

Dean Bible Ministries www.deanbibleministries.org Dr. Robert L. Dean, Jr.



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Matt. 25:46, "And these will go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into eternal life." Matt. 25:41, "Then He will also say to those on the left hand, 'Depart from Me, you cursed, into the <u>everlasting</u> fire prepared for the devil and his angels:' "

Matt. 25:41, "Then He will also say to those on His left, 'Depart from Me, accursed ones, into the <u>eternal</u> fire which has been prepared for the devil and his angels;' " NASB

Matt. 25:41, "Then he will turn to the 'goats,' the ones on his left, and say, 'Get out, worthless goats! You're good for nothing but the <u>fires of hell</u>.' "*The Message* 

#### Matthew 25:41-46

- 1. What are the issues here?
- 2. When, why, and for whom was the Lake of Fire created?
- 3. Punishment for the unsaved through the Old Testament and the New Testament?
- 4. What is the meaning of key terms: Everlasting, Sheol, Hades, Torments, Gehenna, Lake of Fire?

5. Why is this a problem for the love of God and the grace and the goodness of God?

### Matthew 25:41-46

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# **ESSENCE OF GOD** Sovereign Omniscient Omnipresent Righteousness Omnipotent Justice Veracity Love **Eternal Life** Immutability

- Is the Lake of Fire a metaphor or is it literal?
  Are there any metaphorical statements?
- What about the idea of purgatory?
- What is the purpose of the Lake of Fire?

Heb. 9:27, "And as it is appointed for men to die once, but after this the judgment,"

Heb. 10:31, "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God."

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πορεύομαι (poreuomai),

"go, to journey, to travel, to walk" Matt. 25:41, "Then He will also say to those on the left hand, 'Depart from Me, you cursed, into the everlasting fire <u>prepared</u> for the devil and his angels:'"

- έτοιμάζω hetoimazō
- perf mid part neut sing acc
- The perfect tense indicates completed action at some time in the past.

Therefore, this indicates the "everlasting fire" has already been created in the past. So why were the devil and his angels not consigned there?

The devil, is the adversary of God, otherwise known as Satan, Lucifer (Isa. 14:12–14; Ezek. 28:12–16)

# διάβολος *diabolos* enemy, adversary, devil

וְשָׁשְׁ satan Satan, adversary, accuser

<u>Rev. 12:9</u>, "So the great dragon was cast out, that serpent of old, called the Devil and Satan, who deceives the whole world; he was cast to the earth, and his angels were cast out with him."

Rev. 20:2, "He laid hold of the dragon, that serpent of old, who is the Devil and Satan, and bound him for a thousand years;"

# <u>lsa. 66:24,</u>

"And they shall go forth and look Upon the corpses of the men Who have transgressed against Me. For their worm does not die, And their fire is not quenched. They shall be an abhorrence to all flesh."

תּוֹלֵשָה, תּוֹלֵשָה, תּוֹלֵשָה. *tola'at, tol'ah, tola'* Worm, scarlet, crimson. All three forms of this word mean "worm, <u>maggot</u>, larva".

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<u>Deut. 32:22</u>, "For a fire is kindled in My anger, and shall burn to the lowest <u>hell</u>; It shall consume the earth with her increase, and set on fire the foundations of the mountains." NKJV

Deut. 32:22, "For a fire is kindled in My anger, and burns to the lowest part of Sheol, and consumes the earth with its yield, and sets on fire the foundations of the mountains." NASB95

## Hell

The English word may be in part from Old Norse Hel (from Proto-Germanic \*halija "one who covers up or hides something"). In Norse mythology the name of Loki's daughter, who rules over the evil dead in Niflheim, the lowest of all worlds (nifl "mist"). Transfer of a pagan concept and word to a Christian idiom.

~ Chambers Dictionary of Etymology

Matt. 11:23, "And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell [KJV] [Hades NKJV]: for if the mighty works, which have been done in thee, had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day."

Hell is used 54 times in the KJV; 32 times in the NKJV

In the KJV/NKJV, "hell" is translated "sheol" in the Old Testament, and in the New Testament translates the Greek Hades and Gehenna in the KJV, but only Gehenna in the NKJV, as well as Tartarus in 2 Pet. 2:4. <u>Gen. 42:38</u>, "But he said, 'My son shall not go down with you, for his brother is dead, and he is left alone. If any calamity should befall him along the way in which you go, then you would bring down my gray hair with sorrow to the <u>grave</u>.' "

## Isa. 38:18, "For <u>Sheol</u> cannot thank You, <u>Death</u> cannot praise You;"

The abode for the Old Testament believer after death.

<u>Gen. 37:35</u>, "Then all his sons and all his daughters arose to comfort him, but he refused to be comforted. And he said, 'Surely I will go down to Sheol in mourning for my son.' So his father wept for him." The abode for the Old Testament unbeliever after death.

Psa. 9:17, "The wicked will return to Sheol, Even all the nations who forget God."

