

The Bible is a library, with several books having the same titles. Kings and Chronicles are simply continuations. Peter and John are separate letters from the same author. Corinthians are separate letters to the same church.

The 4 gospels share the same subject but are independent writings with different audiences in mind. In a general sense that audience seems to be:

Matthew > Jews Mark > Romans Luke > all Gentiles John > Greek culture

Themes? Emphasis?

- **Matthew** Jesus fulfilled the OT law and superseded its authority (5:17-48).
- Mark fast movement and quick paced events Jesus = servant (10:45)
- **Luke** universal appeal... Jesus = son of man and Lord (6:5)
- **John** deep discussions of Jesus...light and darkness, life and death possibly organized around 7 'SIGNS" (miracles) (2:11, 4:54)

The 4 gospels differ in:

- order (chronology)
- **details** (variant names used ... disciples, genealogies, etc.)
- coverage (John records teachings <u>not</u> included in other three)

First 3 gospels do not record the name of the author in the text. The "writer" tag was added extremely early in the process of their copying. Our oldest surviving manuscripts simply have 2 words ... kata [according to] Matthew.

That the incarnation of God receives this "multiple" coverage in the Bible is quite significant. If quantity is emphasis, the message seems obvious!

Matthew, Mark, Luke (synoptic) describe many of the <u>same</u> events and use <u>similar</u> (or identical) wording. Apparently, there was common <u>source</u> material.

John describes 7 'signs/significant" miracles while making it very clear (20:30) that there were many others. He simply did not include them in his writing.

Under God's inspiration, these men wrote with an eye toward their target audience. This seems obvious from their individual <u>language</u>, <u>emphasis</u>, and chosen <u>content</u>.

GENEALOGY

Matthew > "Abraham"

Mark > none

Luke > "Adam"

John > "WORD was with

God at the beginning

The <u>writers</u> are individual people because God knew that the <u>readers</u> would be individual people.

- The mystery of divine revelation/ inspiration/ inscripturation (II Tim. 3:16, II Peter 1:21)
- God enabled the writer to grasp truth yet did not override their human consciousness. He guided their choice of content yet allowed their minds to organize their own thoughts and have their own perspectives. Like the incarnation, God was fusing together divine truth and human thought!

Why Are There 4 Gospels? How Are They Different?

- Different AUTHORS
- Different AUDIENCES
- Different AWARENESS

- Contradictions??? There always have been and always will be such claims.
- 1. We have <u>none</u> of the original writings (autographs).
- 2. Copying scrolls/parchments is a <u>very</u> error prone, intensive process.
- Many "contradictions" are explainable and resolvable by those who actually try.
- 4. No single important Christian doctrine is threatened by a "contradiction" that a skeptic somewhere has unearthed.

Read the gospels not [simply] as history or theology. See them as history caught up in theology, theology transforming history. Read them not [simply] to learn facts about Jesus but to understand the mission of Jesus and its claim upon yourself. Yes, they are relics of a different time and place. However, their historical foundation is unimpeachable. Matthew was there! That's more than any modern skeptic can claim!