

6. The Final Truth About Hell

Here, during the 1000 years, we see what Jesus does with the righteous and all the wicked, including Satan. At the end of this period all will be gathered around the great white throne. At this time all of the wicked will receive the wages of sin which is death. Then Jesus will recreate this world as the final dwelling place for God and the redeemed.

1. What are the two alternatives which John 3:16 (1027) sets forth to every one of us? “Whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life.”
2. What is death’s ‘final destination’? “Death and hell were cast into lake of fire, which is the second death.” Rev 20:14 (1189)
3. Hell is mentioned 54 times in Scripture; Heaven is mentioned over 550! How does this fact help shape our picture of God?
4. What are the lessons that Jesus was seeking to teach in giving the parable of the rich man and Lazarus? See Lk 16:19-31 (1013) Note: Jesus impressed the importance of relationships—how we treat one another as determining our future (Lk 16:25); the decisions we make in this life determine our destiny and are unchangeable after death Lk 16:26); and the supreme importance of taking heed to the Word of God (Lk 16:31)!
5. When does Hell happen? “As the tares are gathered and burned in the fire, so it will be at the end of the age.” Matt 13:40 (948) Also: “The wicked are reserved for the day of doom; they will be brought out on the day of wrath.” Job 21:30 (495)
6. Just as the 1000 years describes two resurrections, one at the beginning and the other at its close, Jesus also uses two descriptive terms to describe these resurrections. One is the resurrection of life. And the second is the resurrection of condemnation. Jn 5:29 (1030)

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7. Where does hell take place? "...fire came down from God out of heaven and devoured _____ them." Rev 20:9 (1188) And Peter further amplifies this by saying "the earth and the works _____ that are in it will be burned _____ up _____." 2 Pet 3:10 (1167)

8. How long does Hell last? "Behold the day is coming, burning like an oven, and all the proud, yes, all who do wickedly will be stubble _____." And the _____ day which is coming shall burn _____ them _____ up _____," says the Lord of _____ hosts, "That _____ will leave them neither root _____ nor branch _____." Mal 4:1 (931)

9. What about expressions like "forever and ever" Rev 20:9 and "eternal punishment" (Matt 25:46) and "eternal fire" Jude 7 (1173)? If these scriptures don't teach eternally burning hell what do they teach? Note: **1st** Forever can describe as brief a time as 3 days (see Jonah 2:6) and as long as a person's natural life [see 1 Sam 1:22, 28] (257). It does not *always* mean for a period of all time. **2nd** *Punishment* is not *punishing*. The difference is profound. A punishment happens at a point in time; punishing is an ongoing event. It is the effects of the punishment which are eternal. For all time, the lost will have forfeited their privilege to life. This is further illuminated by the next verses. **3rd** Eternal fire, such as was seen in the destruction of Sodom is not still burning; but its effects remain to this day. They are permanent. Jude 7 and 2 Pet 2:6 (1166).

10. How does God personally relate to the destruction of the wicked? "As I live, says the Lord God, I have no _____ pleasure _____ in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn _____ from his way and live _____..." Ezk 33:11 (837)

My Decision: _____ By God's grace I choose to accept Christ as my Savior from sin and from its final consequence. Thank you dear Lord!

Scriptures

John 3:16
Rev 1:17-18
Rev 6:8
Rev 20:13-14
2 Pet 3:15-16
Matt 10:28
Lk 16:25
Lk 16:26
Lk 16:31
Matt 13:38-43
Job 21:30
2 Pet 2:9
Jn 5:28-29
Rev 20:4-6
Rev 20:14

Rev 20:9
2 Pet 3:10-13
Prov 11:31
Rev 21:1
Rev 21:4
Isa 9:6-7
Mal 4:1-3
Ps 37:9-11
Rev 14:11
Rev 20:10
Jonah 2:6
1 Sam 1:22, 28
Matt 25:31-46
Jude 1:7
2 Pet 2:6

Rev 20:15
Rev 20:14
Ezk 33:11
Isa 28:21-22
Lk 1:78
Lam 3:22
Ps 91:4