Psa. 31:17, "Let me not be put to shame, O LORD, for I call upon You; Let the wicked be put to shame, let them be silent in Sheol." "Forever" in the Old Testament

## A long time ago

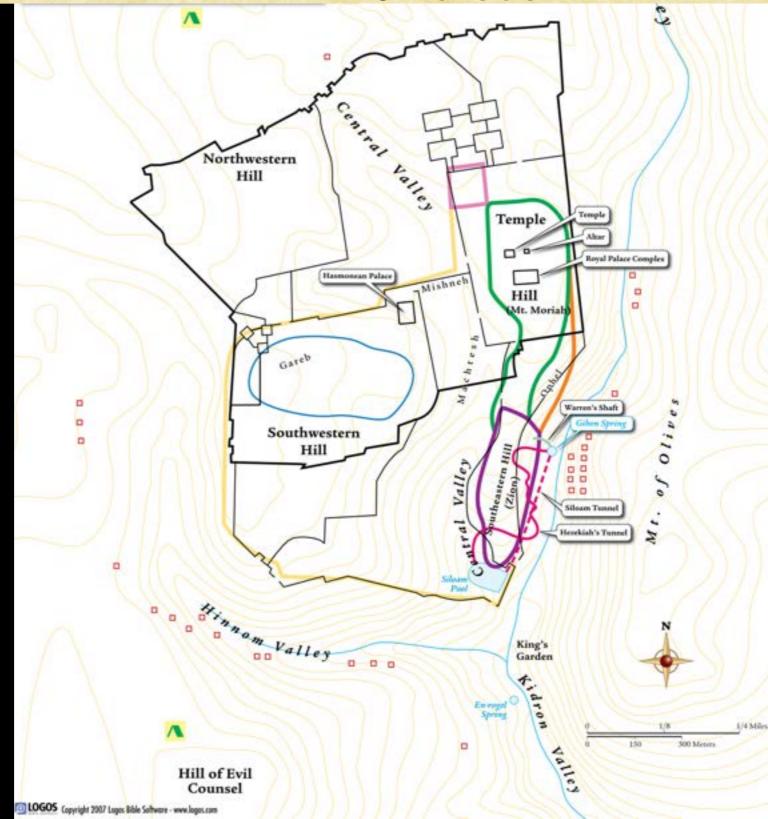
Isa. 58:12, "Those from among you shall build the <u>old</u> waste places; You shall raise up the foundations of many generations; And you shall be called the Repairer of the Breach, The Restorer of Streets to Dwell In." **"Forever" in the Old Testament Eternal, Everlasting** 

Mic. 5:2, "But you, Bethlehem Ephrathah, Though you are little among the thousands of Judah, Yet out of you shall come forth to Me the One to be Ruler in Israel, Whose goings forth are from of old, from <u>everlasting</u>." "Forever" in the Old Testament

Dan. 12:2, "And many of those who sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, Some to <u>everlasting</u> life, Some to shame and <u>everlasting</u> contempt."

## Gehenna, Valley of Hinnom

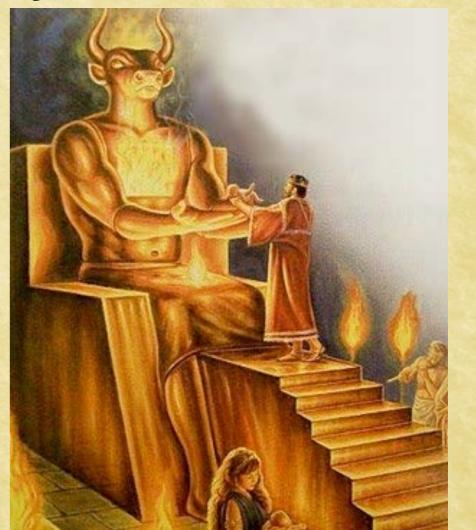
# Gehenna, The Valley of Hinnom (ge' hinnom), γέεννα (geenna) גֵיא הָנֹם (ge' hinnom), γέεννα (geenna)



**Gehenna**, "The Valley of Hinnom" (*ge' hinnom*), γέεννα (*geenna*) נֵיא הָוֹם (ge' hinnom), γέεννα (geenna)

1. Where Judah sinned by committing child sacrifice and burning their sons and daughters in the fires of Molech. Thus *Gehenna* symbolized a place of idolatry, disobedience to God, and spiritual failure.

(2 Chron 28:2, 33:6; 2 Kings 16:3)



Gehenna, "The Valley of Hinnom" (ge' hinnom), γέεννα (geenna) וֵיא הַוֹם (ge' hinnom), γέεννα (geenna)

2. For their sins of idolatry Judah was to be punished in *Gehenna* in 586 BC.

This was a historical punishment of divine discipline on the nation for their spiritual failure.

