

## What Is Circumcision What Does The Bible Say

Nearly 60 percent of all male newborns are routinely circumcised in the U.S. In this book, the founder of the men’s group, The Victims Speak, debunks the medical reasons for infant male circumcision and places them in a cultural and historical context. Boyd also explores male and female circumcision in a range of cultures. Illustrations.

Who owns your sex organs? Different cultures today and in different epochs have given a variety of answers to this question. It may seem self evident that every individual owns and has sovereignty over his or her own body parts, such as the head, legs, nose, stomach, pancreas, and other body parts. The sex organs, however, seem to be an exception. Even though they are as much an integral part of the individual as a leg or a liver, the sex organs are unique in that many cultures have established laws and taboos over the use and even the mere display of the sex organs. Thus, certain cultures have placed constraints over the individual’s ownership of his or her sex organs and actively regulate and restrict the individual’s access and use of those organs. In other cultures, the question of ownership of the sex organs is more decisively answered. In any culture where circumcision to any degree of either the male or female is practiced, permitted, encouraged, or even merely tolerated, it is clear that the individual is not considered to own his own sex organs. In the United States today, the medical establishment has created an is considered acceptable and desirable that anyone for environment where it any reason can authorize or execute the amputation of the foreskin from a male child’s penis.

“This book represents engaged scholarship at its very best. Cohen presents the vast range of texts at his command with brevity and wit. Elegantly written, this is a very stimulating book that is sure to provoke admiration, discussion, and controversy.”–David Biale, author of Cultures of the Jews
“A distinguished and wide-ranging work of scholarship. Cohen’s definitive discussion of the covenant of circumcision enhances our understanding of Jewish identity formation, women’s status in Judaism, Jewish-Christian polemic, and the impact of diverse cultural environments on the evolution of Jewish tradition.”–Judith R. Baskin, author of Midrashic Women
Gives direct answers to long-held questions about the controversial operation: circumcision. What does the operation involve? How painful is it? What does it cost? What are the benefits & drawbacks? Does circumcision affect sexual activity?

Form & Foreskin

Circumcision, what it Does

Circumcised by Water

The Hidden Trauma : how an American Cultural Practice Affects Infants and Ultimately Us All

Righteous by Promise

The Purity Texts

The Heart of Circumcision

CIRCUMCISION: THE HIDDEN TRAUMA is the first intensive exploration of the unrecognized psychological and social aspects of this increasingly controversial American cultural practice. The book has been endorsed by dozens of professionals in psychology, psychiatry, child development, pediatrics, obstetrics, childbirth education, sociology, and anthropology, including Ashley Montagu, Christiane Northrup, Warren Farrell, Sheila Kitzinger, Sam Keen, and Penelope Leach. Without much knowledge, the practice of circumcision is a trivial and benign procedure. Plain facts and research results conflict with these beliefs and raise serious questions. Dr. Goldman’s application of psychological and social research coherently explains both the tenacity of the practice and the contradictory information and beliefs about it. After a review of the surprising abilities of infants and their responses to circumcision pain, the long-term psychological effects of circumcision are examined from the perspective of the child. Circumcision has potential effects not only on men and sexuality, but also on mother-child relationships, male-female relationships, and societal traits and problems. The text is supported with clinical reports, interviews, surveys, and thorough documentation. CIRCUMCISION: THE HIDDEN TRAUMA identifies an overlooked source of early pain and points us in the direction of both healing and preventing this pain. It is of particular interest to men who seek to explore their sexuality and to parents and children’s advocates; childbirth educators and allied workers; and mental health, medical, and academic professionals. The book has wide appeal because, more generally, it is about trusting our instincts, questioning some of our cultural values and assumptions, and reflecting on who we are and who we can be as individuals and as a society. Ronald Goldman, Ph.D., is a psychologist, educator, and executive director of the Circumcision Resource Center in Boston ([www.circumcision.org](http://www.circumcision.org)). He has given seminars on the psychological and social aspects of circumcision and provides consultation to expectant parents and circumcised men. Dr. Goldman has been a featured guest on local and national radio and television shows and has been cited in numerous newspapers and periodicals.

