



Did He Really?

New Testament references concerning those who saw Jesus alive again after His death.

Christ's resurrection appearances:

- (1.) To Mary Magdalene at the tomb alone. (John 20:11–18, Mark 16:9–11)
- (2.) To certain women, “the other Mary,” Salome, Joanna, and others, as they returned from the tomb. (Matthew 28:1–10, Mark 16:1–8, and Luke 24:1–11)
- (3.) To Simon Peter alone on the day of the resurrection. (Luke 24:34 ; 1 Cor. 15:5)
- (4.) To the two disciples on the way to Emmaus on the day of the resurrection. (Luke 24:13–35, Mark 16: 12–13)
- (5.) To the ten disciples (Thomas being absent) and others “with them,” at Jerusalem on the evening of the resurrection day. (John 20:19–24)
- (6.) To the disciples again (Thomas being present) at Jerusalem (Mark 16:14–18 ; Luke 24:33–40 ; John 20:26–28 ; See also 1 Cor. 15:5)
- (7.) To the disciples when fishing at the Sea of Galilee. (John 21:1–23)
- (8.) To the eleven, and more than 500 brethren at once, at an appointed place in Galilee (1 Cor. 15:6 ; comp. Matt. 28:16–20)
- (9.) To James, but under what circumstances we are not informed. (1 Cor. 15:7)
- (10.) To the apostles immediately before the ascension. They accompanied him from Jerusalem to Mount Olivet, and there they saw him ascend “till a cloud received him out of their sight” (Mark 16:19 ; Luke 24:50–52 ; Acts 1:4–10)



Examining the evidence of Jesus Christ's resurrection.

Historical evidence outside the Biblical record:

Numerous manuscripts about the life of Jesus Christ were written within a 100 year period of His life.

Archeological discoveries verifying the historical accuracy of information in the Gospels and New Testament writings.

Non-Christian writings within 100 years of Christ's life that reference the resurrection. (Jewish historian Josephus is the most predominant one.)

The rapid growth of the church 40 days after Jesus' crucifixion, beginning in Jerusalem – the place where Jesus was crucified and met the most opposition by governmental and religious leaders of the time.

Hostile witnesses became believers by choice, not coercion.

Historical evidence in the Biblical record:

Prophecies about the Messiah in the Old Testament that were fulfilled throughout the life of Jesus.

The empty tomb, the grave cloths, the Roman guards, the eyewitness accounts, the change in the disciples, the dramatic and rapid growth of the church. Godly miracles associated with apostles of Jesus. The positive character changes and power in the lives of followers of Jesus.

Destroying false theories that the resurrection of Jesus Christ did not happen:

The myth or revision of history theory

The swoon theory

The stolen or moved body theory

The wrong tomb theory

Jesus had a twin theory

The hallucination theory

The non-physical resurrection theory