

## OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 11

Special Issue: 2

Month: March

Year: 2024

E-ISSN: 2582-0397

P-ISSN: 2321-788X

Impact Factor: 3.025

Received: 28.02.2024

Accepted: 29.03.2024

Published: 30.03.2024

## Citation:

Dharani, P. "Depiction of Immaculate Transfiguration of Humanity through Cultural, Religious and Literary Narratives in *The Messiah*." *Shanlax International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities*, vol. 11, no. S2, 2024, pp. 134–37.

## DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.34293/sijash.v11iS2-March.7531>

# Depiction of Immaculate Transfiguration of Humanity Through Cultural, Religious and Literary Narratives in *The Messiah*

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**Abstract**

Throughout the course of human history, the idea of a messiah has been incorporated into a wide variety of narrative tapestries, including those that are religious and cultural in nature. In this article, the multiple aspects of the messiah myth are explored, beginning with its origins and progressing through its impact on a wide variety of different civilizations. People turn to the archetype of the messiah as a representation of their hope for salvation and redemption. The concept of the messiah can be traced back to ancient mythology, which describes the arrival of saviour characters to save societies from danger. The understanding of the messiah that is held by various faiths has developed over the course of time. It is common practice to use the term "messiah" to refer to a person who has been selected or blessed and is anticipated to play a significant role in his or her community. It is common for this role to be associated with the rescue, saving, or altering of individuals or the world.

**Keywords:** Cultural Archetypes, Redemption, Narrative Tapestries, Deconstructing Messiah.

Across human history, the concept of a messiah has been woven into various narrative tapestries, both religious and cultural. Beginning with its origins and progressing through its impact on numerous different civilizations, this article delves into the myriad facets of the messiah myth. People look to the messiah archetype as a symbol of their hope for rescue and redemption. The concept of the messiah has its roots in ancient mythology, when saviour figures arrived to rescue societies from peril. Different faiths' understandings of the messiah have evolved through time.

In Judeo-Christian theology, there is a prophesied saviour known as the messiah. A cosmic destiny was fulfilled throughout his life, and he is often linked to divine intervention. Art, literature, and popular culture have all felt the effects of this story, and it has shaped our collective imagination.

Various messianic figures emerge when cultural adaptations are examined. Among these figures are the Mahdi of Islam and the Buddha of Buddhism. Every embodiment reflects the unique sociocultural aspirations of its wearer and the universal human desire for transcendence. These stories are meant to mirror societal

values and inspire introspection on a deeper moral and spiritual level. An upcoming human leader descended from the Davidic genealogy is called a “messiah” in Judaism; the name means “anointed one” in English. According to Jewish belief, the Messiah will unite the exiled people, restore Jerusalem’s Temple, and usher in a period of peace.

To recap, Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the promised Messiah who will rescue sinners and bring fulfilment to the Old Testament prophecies. As far as Christians are concerned, the messianic role encompasses not just Jesus’ birth but also his ministry, death on the cross, resurrection, and promise of his second coming.

Islam acknowledges Jesus as a prophet (Isa in Arabic), but the Mahdi, who is believed to come in the future, is often given the position of Messiah. Many Muslims believe that the Mahdi will appear to them immediately before the Day of Judgement, illuminating the path to righteousness and justice.

Some Buddhists see Maitreya as a messianic figure because of his status as a future Buddha. - A The arrival of the Buddha is sometimes associated with Maitreya. Maitreya is entrusted with the responsibility of bringing enlightenment and guiding humanity towards spiritual consciousness. Zoroastrianism is a faith that anticipates the coming of the Saoshyant, a saviour figure who would reshape the world in every way. Those who have faith in the Saoshyant are linked to the victory of righteousness over evil and the return of the dead.

Numerous divine incarnations and avatars, some of whom are regarded as messianic under specific conditions, are defining features of Hinduism. A lot of people think that Kalki has something to do with an avatar that will come out of hiding someday and put an end to this dark age. All of the above serve to highlight the diversity of messianic aspirations found in the world’s religions and cultures. Although the details vary, a common thread that runs through all of these scenarios is the need for a transforming figure who can lead humanity towards a better future or spiritual happiness. The central person in the messianic narrative within Christianity is Jesus Christ. For Christians, Jesus Christ is not only the promised Messiah who came to earth to save sinners, but also the one who had to come to fulfil the prophecies made in the Old Testament. The following are the main points of the story’s progression:

**Jesus Christ and the Fulfilment of Prophecy:** Scriptures like Isaiah and Micah, recorded in the Old Testament, foretold the coming of a redeemer to earth through the ministry of a Messiah. The event of Jesus’ birth in Bethlehem to the Virgin Mary is seen as the fulfilment of many prophecies.