Circumcision is the surgical removal of the foreskin. It may be performed for medical, cultural or religious reasons. Circumcision performed for a medical indication is relatively uncontroversial, but the routine circumcision of male infants is often a hotly debated topic. Jews, Muslims and some Western societies practise routine neonatal (new-born) circumcision. The Xhosa practise adult ritual circumcision as part of the initiation into manhood. New research has shown that it reduces the risk of HIV in countries with high incidence of HIV. Circumcision on the whole is a relatively minor and safe procedure. While there does appear to be some proven medical benefits to circumcision, these are at best quite modest. Only a small percentage of patients suffer complications, which are usually minor and self-limiting, but isolated cases of severe and debilitating complications do occur. The latter scenario is fortunately exceedingly rare in a more controlled environment however in the wild. The Winner of the Manfred Lautenschlaeger Award for Theological Promise Matthew Thiessen offers a nuanced and wide-ranging study of the nature of Jewish thought on Jewishness, circumcision, and conversion. Examining texts from the Hebrew Bible, Second Temple Judaism, and early Christianity, he gives a compelling account of the various forms of Judaism from which the early Christian movement arose. Beginning with analysis of the Hebrew Bible, Thiessen argues that there is a strong Israelite religio. In fact, circumcision, particularly the infant circumcision practiced within Israelite and early Jewish society, excluded from the covenant those not properly descended from Abraham. In the Second Temple period, many Jews began to subscribe to a definition of Jewishness that enabled Gentiles to become Jews. Other Jews, such as the author of Jubilees, found this definition problematic, reasserting a strictly genealogical conception of Jewish identity. As a result, some Jews were excluded from the covenant because of their suspect genealogy. Thiessen’s examination of the way in which Jews in the Second Temple period perceived circumcision and conversion allows a deeper understanding of early Christianity. Contesting Conversion shows that careful attention to a definition of Jewishness that was based on genealogical descent has crucial implications for understanding the variegated nature of early Christian mission to the Gentiles in the first century C.E.

Book description to come.

The Demonization of the Foreskin and the Rise of Circumcision in Britain

An American Health Fallacy

Genealogy, Circumcision, and Identity in Ancient Judaism and Christianity

Speaking Out Against Circumcision

What Your Doctor May Not Tell You About(TM): Circumcision

The Purity and Sanctuary of the Body in Second Temple Judaism

Questioning Circumcision

The strange history of surgery's oldest enigma and most persistent ritual.

This textbook includes the recent progresss and scientific knowledge from the leading experts in different approaches to control, diagnosis, and management depending on resources and facilities available. This book has been written by our colleagues from all over the world. This book is divided into six sections. Each section supplies particularly sexually transmitted infections, diagnostics, microorganism types, pathogenesis, and treatment options. Essential points in publishing this book are to improve our knowledge about sexually transmitted infections and new treatment modalities. One chapter of the book is devoted to viral infections and their treatment. We think that this textbook will serve as a comprehensive guide to many physicians dealing with sexually transmitted infections in their clinical practice. It will hopefully be a precious source for dermatologists, educators, other physicians, and medical students.

How and why did circumcision begin? Does every male child that comes into the world have a birth defect? What outdated beliefs have also caused women to suffer for centuries? If we were created in the image of God, as the Bible tells us, then why are we mutilating our children? These questions and more are being asked by the author, Joseph Lewis. In this book he shares extensive research showing why he believes circumcision to be cruel, brutal and unnecessary, in addition to being completely unnatural.

"The only way to circumcise a little boy for medical reasons because those medical reasons don't exist", said Dr. Michael Wells, Head of Ethics at the British Medical Association, who admitted that doctors have circumcised boys for "no good reason". In the United States, parts of Africa, the Middle East, and in the Muslim world, 13.3 million infant boys and 2 million girls have part or all of their external sex organs cut off for reasons that defy logic and violate basic human rights. Doctors, parents, and politicians have been misled into thinking that circumcision is beneficial, necessary, and harmless. In Circumcision and Human Rights, internationally respected experts in the fields of medicine, science, politics, law, ethics, sociology, anthropology, history, and religion present the latest research on this tragedy, as a part of the worldwide campaign to end sexual mutilation. They outline steps for eradicating this abusive practice to enable males and females the dignity of living out their lives with all the body parts with which they were born.

Selected Topics in Neonatal Care

Flesh and Blood

Circumcision from Ancient Judea to Modern America

The Rites of Passage

Circumcision Could Prevent HIV

A Surgical Temptation

Timely Information for Parents and Professionals from America's #1 Expert on Circumcision

Purity Texts is a handbook that gathers the data of the Dead Sea Scrolls on ritual purity and analyzes it systematically as part of a coherent ideology. After a general introduction and an examination of individual texts for the contribution of each to the subject of purity, the book devotes a chapter to each of the impurities discussed in the Scrolls: death, leprosy, bodily discharges and outsiders. In each of these chapters, emphasis is placed on the large amount of congruence of the Qumran texts with each other on the subject of purity and the similarities and differences between the Qumran texts and other sources of ancient Judaism. The contributors to the Companion to the Qumran Scrolls series take account of all relevant and recently published texts and provide extensive bibliographies. The books in the series are authoritatively written in accessible language and are ideal for students and non-specialist scholars. Companion to the Qumran Scrolls, volume 5

