

Son of Man/Son of God

Top Topic of the Bible #4

Son of God or Son of Man, which is the Lord Jesus Christ? Both, but how can Jesus be both Son of God and Son of Man? That is the miracle of the virgin birth, as God planted the seed in Mary and He was born and lived and died after 33 years in Palestine as both the Son of God and the Son of Man. You might say that there are 3 major doctrines from the Bible in the Scriptures of this topic: (1) The Doctrine of Man, what God the Creator tells us about the Creature that He made; (2) the Doctrine of the Son of Man, which Jesus called Himself, having to do with Messiahship and also universal headship of humanity; and (3) the Doctrine of Jesus of Nazareth as the Son of God, testified to often in the Old Testament Scriptures of Job and Psalms that are the basis of this Top Topic. While “Son of Man” is exclusively a New Testament title, one Jesus often chose for Himself, and mentioned only in the Gospels, primarily John, except for Acts 7:56 and Revelation 1:13 and 14:14, the Old Testament favors the “Son of God” title for Jesus {of course in Isaiah as we will come to later “Messiah”, Hebrew for the Greek word “Christ”}, you will find many quotes of the OT in the NT where God Himself testifies that Jesus of Nazareth is His Son, “the Son of God”.

As you read the teachings of Jesus in Matthew 24 and Luke 21, the most exhaustive by Jesus on the Second Coming, you realize how that “Son of Man” was a favorite description by Jesus of Himself.

“Then the sign of the Son of Man will appear in heaven, and then all the tribes of the earth will mourn, and they will see the Son of Man coming on the clouds of heaven with power and great glory.” (Matthew 24:30)

It will be explained why and where it came from in the Old Testament in this Top Topic #4. Already you suspect that since from Deuteronomy that Moses under the inspiration of God predicted another Prophet like himself, and one that the people of God must listen to for salvation; perhaps there is another one or more Prophets, say Isaiah, that predicted this Son of Man.

Although you have been introduced to how the Top 12 Topics are primarily a survey of all the OT quotes in the NT, only in the sequence of the OT; but you will see these organized in tabular form in this chapter under the heading of Tables on The Gospel Proclaimed (OT), Established (Matthew), Explained (Romans/Hebrews), Reinforced (Luke), and the Appendix (Mark). Although this topic #4 per se is from Job and Psalms, the first part anyway since Psalms is a very long book, we will go back to Genesis and pick up all quotes for the purpose of continuity, summary, and tabulation.

NOTE: The OT quotes are not always arranged in strict historical sequence, since the book of the Job is no doubt the oldest and we cover it here with the start of Psalms, since both the beginning of Psalms and the book of Job overlap on subject matter. Just by way of reference, this sequencing fully took place as the subject matter of the Old Testament quotes was listed, and then re-sequenced to fall into line with the major derived top topics of each of the 12. Don't let this confuse you as you will understand it better as progress is made, especially in this chapter: as well as an increasing understanding above all of the Bible Itself!

4-1: How God deals with men and with man {women and men} Through Christ!

1. Some evident things about God in the Bible of Job and Psalms.

Even as Job is no doubt the oldest book in the Bible, so also the book of Psalms by King David is perhaps the best known of all Old Testament books, and both like the rest of the Bible jump start our “gradual revelation of God which comes to an eternal climax in Christ.” {It is important to had that these revelations were always initiated and grounded in real, personal encounters between God and man, like when Moses first learned and wrote about in the Pentateuch that God is a God of the Living, as God told him through the burning bush that “I am the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.”}

(1). God can do everything and anything without any limitations to His power in heaven and on earth. (Job 42:1-6 and Mark 10:27)

NOTE: Perhaps two of the most outstanding doctrinal teachings of the Bible: (1) the omnipotent power of God as God can do anything and everything, and (2) while men are stumped by how God can save men only by grace and provide a righteousness by faith, God can and does through the atonement of Christ provide salvation for the whole world.

(2). God knows every thought and every action of every man on earth.

(3). God tricks the wise men in their own methods of craftiness like an adult playing with toys and children.

(4). God exalts the humble in His sight. They can be down and out and still though humble in the ways of the world not necessarily be humble in the sight of God, and it is even harder for the up and out to be humble in Gods sight for they trust in their own riches or financial security.

1. Job 5:13 and I Corinthians 3:19: God catches the wise in their own craftiness.
3. Job 22:29 and James 4:10: God exalts the humble.
5. Job 42:2 and Mark 10:27.

(1). Job 42:2.

“Then Job answered the LORD, and said, I know that thou canst do every thing, and that no thought can be withholden from thee. Who is he that hideth counsel without knowledge? therefore have I uttered that I understood not; things too wonderful for me, which I knew not. Hear, I beseech thee, and I will speak: I will demand of thee, and declare thou unto me. I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee. Wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes.” (Job 42:1-6 KJV)

Sometimes this self-revelations by God are not so gradual as in this case, where Job actually sees God, relatively speaking sort of like Moses saw God when in reality both of them only heard the voice of God and saw some amazing side characteristics; and comes to the conclusion of Respect for God and humility in the sight of God that many with all the revelations and commentaries of today never come to!

(2). Mark 10:27.

NOTE: TWO MOST IMPORTANT AND FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINES OF ALL THE BIBLE ARE SET FORTH HERE: (1) THE POWER OF GOD, NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR GOD; AND (2) WHO THEN CAN BE SAVED SINCE IT IS SO DIFFICULT FOR A RELIGIOUS AND WELL ESTABLISHED LEADER IN SOCIETY TO BE SAVED?

“And Jesus, looking around, said to His disciples, How hard it will be for those who are wealthy to enter the kingdom of God. And the disciples were amazed at His words. But Jesus answered again and said to them, Children, how hard it is to enter the kingdom of God! It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God. {Why, because most of them unlike Job can not say, ‘Wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes.} And they were even more astonished and said to Him, ‘Then who can be saved? Looking upon them, Jesus said, With men it is impossible, but not with God; for all things are possible with God.” (Mark 10:23-27 NASV)

NOTE AGAIN: IF NO OTHER QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED IN THIS BOOK, THE ESSENTIAL AND MOST ESSENTIAL QUESTION THAT MUST BE ANSWERED IS THAT OF THE DISCIPLES TO JESUS, WHO THEN CAN BE SAVED? AND WHERE WE START IN THE REST OF THIS BOOK TO ANSWER THAT QUESTION IS WITH THE IMMEDIATE REPLY OF JESUS, WITH THE POWER OF GOD TO WHOM NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE.

4-2: God the Creator and Father looks at man, men, and then testifies to men.

NOTE: Man is a generic name of male and female, man and women, in the Bible. See Genesis 1:27 where God created man, “created them”, male and female and in His own image.

1. God the Creator notices that the Gentiles rage against Him and that the people of Israel imagine a vain thing and things about Him: Psalm 2:1,2 and Acts 4:24-26.

We still know many today in our secular world that rage and rave about and against the Almighty God of the Universe, and we can but sympathize for them in all the benefits they lose in this life and particularly in the life to come.

•God the Father has decreed and testified in the Bible as well as at the baptism of Jesus in the presence of many as the voice came from heaven that Jesus of Nazareth is, was, and still is His Son: Psalm 2:7 , Matthew 3:17 and 17:5, Hebrews 1:5 and 5:5, II Peter 1:17, and Mark 9:7.

