

Now we will briefly learn about the pictures that these four writers have shown.

Each one of them gave a full picture of Lord Jesus Christ in their own place.

It is just like looking at a diamond from different sides.

We should see Lord Jesus Christ through the eyes of these four writers.

Four Prophetic Aspects:

In the Old Testament, there are about 300 prophecies about Lord Jesus Christ.

These can be told in four different ways:

(1) Look! Your King

(Zechariah 9:9; Jeremiah 23:5–6; John 14:19).

Along with this, the Gospel written through Holy Matthew the Apostle presents Lord Jesus Christ as a **King**.

(ii) Look! My Servant

Zechariah 3:8; Isaiah 42:1; 52:13–15.

In the New Testament, Holy Mark presents Lord Jesus Christ as a **Servant**.

Holy Mark does not mention the family line or birth of Lord Jesus Christ because he presents Him as a **Servant**.

(iii) Look! The Man

Zechariah 6:12–13.

The Gospel written through Holy Luke shows the **humanity** of Lord Jesus Christ.

In this Gospel, Lord Jesus Christ is shown as the **Son of Man**.

That is why he started the family line of Lord Jesus Christ from **Adam**, the first man.

(iv) Look! Your God

Isaiah 40:8.

In the Gospel written through Holy John the Apostle, the **divinity** of Lord Jesus Christ is shown.

He presented Lord Jesus Christ as **God Himself**.

He did not show the family line of Lord Jesus Christ with earthly relations but presented Him as **God**.

The Four Colors of the Tabernacle

In the Tabernacle, God told to use four different colors for the curtain (Exodus 26:31–32).

These colors show Lord Jesus Christ:

- **Blue:** This color shows the **divine nature**.
Holy John the Apostle presented Lord Jesus Christ as the **divine being** (John 6:30–40).

- **Purple:** This is a **royal color** which is used for kingship.
Holy Matthew the Apostle presents Lord Jesus Christ as a **King**.
- **Scarlet (Red):** This color shows the **blood**, which Lord Jesus Christ shed and obeyed like a **Servant**.
Holy Mark presents Lord Jesus Christ as a **Servant**.
- **White:** This color shows **purity**.
Holy Luke showed the **purity** of Lord Jesus Christ in such a way that He was a man who remained **without spot**.

The Four Living Creatures (Ezekiel 1:10–11)

- **Lion** (Revelation 5:5)
- **Ox** (Mark)
- **Man** (Luke)
- **Eagle** (John)

The Gospel Written through Holy Matthew the Apostle

About the Writer of this Gospel:

He had two names: **Matthew** and **Levi** (Matthew 9:9; Luke 5:27–32).

He was a **Jew** and the son of **Alphaeus** (Mark 2:14).

By profession, he was a **tax collector** (Matthew 9:9–11; Luke 5:27).

Tax collectors worked for the **Romans**.

A tax collector had to be **educated** and **supportive of Romans**.

They had to keep a full **record of taxpayers**, which helped Holy Matthew to write this book.

They were **very rich**.

Jews thought tax collectors were **traitors**.

Even their offerings were not accepted and they were not allowed to enter the **Temple**.

The **priests** did not pray for them.

Jews thought tax collectors were **worse than thieves and prostitutes** (Matthew 21:28–32).

Tax collectors were often **killed by the Zealot group**, because they believed these were Jewish traitors giving money to the Romans.

Matthew's **interest in money** is shown in his Gospel.

It is surprising that the story about **paying tax to the Roman government** is found only in Matthew's Gospel, where Lord Jesus Christ told to take a coin from the fish's mouth (Matthew 17:24–27).

Also, the story about **giving bribe to the guards** is also written in this Gospel (Matthew 28:12–15).

Lord Jesus Christ **called Holy Matthew** when he was sitting at the tax office (Mark 2:14). His **change** was not a small thing but very important. That's why it is written in all **Synoptic Gospels**.

After his change, he became an **evangelist** and called **all tax collectors and sinners** so they could meet Lord Jesus Christ (Luke 5:27–32).