Why did Saint Augustine ask God to “circumcise [his] lips”? Why does Sir Gawain cut off the Green Knight’s head on the Feast of the Circumcision? Is Chaucer’s Wife of Bath actually—as an early glossator figures her—a foreskin? And why did Ezra Pound claim that he had incubated The Waste Land inside of his uncut member? In this little book, A. W. Strouse excavates a poetics of the foreskin, uncovering how Patristic theologies of circumcision came to structure medieval European literary aesthetics. Following the writings of Saint Paul, “circumcision” and “uncircumcision” become key terms for theorizing language—especially the dichotomies between the mere text and its extended exegesis, between wisdom and folly. Form and Foreskin looks to three works: a peculiar story by Saint Augustine about a boy with the long foreskin; Sir Gawain and the Green Knight; and Chaucer’s Wife of Bath’s Tale. By examining literary scenes of cutting and stretching, Strouse exposes how Patristic treatments of circumcision queerly govern medieval poetics.

Theology is one of the most highly debated topics in the world today. It is perceived to be a subjective and controversial game leading to strained and fractured relationships causing friendships to become adversarial. Most of the time these arguments are developed as a result of a person’s ignorance on a subject or their personal religious bias that blinds them to the poignancy of the truth. The Heart of Circumcision introduces the subject of fleshly circumcision according to God’s law and Spiritual circumcision according to God’s law and the debate that surrounds them both. These are just a few of the topics that are discussed in this revealing book study:
1. What is circumcision?
2. Is circumcision for the Jew and Gentile required for salvation?
3. What is Spiritual and Lateral circumcision?
4. What is God’s law pertaining to circumcision?
5. Who was commanded to be circumcised and why?
6. What is the New Testament view on circumcision and to whom is circumcision applicable to in the New Testament?
7. What is the circumcision of the heart?
8. How does one circumcise their heart?
9. Are Worshipers still under God’s Law or has it been nullified by the death of the Messiah?
10. Are there health benefits to circumcision for the man and even for his female partner?
This book is filled with scriptural documentation and an in-depth exegete on each verse pertaining to the subject. It is reinforced with scholarly documentation and is designed to propel the reader into a comprehensive understanding of the subject so the reader will be able to gain the advantage in any theological discussion.

Sexual mutilation is a global problem that affects 15. 3 million children and young adults annually. In terms of gender, 13. 3 million boys and 2 million girls are involuntarily subjected to sexual mutilation every year. While it is tempting to quantify and compare the amount of tissue removed from either gender, no ethical justification can be made for removing any amount of flesh from the body of another person. The violation of human rights implicit in sexual mutilation is identical for any gender. The violation occurs with the first cut into another person’s body. Although mutilation is a strong term, it precisely and accurately describes a conditi on denoting “any disfigurement or injury by removal or destruction of any conspicuous or essential part of the body. “ While such terms as “circumcision” and “genital cutting” are less threatening to our sensitivities, they ultimately do a disservice by masking the fact of what is actually being done to babies and children. Although the courageous example of the survivors of sexual mutilation indicates that humans can certainly live and even re produce without all of their external sexualorgans, this biological phenomenon does not, however, justify subjecting a person to sexual mutilation. The remarkable resilience of the human body is a testament to the importance nature places on reproduction rather than a vindication for surgical practices that compromise this function.

In the Name of Humanity

Circumcision: A History Of The World's Most Controversial Surgery

History of Circumcision

Gender and Covenant in Judaism

Woman, why Do You Weep?

Marked in Your Flesh

A Human Tragedy

Surgical Guide to Circumcision is a compendium of the who, what, where, why, and most importantly, the how of circumcision. Given that one third of the world’s males have undergone this most ancient of surgical procedures, a contemporary resource on the subject is in order. Most circumcisions are elective with no acute medical necessity; that is, most are done for cultural reasons. Thus, in addition to being a standard surgical guide for those who perform circumcision, this book is an anthology of circumcision, from its prehistoric roots to its present day admixture of religion, culture, and medicine. Surgical Guide to Circumcision is a fully illustrated, step-by-step guide to the most common techniques of circumcision and addresses aspects such as informed consent, religious and cultural sensitivities, pre-exam, post-care, pain control, and prevention and management of potential complications. Written by experts in the field, Surgical Guide to Circumcision will appeal to family physicians, pediatricians, obstetricians, midwives, nurses, urologist, and anyone with a general interest in circumcision.