In Jeremiah 19:6 Jeremiah predicted that as punishment for the sins, the valley would be used as a mass burial site for those slaughtered in the Babylonian destruction of Jerusalem in 586 BC. Gehenna, "The Valley of Hinnom" (ge' hinnom), γέεννα (geenna) אֵיא הָוֹם (ge' hinnom). OT: 11× in 10 verses

3. Conclusion: The Valley of Hinnom was not used in the Old Testament as a reference to eternal condemnation in the Lake of Fire, but as a place of divine discipline on the nation of Israel for their spiritual failure. *Gehenna* thus became a symbol for spiritual failure, condemnation and shame, and divine discipline in <u>time</u>, not in <u>eternity</u>.

# SHEOL, HADES Luke 16:19–25

Abraham's Bosom

"PARADISE"

Old Testament Believers Impassable Barrier TORMENTS

Unbelievers From all dispensations

**T**ARTARUS **2 Pet. 2:4** 

specific groups of fallen angels

To third heaven 2 Cor. 12:1–4

#### **Tartarus**

<u>2 Pet. 2:4</u>, "For if God did not spare the angels who sinned, but <u>cast them down to</u> <u>hell [tartaroo]</u> and delivered them into chains of darkness, to be reserved for judgment;"

### **Tartarus**

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Jude 6, "And angels who did not keep their own domain, but abandoned their proper abode, He has kept in eternal bonds under darkness for the judgment of the great day," Matt. 25:41, "Then He will also say to those on the left hand, 'Depart from Me, you cursed, into the <u>everlasting</u> fire prepared for the devil and his angels:'"

αἰώνιος *aiōnios* acc neut sing eternal, 71× in the New Testament Always means forever

Matt. 25:46, "And these will go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into eternal life." John 3:15, "that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have <u>eternal</u> life.

John 3:16, "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have <u>everlasting</u> life."

John 3:36, "He who believes in the Son has everlasting life; and he who does not believe the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abides on him."

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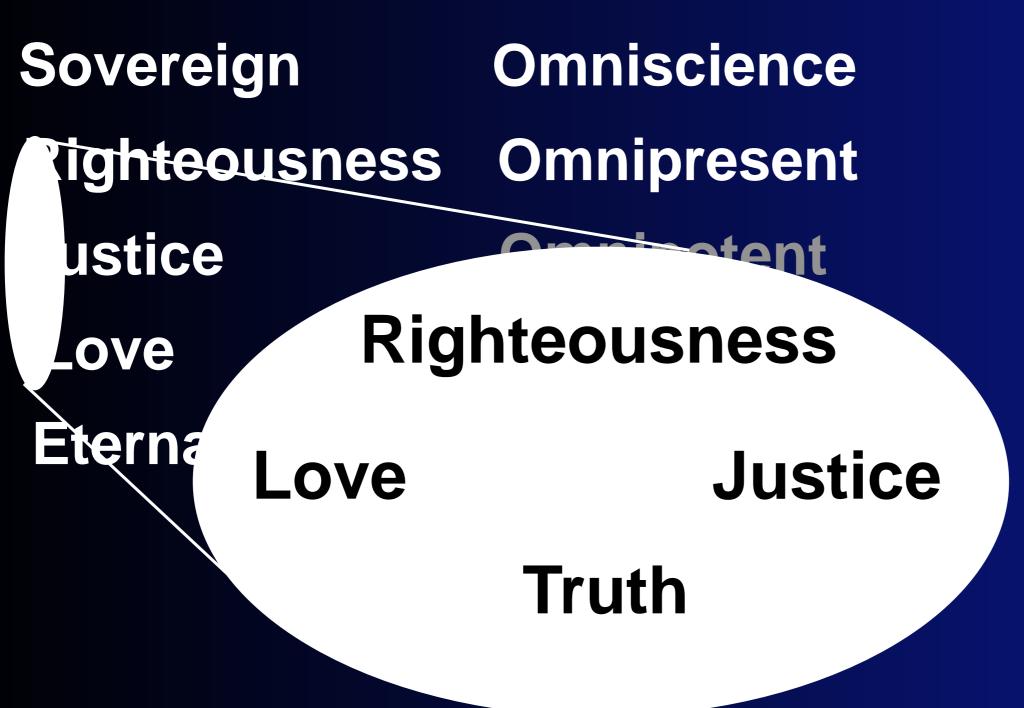
5. Why is this a problem for the love of God and the grace and the goodness of God?

"What sort of God would He be who could rejoice eternally in heaven with the saved while downstairs the cries of the lost make an agonizing cacophony?" Green answers his own question: "Such a God is not the person revealed in Scripture as utterly just and utterly loving." Green labels the traditional view of hell, "a doctrine of savagery."

~Michael Green, Evangelism through the Local Church

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# ESSENCE OF GOD



"Eternal punishment is an unrelenting doctrine that faces every human being as the alternative to grace and salvation in Jesus Christ. As such, it is a spur to preaching the gospel, to witnessing for Christ, to praying for the unsaved, and to showing compassion on those who need to be snatched as brands from the burning."

~John F. Walvoord