

“Inheritance” Language of the New Testament

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Examples in Paul’s Epistles

1. **1Cor. 6:9-10** ... the unrighteous will not inherit the kingdom of God? ..., **10** ... will inherit the kingdom of God.
2. **1Cor. 15:50** ... flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; ...
3. **Gal. 5:21** ... those who practice such things will not inherit the kingdom of God.
4. **Eph. 5:5** ..., has any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and God.

The Words and Their Meaning

- “Inherit / Inheritance” (*klaronomeō / klaponomos*)
 - Both words are compound words which come from *klaroō* and *nomos*.
 - *klaros* – means to appoint by lot.
 - *nomos* – means “law.”
- This word came to mean “inheritance” or “to inherit.” So these words (“inherit,” “inheritance”) are legal words which find their definition in the sense of “being appointed by law or custom.” So an “inheritance” is a formal or legal instrument which is binding by the law or custom of the day to pass on or give something to another once all the stipulations (e.g., death or age) are fulfilled.

INHERIT

Matt. 5:5; 19:29; 25:34; Mark 10:17; Luke 10:25; 18:18; 1Cor. 6:9, 10; 15:50; Gal. 4:30; 5:21; Heb. 1:4, 14; 6:12; 12:17; 1Pet. 3:9; Rev. 21:7

Specific Usages

- “**Inherit the earth**” – Matt. 5:5
- “**Inherit everlasting life / salvation**” – Matt. 19:29; Mark 10:17; Luke 10:25; 18:18; Heb. 1:14
- “**Inherit the kingdom**” – Matt. 25:34; 1Cor. 6:9, 10; 15:50; Gal. 5:21
- “**Inherit blessings**” – Heb. 12:17; 1Pet. 3:9
- “**Inherit the promises**” – Heb. 6:12
- “**Inherit all things**” – Rev. 21:7

INHERITANCE

Matt. 21:38; Mark 12:7; Luke 20:14; Rom. 4:13, 14; 8:17; Gal. 3:29; 4:1, 7; Titus 3:7; Heb. 1:2; 6:17; 11:7; James 2:5

By definition “inheritance language” is pointing to the future. The “inheritance” language of the New Testament points to a promise that has been made about something that will be possessed in the future. At the present time we have the promise, and we trust in God for the fulfillment of the promise. The promise that has been given is of an inheritance that will be received once all the requirements for the receiving of that inheritance have been accomplished. This is why we can be certain of our glorification, while at the same time not being presently glorified.

Col 1:13

Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Prepositional phrase relating the action of the verb to the direct object		
Who					
He himself	Delivered	Us	Out of	The power/authority	Of darkness
And					
He	Transferred	Us	Into/toward	The kingdom	Of the son of his love

“Into/for the kingdom”

Col 1:13; 4:11; 1Th 2:12; 2Th 1:5; & 2Tm 4:18

The preposition “into / toward / unto” (εἰς *eis*) can carry the ideas of:

- **Intention** — expresses what the subject intended to accomplish by the verb. (Intention does not guarantee accomplishment.)
- **Outcome** — expresses what the results are of the verb; what the subject actually accomplished by the action of the verb.
- **End** — *expresses the final or ultimate destination accomplished through the action of the verb.****