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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Acknowledgments -- Contents -- Citations -- Abbreviations -- 1 Introduction and Method -- Part One: Paul's Uniqueness in His Exclusive Use of for the Divine Promise -- 2 The Divine Pledge in Classical and Hellenistic Literature -- 3 Synonymous Divine Pledge Terms in the LXX Books with MT Counterparts -- 4 Synonymous Divine Pledge Terms in OT Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha -- 5 Formal Divine Pledge Term Usage in Philo and Josephus -- Part Two: Paul's Reasons for Exclusively Using for the Divine Promise -- 6 The Association of with -- 7 The Association of and in Romans -- 8 The Association of and in Galatians and 2Corinthians as well as Other NT Writings -- 9 Conclusion -- Bibliography -- Index of Scriptures and Other Ancient Writings -- Index of Ancient Authors -- Index of Greek and Hebrew Words -- Subject Index
Sommario/riassunto	This study is the first to investigate why Paul makes exclusive use of 'epangelia' for the divine pledge when referring to the Abrahamic covenant, a usage of the term never found in the OT-LXX. After examining Jewish writings and Greek literature of the classical and Hellenistic periods, this study demonstrates that Paul is rather unique

in his exclusive use of the 'epangelia' word group for the divine pledge and for using the term predominantly in reference to the Abrahamic promises. This exclusive usage is further deemed unexpected in that the 'horkos' and 'omnymi' lexemes are by far the terms most commonly associated with God's promises to Abraham in the OT, the literature with which Paul was most familiar. The study then moves to explain why Paul has chosen this path of discontinuity, where it is argued that Paul's exclusive choice of 'epangelia' for the divine promise is driven by its conceptual and linguistic correspondence with the 'euangelion', one of the terms Paul adopted from the early church that forms the core of his ministry. This conceptual word study of the divine promise will benefit Pauline scholars interested in Paul's use of the OT as well as his association of the 'euangelion' and 'epangelia' word groups.
