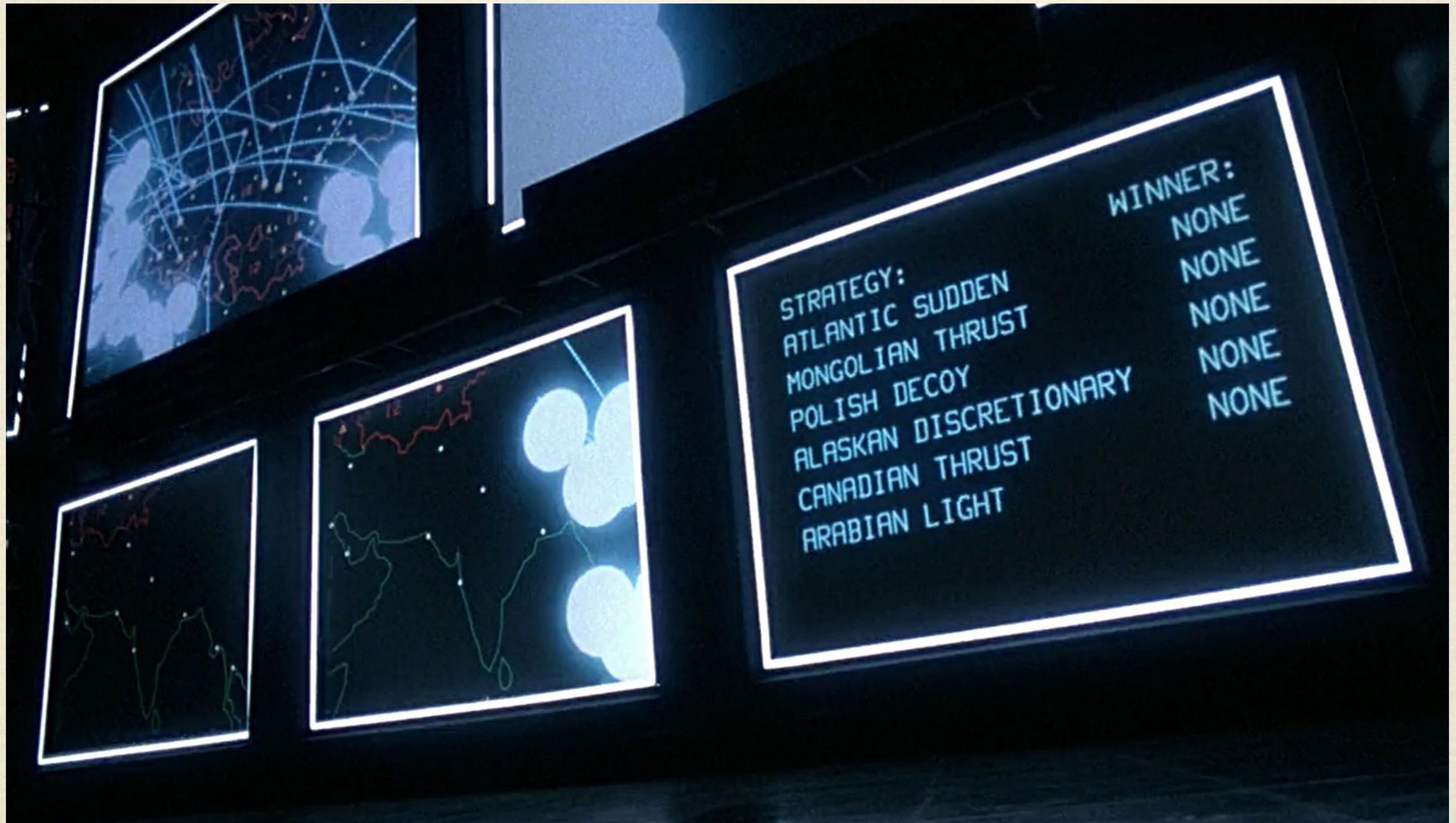
And then gets made fun of (by 1st A.D.):

e.g., Plutarch attests a theatrical dying-and-rising dog; Petronius writes a parody of a man on a mighty quest to resurrect his penis; Lucian satirizes gullible yokels by relating ridiculous resurrection stories.

