

The New Testament & the Doctrine of the Promise

New Testament writers identify the Promise as the core doctrinal theme of the Hebrew Scriptures.

“For when God made ***the promise to Abraham***, since He could swear by no one greater, He swore by Himself, saying, ‘I will surely bless you, and I will surely multiply you,’ And thus, having patiently waited, he obtained the promise. ...In the same way God, desiring even more to show to the ***heirs of the promise*** the ***unchangeableness of His purpose***, interposed with an oath...” Heb 6:13-15, 17 (emphasis added)

“***By faith he lived in the land of promise***, as in a foreign land, dwelling in tents with Isaac and Jacob, fellow ***heirs of the same promise***.... And ***all these having gained approval through their faith***, did not receive what was promised, because God had provided something better for us, so that apart from us they should not be made perfect.” Heb 11:9, 39-40 (emphasis added)

“For ***the promise to Abraham or to his descendants that he would be heir of the world*** was not through the Law, but ***through the righteousness of faith***. For if those who are of the Law are heirs, faith is made void and the promise is nullified.... Yet, ***with respect to the promise of God, [Abraham] did not waver in unbelief***, but grew strong in faith, giving glory to God.” Rom 4:13-14, 20 (emphasis added)