

Because no two translations will ever be the same. You cannot translate anything exactly from one language to another language. So God cause that we would have different translations so that we might put them together and come nearer to the idea that Jesus actually expressed. Of course Jesus said the same stories, the same parables, the teachings he gave them many times. And one gave the exact words he gave them one time, and another another time. So this matter of agreements and differences between the Gospels is no problem actually, when you get down to it; unless you want to believe this idea that a long time afterwards these various traditions began.

Well now they have the problem with these theories that the Son of Man statements appear frequently, approximately 80 times, and that you don't find Christian literature after 100 A.D. using the Term Son of Man. for the Lord Jesus Christ. So how did they come to have this as the modernist critics think all this writing came years after Christ arose. If he never said that how did these terms originate?

They decide well he said this statement and this he didn't and so they cast it aside. One writer who wrote two big books on the subject said, I don't believe Jesus ever called himself the Son of Man. So when He says that anyone who says anything against me on earth, the Son of Man will judge him for it in days to come, they say that means the Son of Man was different from him. And that's the only verse they can build that idea on.

But there is this Jewish idea of Son of Man coming and so Jesus already had this idea of the coming and that's how it got in there. Well, for all that to develop there's no evidence in Jewish literature anywhere there ever was such an idea, among the Jews at the time of Christ. No evidence for it.

For evidence such an idea developed, for proof, look at this one verse in John. In Daniel. Does this one verse offset the 90 in Ezekiel. It's a rather absurd idea, they say Oh look at the Apocrophal book of Enoch which was discovered about 1870 in an Ethiopic translation. Most scholars read this Ethiopic translation of this long book they call the Book of Enoch which has a couple of hundred chapters in it and they say this was written about 200 B.C. And this speaks about the Son of Man, and what the Son of Man is going to do, etc. They say that is where all this started, that shows it is a Jewish idea.

But in this Book, the section that talks about the Son of Man (called the Similitudes) is one particular section of the Book [of Enoch]. About 100 years ago (or I guess later than that) there was a copy of a Greek Book of Enoch, a part of the book, was discovered and this section was not in it at all. Now at the Dead Sea Scrolls they found sections of the Book of Enoch and this whole section of about 50 chapters which has perhaps 5 references to what it calls the Son of Man, is not in the book at all! So a great many scholars today say this book wasn't even written till after 100 A.D. and it represents the ideas of some renegade Christians who keep certain Christian ideas and put this in it about the Son of Man.

So I read you the title of one article: Exit the Apocalyptic Son of Man. Then another writes: Re-enter the Apocalyptic Son of Man. That there was such an idea of the tremendous figure of the Son of Man, and that's what Jesus was [claiming has no proof whatever]