Cultural Diffusion Models



Cultural Diffusion Models





6,000 – 3000 B.C.

EUROPEAN DIFFUSION



6,000 – 3000 B.C.

MESOPOTAMIAN SPREAD



6,000 – 3000 B.C.

EGYPTIAN CRAWL



6,000 – 3000 B.C.

ANATOLIAN JUMBLE

5000 B.C.

5000 B.C.



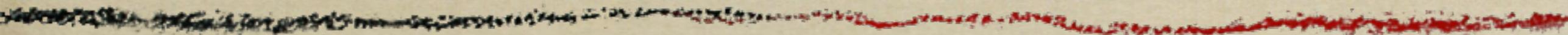
7500 B.C.

4500 B.C.

3500 B.C.

ÇATALHÖYÜK EXPLOSION

EVOLUTION IS WEIRD



EVOLUTION IS WEIRD



Pakicetus

EVOLUTION IS WEIRD



55 mya



Pakicetus

EVOLUTION IS WEIRD



55mya



Ambulocetus

50mya

EVOLUTION IS WEIRD



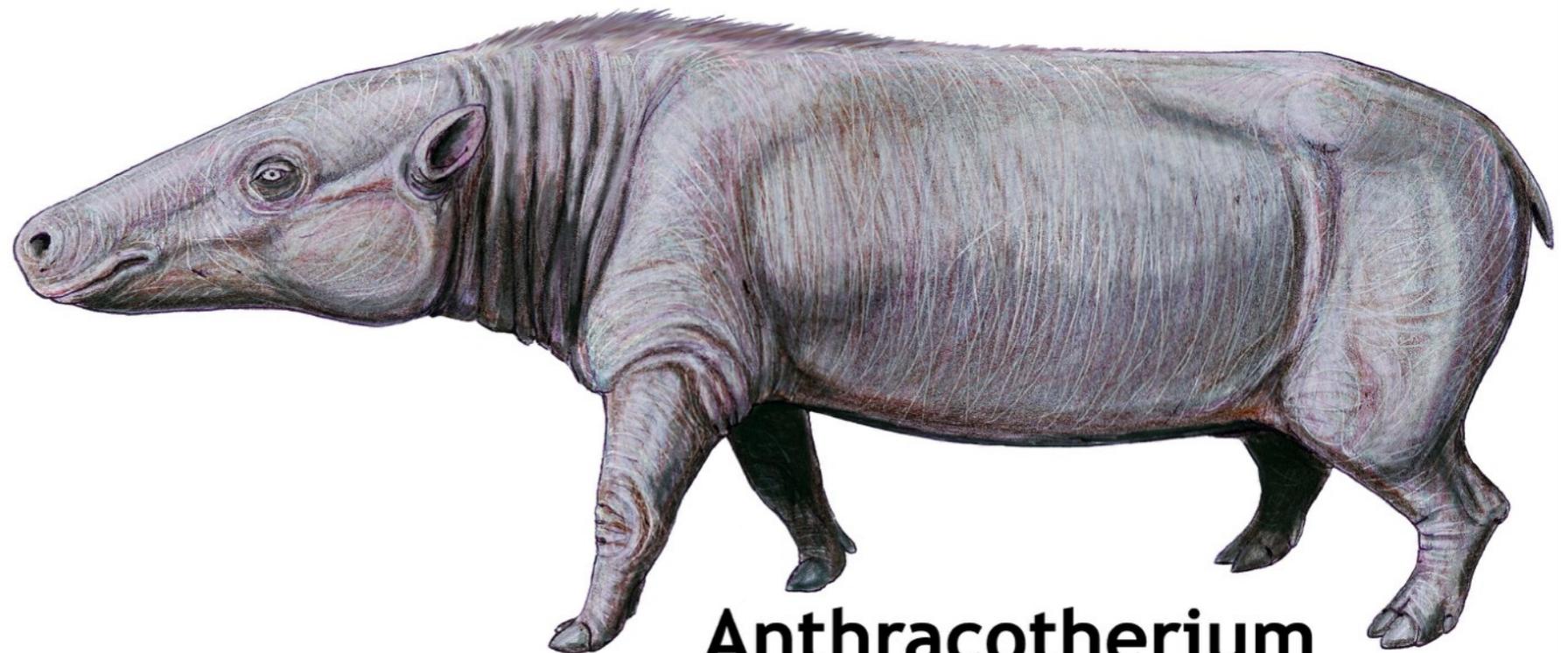
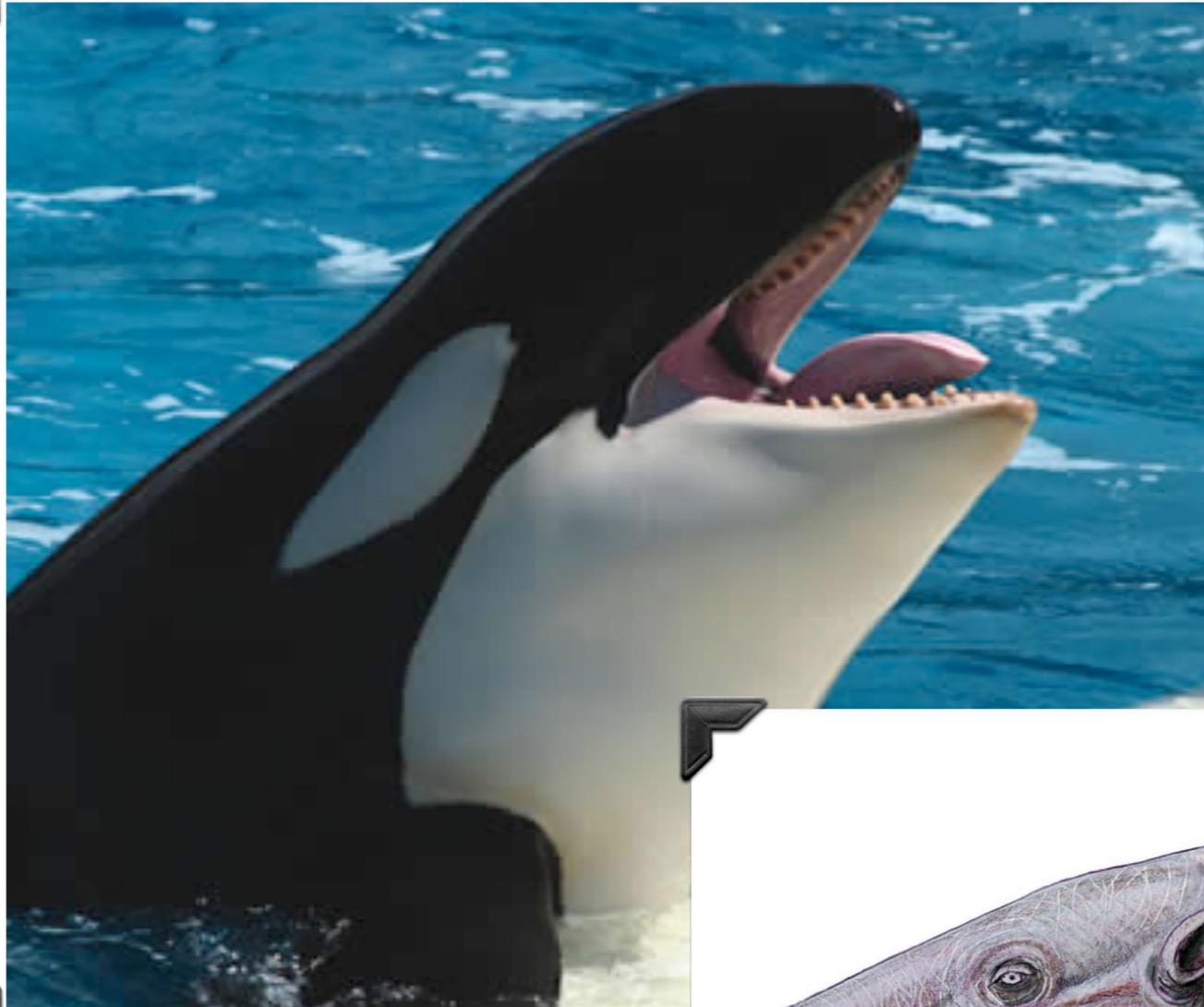
EVOLUTION IS WEIRD