(1). Psalm 2:7.

“I will declare the decree: the LORD hath said unto me, Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee.” (Psalm 2:7 KJV)

NOTE: More of this consistency and “Principle of Witnesses” which was the subject of Top Topic #3, here there are three witnesses about Jesus as the Son of God, first God Himself, then King David in the Psalms, and then the Apostle Matthew as he recorded like a faithful keeper of tax records, exactly what happened.

(2). Matthew 3:17.

“And after being baptized, Jesus went up immediately from the water; and behold, the heavens were opened, and he saw the Spirit of God descending as a dove, and coming upon Him, and behold, a voice out of the heavens, saying, This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.” (Matt 3:16,17 NASV)

(3). Matthew 17:5.

“And Peter answered and said to Jesus, ‘Lord, it is good for us to be here; if You wish, I will make three tabernacles here, one for You, and one for Moses, and one for Elijah. While he was still speaking, a bright cloud overshadowed them; and behold, a voice out of the cloud, saying, ‘This is My beloved Son, with whom I am well-pleased; hear Him!’” (Matthew 17:4,5 NASV)

NOTE: What God adds in His own testimony to Jesus as compared to the transfiguration after a similar testimony at the baptism is HEAR HIM . Paul did not mean in Ephesians 4:20,21 that like Peter, James, and hundreds of others you had to be there physically as Jesus taught. What he meant was that through the help of the Spirit of God you must see and hear from yourself, personally. This is the key to who can be saved! By listening to Jesus and His words of life!

(4). Hebrews 1:5.

“For to which of the angels did He ever say, ‘Thou art My Son, Today I have begotten thee? And again, ‘I will be a father to Him, and He shall be a Son to Me?’” (Hebrews 1:5 NASV)

(5). Hebrews 5:5.

“So also Christ did not glorify Himself so as to become a high priest, but He who said to Him, ‘Thou art my Son, Today I have begotten thee...”

NOTE: This is the first time in this Bible study of the progressive revelations of the Bible from Genesis to Malachi that we have encountered Jesus as the great high priest.

"...just as He says also in another passage, ‘Thou art a priest forever according to the order of Melchizedek.” (Hebrews 5:5,6 NASV)

NOTE CONTINUED: And we will come to this second quote in Hebrews 5:5,6 when we get into the progression to Psalm 110:6.

(6). II Peter 1:17.

“Moreover I will endeavor that ye may be able after my decease to have these things always in remembrance, For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eyewitnesses of his majesty. For he received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. And this voice which came from heaven we heard, when we were with him the holy mount. (II Peter 1:15-18 KJV)

NOTE: So that the Apostle Peter in writing for a permanent record adds his own testimony as a witness to Jesus with the witness of God the Father and that of Jesus Himself!

(7). Mark 9:7.

"Then a cloud formed, overshadowing them, and a voice came out of the cloud, ‘This is My beloved Son, listen to Him!’" (Mark 9:7 NASV)

LISTEN TO HIM, JESUS OF NAZARETH, THE BELOVED SON OF GOD!

3. God chooses men and ways less esteemed among men as far as status in order to receive

4-3: What Can God tell us about ourselves as men and women?

3.Psalm 8:3,4: When we consider the magnitude and vastness of all that God created in the Universe, how in the world can He give mind to a little man and beyond that visit man on the planet earth through the Person of the Lord Jesus Christ?

5.Psalm 8:5,6: What does God specifically think of man based on the way He created him.

(1). God made man a little lower than the angels, and recall that this is the generic man of Genesis of male and female.

(2). God gave honor and glory to man by creating him in His own image or likeness, and God keeps that thought pattern in mind in all His dealings with man.

(3). God entrusted man with all the other works of His Creation, placing man in dominion over all these works of Creation.

(4). God remembers man.

(5). God visits man.

1. Hebrews 2:6: We must go beyond the primary level of meaning about Man to that about the Son of Man, the Lord Jesus Christ, who in Himself fulfilled all that God originally meant for man and more; and you see that in Hebrews 2:8

"Thou hast put all things in subjection under His feet. For in subjecting all things to him, He left nothing that is not subject to him, But now we do not yet see all things subjected to him." (Hebrews 2:8 NASV)

5. I Corinthians 15:27.

Granted that there are many stories, many chapters, verses, and books in the Bible; but the total subject matter for the practical purposes of Christian faith can be summarized as faith in God, Christ, the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and Salvation. Get that and you have enough of the Bible for life. The following important passage helps to establish the present and eternal relationship between God the Father and Christ the Son. **{This could well be the single most important passage in the Bible, not only for the proper relationship of the Father and the Son, and what ultimately happens in the New Jerusalem of the New earth, but also in the definite and positive establishment of "THE END" ,"Christ's at His coming, then comes the end" (I Corinthians 15:23,24, the " {last things or eschatology} immediately after the Second Coming apart from all these complications of millinnum beliefs by Scofield and the fundamentalists that cloud and put off the finality of the Second Coming and the New Earth.}**

“The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death. For he hath put all things under His feet. But when He saith all things are put under Him, it is manifest that He is excepted {God the Father is excluded from under the reign of Christ; and by the way, that reign of Christ is through the kingdom of God that Christ established while on earth and which is finalized with this reign as He comes again, “thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven” is finally done as the kingdom is fully established forever on the New Earth}, which did put all things under him. And when all things shall be subdued unto him, then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all.” (I Corinthians 15:26-28 KJV)

(1). There are still some enemies such as death that have not be subjected to Christ as the Son of Man, or Christ as the Lord of heaven and earth. All these this death is fully subjected to the rule and reign of Christ as He with the angels dispatched to the four corners of the earth gathers and separates all those of faith, instantly provided them with the resurrection body, this is the second resurrection, that those beheaded Christians of the first resurrection and that Christ brings with Him.

(2). God the Father has ordained that all in heaven and earth be under the feet of Christ, and heaven is already there. May Gods will be done on earth as it is in heaven as more people still on earth are subjected to the Lordship of Jesus Christ.

(3). God the Father did not put Himself in subjection to the Lord Jesus Christ.

(4). After the Second Coming of Christ when everything on earth also comes under the actual Lordship of Jesus then Jesus will Himself be subjected to the LORDSHIP of the Father.

(5). God the Father may ultimately be all in all .

4-4. When God Looks Down From Heaven.

What did God find during the time of David and before when He looked down from heaven to take a close look at man. **{I suspect this was and is all the time, many like to call it “omniscience of God” for the all-seeing capability of God from heaven as He sits up there on the great white throne with His feet in the clouds.}**

1. Psalm 14:1-3: (1) God found fools who said in their hearts that there is no God; (2) He found a corrupt humanity of abominable works and an absence of doing good; (3) When He searched again among men to see if any of man understood and sought God, He found that they all had missed the essential way, found filthiness, and a lack of doing good.

2. Romans 3:10.

"As it is written, 'There is none righteous, not even one; there is none who understands, there is one who seeks for God; All have turned aside, together they have become useless; there is none who does good, There is not even one.'" (Romans 3:10-12 NASV)

THIS IS HUMANITY WITHOUT FAITH AND RIGHTEOUSNESS THROUGH FAITH, HUMANITY WITHOUT JESUS CHRIST!

