

The Son of Man; by Daniel E Bourque, © 2019

References Jesus made to the SON OF MAN among the four Gospels: found in the New International Version, (King James has 1 less in John).

Sample of layout:

Gosp: (Chpt: vrs, vrs), (Chpt: vrs, vrs),

Matt: (8: 20), (9: 6), (10: 23), (11: 19), (12: 8, 32, 40), (13: 37, 41), (16: 13, 27, 28), (17: 9, 12, 22), (19: 28), (20: 18, 28), (24: 27, 30, 30, 37, 39, 44), (25: 31), (26: 2, 24, 24, 45, 64).

Mark: (2: 10, 28), (8: 31, 39), (9: 9, 12, 31), (10: 33, 45), (13: 26), (14: 21, 21, 41, 62).

Luke: (5: 24), (6: 5, 22), (7: 34), (9: 22, 26, 44, 58), (11: 30), (12: 8, 10, 40), (17: 22, 24, 26, 30), (18: 8, 31), (19: 10), (21: 27, 36), (22: 22, 48, 69), (24: 7).

John: (1: 51), (3: 13, 14), (5: 27), (6: 27, 53, 62), (8: 28), (9: 35), (12: 23, 34, 34), (13: 31).

As you can see, Jesus refers to himself as the Son of Man in all four Gospels. If Jesus is indeed the Son of the Living God, as Peter professed in his confession of whom he thought Jesus was and Jesus asked them all to tell no one of this, then how he presents himself throughout his teachings, should reflect a very high quality among the focus of his wording. We should not expect anything less than the greatest of presentations of such an individual.

John's Gospel presents a real problem of validity by illustrating Jesus speaking as having a dual profile. Many do not catch this, but it makes him look like he is unable to hold his own tongue. This does not look good of the wisest of the wise. And if that's not enough, many theologians have already admitted the presence of a second writer in John's Gospel. (Those additional wordings have a different writing style.)

Biblical Spotlight @ I Twitter or www.scriptureresearch4317.org is trying real hard to bring together a smoother transition of the story, profile and teachings of our lord, which should have been approached long ago.