Ambulocetus

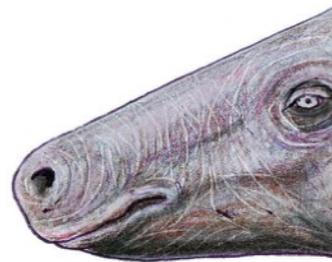
50_{mya}

EVOLUTION IS WEIRD



Anthracotherium

EVOLUTION IS WEIRD



5000 B.C.
Tell Yunatsite

4500 B.C.
Son of
Persephone
Daughter of
Demeter



Large scale wine cultivation
begins in Georgia
c. 6000 B.C

4500 B.C.
Kurban
Höyük

4000 B.C.
Geshtinanna
+
Harvest
Goddess

Tammuz
Consort of
Great Mother

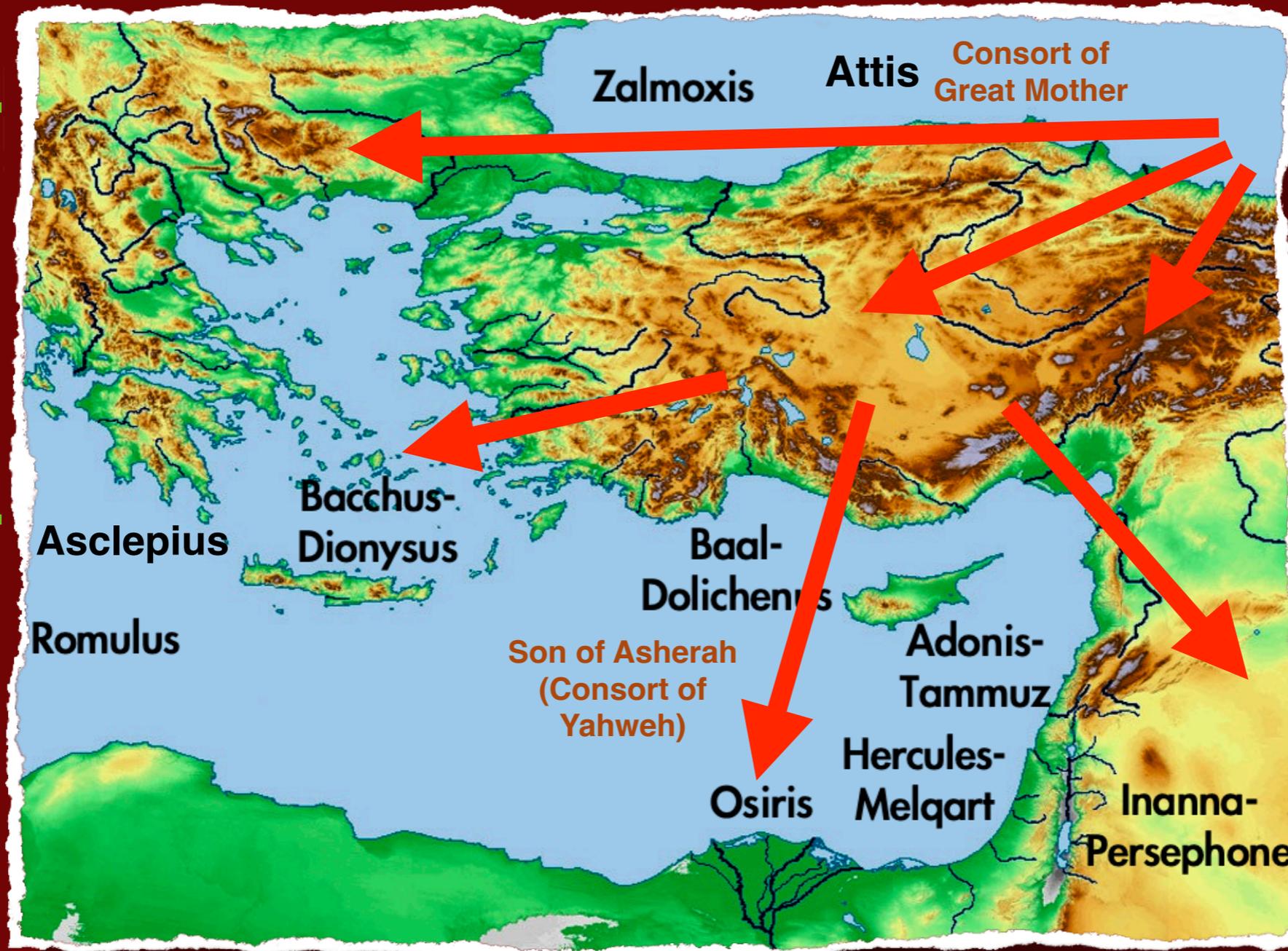
3500 B.C.
Lord of Wine / Nile Myth

Consort of
Great
Mother

GEORGIAN DESCENT

5000 B.C.
Tell Yunatsite

4500 B.C.
Son of
Persephone
Daughter of
Demeter



**Gadachrili
Gora**

Dismem. & deal
w. death myths?

4500 B.C.
Kurban
Höyük

4000 B.C.
Geshtinanna
+
Harvest
Goddess

Tammuz
Consort of
Great Mother

3500 B.C.
Lord of Wine / Nile Myth