4-5: The Gospel

Now we have the awesome challenge of summarizing the whole Gospel in the Old Testament, Matthew, Paul, Luke, and Mark including not only those from Psalms and Isaiah as we have done previously, but also those quotations from the whole Old Testament in the same four books. This will be done in Table 1 on the next page and entitled "The Gospel". The column headings will be:

Proclaimed (Old Test.)	Established (Matthew)	Explained (Heb/Rom)	Reinforced (Luke)	Appendix (Mark)
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A short explanation of what these headings for the Table of quotes mean is in order. The Gospel of Jesus is initially set forth in the Old Testament. Granted most of the citizens in Israel missed the real meaning because of the veil before their eyes that is removed in a personal experience with Christ, the same veil that the Apostle Paul had over his eyes before the conversion experience on the road to Damascus and of which he wrote in Romans over the eye of his Hebrew brethren before a similar experience with Christ. In Matthew, the Gospel of Jesus is established. Jesus quoted often from the Old Testament about the proclamation of the Gospel, and Matthew, an accountant and tax collector, faithfully established in a written record those quotes and teachings from Jesus. It was the burden of the ministry of the Apostle Paul to explain in Hebrews and Romans what had been proclaimed in the Old Testament about Jesus and what Jesus had established on earth in His teachings as recorded by Matthew. Then when Paul knew that his time of departure was at hand, he left manuscripts for Luke and John Mark with the rest of the Old Testament quotes he recorded at Tarsus for them to wrap up three more books of the New Testament.

{By the way Paul also wrote a travel log on another manuscript of his missionary journeys which he gave to Dr. Luke, and which Luke used as a basis for the writing of the book of Acts.} You see how simply it is! Now, all they have to do is to look at a couple of hundred quotes in the New Testament that came from the Old Testament; however, it is a labor of love as we are looking at the Word of God which is more precious than silver and gold.

4-6: Proclaimed, Established, Explained, Reinforced, and Summarized.

The Gospel is Proclaimed, Established, Explained, Reinforced, and Appendix. This same Table is expanded with other New Testament references and their corresponding quotations in the Appendix to keep in the total context of the Bible. This following Table 1 which runs for the rest of the chapter from Job and Genesis to Malachi with all 39 books of the Old Testament is much like the original research that Paul would have done during the seven silent years at Tarsus. He would have re-read the Old Testament with new insights, recording instead of the references which we have done in the far left column, the actual quotes on parchments; and would have been reading the manuscript for Matthew at the same time in entirety instead of the references we have listed in the second column from the left; and then on two parchments, he would have recorded those quotes that would latter become the gist of Hebrews and Romans, recording also on two parchments similar quotes for Luke and Mark to write their books.

Proclaimed (Old Testament)	Established (Matthew)	Explained (Hebrews & Romans)	Reinforced (Luke)	Appendix (Mark)
Job 82:2				10:27
Genesis 1:27	19:8			10:6
Genesis 2:28	19:5			10:7,8
Genesis 8:8	23:35			
Genesis 5:2	19:8			10:6
Genesis 6:11-13	28:37			
Genesis 7:7,21	28:37			
Genesis 12:1-3		Romans 8		
Genesis 15:5		Romans 8:18		
Genesis 17:5		Romans 8:17		
Genesis 17:7			1:67-73	
Genesis 18:18	19:26			10:27
Genesis 19:28	11:28			
Genesis 38:8			20:28,38	12:19

NOTE: Mark is an Appendix to the Bible: (1). He begins ahead of the others with Job 82:2; & (2) Mark with Luke {of course, both from Paul} have the last say on Genesis with 38:8.

Proclaimed (Old Testament)	Established (Matthew)	Explained (Hebrews & Romans)	Reinforced (Luke)	Appendix (Mark)
Exodus 3:6			20:28,37,38	12:26
Exodus 9:16		Romans 9:17		
Exodus 12:18-20				18:12
Exodus 13:12,16			1:67-73	
Exodus 20			18:20	
Exodus 20:10				2:28
Exodus 20:12				7:10
Exodus 20:12-17				10:19
Exodus 20:13,18	5:21,27			
Exodus 20:13-17		Romans 13:8,9		
Exodus 21:17				7:10
Exodus 21:25	5:38			
Exodus 28:8				18:28

NOTE: Mark is a good Appendix also on Exodus: as well as wrapping up Exodus with the last quote, Exodus 28:8 in Mark 18:28, there are six other quotes in Mark from Exodus for a total of seven.

You can see that we have tabulated three tables of Old Testament quotes from the Old Testament as found in the New Testament--for Genesis, Exodus, and Leviticus--and rearranged from the sequence they were found in the New Testament, to the sequence of the Old Testament. {Something you could do for yourself if you desired by reading all the way through the NT, jotting down all NT locations of quotes and where there are found in the OT, then with Excel or otherwise arranging these quotes in OT sequence.}

Proclaimed (Old Testament)	Established (Matthew)	Explained (Hebrews & Romans)	Reinforced (Luke)	Appendix (Mark)
Leviticus 2:13			9:89	
Leviticus 8:18-20				18:28
Leviticus 8:20		Hebrews 9:22		
Leviticus 12:8			1:67-73	
Leviticus 13:89			1:88	
Leviticus 18:2-32			1:88	
Leviticus 18:16			6:18	
Leviticus 18:19			10:26,27	
Leviticus 19:12,18	5:33,83	Romans 13:8,9		
Leviticus 20:9				7:10
Leviticus 20:21			6:10	
Leviticus 28:9			6:3,8	2:25
Leviticus 28:16			18:68	
Leviticus 28:20	5:38			
Leviticus 26:82			1:67-73	

NOTE: While together Luke and Mark do a wonderful supplementation of Matthew and Paul on Leviticus, and Luke concludes on Leviticus with 26:82 in Luke 1:67-73, it is Mark that begins on Leviticus with 2:13 (Mark 9:89). Mark leads with nine quotations from Leviticus. In fact it is interesting that Matthew establishes on earth the proclaimed Gospel in Leviticus with 2 quotes, then Paul explains with 2 quotes, one from Hebrews and one from Romans; then Luke reinforces what Paul did not have time or space to complete with 8 quotes; and Mark makes the Appendix with 9 quotes. This alone is the proper way to understand and study the book of Leviticus, letting the New Testament (and Matthew, Jesus, Paul, Luke, and Mark in the New Testament) explain

Proclaimed (Old Testament)	Established (Matthew)	Explained (Hebrews & Romans)	Reinforced (Luke)	Appendix (Mark)
Numbers 8:17			1:67-73	

NOTE: Of the four New Testament writers Luke is the only one to quote from Numbers, doing so in the rejoicing of Zacharias over the birth of John the Baptist and the prospects of the Prophet Messiah to come. It is Zacharias that is doing all this quoting from the Old Testament that we have seen in Luke 1:67-73 up to this point

Proclaimed (Old Testament)	Established (Matthew)	Explained (Hebrews & Romans)	Reinforced (Luke)	Appendix (Mark)
Deuteronomy 5:18			2:28	
Deuteronomy 5:16			7:10	
Deut 5:16-21				10:19
Deuteronomy 6:8,6			12:29	
Deuteronomy 6:5			8:8	
Deuteronomy 6:13	2:6			
Deuteronomy 6:16			8:12	
Deuteronomy 8:3	8:8		8:8	
Deut 18:15			(Acts 7:37) (Acts 3:22,3)	9:7

NOTE: You know something about quotes from Deuteronomy from Top Topic #3, and you immediately recognize that this is not all of them as the Table above and previous Tables have been determined by the 4 criterion of (1) Established from Matthew, (2) Explained from Hebrews and Romans, (3) Reinforced from Luke, and Appendicized {if there is any such word} from Mark. However right now we start by adding some of the additions quotes from the OT in the NT by calling them INSERTS.