**Miracles and Ministry:** Jesus starts his public career at roughly 30 years of age, speaking about God’s kingdom, love, and repentance. In addition, he can work miracles. He has the power to do many marvels, including as healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, and even raising the dead.

**Teaching and Parables:** Jesus imparts spiritual wisdom by way of everyday stories called parables, which contain profound moral and theological teachings. The importance of faith, love, and forgiveness are major themes in his teachings. Religious authorities hate Jesus because they perceive him as a challenge to their power. Jesus encounters opposition and struggle for the fourth time. Crucially, at the Last Supper, it is Jesus who gives the first Holy Communion. One of Jesus’s followers, Judas Iscariot, betrays him during the crucifixion, leading to his imprisonment and execution.

The Roman occupation of Judea made the death penalty by crucifixion commonplace, and he has been condemned to that fate. Christians who hold to the doctrine of the resurrection believe that Jesus physically rose from the dead on the third day following his crucifixion. The Christian faith’s victory over sin and death is symbolised by the fundamental idea of the resurrection in Christianity. While ascended to heaven, Jesus promises in chapter seven, “Ascension and Second Coming,” that he will return to earth forty days after his resurrection. As a future event linked with

the establishing of God's kingdom and the execution of judgement, Christians eagerly anticipate the Second Coming of Christ.

A major tenet of Christian belief is the messianic narrative. The central tenet is that Jesus Christ is both God the Son and man's redeemer. The four Gospels of John, Matthew, Mark, and Luke provide detailed accounts of these events in the New Testament. For Christians, these stories reinforced Jesus' identity as the promised Messiah.

Literary allegories provide depth to the messianic narrative; modern-day characters like Harry Potter and Neo from "The Matrix" embody messianic traits. These modern depictions show how the messiah figure is still relevant for dealing with existential crises and finding meaning in a dynamic world. Regardless of one's theological or cultural background, the literary archetype of the messiah remains a constant. Works of literature often explore characters who embody messianic traits, providing redemption, salvation, or major transformation. Some examples drawn from different literary traditions are as follows:

The following writers have contributed to J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" series: There is a common belief that Harry Potter, the protagonist, represents the Messiah on the rise. His life story, which begins as that of an ordinary boy and ends as the saviour of the wizarding world, follows a formula similar to the classic hero's journey. Amidst the struggle between good and evil, the story delves into themes of love and sacrifice.

J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings": It is possible to see Frodo Baggins, the ring-bearer, as a figure representing the Messiah in Tolkien's epic. A strong feeling of destiny and the willingness to sacrifice are necessities of his quest to destroy the One Ring and rescue Middle-earth. Furthermore, the messianic prophecies are fulfilled with the return of King Aragorn, bringing about a new era of peace. The following is a synopsis of "Dune" by Frank Herbert: Acting on prophecies linked to the Kwisatz Haderach, Paul Atreides, the protagonist of "Dune," undergoes a messianic metamorphosis throughout the novel. Throughout his journey, he comes across political intrigue, themes related to religion, and the ultimate cosmic destiny.

Those three parts that make up "The Matrix" trilogy are: An avatar from a future where artificial intelligence rules the planet, Neo is the protagonist. Realising he is "The One" and planning a revolt against tyrannical forces are parts of his journey. C.S. Lewis's "The Chronicles of Narnia": The story's protagonist, Aslan, a massive lion, has messianic traits throughout. Similar to the theological ideas explored in "The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe," his self-sacrifice leads to salvation and rebirth.

One interpretation of Colonel Aureliano Buendía's character in Gabriel García Márquez's "One Hundred Years of Solitude" is that he is a messianic figure. Reason being, it's a magical realist book. His prophetic discoveries and circular trip play significant roles in the novel's examination of fate and destiny.

These stories show how the messiah archetype is used in literature to explore themes like courage, sacrifice, and how people can change when they face adversity. Science fiction, magical realism, and fantasy can't shake the allure of the messianic story and the profound insights it offers into the human condition.

Finally, the messianic narrative is deeply ingrained in human consciousness and features a narrative thread that is both complex and ever-changing. Throughout history, many religions and cultures have contributed to its evolution, which is a mirror of humanity's eternal quest for understanding and redemption. No matter what foundation it has-religious texts, cultural mythology, or modern literature-the messianic story is an exciting and eternal exploration of the human condition. While Christianity is the most obvious place where the concept of a messiah first emerged, it has many other possible roots in many different cultures and faiths, each with its own

unique take on what it means. The term “messiah” is typically used to describe a person who is chosen or anointed and is expected to play a pivotal role. The rescuing, saving, or transforming of a people or the world are often associated with this position.

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