In ancient Egypt the performance of circumcision was at one time limited to the priesthood, who, in addition to the cleanliness that this operation imparted to that class, added the shaving of the whole body as a means of further purification. The nobility, royalty, and the higher warrior class seem to have adopted circumcision as well, either as a hygienic precaution or as an aristocratic prerogative and insignia. Among the Greeks we find a like practice, and we are told that in the times of Pythagoras the Greek philosophers were also circumcised, although we find no mention that the operation went beyond the intellectual class.

Discover What You Need To Know About CircumcisionRead on your PC, Mac, smart phone, tablet or Kindle device!Millions of parents will chose to circumcise their child this year without researching the procedure themselves. Most people realize how much of a big deal the operation is but are unable to find reliable information that is unbiased.Whether you want to circumcise your son due to your religious beliefs, you just want to understand the process of circumcision, or you are an adult looking to have the procedure done, this book will give you the information you need to fully understand the procedure and its pros and cons.This book also explains the pros and cons of being circumcised, and its social, religious, cultural, and historical connections. You will know which cultures practice circumcision and their reasons for doing so.Here Is A Preview Of What You'll Learn. . . Circumcision And Its Procedure Pros And Cons Of Circumcision Reasons for Circumcision (Culture and Religion) Other Critical Information And Surprising Facts! Take action right away to learn what you need to know about circumcision by downloading this book, "Circumcision: The Truth About Circumcision And What You Need to Know", for a limited time discount!

This study traces the emergence of the concept of the body as a sanctuary from its biblical roots to its expressions in late Second Temple Judaism. Harrington’s hypothesis is that the destruction of the first Jerusalem temple was a catalyst for a new reality vis-à-vis the temple and the emergence of increased emphasis on the holiness of the people along with concomitant standards of purity in a certain stream of Judaism. The study brings into relief elements of this attitude from exilic texts, e.g. Ezekiel, to Ezra-Nehemiah, the Dead Sea Scrolls and other Second Temple Jewish texts, including early Jesus and Pauline traditions. The goal is to provide a history of the concept of the body– cum-temple metaphor which comes to its fullest expression in the Letters of Paul to the Corinthians. The concept of the body as a sanctuary as it comes to fruition in late second temple Judaism must be understood within the conceptual world of Jewish holiness of the time. The metaphor of the temple provides a frame of reference but only a close analysis of the concepts of holiness, purity, and impurity and the dynamics between them can provide depth and distinction. Of particular importance, critical to proper understanding of the temple metaphor, are the notions of the elect, holy status of Israel and its possible desecration by wrongful sexual relations, the loss of the temple and the ripple effect of creating at least temporary substitutes for processes of the cult, the widespread concern in Second Temple Judaism for ritual purity in support of greater holiness, and a desire among Jews for the residence and agency of the spirit of holiness.

Circumcision

Xhosa Traditional Circumcision

Sexual Mutilations

Male and Female Circumcision

A Biblical Theology of Circumcision

Global Trends and Determinants of Prevalence, Safety, and Acceptability

An Introduction

In the eighteenth century, the Western world viewed circumcision as an embarrassing disfigurement peculiar to Jews. A century later, British doctors urged parents to circumcise their sons as a routine precaution against every imaginable sexual dysfunction, from syphilis and phimosis to masturbation and bed-wetting. Thirty years later the procedure again came under hostile scrutiny, culminating in its disappearance during the 1960s. Why Britain adopted a practice it had traditionally abhorred and then abandoned it after only two generations is the subject of A Surgical Temptation. Robert Darby reveals that circumcision has always been related to the question of how to control male sexuality. This study explores the process by which the male genitals, and the foreskin especially, were pathologized, while offering glimpses into the lives of such figures as James Boswell, John Maynard Keynes, and W. H. Auden. Examining the development of knowledge about genital anatomy, concepts of health, sexual morality, the rise of the medical profession, and the nature of disease, Darby shows how these factors transformed attitudes toward the male body and its management and played a vital role in the emergence of modern medicine.