Inserts from Acts

Deuteronomy 18:15 Acts 7:37
Deuteronomy 18:15,19 Acts 3:22,23

NOTE: Since with taking a fresh look at Dr. Luke and John Mark, we have looked at Acts as well

Proclaimed (Old Testament)	Established (Matthew)	Explained (Hebrews & Romans)	Reinforced (Luke)	Appendix (Mark)
Deut 10:20	8:10			
Deut 19:15	18:16			
Deut 23:3-6	5:83			
Deut 23:25				2:28
Deut 28:1	5:31		10:8	
Deut 25:5f	2:6		20:28,38	
Deut 25:5,6				12:19

NOTE: You can see where Paul too busy and too eminent in his departure from earth did not have time to utilize in books all the quotations on the parchments, hardly quoting from Deuteronomy as did Matthew and Jesus; but left that task for Dr. Luke and John Mark will they covered adequately. Once again Mark both introduces, Deuteronomy 5:18, and concludes, Deuteronomy 25:5,6, another book of the Old Testament. It is remarkable to see what Mark can do in such a short book of the Bible, the shortest of the four Gospels, quoting from Deuteronomy 8 times. That sort of condensation takes work.

After the Law of Moses, the five books of the Pentateuch, that is from Genesis to Deuteronomy--those books of Top Topic 1-3, of course comes the books of Joshua {Joshua took over for Moses and actually led the people into Palestine to conquer the land and the peoples, then divided the land and the peoples by the 12 tribes of Israel}, Judges {a long period of the history of Israel where there was no King but the Judges like Samson ruled over the people, that is on certain occasions and for short periods of time as the Spirit came over them they res-cued the people of God}, and after I Samuel which is in Table 7, II Samuel which with Joshua and Judges have no direct quotes in the New Testament. You may be somewhat

Proclaimed (Old Testament)	Established (Matthew)	Explained (Hebrews & Romans)	Reinforced (Luke)	Appendix (Mark)
I Samuel 15:22				12:33
I Samuel 21:1,6			6:3,8	2:25
I Samuel 21:6,16	12:2,3			

NOTE: Again Mark leads the fleet on a book, the book of I Samuel; and shares with Matthew and Luke the conclusion of the book. The Apostle John does quote from II Samuel, II Samuel 7:12. See the Total Appendix available by email from bible.2008@live.com . Mark again leads in I Kings, and Luke leads on II Kings. These are the genealogy listing form the human side of Jesus, Matthew going back to David and Luke going back to Adam.

The Prophets, yes King David in writing the book of Psalms was a Prophet, and is so called in the New Testament, so also was King Solomon in the writing of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon, and then there was the Queen of all Old Testament Prophets, and of all writing OT Prophets, Isaiah. You will find that Psalms and Isaiah are the two most quoted books of the OT in the NT.

Proclaimed (Old Testament)	Established (Matthew)	Explained (Hebrews & Romans)	Reinforced (Luke)	Appendix (Mark)
I Kings 10:2,10				9:13
I Kings 19:10-18		Romans 11:2-8		
II Kings 19:31			2:12	
I Chronicles 1:1-8			3:23-38	
I Chronicles 1:1-38	1:1-17		*	
I Chronicles 1:28-8			3:23-38	
I Chronicles 2:1-15			3:23-38	
I Chronicles 3:1-19			3:23-38	
II Chronicles 32:15		Romans 8:31		

1. Psalms

TABLE 1.

Proclaimed (Old Testament)	Established (Matthew)	Explained (Hebrews & Romans)	Reinforced (Luke)	Appendix (Mark)
Psalms 2:1,2			(Acts 8:28-26)	
Psalms 2:7	3:17	Hebrews 1:5 Romans 9:7		
Psalms 8:8-6		Hebrews 2:6		
Psalms 8:7			20:82	
Psalms 12:36		Romans 8:7		
Psalms 18:1-3		Romans 3:10		
Psalms 16:20				1:28
Psalms 18:3,8			1:67-73	
Psalms 18:25	5:7			
Psalms 18:89		Romans 15:9		

NOTE: And so on it continues through the Old Testament Prophets--David, Solomon, the Minor and Major Prophets. For a complete listing refer to the book's Appendix. You will find a complete Table for the Psalms as also for Isaiah.

4-7: Mark as a Short Summary of Bible.

Since the Apostle James gave Paul his testimony to Jesus while Paul was in Jerusalem, and Paul recorded it on the first parchment that he gave John Mark, the Gospel of Mark is also the Gospel and Bible according to the Apostle James. {You thought James had nothing to do with the writing of a Gospel as did the Apostles John, Paul, Matthew, and Peter in the Gospel sermons of the book of Acts.} Since the Apostle Paul gave two parchments to John Mark to use in the writing of the Gospel of Luke--one on the testimony of James which John Mark used as an outline for the Life and Teachings of Jesus and the other which listed Old Testament quotations which Paul had recorded at Tarsus, thinking himself to write a Gospel story of the Life and Teachings of Jesus; but running out of time--the Gospel of Mark is also according to Paul. Likewise John Mark had Paul's Gospel to the Jews, Hebrews, and Paul's Gospel to the Gentiles, Romans, for reference as he wrote the Gospel of Mark. NO WONDER THE GOSPEL OF MARK IS SO CONCISE AND THOROUGH! Since Paul had recorded many Old Testament quotations on a second parchment for John Mark (as shown in the Appendix), then the Gospel of Mark is also the Bible according to Mark. {You may desire to download and read a free commentary on the Gospel of Mark, entitled A CUP OF WATER, A CONDENSED VERSION OF MARK WITH COMMENTS, available in PDF format from www.biblecombibleman.com/Cup_of_water/ . From the same website and on the front index page, you can download from Adobe.com a free copy of Adobe Reader for PDF.}

1. A Short Summary of the Bible

What we want to do in this chapter is put together the first and second parch-ments of Paul to form a short summary of the whole Bible. (Recall that in doing so what we are doing is combining the Outline from Paul and James of the Life and Teachings of Jesus with the listing of Old Testament quotations in Mark.)

I. Paul's Parchment #1 for John Mark (an outline of Mark)

1. Mark 1:19, Jesus calls James and John from fishing to follow Him.
2. Mark 1:29, James was with John when they went into the house of Peter and Andrew where Jesus healed the mother-in-law of Simon Peter.
3. Mark 3:17, James is among the ordained twelve for special instructions from Jesus and to go forth to reach.
4. Mark 5:37, only James, Peter, and John were allowed to go with Jesus to the house of Jairus, the ruler of the synagogue, where Jesus raised Jairus' daughter from the dead.
5. Mark 9:2, the same three only were taken by Jesus up into the mount of transfiguration where God Himself spoke His Conscience and testimony to Jesus, saying, "This is my beloved Son; hear him." (9:7).
6. Mark 10:35, James and John ask Jesus to sit on His right and left hand in God's kingdom.
7. Mark 10:81, the other ten Apostles were much displeased with James and John when they heard of this request.
8. Mark 13:3, James with John, Peter, and Andrew ask Jesus privately on the times of eschatological events. "Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled?" (Mark 13:8)
9. Mark 18:33, In Gethsemane just before the arrest and goes privately to pray with James, John, and Peter

2. John Mark's Research

John would have combined the two parchments into the form as shown above as he prepared to write a Story of the Life and Teachings of Jesus based on the two parchments. Then he would have compared what had already been written on the same from Matthew, John, and Luke. Since such a HARMONY of the first three Gospels as a basis for the writing of the fourth, Mark, is far beyond the scope of this book, we will use what Robertson has done in his HARMONY for a foundation.

