

## Testimony of Jesus Embedded in Gospels

What this presents about Peter's complete testimony to Jesus, based on internal evidence in the Bible, is far better than the assumptions of the Jesus Seminar which talks about some mysterious Q document of which no one has a copy, and talks about the Gospel of Thomas as a criterion, of all things, to judge the Gospel of John which we conservatives recognize as an essential part of the "gospel once for all delivered to the saints" {the Gospel of Thomas is liked by the Jesus Seminar--which also denies that Jesus claimed to be the Son of God thus denying faith in Him as the Son of God--because it only has teachings, no miracles or narrative, and that is exactly where they want the Crucifixion and Resurrection}. They want the teachings of Jesus which they can mold to a liberal and worldly, without the discernment of the Spirit and certainly with the ASPI {Authorized Semi-Public Interpretation based on "no scripture is of any private interpretation--by the way also a quote from Simon Peter}. It is rather difficult to do that to the historical facts of the miracles, acts of character, death, and resurrection of Jesus.

Here briefly is how the internal evidence goes: since Paul says that he only met with Peter and James after his conversion and time with Jesus in Saudi Arabia, you know that this converted lawyer with the charge from Jesus to be chief editor of the Bible {also the real replacement Apostle chosen by Jesus to replace Judas} would record the testimonies of Peter and James on a parchment to use in the 14 books of the New Testament that he would write and the 3 others that he would sponsor through his manuscripts left through Timothy for John Mark {"he is profitable to me for the ministry"--what ministry? the ministry as chief editor} and Dr. Luke respectively to write the Gospel of Mark {internal evidence in Mark indicates the testimony of James, although there is evidence of both James and Peter, was inserted here with often use of Peter's name and "boats", the Gospel of Luke {internal evidence indicates that Peter's testimony to Jesus was inserted here, but once again internal evidence of both}, and the book of Acts. (If you desire to read more on these assumptions based on the internal evidence, and the fallacious arguments of the Jesus Seminar, please look at "Christ, Paul, and the Falling Away" in the LEARN CHRIST COMMENTARIES located at [www.biblecommentary.com/product\\_LCCvol4](http://www.biblecommentary.com/product_LCCvol4).) By the way primarily what you are reading is from a chapter of LCC commentaries, volume 1. You are in the middle of a presentation where the Gospel has been introduced in the Old Testament, proclaimed in Matthew {primarily by Jesus as He quotes the Old Testament}, Explained by Paul in Hebrews and Romans, and Reinforced in Luke, then Appendixed in Mark. And yes, all along the testimonies of Peter and James are right there embedded. You see, it has always been the function of Apostles and Prophets only with guidance from the Spirit {whatever you bind on earth is bound in heaven and whatever you

loose on earth is loosed in heaven} to write Scriptures, although they might use scribes like Dr. Luke and John Mark.

### **The Gospel Reinforced, Luke**

While the Old Testament made the first proclamation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the book of Matthew established it with the life of Jesus, Paul explained the Gospel in several ways including in the book of Romans and Hebrews, then Luke reinforced with the manuscripts that Paul left him what the Gospel of Jesus is. Dr. Luke, a Gentile and not an Apostle, first of all could write, not being ashamed of being a Gentile as among those of the new remnant of the new Israel; and likewise could write to a Roman governor without apology--

**"Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us, Even as they delivered them unto us, which from the beginning were eyewitnesses, and ministers of the word; It seemed good to me also, having had perfect understanding of all things from the very first, to write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus, That thou mightest know the certainty of those things, wherein thou hast been instructed." (Luke 1:1-4)**

And of these "many" that wrote on the Gospel, at least those which actually made it into the Bible Canon would include: (1) The Old Testament writers which Dr. Luke may or may not have had in mind when he wrote the introductory statement above; (2) The Gospel of Matthew which proclaimed the Gospel that had been established by the Old Testament.; (3) The Gospel of Paul, in all 14 New Testament letters which he wrote, especially in Hebrews (Psalms) and Romans (Isaiah); (4) The parchments which Paul left for Dr. Luke to use in writing which contained--(a) A listing of Old Testament quotations; and (b) The testimony of Simon Peter to the Gospel of Jesus Christ (other than what Peter wrote in I and II Peter). NOTE: And to verify this hypothesis we will compare Luke with I and II Peter; (5) If the assumption is true that Dr. Luke and Mark had the Appendix to the Bible, writing after the Apostle John; then Dr. Luke also had the Gospel of John for a reference; (6) Dr. Luke could walk across the room to read what Paul had left for John Mark in the way of parchments which contained- (a) Another listing of Old Testament quotes and (b) The Testimony of the Apostle James to the Gospel of Jesus {other than the book of James which James wrote, and of which we made comparison in chapter 5}.

### **Luke and Peter's Epistles**

One way to show the similarity of Peter's testimony to Jesus as recorded in I,II Peter and Peter's testimony of Jesus in the Gospel of Luke, and without begging

the issue, is to check the center column references of any good reference Bible. (You see those notes were there long before this book and the assumptions of this book were written!) What we find as such research is done is as listed below--

1. I Peter 4:17 and Luke 12:47,48.
2. II Peter 1:21 and Luke 1:70.
3. II Peter 2:18 and Luke 18:8.
4. II Peter 2:20 and Luke 11:26.
5. II Peter 3:6 and Luke 17:26,27. Let us briefly look at these as given in the ordering of the Gospel of Luke.

