

<b>depictions</b>	Ways of showing or representing someone or something in art or literature.
<b>faith</b>	Strong belief in religious teachings, often without needing proof.
<b>Messiah</b>	A leader or saviour in Jewish and Christian beliefs, often linked to prophecies.
<b>miracles</b>	Extraordinary events believed to be caused by divine intervention.
<b>perception</b>	The way someone understands or interprets something they see or experience.
<b>Pharisees</b>	Jewish teachers focused on simplicity and good actions.
<b>prophecy</b>	A prediction about the future, often found in religious texts.
<b>resurrection</b>	The act of rising from the dead, a key event in the story of Jesus.
<b>Sadducees</b>	A group of Jewish leaders who often interacted with Roman authorities.
<b>traditions</b>	Customs or beliefs passed down from generation to generation.

The Resurrection, where some Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead, is central to Christian faith, showing his divine authority.

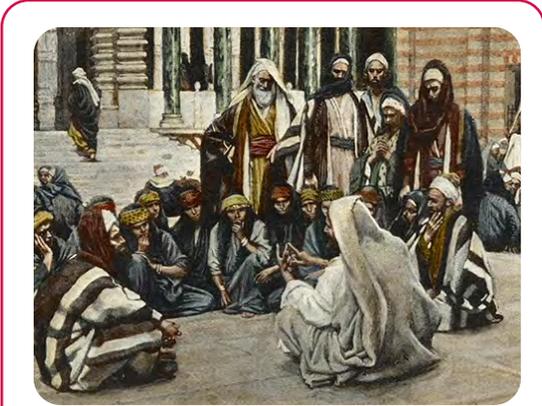


Some Christians view Jesus' miracles, like healing the sick, as signs of his divine nature and proof of him being the Messiah.

People had varied opinions on Jesus' teachings, some seeing him as a prophet, others as controversial.



Jerusalem was a major religious and cultural centre under Roman rule during Jesus' time, with many social and political tensions.



Some people believe Jesus fulfilled ancient prophecies, a key belief in Christianity but interpreted differently in other religions.

The Pharisees and Sadducees were important religious groups during Jesus' time, with the Pharisees focusing on Jewish law and the Sadducees being more aristocratic and priestly.