Subject	Matthew	John	Luke
I. Gospel Sources.			1:1-8
II. Christ as the Word.		1:1-18	
III. Jesus's Genealogies.	1:1-17		3:23-38
IV. Birth and Childhood (The Baptist/Jesus)	1:18-2:23		1:5-2:52
V. John the Baptist. (this division above correlates with Mark 1:1-8)	3:1-12	2:1-2	3:3-18
VI. Christ's Ministry. (Mark 1:9-18)	3:13-8:12	1:19-8:85	3:19-8:13
VII. Galilee Ministry. (Mark 1:18-5:83)	8:13-18:12	8:86-5:87	8:18-9:9
VIII. Training Twelve. (Mark 6:88-9:37)	18:13-18:35	6:1-7:10	9:10-56
IX. Judean Ministry.	7:11-10:39		10:1-13:21
X. Perean Ministry. (Mark 10:1-52)	19:1-20:38	10:80-11:58	13:22-19:28
XI. The Shadow. (Mark 13:1-18:82)	28:25-26:86	12:2-18:1	21:5-22:86
XII. Arrest-Burial. (Mark 18:83-15:87)	26:87-27:66	18:2-19:82	22:87-23:56
XIII. Resurrection & Ascension (Mark 16:1-20)	28:1-20	20:2-21	28:1-53

4-8: The Apostle James on Mark

In order to determine how much of the Apostle James we can detect in the Gospel of Mark, we have two sources on what James wrote and said: (1) What is recorded from him in the book of Acts; and (2) The single epistle that he wrote called the book of James. James spoke little in the book of Acts. It was primarily Peter and John until the Day of Desolation approached where Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed in 70 A.D.; and as John saw that approaching, as Jesus had advised them, John fled Jerusalem in order to take care of Mary in the vast outpost of the Roman Empire. (Perhaps at Galatia with Philemon.) The Apostle James was busy being the pastor of the first church in Jerusalem. The single place the voice of James in solo spoke was at the Great Circumcision Conference in Jerusalem as recorded in Acts 15; and if there could be one single theme of this PREACHING AND TEACHING THROUGH THE BIBLE, it would be that expressed by the Apostle James as he said: "KNOWN UNTO GOD ARE ALL HIS WORKS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD" (Acts 15:18); and after having quoted from Amos 9:11,12--

"And after they had held their peace, James answered, saying, Men and brethren, hearken unto me: Simeon hath declared how God at the first did visit the Gentiles, to take out of them a people for his name. And to this agree the words of the prophets; as it is written, After this I will return, and will build again the tabernacle of David, which is fallen down; and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up: That the residue (another word for remnant) of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, upon whom my name is called, saith the Lord, who doeth all these thing. Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world." (Acts 15:13-18)

"In that day will I raise up the tabernacle of David that is fallen, and close up the breaches thereof: and I will raise up his ruins, and I will build it as in the days of old; That they may possess the remnant of Edom, and of all the heathen (Gentiles), which are called by my name, saith the LORD that doeth this." (Amos 9:11,12)

At this point we should check "The New Bible" listing in the Total Appendix to see if this Old Testament quotation from Amos is included; and if not, then add it. "The New Bible"--this quotes in the New Testament in a sense were the basis of the Bible for the Gentiles, starting with the quote itself then branching out to the Newer Bible, explanation, and Newest Bible, commentary-- alias The Gospel Table, shows Amos 9:11,12 to be there as part of the Gospel. {Don't forget, if you have not done so already, you can receive my return email from bible.2008@live.com a copy of the Total Appendix in PDF format, and free from Adobe the Adobe Reader at www.adobe.com or on the index page of www.biblecombibleman.com .}

3. References to Mark in the epistle of James.

We can find references to the Gospel of Mark quickly by using the center column notes of any good reference Bible as listed within the epistle of James. What we find when we do so is as listed below--

James	Mark
1. 1:6	11:28
2. 2:19	1:28
3. 3:11	2:80

1. Mark 1:28 and James 2:19.

"Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well: the devils also believe, and tremble."
(James 2:19)

(1). The Devil and devils believe in God in the sense of knowing of His existence without having the kind of faith that saves, and that is the primary thrust of the book of James: Faith which saves and faith which does not save.

(2). Since the devils have a broader concept of God than those who have not believed unto salvation, they tremble at the thoughts and judgments of God as compared to what those who do not believe unto salvation know.

"And they went into Capernaum; and straightway on the sabbath day he entered into the synagogue, and taught. And they were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes. And there was in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit; and he cried out, Saying, Let us alone; what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth? art thou come to destroy us? I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God."
(Mark 1:21-28)

(1). Not only do the devils believe in God, but they also know Who Jesus is as the Holy One of God; and give a testimony to Jesus as recorded above, although not a testimony that necessarily leads to salvation. However in the case of this incident, it did lead to salvation in the sense that Jesus removed the unclean spirit from the man.

(2). We see that since every human has a human spirit; and that some human spirits can be completely dominated by evil where others go to the extreme of being dominated by good, and with some in between, that the human spirit based on the knowledge of good and evil, always contains both to varying degrees.

2. Mark 11:28 and James 1:6

"And Peter calling to remembrance saith unto him, Master, behold, the fig tree which thou cursedst is withered away. And Jesus answering saith unto them, Have faith in God. For verily I say unto you, That whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass; he shall have whatsoever he saith. Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." (Mark 11:21-28)

Since we are trying to indicate the influence of James in Mark, we perhaps would have felt more comfortable if James had asked this question than Peter; but the opposite is true, for given the very humble and reluctant nature of the Apostle like John (John 21:28) to even mention their own names in the Gospels and epistles, James would more aggressively set forth Peter than himself.

3. Mark 12:80 and James 3:1.

"My brethren, be not many masters, knowing that we shall receive the greater condemnation. for in many things we offend all. If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body." (James 3:1,2)

(1). The tongue and the words that come from the tongue, reflected the human spirit and conscience, is most representative of the behavioral characteristics of the whole human body. If a man can control the tongue and body, he has control over his own human spirit. (I Cor. 18:32)

(2). On the positive side: to bridle the tongue is to control the whole body which lessens the

4-9: The Old Testament in James.

We should also compare the Old Testament in the epistle of James with the Old Testament in the Gospel of Mark; and here we must distinguish between the Old Testament in James which we can find by hard quotations with hard introductions while we read through James as compared to those quotes and references which are not as hard, but are listed in center column notes, being wary for this is some man's interpretation of what is related. The safest, of course, are the hard quotes with hard introductions which we can find for our-selves; and this will be listed first. If we look at a more complete listing of the New Bible with a more extensive listing of Old Testament quotations, We can see how many are already listed for the book of James; and any cross-refer-ences to the book of Mark. While the complete and finalized New Bible is for later volumes, we have already the following as indicated below. (This only would be a significant Bible study, and if we have time in this study session we will come back to it.) However note that while James 8:5 quotes from Proverbs 27:8, this is followed in the New Bible with a Mark 13:28 quote from Ecclesi-astes 12:1-3. Let us briefly check these.