Consort of
Great
Mother

GEORGIAN DESCENT

5000 B.C.
Tell Yunatsite



Gadachrili Gora

Dismem. & deal w. death myths?

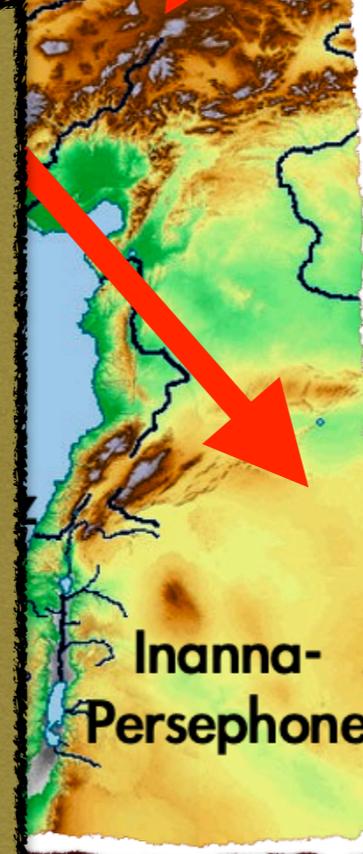
4500 B.C.
Kurban Höyük

4500 B.C.
Son of Persephone
Daughter of Demeter

Georgian legends recorded from oral shamanic lore in the early 20th century attest a hero (a mortal son of the supreme god), Amirani, who commits suicide by cutting off his finger and is resurrected by his lover Qamari (Kamar), daughter of the King of Demons. He also cuts his way out of a dragon and is punished like Prometheus. But he has no surviving connection to crops or wine (other than being a prodigious drinker of it) and we can't trace these legends to our period of interest.

