

I. Occupied Tomb Theories		
Unknown Tomb Charles A. Guignebert	The body of Jesus was buried in a common pit grave unknown to his disciples. Therefore, the resurrection account arose out of the ignorance as to the whereabouts of the body. (The disciples didn't really know where Jesus was buried)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all criminals were buried in a common pit. The New Testament gives Joseph of Arimathea as a witness to the burial in a specific family tomb. (c.f. Matt. 24:57; Mk 15:43; Lk 23:50; Jn 19:38) The women saw the body being prepared for burial and knew the tomb's location. The Romans knew where the tomb was, for they stationed a guard there.
Wrong Tomb Kirsopp Lake	The women came to the wrong tomb, for there were similar tombs in Jerusalem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women did not come looking for an open tomb, but for a sealed one. They would surely bypass the open tomb if they were unsure of the exact location of the correct tomb The man at the tomb not only said, "He is not here," but also "He is risen" (c.f. Mark 16:6)
Legend Early Form Critics	The resurrection was a fabrication that evolved over a lengthy period to vindicate a leader long since dead. (It was all made up)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent historical criticism has shown that the resurrection stories are of mid-1st century origin. Paul, in 1 Corinthians (A.D. 55), speaks of the resurrection as a fact and points to 500 eyewitnesses, many of whom were still alive for his readers to question. (1 Cor. 15:6)
Spiritual Resurrection Gnostics	Jesus' spirit was resurrected though his body was dead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This denies a Jewish understanding of resurrection (bodily not spiritually) Christ ate and was touched and handled. The Jews could show the occupied tomb of their fellow Jews to prove the resurrection false.