1. James 8:5.

"Do ye think that the scripture saith in vain, The spirit that dwelleth in us lusteth to envy?"
(James 8:5)

2. Proverbs 27:8.

"Boast not thyself of tomorrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth. Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips. A stone is heavy, and the sand weighty; but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both. Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is able to stand before envy?" (Proverbs 27:1-8)

NOTE: As for previous verses, the points after a quote with the parenthesis (), is a brief exegesis of the verse or verses. After all, these Top Topics 1-12 are a study of the total Bible, New and Old Testaments. And because of the consistency that God had built into the Bible with two or three or much more witnesses and over a period of thousands of years, the consistent message and messages of the Bible is the context of all. That is, "ALL SCRIPTURE:" is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for (1) church administration and (2) implementation in Christian living. At this point you may want to read "Leaky Barriers to Strong Delusion" from the "Den of Thieves" book, available for reading and/or download at www.biblecombibleman/Den_of_Thieves/ .}

(1). While we do not find "spirit" for human spirit in this quote from Proverbs, we must realize that very possibly it was in the original version of the Old Testament before it went through several translations; and to recall that the whole book of Proverbs is a seeking after wisdom over folly, the spirit of the knowledge of good over evil.

(2). While we do see clearly as we read Proverbs 27:1 is another direct quote in James which perhaps we had not previously realized as such since it had no hard introduction. This we see from the similarity of wording from Proverbs 27:1 and James 8:13-17:

"Go to now, ye that say, Today or tomorrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain: Whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For

In fact, if we check a good reference Bible we will find several Old Testament references for this James 8:13-15 passages as follows-- And if we listed all the Old Testament references in James {which is another good Bible study}, they would be significantly large; but this is taking us far from our focus on the book of Mark, except in that we desire to make a comparison of the Old Testament in James with the Old Testament in Mark. Table 4-11 on the next page is a complete listing of the Old Testament quotes and references in the epistle of James. (Caution: some interpretations of men are involved in references that are not obvious as hard quotations with hard introductions.) Table 4-11 is built from the following look through the references for the book of James, only Table 4-11 is reordered in the most probably sequence of the Old Testament.

Old Testament Books	James	OT Books (Continued)	James
1. Job 1:21	5:1	9. Proverbs 2:3-6	1:5
7:7	8:18	3:5	1:8
22:89	8:10	3:38	8:6
82:10	5:1	10:12	5:20
2. Genesis 1:26	3:9	11:26	5:1
5:1		12:18	3:5
9:6		15:2	3:5
15:6	2:23	16:27	3:6
3. Exodus 20:13,18	2:11	27:1	8:13
8. Leviticus 19:16	2:8	10. Amos 9:11,12	(James in Acts 15:16,7)
5. Joshua 2:1	2:25	11. Isaiah 81:8	2:23
6. I Kings 17:1	5:17	57:15	1:10
18:82	5:18	12. Micah 7:18	2:13
7. II Chronicles 15:2	8:8	13. Jeremiah 17:11	5:2
20:7	2:23	18. Daniel 12:3	1:12
8. Psalm 32:9	3:3	15. Malachi 3:7	8:8
38:13	1:26		
8. cont. Psalm 98:12	1:26		
102:3	8:18		
180:3	3:8		

NOTE: That the Apostle James like Peter talked Bible in every word that came out of his lips or from his pen. While expressing caution on some of these, we would also note the hard work that was done by some men in the research that we find in center column notes, a research of which we should take advantage although we should ultimately check the references for ourselves--alias "Search the scriptures". We can not help but observe that Proverbs dominates James; and that in both James and Proverbs "wis-dom" as the up side of the knowledge of good and evil or the human spirit is the primary subject--

"If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liber-ally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." (James 1:5)

"But the wisdom that if from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." (James 3:17)

"My son, if thou wilt receive my words, and hide my commandments with thee; So that thou incline thine ear unto wisdom, and apply thine heart to understanding." (Proverbs 2:1,2)

When the "heart" becomes involved, it is the heart of the human spirit as well as the "heart" of the soul and conscience.

4-10: A Comparison of Old and New Testament Books for Consistency.

A look back shows that the Apostle James in the book of James and the one quote from Acts references 15 of the 39 Old Testament books. No bad for one little epistle of 5 chapters! And incidentally, this illustrates how that if you started taking one little epistle out of the Bible like James the devastating effect it would have on the Bible and the Old Testament; and how in turn the Bible of the Apostles and associates (the New Testament) also establishes the Old Testament as the Word of God! Now, we are ready to do what our goal was in this chapter: to compare James with Mark; or more specifically now, to compare the Old Testament in James with the Old Testament in Mark. If you look at even the beginning, you will note that Mark is even an Appendix to James even if we cannot buy the hypothesis that Mark was the last book of the Bible to be written. What is important anyway is that we see Mark as a very good summary of the whole Bible whether we buy the hypothesis or not; and the primary reason is because by the study of Mark we go back to the life and teachings of Jesus which started and concluded the whole New Testament.

That John Mark surrounded the one reference from Exodus in James is also obvious. And the same in Leviticus. Both James and John Mark include none from Numbers, and only Mark has some from Deuteronomy. (If we had not observed previously Note how that with a consideration of only two books in the New Testament, James and Mark, we have accumulated quotes from 21 of the 39 books of the Old Testament. That is almost 58% of the Old Testament books! What a tremendous impact the removal of the book of James from the Bible would have on our understanding of the Old Testament books that James explains; and what an effect the removal of any one of these 21 books of the Old Testament would have on likewise removing

How thorough Mark is on the law of the Pentateuch, except for Numbers, we should do so now; and the reason is that Jesus, who came not to destroy but to fulfill the law and the prophets, quoted so often from the law.) James does jump ahead on the historical books of the Old Testament, quoting from Joshua while Mark does not, then including two more of the historical books--I Kings and II Chronicles. However, note how neatly Mark intersperses with I Samuel and I Kings. Also you should note the compounding nature of the Old Testament in the New Testament (while James alone quotes from 15 Old Testament books with the addition of Mark, there are compounded a total of 19 Old Testament books): each time another New Testament book is added to the list, not only is there the addition of more books of the Old Testament but also more chapters with as in the case of James and Mark little overlap of chapters. (It is suggestive that when the Apostle John wrote that the "world itself could not contain the books which should be written", among other things he meant that if the New Testament writers included every single quote in the Old Testament plus the interpretation of those quotes, the number of New Testament books would keep going on without stop!) They just were not able to get to all of them, but what they did get to are very representative of what God considers most important in the Old Testament to be interpreted in the New Testament.

On Psalms: Mark quotes five, taking the lead; then James two, and Mark comes back with four more--never a repeat; and then James comes back with two, Mark four, and James concludes on Psalms with 180:3. As we might suspect Mark is not match for James on Proverbs and "wisdom", adding only one to the list of James, but that one a semi-Appendix as the next to the last.

