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Y-JESUS




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Today, Frank Abagnale is sought after by governments and corporations as an expert on detecting forgery, embezzlement, and document falsification. But between the ages of 16 and 21, he was one of the world's most successful con artists. He cashed \$2.5 million in fraudulent checks in all 50 states and 26 foreign countries. He also successfully passed himself off as an airline pilot, an attorney, a college professor, and a pediatrician before being apprehended by the French police.

If this story sounds familiar to you, it's probably because you watched the 2002 movie *Catch Me If You Can*, in which Abagnale was played by Leonardo DiCaprio (who passed himself off as an actor in *Titanic*).

What would it take to top Abagnale's performance as a con man? Well, if Jesus Christ wasn't the Messiah he claimed to be, there would be no contest. We're not talking about conning thousands, as in the case of Abagnale. If Jesus Christ was an imposter, his con job has changed the course of 2,000 years of history and influenced *billions*.

So, could Jesus have been a fake Messiah, fooling even the most noteworthy religion scholars? Is it possible he was groomed by his parents or undisclosed mentors to become the long-promised king that Israel had been looking for?

In fact, if Jesus was an imposter, he would not be the first person in the history of Israel to have lied about being the Messiah. Through the centuries prior to Christ's birth, and afterward as well, many self-proclaimed messiahs arose, only to be shown to be cons or lunatics.

Ancient Hebrew prophecies had clearly predicted the reign of a future king who would bring peace to Israel and be their Savior. A sense of expectancy filled the land and captivated Jewish hopes and aspirations. In such an atmosphere as Israel's, could not someone less qualified have been pressed into, or conformed himself to fit, the mold of Messiah? The answer to that question hangs on the Old Testament prophecies pointing to the Messiah.

GOD'S MOUTH PIECES

The God of the Hebrews spoke to his people through prophets, men and women who were especially attuned to God and who may or may not have been a part of the religious establishment. Some of the prophets' messages were for the present; others, for the future. Either way, their role was to proclaim God's declarations and disclosures to the people.

In general, being a prophet ranked up there with working at a meatpacking plant among the world's most hazardous occupations. Even when they were telling the truth, prophets might be killed or thrown into prison by people who didn't like what they were saying. (Some kings hated hearing bad news.) According to historical accounts, the prophet Isaiah was sawn in half.

So consider a prophet's dilemma: death if he was proved wrong and the possibility of death if he was right. No true prophet wanted to offend God, and just as few wanted to be sawn in half. Thus most prophets waited until they were absolutely convinced that God had spoken, or else they kept their mouths shut. Kings began to shudder at their words. A true prophet's messages were never wrong.

Now here's a question: how would the accuracy of these biblical prophets match up with today's psychics?

PROPHETS VS PSYCHICS?

To consider whether modern psychics' accuracy approaches that of biblical prophets, let's take Jean Dixon as a case study. This American psychic seemed to have a special ability to foretell events. But upon analysis her reputation seems unwarranted.

For instance, Dixon had a vision that on February 5, 1962, a child was born in the Middle East who would transform the world by the year 2000. This special man would create a one-world religion and bring lasting world peace. She saw a cross growing

above this man until it covered the whole earth. According to Dixon, this child would be a descendant of the ancient Egyptian Queen Nefertiti.¹

Where is this guy? Have you seen him? And how about that lasting world peace—it's nice, huh?

In fact, an exhaustive search of her prediction yields two indisputable facts. Her rate of accuracy is equivalent to those guessing the future (about 11 percent, and her most publicized fulfillments were prophecies so intentionally vague as any number of events could have been hailed as fulfillments.

Even the widely publicized prophecies of Nostradamus have frequently been proved wrong in spite of his vague oracles, which are difficult to disprove.² For example, here is one of the predictions of Nostradamus:

Takes the Goddess of the Moon, for his Day & Movement:

A frantic wanderer and witness of Gods Law,
In awakening the worlds great regions to Gods will (Ones Will).³

This is said to be about the death of Princess Diana. (You were probably thinking Margaret Thatcher.) Prophecies like this are as nebulous as seeing images in clouds. Yet some insist this is evidence of a Nostradamus prophecy fulfilled. Highly suspect, but difficult to disprove.