This Book consists of two booklets. Booklet One reveals what the Lord Jesus Christ did and taught about Sabbaths. Booklet Two reveals the truth concerning circumcision. Why is it important to understand the teaching concerning Sabbaths? Jesus persisted in doing works on Sabbaths which were opposed by the religious authorities because they interpreted the works of Jesus Christ as breaking the fourth commandment of the Law. If Jesus had broken the fourth commandment then He could not have fulfilled the Law. That is why it is important to have full knowledge of what constitute obedience to the law concerning Sabbaths. Jesus Christ actually fulfilled the whole Law and that included the law about Sabbaths. There is no doubt in the gospel of salvation that all New Testament believers must fulfil the law as taught by Jesus Christ in Luke 16:16-17; Matthew 19:16-21 and Luke 10:25-28. The teachings in many so-called Christian sects is that the fourth commandment is of no relevance to New Testament believers. Yet there are also so-called Christian sects which believe that New Testament believers must fully obey the law concerning Sabbaths as prescribed according to the Old Testament practices. Booklet Two reveals the truth concerning circumcision. One of the main reasons Paul was persecuted by the Jews was his teaching that the practice of circumcision is of no relevance to New Testament believers. In fact Paul warned uncircumcised believers that if they believe it was necessary for them to be circumcised to be saved then they have believed the gospel in vain. The Jews were opposed to this teaching of Paul was because like Sabbath, circumcision of flesh is an everlasting covenant Jehovah made with Abraham and his descendants, Israel. How can an everlasting covenant be discarded in the New Testament by the same God who made that covenant with Abraham and Israel? Even Jewish believers from Jerusalem preached to gentile believers that they must be circumcised in order for them to be children of Abraham and hence to receive the promise of everlasting life. Paul was equally persistent in his opposition to the insistence by the Jews and Jewish believers that the gentile believers must be circumcised in order to be saved. Paul revealed to the gentiles and Jews the irrelevance of circumcision of flesh in the gospel of salvation. Believers insisting to be circumcised as part of the requirement to receive everlasting life, their belief in the gospel was in vain. Paul was the only apostle given the revelation by Jesus Christ concerning the irrelevance of circumcision of flesh because he was called to be an apostle to the gentiles. While Peter, Barnabas and others were unsure of their position as believers into Christ on this topic of circumcision to those uncircumcised believer. This booklet reveals the true meaning of circumcision and how it should be understood and practised in New Testament days. Like other important topics such as worship, love, works, law, Sabbath, etc. the Old Testament understanding of such important issues was inadequate and incomplete and could not provide the full knowledge and understanding in relation to the gospel of salvation. Believers who continue to follow the understanding and hence the practices of such issues and in particular circumcision according to Old Testament knowledge will not be able to complete their salvation journey to receive everlasting life. All New Testament believers must also be circumcised according to the true understanding of its meaning in order for them to become overcomers to receive everlasting life.

The book of Genesis tells us that God made a covenant with Abraham, promising him a glorious posterity on the condition that he and all his male descendants must be circumcised. For thousands of years thereafter, the distinctive practice of circumcision served to set the Jews apart from their neighbors. The apostle Paul rejected it as a worthless practice, emblematic of Judaism’s fixation on physical matters. Christian theologians followed his lead, arguing that whereas Christians sought spiritual fulfillment, Jews remained miread in such pointless concerns as diet and circumcision. As time went on, Europeans developed folklore about malicious Jews who performed sacrificial murders of Christian children and delighted in genital mutilation. But Jews held unwaveringly to the belief that being a Jewish male meant being physically circumcised and to this day even most non-observant Jews continue to follow this practice. In this book, Leonard B. Glick offers a history of Jewish and Christian beliefs about circumcision from its ancient origins to the current controversy. By the turn of the century, more and more physicians in America and England–but not, interestingly, in continental Europe–were performing the procedure routinely. Glick shows that Jewish American physicians were and continue to be especially vocal and influential champions of the practice which, he notes, serves to erase the visible difference between Jewish and gentile males. Informed medical opinion is now unanimous that circumcision confers no benefit and the practice has declined. In Jewish circles it is virtually taboo to question circumcision, but Glick does not flinch from asking whether this procedure should continue to be the defining feature of modern Jewish identity.

How many times have you thought about your own baptism? If you are one of the many who have been brought up in a church that includes infants, you probably don’t even remember the waters running down. In our hurried world, no many stop to question a sacrament performed so long ago. Yet biblically, the sign was meant to signify your personal relationship with the God of the universe. What could be more important than this? At present, we face the reality that the way baptism is practiced has no choice but to portray crucial elements of the cross-covenant. Does this arrangement merely offer us salvation, or does it signify our actual participation in the redemptive work of Christ? Down through the centuries, whole denominations have divided sharply over the issue, a situation that still remains with us. But for those caught under the waters, a burning question lingers–where in all of this do I stand with God? On a personal level, if you were unaware of the proceedings on that special day, one might be very surprised to learn how Old Testament circumcision answers this most important question. From its historical origins, spiritual realities, and harsh consequences, the practice of infant baptism must be revealed for what it is–and is not.