(1). Luke 1:70 and II Peter 1:21.

**"For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy (Spirit)." (II Peter 1:21) {NOTE: It is considered that the Apostle Peter wrote his epistles long before Dr. Luke wrote the Gospel, and further before that when Peter gave in Jerusalem his testimony to Paul of the Gospel of Jesus. Tradition has it that Paul and Peter were martyred at the same time in Rome.}**

**"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel; for he hath visited and redeemed his people, And hath raised up an horn of salvation for us in the house of his servant David; As he spoke by the mouth of his holy prophets, which have been since the world began..." (Luke 1:70) {NOTE: Later in this chapter we will compare the Old Testament quotes in I,II Peter with Luke and Paul.}**

2. Luke 11:26 and II Peter 2:20.

**"For if after they have escaped the pollution of the world through the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, they are again entangled therein, and overcome, the latter end is worse with them than the beginning." (II Peter 2:20)**

**"Then goeth he, and taketh to him seven other spirits more wicked than himself; and they enter in, and dwell thee: and the last state of that man is worse than the first." (Luke 11:26)**

3. Luke 12:47,48 and I Peter 4:17.

**"For the time is come that judgment must begin at the house of God: and if it first begin at us, what shall the end be of them that obey not the gospel of God?" (I Peter 4:17)**

**"And that servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes. But he that knew not, and did commit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes. For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required: and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more."**  
(Luke 12:47,48)

4. Luke 17:26,27 and II Peter 3:6.

**"For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water: Whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished: But the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men."** (II Peter 3:5-7)

**"And as it was in the days of Noe, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of man. They did eat, they drank, they married wives, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark, and the flood came, and destroyed them all."** (Luke 17:26,27)

Peter was too busy preaching to the scattered Jews and performing miracles to write New Testament books except for the two little epistles; but that was the job anyway of the Apostle Paul, born out of due time, and you know how Peter in his epistles testifies to the fact that Paul wrote Scriptures, some hard to understand, just like the Prophets of the Old Testament.

5. Luke 18:8 and II Peter 2:18.

**"For when they speak great swelling words of vanity, they allure through the lusts of the flesh, through much wantonness, those that were clean escaped from them who live in error."** (II Peter 2:18)

**"And shall not God avenge his own elect, which cry day and night unto him, though he bear long with them? I tell you that he will avenge them speedily. Nevertheless when the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?"**  
(Luke 18:7,8)

### **The Old Testament in Peter's Epistles and Luke**

An even better comparison of the influence of Peter in the Gospel of Luke is to compare those Old Testament quotes in I,II Peter with those in the Gospel of Luke. First, we look at I, II Peter as shown in Table 7-1 {Table not included in

this insert} on the next page. As you read the epistles of Peter closely you will find that he talks Bible, including the Old Testament, so that there are far more quotes than are obvious and as listed in Table 7-1 which are primarily the direct quotes with hard introductions. And in the Table on page 121, Table 7-2, we will compare Isaiah in Peter with that of Luke and the Apostle Paul. First, what we will do is insert I,II Peter in the New Bible quotes of Appendix A-2. (These are shown with [ ]'s.) If we make some comparisons of the Old Testament books in the immediate domain of these inserts, it would look as follows-- So that what we observe is the surrounding of Peter by Paul, primarily from Romans and Hebrews, and Matthew as they all quote from Old Testament books and chapters in the same general subject area. Also we do note the one from Luke 3:4-6 where Matthew and Mark also quote from Isaiah 40:3-5. II Peter 3:9 precedes them with Isaiah 30:18: Both of these first are on "waiting" for the Lord; and Isaiah 40:3-5, of course, is the announcement that the waiting is over as John the Baptist prepares the way for the Coming of Jesus Christ.

I, II Peter	Old Testament Quotes
1. I Peter 1:16	Leviticus 11:44
2. I Peter 2:6	Isaiah 28:16

NOTE: We recognize Isaiah 28:16 as the focus point of Isaiah in the book of Romans.

3. I Peter 2:22,23	Isaiah 53:7,9
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NOTE: While not introduced with a hard introduction, we immediately recognize the wording of Isaiah. The same is true of Genesis 18:2 and I Peter 3:6 below.

4. I Peter 3:6	Genesis 18:12
5. I Peter 3:10-12	Psalms 34:12
6. II Peter 1:17	(Mk.1:11 and Old Testament)*
7. II Peter 2:22	Proverbs 26:11
8. II Peter 3:8	Psalms 90:4

NOTE: Since there are only three places in the Bible where one thousand years is mentioned--here with a quote from Psalms 90:4 and Revelation 20, this fact should be noted!

9. II Peter 3:9	Habakkuk 2:3
Psalms 86:15	Isaiah 30:18
Ezekiel 33:11	

10. II Peter 3:13	Isaiah 65:17 (new heavens and	Isaiah
66:22 earth)	*Same as Mark 1:11 which are:	Psalms 2:7
and Isaiah 42:1.		

If you look again at the outline above, you will notice that Peter, especially for two little epistles, makes a significant impact on the Table with his quotes from Isaiah; and therefore makes a significant impact on the New Testament from Isaiah.