And this is generally the track record of psychics. When "The People's Almanac" researched the predictions of 25 top psychics, 92 percent of the predictions had proved wrong. The other 8 percent were questionable and could be explained by chance or general knowledge of circumstances.⁴ In other experiments with the world's foremost psychics, their rate of accuracy has been shown to hover around 11 percent, which might not be a bad average except for the fact that people making random guesses about the future score at the same percentile. This doesn't disprove all future telling, but it certainly explains why psychics aren't winning the lottery.

The difference between psychics and prophets seems to be more one of kind than one of degree. Prophets made specific declarations about future events in relation to God's unfurling plan—and did it with unwavering accuracy. Psychics are more mercenary, providing vague sketches of the future to a market willing to pay for their services. They offer information with a questionable track record.

religious PROPHECY PERSPECTIVE

Prophecy can be rather mystical, metaphysical, and—for lack of a better word—creepy. It conjures up images of séances and other worlds. In *Star Wars* there is the foretelling of one who would bring balance to the Force. The *Lord of the Rings* movies weave their imaginary themes around scenes of prophetic utterances. But such is the world of imagination.

Regarding the real world, it has been said that if a person knew just one minute of the future he could rule the world. Think about it. One minute of knowing every hand dealt at the Trump Casino. You'd become the richest person in the world and Donald would become a postal worker.

According to the Hebrew requirements that a prophecy must have a 100 percent rate of

accuracy, the true Messiah of Israel must fulfill them all or else he is not the Messiah.

And if you put this degree of accuracy into everyday perspective, you can see how astounding it is. For example, it would have been miraculous if in 1910 you had predicted that a man named George Bush would win the 2000 election. But imagine if you had included some of these details in your prediction:

- The candidate with the most total votes would lose the election.
- All major TV networks would announce the winner and then reverse themselves.
- One state (Florida) would swing the election.
- The U.S. Supreme Court would ultimately determine the winner.

But in the world of religion, prophecy serves an important function. It becomes one sure way to know if someone is speaking from God or if he is not, for only an omniscient God could exhaustively know the future. And on this point the prophecy in the Old Testament stands as unique, for most of the renowned holy books are devoid of predictive prophecy. For example, while the Book of Mormon and the Hindu Veda claim divine inspiration, there is really no means to corroborate their claims; you're simply left with "Yeah, that sounds like something God might say."

Bible scholar Wilbur Smith compared the prophecies of the Bible with other historical books, stating that the Bible "is the only volume ever produced by man, or a group of men, in which is to be found a large body of prophecies relating to individual nations, to Israel, to all the peoples of the earth, to certain cities, and to the coming one who was to be the Messiah."⁵ Thus the Bible lays out its claim for inspiration in such a way that it can be either substantiated or disproved.

Had such occurred, there would be churches named after you and dashboard statuettes bearing your likeness. But you didn't, so there aren't. As difficult (or impossible) as it would have been in 1910 to have accurately predicted this precise sequence of events, the odds are incredibly more difficult for Jesus, or any one person, to have fulfilled all the Hebrew prophecies for the Messiah. Contained within the Old Testament, written hundreds of years before the birth of Jesus, are 61 specific prophecies and nearly 300 references about the Messiah.⁶

According to the Hebrew requirement that a prophecy must have a 100 percent rate of accuracy, the true Messiah of Israel must fulfill them all or else he is not the Messiah. So the question that either vindicates Jesus or makes him culpable for the world's greatest hoax is, did he fit and fulfill these Old Testament prophecies?

WHAT ARE

the ODDS ?

Let's look at two of the specific prophecies about the Messiah in the Old Testament.

You, O Bethlehem Ephrathah, are only a small village in Judah. Yet a ruler of Israel will come from you, one whose origins are from the distant past. (Micah 5:2)

The Lord himself will choose [a] sign. Look! The virgin will conceive a child! She will give birth to a son and will call him Immanuel—"God is with us." (Isaiah 7:14)

Now, before considering the other 59 prophecies, you have to stop and ask yourself how many people in the category of potential Messiah throughout history were born of a virgin in the town of Bethlehem. "Well, let's see, there's my neighbor George, but ... no, never mind; he was born in Brooklyn." In the case of 61 detailed prophecies being fulfilled by one person, we are talking about virtually impossible odds.