This book serves as a powerful resource for both layman and clergy to take a much deeper glimpse into the nature of covenant relationships. Once inside, the reader will come to understand all that has happened to both the Church and the Gospel message ever since infant membership became a cultural norm. A comprehensive effort in returning jurisdiction over the baptismal waters back to the priesthood of Christ, this work will possess lasting value for anyone who wants to stand upright and true before the King.

Male Circumcision

On Circumcision

Mayo Clinic Guide to a Healthy Pregnancy

Rethinking a Medical and Cultural Tradition

Circumcision and Human Rights

The Truth about Circumcision and What You Need to Know

In Favour of Circumcision

Although circumcision is the number one surgical procedure, up to date information on this controversial subject is hard to find. All too often fared studies and peer review have been replaced with hysteria and hype delivered by lay experts lacking medical credentials. Now Ed Schoen, M.D., chair of an American Society of Pediatrics Study Group on Circumcision and Clinical Professor of Pediatrics at the University of California, San Francisco, offers straightforward answers to questions about this vital newborn health issue. Drawing on the latest research findings, Schoen presents the facts parents and practitioners need to know to make an informed decision on circumcision. Dr. Edgar Schoen's new book is a fair, honest and insightful account of the extensive health benefits of this simple procedure. It is so good to have an authoritative book like this to turn to." -Dr. Brian J. Morris School of Medical Sciences University of Sydney "It is a delight to read a comprehensive overview of circumcision unfettered by emotional testimonials or zealous diatribes." Tom Wiswell, MD Neonatologist and Medical Researcher "An honest, informative review of circumcision by one of the world's leading authorities that will help anyone who is open-minded wade through the sea of disinformation to reach the truth." Samuel A. Kamin, MD, FACS Author of Circumcision: Its Pace in Judaism, Past and Present "Dr. Schoen does a terrific job of telling the Circumcision Story from a fresh perspective." Thomas Snyder, MD Retired Chief of Urology, Kaiser Medical Center, Martinez, CA "Avoiding medical jargon and obscure technical terms, this book attempts to rise above the high emotional pitch surrounding this practice. I recommend it to any expecting parent or family physician." Robert D. Bailey, PhD, MPH Professor of Epidemiology, School of Public Health University of Illinois at Chicago

The new edition of this popular textbook by leading theologian, Alister E. McGrath, will be essential reading for anyone wanting to understand the dynamics of the world's largest religion. Fully revised to include greater coverage of the Catholic perspective, contemporary issues, non-Western Christianity, globalization and women, this is a truly comprehensive, lively, and jargon-free introduction to Christianity. Written for beginners to this subject, and assumes no knowledge of Christian beliefs or practices. Includes an introduction to biblical sources and discussion of the central figure of Jesus. Features comprehensive discussions of Christian theology, the history of Christianity from its origins to the present day, and Christianity in the modern world. Increases coverage of contemporary issues, the Catholic perspective, non-Western Christianity, globalization and women Contains accessible and student-friendly features, including numerous illustrations, suggestions for further reading, a glossary of Christian terms, and brief readings from illustrative Christian sources.

This book is one of the areas of greatest development and evolution within pediatrics. The technoscientific advances in this area have led to an increase in the survival of premature infants who sometimes require sophisticated care. However, there is essential care that must be included in all centers that care for high-risk babies. This book includes important topics related to neonatal care grouped into four sections. In 14 chapters that address relevant issues about neonatal care, the book seeks to contribute to the clinical work of the health teams of neonatal units. Specialists in the field of neonatology from different countries have developed these chapters and through them they hope to share part of their experience.

Every year around the world 13.3 million boys and 2 million girls have part or all of their external sex organs cut off. Doctors, parents, and politicians have been misled into thinking that these mutilations are beneficial, necessary and harmless. International respected experts in the fields of medicine, science, politics, law, ethics, sociology, anthropology, history and religion present the latest research, documentation and analysis of this world-wide problem, focusing on the ethical, political and legal aspects of sexual mutilation; the cost and burden to healthcare systems; the latest medical research; anatomical and function consequences; religious and cultural aspects; psychological aspects; and the world-wide campaign to end sexual mutilation.

Surgical Guide to Circumcision

Christianity

What Did Jesus Do and Teach About Sabbath? Circumcision.