4000 B.C.
Geshtinanna
+ Harvest Goddess

Tammuz
Consort of Great Mother



Inanna-Persephone

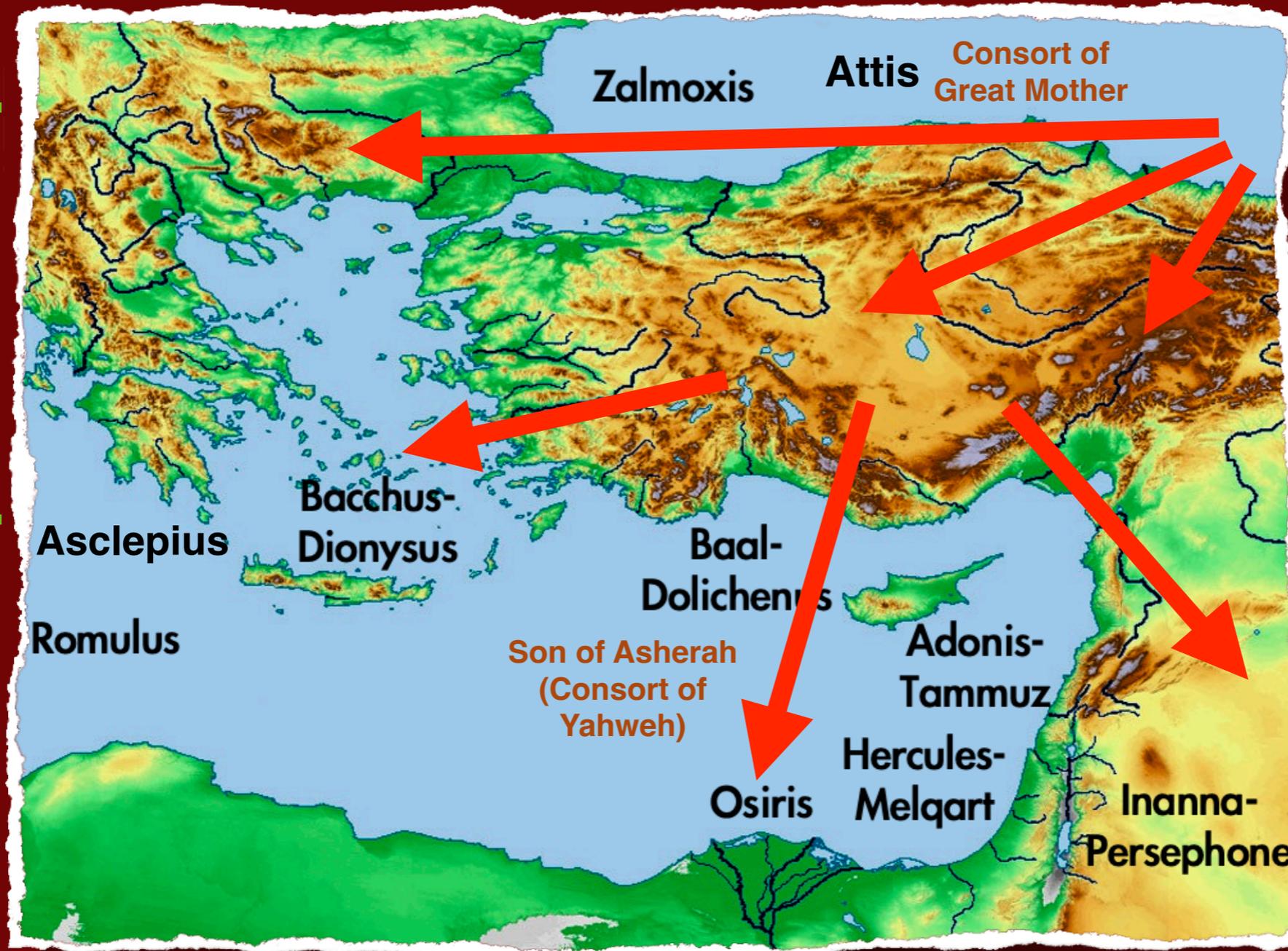
3500 B.C.
Lord of Wine / Nile Myth

Consort of Great Mother

GEORGIAN DESCENT

5000 B.C.
Tell Yunatsite

4500 B.C.
Son of
Persephone
Daughter of
Demeter



**Gadachrili
Gora**

Dismem. & deal
w. death myths?