When forensic scientists discover a DNA profile match, the odds of having the wrong person is frequently less than one in several billion (something for deviants to keep in mind). It would seem we are in the same neighborhood of odds, and numbers of zeros, in considering a single individual fulfilling these prophecies.

Professor of mathematics Peter Stoner gave 600 students a math probability problem that would determine the odds for one person fulfilling eight specific prophecies. (This is not the same as flipping a coin eight times in a row and getting heads each time.) First the students calculated the odds of one person fulfilling all the conditions of one specific prophecy, such as being betrayed by a friend for 30 pieces of silver. Then the students did their best to estimate the odds for all of the eight prophecies combined.

The students calculated that the odds against one person fulfilling all eight prophecies are astronomical—one in 10^{21} . To illustrate that number, Stoner gave the following example: "First, blanket the entire Earth land mass with silver dollars 120 feet high. Second, specially mark one of those dollars and randomly bury it. Third, ask a person to travel the Earth and select the marked dollar, while blindfolded, from the trillions of other dollars."⁷

People can do some pretty squishy things with numbers (especially with a last name like that), so it's important to note that Stoner's work was reviewed by the American Scientific Association, which stated, "The mathematical analysis ... is based upon principles of probability which are thoroughly sound, and Professor Stoner has applied these principles in a proper and convincing way." ⁸

With that as an introduction, let's add six more predictions to the two we've already considered, giving us a total of Professor Stoner's eight:

<i>Prophecy:</i> The Messiah would be from the lineage of King David.	Jeremiah 23:5	600 b.c.
<i>Fulfillment:</i> "Jesus ... the son of David ..."	Luke 3:23, 31	4 b.c.
<i>Prophecy:</i> The Messiah would be betrayed for 30 pieces of silver.	Zechariah 11:13	487 b.c.
<i>Fulfillment:</i> "They gave him thirty pieces of silver."	Matthew 26:15	a.d. 30
<i>Prophecy:</i> The Messiah would have his hands and feet pierced.	Psalms 22:16	1000 b.c.
<i>Fulfillment:</i> "They came to a place called The Skull. All three were crucified there—Jesus on the center cross, and the two criminals on either side."	Luke 23:33	a.d. 30
<i>Prophecy:</i> People would cast lots for the Messiah's clothing.	Psalms 22:18	1000 b.c.
<i>Fulfillment:</i> "The soldiers ... took his robe, but it was seamless, woven in one piece from the top. So they said, 'Let's not tear it but throw dice to see who gets it.' "	John 19:23-24	a.d. 30
<i>Prophecy:</i> The Messiah would appear riding on a donkey.	Zechariah 9:9	500 b.c.
<i>Fulfillment:</i> "They brought the animals to him and threw their garments over the colt, and he sat on it."	Matthew 21:7	a.d. 30
<i>Prophecy:</i> A messenger would be sent to herald the Messiah.	Malachi 3:1	500 b.c.
<i>Fulfillment:</i> John told them, "I baptize with water, but right here in the crowd is someone you do not know."	John 1:26	a.d. 27

The eight prophecies we've reviewed about the Messiah were written by men from different times and places between about 500 and 1,000 years before Jesus was born. Thus there was no opportunity for collusion among them. Notice too, the specificity. This is not the genre of a Nostradamus prediction—"When the moon turns green, the lima bean will lie cloaked by the roadside."

out of HIS CONTROL

Imagine winning a Powerball lottery with merely one ticket among tens of millions sold. Now imagine winning a hundred of these lotteries in a row. What would people think? Right, "It was rigged!"

And over the years a similar claim has been made by skeptics about Jesus' fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy. They have granted that Jesus fulfilled messianic prophecies but have accused him of living his life in such a way as to *intentionally* fulfill them. A reasonable objection, but not as plausible as it might seem.

