

# The Truth About Hell

Isaiah 5:11–16

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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).

3. Jesus Christ in His resurrection removed the \_\_\_\_\_ of Hades over God's children.
- a. Hades could not hold Jesus Christ (Acts 2:27, 31).
  - b. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Hades shall not prevail against the church (Matt. 16:18; I Cor 15:55).
    - Gate—A door, gate, the large door or entrance of an edifice.
  - c. Jesus has \_\_\_\_\_ the door of Hades to God's children (Rev. 1:18).
4. Hades will deliver the \_\_\_\_\_ up to the Great White Throne judgment (Rev 20:13).

5. Hades will be \_\_\_\_\_ into the Lake of Fire (Rev 20:14)
6. Hades initially held two groups of people. (Luke 16:22–23).
  - a. The Old Testament \_\_\_\_\_ were kept safe in a place of comfort called Abraham's bosom or paradise (Luke 16:25).
    - 1) Lazarus was comforted in paradise.
    - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ went to paradise with the thief the day he died on the cross (Luke 23:43).
    - 3) Paradise was removed from Hades when Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ from the grave (Eph. 4:8–9)
    - 4) Paul was caught up to Paradise in the third \_\_\_\_\_ (II Cor. 12:2–4).
  - b. The lost from the beginning are kept in this place of torment
    - 1) The rich man lifted up his eyes in \_\_\_\_\_ (Luke 16:23, 26).
    - 2) The rich man had an unquenchable \_\_\_\_\_ (Luke 16:24).

- 3) The rich man was separated from paradise by a great gulf fixed (Luke 16:26).
- 4) The rich man \_\_\_\_\_ his lost family and desired for them to be saved from Hell (Luke 16:27–28).

- a. Hell is always \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 32:22; Psa. 86:13; Psa. 55:15; Isa. 14:15)
- b. Hell's associates with death, destruction, sorrow, anger (II Sam. 22:6; Psa. 18:5; 55:15; 116:3; Prov. 15:11; Deut. 32:22).