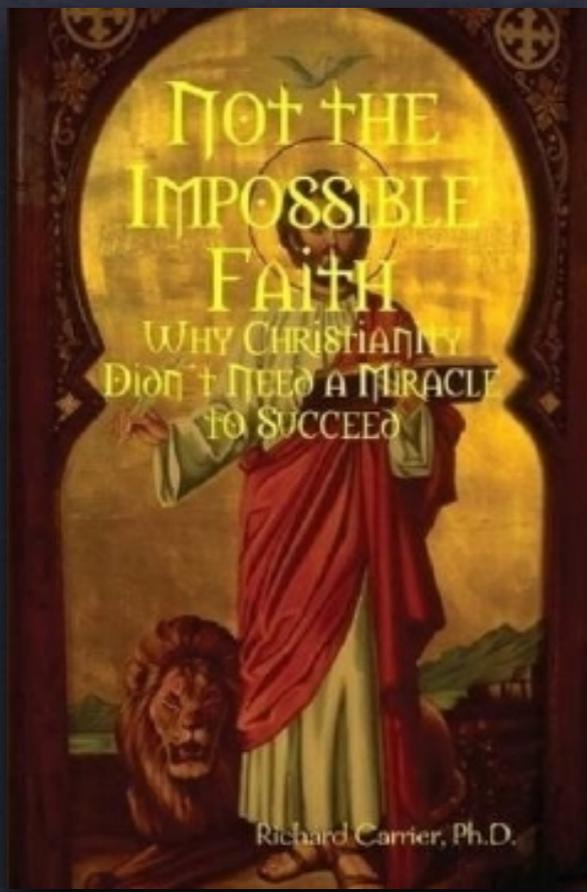
4500 B.C.
Kurban
Höyük

4000 B.C.
Geshtinanna
+
Harvest
Goddess

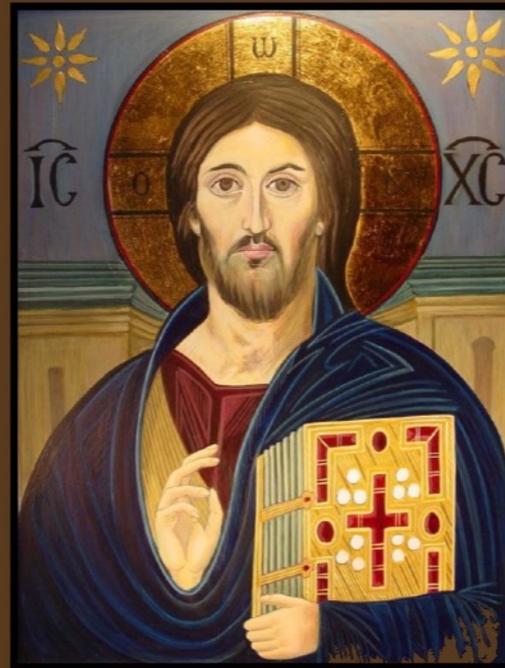
Tammuz
Consort of
Great Mother

3500 B.C.
Lord of Wine / Nile Myth
Consort of
Great
Mother

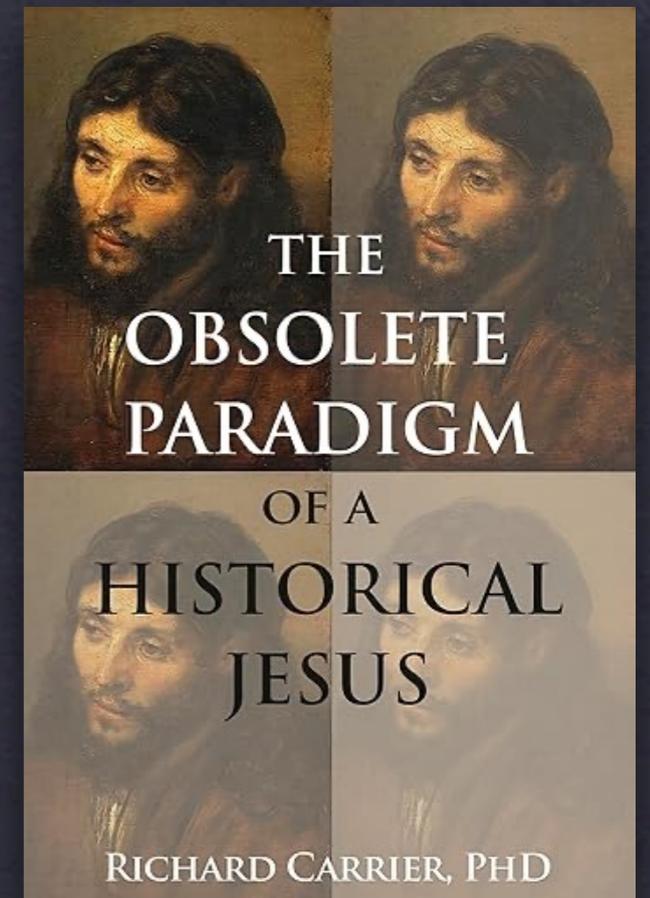