Perspectives on the Problem of Circumcision in Contemporary Society

Complications in Male Circumcision

Circumcision Does Not Stand Against the Bible

Contesting Conversion

Why do the Ten Commandments and the Book of Deuteronomy not mention circumcision? Why does chapter 34 of the Book of the Exodus rewrite and lengthily comment the Second Commandment of Exodus 20: 5? Why did God promise Abraham the whole of Egypt in Genesis 15 and only Canaan in Genesis 17? Was Abraham Egyptian? Why did God order him a mere animal sacrifice in Genesis 15 and circumcision in Genesis 17? Why, in that sacrifice, didn't Abraham cut the birds like the other animals? Was it the same God? Why didn't he order the excision of girls? Why the eighth-day circumcision? Why was Moses not circumcised? Why didn't he want to circumcise his son? History and exegesis answer those questions. Proving by the Bible that Abraham and Moses were pharaohs, this book enlightens the Torah by the history of the last five pharaohs of the 18th dynasty and of the first two of the Ramessesid, and vice versa. Born from a succession of findings spread over more than eleven years, it develops the discoveries of Messod and Roger Sabbah's best seller: Secrets of the Exodus (2000), rejected as antiscientific by the other Egyptologists. They backed upon the idea that the Hebrews left no trace in Egypt because they were Egyptians like the others. Their great thesis is that the Hebrews were the followers of Akhenaten's monotheist heresy who exiled themselves to colonize Palestine. It stands upon several elements of proof: Biblical data and intercultural comparisons, reinforced by those of Le Fabuleux héritage de l'Égypte (Desroches Noblecourt, 2004). The famous Egyptologist ended the controversy through adopting the same historiographical approach of intercultural comparisons and demonstrating, like them, that the Egyptians invented the alphabet, Hebrew as everyone knows. A little later (2005), Davidovits brought an irrefragable proof of the Egyptian origin of the Hebrews: hieroglyphs of a fresco discovered in the temple of Amenhotep son of Hapu in Karnak are identical to verse 41: 42 of Genesis. Their second great thesis is that centuries after the first writing of the Torah, in order to obtain their release from the jails of Babylon, the Jews rewrote it carefully clouding their belonging to Egypt, an enemy of the Assyrians, and noting the myth of their Canaanen origin down in it. It seems that the rejection of Egyptologists came more from the fact that their book pulls the rug out from under Zionism than from lack of scientificity. Ours strengthens that background by several findings. Römer (Collège de France) saluted the first one: the Second Commandment prohibits and represses sexual mutilation. It makes the Sinal Alliance a revolution by comparison with the moralizing puritanism imposed upon Abraham and Hebrew baby boys. Those concerning the circumcisions of Moses' son and Abraham followed that spark. Then came that of the interpretation of the Covenant of Genesis 15, the great Covenant in which, on the one hand, "God" promised Abram not the land of Canaan but all Egypt, on the other hand, Abram-Akhenaten abolished sexual mutilation in Akhetaten. There is every indication that the great reason for the exile of the Hebrews was less their monotheism than that abolition that challenged the great pillar of the patriarchal Egyptian culture: domination of women and youth. Then, it was the discovery of the apocryphal character of Exodus 34, entirely created in order

to refute the fact that Exodus 20: 5 forbids and represses sexual mutilation. Finally, Grimal (Collège de France) brought us a piece of crucial information: antique Egyptian has no word for circumcision. Thence the two Biblical periphrasis: "the flesh of your outgrowth" and "the crime of fathers". A third biblical periphrasis: "the land of your peregrinations" (Genesis 17: 8) naively admits that Abram was a migrant in Palestine. The origin of Judaism takes a new light.

This guide aims to explode the myths and misinformation about circumcision in an accessible, easy-to-read format. After describing the anatomy of the penis, the book explains the procedure, describes the risks associated and debunks the six most common reasons doctors will give when recommending it.