Consider the nature of just four of the messianic prophecies:

- His lineage would come from David (Jeremiah 23:5).
- His birth would occur in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2).
- He would migrate to Egypt (Hosea 11:1).
- He would live in Nazareth (Isaiah 11:1).⁹

Now, what could Jesus do about fulfilling these prophecies? Neither he nor his parents had any control over his ancestry. His birth in Bethlehem was the result of a census mandated by Caesar Augustus. His parents' move to Egypt was prompted by King Herod's persecution. And once Herod died, Jesus' parents naturally decided to resettle in Nazareth.

Even if at a young age an imposter Jesus looked at the prophecies he had accidentally fulfilled and decided to go for it and see if he could make the rest (like someone deciding to shoot the moon in the card game Hearts), the deck would still have been impossibly stacked against him. Consider some of the factors in the prophecies we've already looked at: the Messiah would be betrayed for 30 pieces of silver; he would be killed by means of crucifixion; and people would cast lots for his clothes. These prophecies all came true for Jesus, yet what control did he have over the fulfillment of any of them?

Bible scholars tell us that nearly 300 references to 61 specific prophecies of the Messiah were fulfilled by Jesus Christ.

The odds against one person fulfilling that many prophecies would be beyond all mathematical possibility. It could never happen, no matter how much time was allotted. One mathematician's estimate of those impossible odds is "one chance in a trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion."¹⁰

Bertrand Russell, adamant atheist, was asked in a *Look* magazine interview what evidence it would take for him to believe in God. Russell responded, "Well, if I heard a voice from heaven and it predicted a series

Two conclusions emerge: First, only a transcendent Being could orchestrate such events. And second, it makes all of Jesus' other claims credible and worthy of serious consideration.

Archaeologists and paleographers were commissioned to date the documents scientifically. Although these documents were well-preserved copies of the original prophecies written hundreds of year earlier, dating tests confirmed that these copies were transcribed prior to the birth of Jesus. Surprised at the early dating, experts checked what the findings implied, experts checked and rechecked the dating. At last the commissioned experts dated some of the documents to 150 years before Christ.

The theory goes that the community (called the Qumran community, after their location) came to an end in the late 60s a.d. when Roman troops marched through the area in the process of putting down a Jewish revolt. Quite possibly, all the Essenes were slaughtered at that time. But before that, some of them hid their biblical scrolls and other community documents in caves to preserve them. And there they remained for centuries until a curious boy found them, remarkably unchanged in the dry desert climate.

In 1947 an Arab boy named Muhammad discovered a limestone cave near the Dead Sea that contained some clay jars. After Muhammad's initial surprise, he discovered that inside the jars were ancient scrolls. No one knew at the time how valuable these scrolls were. Inside those clay jars were well-preserved manuscripts from every Old Testament book except Esther. Most importantly, these were by far the oldest biblical manuscripts scholars had ever seen. How did these manuscripts get there? Well, it seems they originally belonged to an ascetic religious group called the Essenes (a little like monks of the Middle Ages) who lived in a community near the caves.

CAVES HELD

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of things and they came to pass, then I guess I'd have to believe there's some kind of supernatural being."

Bible scholar Norman Geisler responded to Russell's skepticism. "I'd say, 'Mr. Russell, there has been a voice from heaven; it has predicted many things; and we've seen them undeniably come to pass.'"¹¹ Geisler was alluding to the fact that only a transcendent Being outside of time would be able to accurately predict future events.

PROOF IN



JARR

We've looked at the evidence for Jesus' fulfillment of messianic prophecies from every angle but one. What if the Christian scribes who copied scrolls of Isaiah and the other Old Testament prophetic books altered them to make them correspond to Jesus' life?

This is a question many scholars and skeptics have asked. And it seems possible, even attractive. It would prevent us from making Jesus into a lying imposter, which seems highly unlikely, and it would explain the amazing accuracy of his fulfillment of prophecies. So, how do we know that the Old Testament prophetic books, such as Isaiah, Daniel, and Micah, were written hundreds of years before Christ, as purported? And if they were, how do we know Christians didn't alter the texts later?

For 1,900 years, many skeptics held fast to that theory, based upon the human impossibility of accurately predicting future events. But then something occurred that doused all enthusiasm for the theory. Something called the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Half a century back, the finding of the Dead Sea scrolls provided Bible scholars with copies of Old Testament books that were far older than any others known to exist. Extensive tests proved that many of these copies were made *before* Jesus Christ even lived. And they are virtually identical to the texts of the Bible we were already using.

