

The Fires of Hell



SABBATH AFTERNOON

Read for This Week's Study: *Mark 9:42–48; Mal. 4:1; Jude 7; 1 Tim. 2:5; Acts 2:29, 34, 35; 1 John 5:3–12.*

Memory Text: “Test all things; hold fast what is good” (*1 Thessalonians 5:21, NKJV*).

Italian poet Dante Alighieri (1265–1321) wrote his famous work, *The Divine Comedy*, about a fictional journey of the soul after death. The soul went either to the *inferno* (hell) within the earth; or to purgatory, where the human spirit can purge itself and become worthy of ascending to heaven; or to Paradise, to the presence of God Himself.

Though only a poem, fiction, Dante's words ended up having a great deal of influence on Christian theology, especially Roman Catholic theology. The basic notion of an immortal soul's going either to hell, or to purgatory, or to Paradise is foundational to that church. Many conservative Protestant denominations also believe in an immortal soul that after death ascends either to Paradise or descends to hell. Indeed, if the human soul never dies, then it has to go somewhere after the body dies. In short, a false understanding of human nature has led to terrible theological errors.

This week we will deal with some of these unbiblical theories, as well as with the biblical view of what happens after death.

* Study this week's lesson to prepare for Sabbath, December 3.

Immortal Worms?

Compare Mark 9:42–48 with Isaiah 66:24. How do you understand the expression “their worm does not die” (Mark 9:48, NKJV)?

Some interpret the singular noun “worm” (Mark 9:48) as an allusion to the supposed disembodied soul or spirit of the wicked that, after death, flies into hell, where it never dies and suffers eternal torment.

But this interpretation does not reflect the biblical notion of unconscious death; it also ignores the Old Testament background of this passage. Actually, “the singular ‘the worm’ is used generically for ‘the worms’—it does not mean a single worm. The reference is to worms which feed upon decaying bodies.”—Robert G. Bratcher and Eugene A. Nida, *A Translator’s Handbook on the Gospel of Mark* (London: United Bible Societies, 1961), p. 304.

In Mark 9:48, Jesus is quoting Isaiah 66:24, which reads, “ ‘And they will go out and look on the dead bodies of those who rebelled against me; the worms that eat them will not die, the fire that burns them will not be quenched, and they will be loathsome to all mankind’ ” (NIV).

This frightening metaphorical scene portrays a battlefield with God’s enemies dead on the ground and being destroyed. The bodies not consumed by fire are decomposed by worms, or perhaps first by worms and then by fire. Either way, there is no reference whatsoever to any alleged soul escaping the destruction of the body and flying into hell.

But what about the “worms” that never die? The metaphoric language of Isaiah 66:24 (quoted in Mark 9:48) does not imply that those worms are immortal. (*Immortal worms?*) The emphasis is on the fact that the worms do not leave their destructive task incomplete. In other words, they continue to devour the bodies of the wicked until these bodies are destroyed. By contrast, God’s faithful children will joyfully abide in “ ‘the new heavens and the new earth’ ” and worship God in His very presence (Isa. 66:22, 23, NIV). With such contrasting destinies in mind, no wonder Jesus stated that it would be far better for someone to enter the kingdom of God without a crucial part of his or her body—without a hand, or foot, or even an eye—than to have a perfect body that will be destroyed by worms and fire (Mark 9:42–48).

In the end, we are either totally saved or totally lost. There is no middle ground. We can have either eternal life or will face eternal destruction. What choices do you have to make today? How should this reality—eternal life or eternal destruction—impact those choices?

The Fires of Hell

In his booklet for children titled, *The Sight of Hell* (Dublin: James Duffy, [1874]), English Roman Catholic priest John Furniss (1809–1865) illustrates the eternal torment by means of a great solid-iron ball, larger than the heavens and the earth. “A bird comes once in a hundred millions [*sic*] of years and just touches the great iron ball with a feather of its wing.”—Page 24. Furniss argues that the burning of sinners in hell continues even after that iron ball is worn away by such occasional feather touches!

