

The Truth About Hell

Isaiah 5:11–16

Most people don't have a working knowledge concerning the place of eternal torment called Hell. Pulpits have been far too silent about the reality of Hell. If we knew about Hell, we surely would not desire anyone to go there. Hell should stir us to preach the Gospel to the lost, the only remedy for this eternal judgment for sin. Jesus preached on Hell more than any other person in Scripture. It was a major motivation for His ministry (II Peter 3:9).

I. The English word "Hell" is found _____ times in the Bible.

A. _____ times in the Old Testament (Deut. 32:22; II Sam. 22:6; Job 11:8; 26:6; Psa. 9:17; 16:10; 18:5; 55:15; 86:13; 116:3; Prov. 5:5; 7:27; 9:18; 15:11, 24; 23:14; 27:20; Isa. 5:14; 14:9, 15; 28:15, 18; 57:9; Ezek. 31:16, 17; 32:21, 27; Amos 9:2; Jonah 2:2; Hab. 2:5)

B. _____ times in the New Testament (Matt. 5:22, 29, 30; 10:28; 11:23; 16:18; 18:9; 23:15; 23:33; Mark 9:43; 9:45, 47; Luke 10:15; 16:23; Acts 2: 27, 31; James 3:6; II Peter 2:4; Rev 1:18; 6:8; 20:13, 14)

II. Defining the words related to Hell

A. *Sheol* (Hebrew)—the world of the _____, the grave, death, the depths. The word describes the underworld.

1. *Sheol* has been translated " _____ " thirty-one times in the King James Bible (Gen. 37: 35)
 - The word "grave" is also a translation of the Hebrew word *qabar* which means, "to bury, to entomb, to be buried."
2. *Sheol* has been translated " _____ " thirty-one times.
3. *Sheol* is translated " _____ " three times (Num. 16:30, 33; Job 17:16).

B. Tartarus (II Peter 2:4)

1. Tartarus is used one time in Scripture as a place that certain fallen angels are being kept and _____ until the judgment.
 - *Reserved* means, "a warden, to _____, to keep an eye on."
2. Tartarus is a place in _____ (Jude 1:6).

C. Hades

1. *Hades* is a Greek translation of *Sheol* used _____ times translated "Hell" in the New Testament (Matt. 11:23; 16:18; Luke 10:15; 16:23; Acts 2:27, 31; I Cor. 15:55; Rev. 1:18; 6:8; 20:13).

2. *Hades* and *Sheol* both refer to the unseen world of the dead. It is a place where the _____ are kept while their _____ lie in the graves.

D. Gehenna—the _____ abode of the damned

1. Jesus introduced Gehenna and used it eleven times out of the twelve times it is used (Matt. 5:22, 29, 30; 10:28; 18:9; 23:15, 33; Mark 9:43, 45, 47; Luke 12:5; James 3:6).
2. Gehenna is derived from an ancient valley south of Jerusalem that was owned by the son of Hinnom, a Jebusite (Josh. 15:8; II Kings 23:10).
 - a. The ancient valley had a high place called “Tophet” (Isa. 30:33; Jer. 7:31–32).
 - b. Israelites would offer their _____ as sacrifices to Molech (Jer. 32:35), though God had strictly condemned this practice (Lev. 18:21; II Chron. 28:3).
 - c. _____ destroyed the groves and the high places and turned the valley of Hinnom into a garbage dump. They would burn garbage, the bodies of dead animals and unburied criminals (II Kings 23:10, 19; Jer.31:40).

- 1) The _____ burned continuously. Six of the twelve references to Gehenna mentioned fire as a characteristic (Mark 9:43).

- 2) The rotting matter and decay on the rock walls would breed _____ (Mark 9:48).
 - Isaiah and Jesus taught that the worm will not die (Mark 9:46). Maggots dry up and die when the body they are feasting on is consumed. Bodies will not be consumed in the Lake of Fire. They will be eternally tormented.

- d. Jesus used this valley as an illustration of what the Lake of Fire would be to lost souls (Isa. 30:33; Mark 9:43).

3. The first to be cast into the Lake of Fire will be the _____ and the false _____ (Rev. 19:20).

4. The _____ and his _____ will be cast into the Lake of fire at the end of the earthly reign of Christ (Matt. 25:41; Rev. 20:10).

5. Those that have _____ Christ, died and kept in Hell will be resurrected in their earthly bodies and cast into the Lake of Fire (Isa. 14:12–15; Matt. 10:38; Rev. 20:1–15; Isa. 66:24).