As a result, even scholars who deny Jesus as the Messiah accept these manuscripts of the Old Testament as having predated his birth and therefore concede that the prophecies about the Messiah contained within them have not been altered in order to conform to Jesus.

a n INTERESTING TWIST

If these predictions were fulfilled so accurately through the life of Jesus, it seems logical to wonder why everyone in Israel would not have been able to see it. But as his crucifixion attests, not everyone did see it. As the apostle John said of Jesus, "Even in his own land and among his own people, he was not accepted" (John 1:11). Why?

Considering the embattled history of Israel, it is not difficult to read into the definition of Messiah the idea of a political freedom fighter. It is understandable how a first-century Jewish person might think, *How could the Messiah have come and Israel still be oppressed under Roman occupation?*

While Jesus fulfilled the messianic prophecies, he did so in ways that no one was expecting. He sought a moral and spiritual revolution, not a political one, accomplishing his objectives through self-sacrifice and humble service, healing and teaching. Meanwhile, Israel was looking for another Moses or Joshua who would lead them in a conquest to recover their lost kingdom.

Of course, many Jews of Jesus' day did recognize him as the Messiah—the entire foundation of the Christian church being Jewish. The majority, however, did not. And it's not so hard to comprehend why.

To better understand the first-century Jews' misunderstanding, consider this messianic prophecy written 700 years before the birth of Jesus by the prophet Isaiah. Was it referring to Jesus?

All of us have strayed away like sheep. We have left God's paths to follow our own. Yet the Lord laid on him the guilt and sins of us all.

He was oppressed and treated harshly, yet he never said a word. He was led as a lamb to the slaughter. And as a sheep is silent before the shearers, he did not open his mouth. From prison and trial they led him away to his death. But who among the people realized that he was dying for their sins—that he was suffering their punishment? He had done no wrong, and he never deceived anyone. But he was buried like a criminal; he was put in a rich man's grave.

But it was the Lord's good plan to crush him and fill him with grief. Yet when his life is made an offering for sin, he will have a multitude of children, many heirs.... And because of what he has experienced, my righteous servant will make it possible for many to be counted righteous, for he will bear all their sins. (Portions of Isaiah 53:6-11)

As Jesus hung on the cross, some understandably may have been thinking, How could this be the Messiah? At the same time, others may have been wondering, *Who else but Jesus could Isaiah be talking about?*

IMPOSSIBLE IMPOSTER

So, what are we to make of Jesus having fulfilled so many prophecies written hundreds of years prior to his birth? Leonardo DiCaprio ... I mean, Frank Abagnale might be a good imposter, but even he got caught by the time he was old enough to drink a beer legally.

Jesus doesn't look anything like a more competent Frank Abagnale. He's in a different category altogether. No imposter could ever beat such odds as those presented by Hebrew prophecy.

And what does that mean? Two conclusions emerge: First, only a transcendent Being could orchestrate such events. And second, it makes all of Jesus' other claims credible and worthy of serious consideration.

In the Gospel of John, Jesus made the claim, "I am the way, the truth and the life." Overwhelming evidence seems to indicate that the signature on that check is not a forgery.

ENDNOTES

¹ Terence Hines, *Pseudoscience and the Paranormal* (Buffalo, NY: Prometheus Books, 2003), 193.

² Josh McDowell, *The New Evidence That Demands a Verdict* (San Bernardino, CA: Here's Life Publishers, 1999), 194.

³ Prediction 3, Quatrain 2, 28.

⁴ McDowell, *Ibid.*

⁵ Quoted in McDowell, 12-13.

⁶ McDowell, 164-193.

⁷ Peter W. Stoner, *Science Speaks* (Chicago: Moody Press, 1958), 97-110.

⁸ Stoner, 5.

⁹ The Hebrew word *netzer*, appearing in Isaiah 11:1, is believed by many to refer to Nazareth, Jesus' hometown.

¹⁰ Lee Strobel, *The Case for Faith* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2000), 262.

¹¹ Quoted in Strobel, 141.