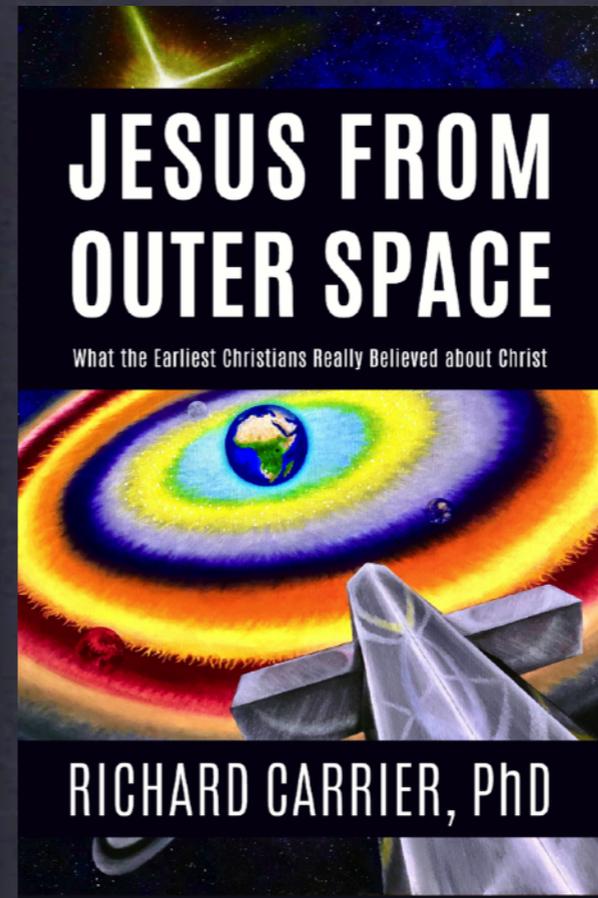
GEORGIAN DESCENT



On the Historicity of Jesus
Why We Might Have Reason for Doubt



Richard Carrier



From Inanna to Romulus: Diffusion of the Resurrected God Meme

Richard Carrier, Ph.D.

www.richardcarrier.info