On the Minor Prophets: Mark slips in ahead of James on Amos with the Prophet Joel; after Isaiah, we will notice on post-Isaiah Minor Prophets, they both quote from Micah--Mark from the same chapter but slightly ahead of James in verses; only Mark quotes from Zechariah; and on the

4-11: Matthew and the Old Testament (The Gospel Proclaimed and Established).

Matthew and the Old Testament brings us to the gospel proclaimed and established.

On a separate parchment John Mark would make a composite outline of all that had previously been written, of Matthew, John, and Luke.

I. Old Testament, the Gospel Proclaimed.

1. Genesis 1:27 and Matthew 19:8: Moses allowed the people to put away their wives because of "the hardness of their hearts", but this was not what God the Father originally intended for marriage.
2. Genesis 2:28 and Matthew 19:5: Husband and wife in marriage become "one flesh".
3. Genesis 8:8 and Matthew 23:35: All the accumulated knowledge from God, and the people's rejection of that knowledge, brings an accumulated responsibility on each generation.
4. Genesis 5:2 and Matthew 19:8: God made male and female at the beginning a complimenting couple and called them "man".
5. Genesis 6:11-13 and Matthew 28:37: People at the second coming of Christ will be going about the normal routines of life and making a living as if God and Christ did not exist even as in the days of Noah when sudden destruction came upon all the earth.
6. Genesis 7:7,21 and Matthew 28:37: No man or Christ Himself can predict that day, for only God the Father knows.
7. Genesis 18:18 and Matthew 19:26: It is difficult for men of wealth and position to be saved, and this is part of the marvel of faith in God.
8. Genesis 19:28 and Matthew 11:28: The tolerance of the Judgment Day depends on the knowledge of God and Christ to which people have been exposed.
9. Exodus 20:13,18 and Matthew 5:21,27: Angry and lust in God's sight is as much a violation of the Ten Commandments as is murder and adultery. It is the thoughts that God is as much

6. Genesis 7:7,21 and Matthew 28:37: No man or Christ Himself can predict that day, for only God the Father knows.
7. Genesis 18:18 and Matthew 19:26: It is difficult for men of wealth and position to be saved, and this is part of the marvel of faith in God.
8. Genesis 19:28 and Matthew 11:28: The tolerance of the Judgment Day depends on the knowledge of God and Christ to which peoples have been exposed.
9. Exodus 20:13,18 and Matthew 5:21,27: Angry and lust in God's sight is as much a violation of the Ten Commandments as is murder and adultery. It is the thoughts that God is as much concerned about as the actions.
10. Exodus 21:28 and Matthew 5:38: Don't respond to people's wrong with legality and justice, respond with grace and mercy.
11. Leviticus 19:12,18 and Matthew 5:33,83: Count on the Word of God more than your own oaths, and bless and pray for your enemies.
12. Leviticus 28:20 and Matthew 5:38: Do not respond to evil in kind, but respond with grace.
13. Deuteronomy 23:3-6 and Matthew 5:83: Love your enemies and pray for those who use or abuse you.
14. Deuteronomy 28:1 and Matthew 5:31: Divorce unless based on the cause of fornication is adultery.
15. I Samuel 21:6,16 and Matthew 12:2,3: Christ is > the Temple or any place of worship as Lord of the sabbath day as Lord of all.
16. I Chronicles 1:1-38 and Matthew 1:1-17: All of the Old Testament from Abraham to Christ can be divided into three divisions based on the actual genealogy of Jesus: (1) 18 generations from Abraham to David; (2) 18 generations from David to Captivity; and (3) 18 generations from Captivity to Christ

20. Psalms 22:1 and Matthew 27:86: Some the people watching the Crucifixion thought Jesus was calling for the help of Elijah, while He was crying to God who had to turn His back on Him as He bore the sins of the world.

21. Psalms 22:19 and Matthew 27:35: The Romans crucified Jesus at the insis-tence of the Jewish leaders, gambling for His clothing, watching for weaknesses, and taunting Him and the Jews with a sign, "This is the King of the Jews".

22. Psalms 28:3-5 and Matthew 5:8: Those who heart of the human spirit is declared legally righteous by God through Christ shall see God the Father per-sonally; and those same human spirits are given a change of heart that permits the ultimate achievement of purity.

(Inserts from the Apostles John and Peter)

1. I Peter 3:10-12 and Psalms 38:12-16: To enhance the love of life and the longevity of life, we should: (1) Do good; (2) Seek peace; and (3) Run after peace.

2. John 19:36 and Psalms 38:20: All that Jesus did and taught established on earth what God the Father had already proclaimed in His Word through the law and the Prophets.

3. John 15:25 and Psalms 35:19: Since the works and teachings of Jesus iden-tified the sins of the world, the world hated Him; but the fulfillment of their hate was also a fulfillment of the predictions of God in the Old Testament.

4. John 13:18 and Psalms 81:9: Once God's Word has been established on earth as in heaven, it must be fulfilled. That is the immutable nature of the Word of God.

5. John 17:12 and Psalms 81:9: Jesus kept while He was in the world those that the Father had given Him except for one, the man of perdition; who betrayed Jesus in the fulfillment of the Scripture's prediction.

Matthew continued

27. Psalms 27:11 and Matthew 5:5: Those who meekly get under the load of God and Christ

29. Psalms 55 and Matthew 5:6: Those who give a priority to the need of the righteousness of God over other physical needs will find themselves satisfied in this life, and more so in the life to come on the new earth where God Himself will dwell with them, making His home on this new earth.
30. Psalms 62:12 and Matthew 16:27: When Jesus comes the second time, in power and with His angels to enforce His power, then He will reward every man that has ever lived on this earth according to the works that each has done.
31. Psalms 69:21 and Matthew 27:38: Jesus was crucified at Golgotha, the place of the skull, according to the prediction of the Prophet David.
32. Psalms 78-2 and Matthew 13:35: Jesus would not speak to the multitudes except in parables which was also a prediction from the Prophet David.
33. Psalms 82 and Matthew 21:16: When the multitude cried "Hosanna to the Son of David", they as babes on the wisdom of God were yet reflecting some of the wisdom of God as recorded in the Old Testament.
34. Psalms 89:8,26,38,88 and Matthew 16:18: God reveals truth to men consistent with His Word as predicted in the Old Testament.
35. Psalms 91:11 and Matthew 8:6: It is foolish to pray, "Lead us not into temptation", then to use our freedom of choice to lead ourselves into temptation, tempting God and God's Word.
36. Psalms 118:26 and Matthew 21:9: The fickle multitude, babes on the wisdom of God, on one day cried, "Blessed is the one who comes in the name of the LORD God", then on the next day cried, "Crucify Him"!
37. Psalms 118:26 and Matthew 23:38f: Yet that same multitude of Jerusalem will see Jesus once again at the end of time, again crying, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord"

4-12: Inserts to Outline.

{Refer to Appendix at the end of volume 1, "Prophets and Apostles", for a complete outline of all tables, from Genesis to Malachi, and with inserts such as below along the way. The inserts by definition are those not of Matthew, Mark, Luke, Hebrews, and Romans; however the inserts such as below from other books of Paul, and from James and Peter are in the proper OT sequence. Also you can order the Complete Appendix by email from Bible.2008@live.com .}

Inserts from the Apostles Paul, James, and Peter

1. Hebrews 12:6 and Proverbs 3:12: God chastises and corrects those whom He loves as a Father does for His own son.
2. I Timothy 6:6 and Proverbs 15:16: The goal of any Christian life should be: (1) Godliness; and (2) Contentment.
3. II Peter 2:22 and Proverbs 26:11: Those who have known the liberty in Christ then return to the pollution of the world are like sows who go back to the mire or dogs who return to their own vomit.
4. James 8:5 and Proverbs 27:8: The human spirit, Christian or otherwise, has a natural tendency to lust toward envy.