Why did God promise Abraham the whole of Egypt in Genesis 15 and only Canaan in Genesis 17? Was Abraham Egyptian? Why do the Ten Commandments and the Book of Deuteronomy not mention circumcision? Why does chapter 34 of the Book of the Exodus rewrite and lengthily comment the Second Commandment of Exodus 20: 5? Why did God order Abraham a mere animal sacrifice in Genesis 15 and circumcision in Genesis 17? Why, in that sacrifice, didn't Abraham cut the birds like the other animals? Was it the same God? Why didn't he order the excision of girls? Why the eighth-day circumcision? Why didn't Moses want to circumcise his son? History and exegesis answer those enigmas. Proving by the Bible that Abraham and Moses were pharaohs, this book enlightens the Torah by the history of the last five pharaohs of the 18th dynasty and of the first two of the Ramesides, and vice versa. Born from a succession of findings spread over more than eleven years, it develops the discoveries of Messod and Roger Sabbah's best seller: Secrets of the Exodus (2000). They back upon the idea that the Hebrews left no trace in Egypt because they were Egyptians like the others. Their great thesis is that the Hebrews were the followers of Akhenaten's monotheist heresy who exiled themselves to colonize Palestine. It stands upon several elements of proof: Biblical data and intercultural comparisons, reinforced by those of Le Fabuleux héritage de l'Égypte (Desroches Noblecourt, 2004). The famous Egyptologist adopted the same historiographical approach of intercultural comparisons and demonstrated, like them, that the Egyptians invented the alphabet, Hebraic as everyone knows. A little later (2005), Davidovits brought an irrefragable proof of the Egyptian origin of the Hebrews: hieroglyphs of a fresco discovered in the temple of Amenhotep son of Hapu in Karnak are identical to verse 41: 42 of Genesis. The Sabbah's second great thesis is that centuries after the first writing of the Torah, in order to obtain their release from the jails of Babylon, the Jews rewrote it carefully clouding their belonging to Egypt, an enemy of the Assyrians, and noting the myth of their Cananean origin down in it. We strengthen that background by several findings. Römer (Collège de France) saluted the first one: the Second Commandment prohibits and represses sexual mutilation. It makes the Sinai Alliance a revolution by comparison with the moralizing puritanism imposed upon Abraham and Hebrew baby boys. Those concerning the circumcisions of Moses' son and Abraham followed that spark. Then came that of the interpretation of the Covenant of Genesis 15, the great Covenant in which, on the one hand, "God" promised Abram not the land of Canaan but all Egypt, on the other hand, Abram-Akhenaten abolished sexual mutilation in Akhetaten. There is every indication that the great reason for the exile of the Hebrews was less their monotheism than that abolition that challenged the great pillar of the patriarchal Egyptian culture: domination of women and youth. Then, it was the discovery of the apocryphal character of Exodus 34, entirely created in order to refute the fact that Exodus 20: 5 forbids and represses sexual mutilation. Finally, Grimal (Collège de France) brought us a piece of crucial information: antique Egyptian has no word for circumcision. Thence the two Biblical periphrases: "the flesh of your outgrowth" and "the crime of fathers". A third biblical periphrasis: "the land of your peregrinations" (Genesis 17: 8) naively admits that Abram was a migrant in Palestine. The origin of Judaism takes a new light. One certainty: Abraham and Moses were pacifists who refused to invade Palestine.

Circumcision remains as one of the most controversial topics in current urological practice. The most important argument against circumcision is the permanent change of anatomy, histology and function of the penis, with potential complications, with rates reported to be low in developed countries, whereas it may be up to 85% when circumcision is carried out by traditional circumcisers, rather than by medically trained professionals in developing countries. In some studies, reporting the complications of circumcision, primary haemorrhage was the most common (52%), whereas infection, meatal stenosis, incomplete circumcision, penile oedema, glandular injury, penile adhesions, iatrogenic hypospadias and urethral injuries were also detected at different rates. At times minor complications after circumcision which cannot be avoided even when the procedure is undertaken by specialized pediatric surgeons or urologist, in a properly equipped centres; specially if the child or his penis is congenitally abnormal, the obvious examples are, circumcising a child with an excessive suprapubic fat or a child with webbed penis or microphallus . This title aims to minimize complications of MC and to compete against its serious impact on men's' health, it will educate and teach physicians about potential complications and how they could manage it early on and avoid further patient problems This title will shed some light over the common as well the uncommon complications, which usually raise a debate about its management. There are different sets to classify MC complications: Either early, or late, minor or major, local or systemic, rare or common. Both rare and common complications will be discussed with comprehensive photos and illustrations for each complication and its operative remedy.

Circumcision in the Torah, Between Exegesis and Egyptology

Circumcision and Its Consequences

Medical, Legal, and Ethical Considerations in Pediatric Practice

The Downside

Circumcision Exposed

A Baptist Response to the Practice of Infant Baptism: A Resource for Study

Untold Facts on America's Most Widely Perfomed-and Most Unnecessary-Surgery

Van Genep was the first observer of human behaviour to note that the ritual ceremonies that accompany the landmarks of human life differ only in detail from one culture to another, and that they are in essence universal. Originally published in English in 1960. This edition reprints the paperback edition of 1977.

Establishing a biblical theology of circumcision, this NSBT volume by Karl Deenick shows that the concepts of righteousness and faith are central to both the New Testament understanding and the developing Old Testament understanding of circumcision. They are held together by the unfolding promise of a blameless "seed of Abraham," Jesus Christ, through whose sacrifice the promised righteousness will finally come.

Fundamentals of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Medieval Narratives of Circumcision

Why Aren't Jewish Women Circumcised?

A Jewish Perspective

The Birth of Judaism, Between Exegesis and Egyptology