(Insert from Acts)

1. Acts 2:16-21 and Joel 2:28-32: The democratic benefits of God for the human spirit after the Ascension of Christ and the coming the Holy Spirit in power to take His place are: (1) New Testament prophets which are more dem-ocratic than Old Testament Prophets as they are young and old, male and female; (2) A more widespread--democratic--salvation as all who call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved; and (3) The Spirit is less selectively given as in the Old Testament, coming on all who believe, and in all

4-13: Outline and Matthew continued.

38. Hosea 11:1 and Matthew 2:15: This prophetic prediction and the fulfillment in Matthew illustrates the double or beyond nature of predictions: (1) God called Israel as His children out of Egypt under Moses; (2) God sent then called His own Son out of Egypt where He was sent to protect Him from Herod; and (3) In Revelation the seed of the woman are Christians who are likewise protected from Satan.

39. Isaiah 2:18,19 and Matthew 11:5: Jesus preached the Gospel, healed the sick, and raised the dead as predicted in the Old Testament--a double witness from God the Father.

40. Isaiah 5:1f and Matthew 21:33: Jesus' parable of the householder and the vineyard was only a parable and difficult to understand in the same sense that its counterpart and foundation is hard to understand in the Prophet Isaiah.

41. Isaiah 6:9,10 and Matthew 13:18,15: Jesus spoke in parables so that most would hear and not hear, see and not see--not understand.

42. Isaiah 7:18 and Matthew 1:23: An angel told Joseph in a dream that Mary's conception was of the Holy Spirit, being a fulfillment of Isaiah 7:18 that a virgin would conceive, bringing "God with us" into the world.

43. Isaiah 8:18 and Matthew 21:88: The Pharisees in the parable of the stone and the builders that Jesus spoke of them.

44. Isaiah 13:9,10 and Matthew 28:30: Before the Second Coming of Christ the old heavens shall be shaken in preparation for the new heavens, the old earth in preparation for the new earth; then Christ shall appear to all in heaven, and His angels will gather the chosen of God from all the areas of the earth.

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45. Isaiah 18:13-15 and Matthew 11:23: God will judge cities by the works of God that have been done in them.
46. Isaiah 29:13 and Matthew 15:8,9: It is hypocritical in God's sight to approach God and worship God with the lips with hearts from dedication to Him; and this worship is vain, a kind of worship that teaches for doctrines the com-mandments and traditions of men.
47. Isaiah 80:3 and Matthew 3:3: John the Baptist was the one of Isaiah 80:3 who prepared the way of the Lord Jesus Christ. (Also Malachi.)
48. Isaiah 82:1 and Matthew 3:17: After Jesus' baptism God the Father also gave verbal testimony that Jesus was indeed His Son, and that He was pleased with what He was doing.
49. Micah 5:2,7,8 and Matthew 2:5,6: Herod called the religious leaders to tell him where Jesus would be born, and they replied that in Bethlehem would be born the prince that would rule Israel.

NOTE: A Complete Table for all these quotes of the Bible will not be shown in this chapter; however the complete Table will be placed online for viewing and/or downloading at www.sungristbible.com/12TopTopicsofTheBible/ . For reference, many of the LEARN CHRIST commentaries are also based on this complete outline of the Bible.

(Insert from the Apostle John)

1. John 8:27 and Micah 6:15. The Old Testament explained the parables of Jesus, as did Jesus

(Insert from James on Lamentations)

1. James 8:8 and Lamentations 3:57: The Word from God is that those who draw close to Him will have the same response.

Matthew continued and Completed with Malachi

52. Daniel 11:31 and Matthew 28:15: The "abomination of desolation" of Daniel happened in Jerusalem when the Roman general Titus destroyed the temple and Jerusalem.

53. Isaiah 29:13 and Matthew 15:7-9: Lip service in worship is not enough, it takes the heart of the human spirit to worship in Spirit and truth.

54. Zechariah 9:9 and Matthew 21:8: As well as of other Old Testament Prophets when Jesus rode into Jerusalem on a donkey, it was in fulfillment of several Old Testament Prophets and predictions as Zechariah.

55. Malachi 3:1 and Matthew 11:10: John the Baptist as the new Elias fulfilled Malachi's prediction as well as Isaiah 80:3.

4-14: The Full Gospel in the Fullness of Time.

Certainly with the 39 books of the Old Testament, the actual life and teachings of Jesus as He lived on this earth approximately 33 years, and then as Matthew recorded in the Gospel of Matthew that life and those teachings, the Gospel was both PROCLAIMED ON EARTH AND ESTABLISHED ON EARTH.

“In the fullness of time, God sent forth His Son...”

Yet 40 books of Scriptures, 39 Old Testament and 1 New Testament book in Matthew, were not enough; and even while the Ascended Christ through His Spirit was working with His original Apostles to teach them new things and bring all things to their remembrance, He was working in the heart of one Saul of Tarsus to call him as the Apostle to the Gentiles, and Jews; and to make him the Chief Editor of the New Testament, Paul himself writing 14 of 27 of the New Testament books, and through his parchments sponsoring three others.

In one of those 14 books Paul authored from the human side, he explained, like Jesus intended him to do when personal teaching him in Saudi Arabia after his conversion, many things including how Jesus was able to be both Son of Man and Son of God. (I Corinthians 15:45-49)

- 1. Jesus Christ as the Son of Man was ordained by God to be “the last Adam”.**
 - (1). The first Adam was created by God as a “living being” (I Cor 15:45 and Genesis 2:17).**
 - (2). The last Adam, Jesus of Nazareth “became a living giving spirit” by way of His virgin birth, His life and death on the cross for the sins of the world, and by His resurrection. (I Cor 15:45 plus)**
- 2. The natural man was first, the first Adam, as God created the universe and man on six days, and the “spiritual man”, the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of Man, was created afterwards, approximately 1 A.D. as He was born in Bethlehem of Palestine of the Roman Empire. (I Cor 15:46 plus)**
- 3. Even as the first man, Adam, was made out of the earth--God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul--even so the “Second Man”, this Son of Man, was made from heaven as the power of God overshadowed Mary. (I Cor 15:47, Genesis 2:7, and Matthew 1:18 plus).**
- 4. How this Son of Man/Son of God combination applies to us. (I Cor 15:48,49)**
 - (1). We are made of the dust, or elements of the earth, just like the progenitor of all mankind, Adam, was made of the dust.**
 - (2). Spiritual likewise we are made of the heavenly man just like He was made heavenly. “As many as received him to them gave He power to become Sons of God, even to those that believe on His name: who were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.” (John 1:12,13)**
- 5. Believers bear “the image”, likeness to, both the man of dust, Adam with a genetic tendency and guilt for sin, and the image of the Heavenly Man, a likeness to whom starts with the new birth, continues year by year with sanctification, and greatly increases with glorification at the resurrection. (I Cor 15:49 plus)**