The sad thing is, many Protestants even today believe in something similar for the lost.

Read Malachi 4:1 and Jude 7. How can these passages help us better understand the notion of “eternal fire” or the idea, as Jesus expressed it, that the lost will be in “‘everlasting fire’ ” (*Matt. 18:8*) or in a “‘fire that shall never be quenched’ ”? (*Mark 9:43, NKJV*).

The word “eternal” (Hebrew *‘olam*; Greek *aion, aionios*) carries different meanings, depending on the immediate context. For example, when associated with God (*Deut. 33:27, “everlasting”*), the word expresses His eternity. When related to human beings (*Exod. 21:6, “forever”*), the word is limited by their life span. When qualifying fire (*Matt. 18:8, Matt. 25:41, “everlasting”*), it implies that the fire will not go out until it fully consumes what is being burned. This means that the “eternal fire” will be eternal in the sense that it will consume the wicked completely and irreversibly, leaving them “‘neither root nor branch’ ” (*Mal. 4:1, NKJV*).

The theory of an everlasting punishment of the wicked has serious implications. If the wicked are punished forever, then evil will never be eradicated. Also, all human life derives from God (*Deut. 32:39, Ps. 36:9*), who has “‘no pleasure in the death of the wicked’ ” (*Ezek. 33:11, NKJV*). Why then would He continue to grant life to the wicked to suffer in endless torment? Would it not be much more reasonable for Him just to end their existence? If the wicked will be punished “according to their works” (*Rev. 20:12, NKJV*), why then should a short human life be punished endlessly?

All Bible references to the “eternal fire” should be seen as allusions to the postmillennium “lake of fire” of Revelation 20 (see lesson 13). Thus, it is unbiblical to speak of an already-present, ever-burning hell.

As unfortunate as the fires of hell are, what does the truth about hell reveal to us about God’s love, especially in contrast to the idea of eternal torment?

The Saints in Purgatory

The Roman Catholic Church holds that the dead who do not deserve hell but who are not yet ready for Paradise can have their sins purged in purgatory and then ascend from there to Paradise. Their sufferings in purgatory can be reduced by the prayers and penances of loved ones.

The *Catechism of the Catholic Church* is explicit about purgatory: “All who die in God’s grace and friendship, but still imperfectly purified, are indeed assured of their eternal salvation; but after death they undergo purification, so as to achieve the holiness necessary to enter the joy of heaven.”—*Catechism of the Catholic Church* (New York: Doubleday, 1995), p. 291. It states, too, that their suffering can be alleviated by the prayers of their loved ones, as well as by other acts on behalf of the dead. “The Church also commends almsgiving, indulgences, and works of penance undertaken on behalf of the dead.”—*Catechism of the Catholic Church*, p. 291.

Read Ecclesiastes 9:10, Ezekiel 18:20–22, and Hebrews 9:27. How do these passages refute the theory of purgatory?

The dogma of purgatory combines the pagan notion of a burning hell with the pagan practice of praying for the dead. This dogma is unacceptable for those who believe in the biblical teachings (1) that the dead remain resting unconsciously in their graves (*Eccles. 9:10*); (2) that the righteousness of one fallen human being cannot be transferred to another fallen human being (*Ezek. 18:20–22*); (3) that our only Mediator is Jesus Christ (*1 Tim. 2:5*); and (4) that death is followed by the final judgment, without any second chance to repent from the pitfalls of this life (*Heb. 9:27*).

An even more serious implication is how the antibiblical theory of purgatory distorts God’s own character. Indeed, “Satan’s work since his fall is to misinterpret our heavenly Father. He suggested the dogma of the immortality of the soul. . . . The idea of an eternally burning hell was the production of Satan; purgatory is his invention. These teachings falsify the character of God, that He shall be regarded as severe, revengeful, arbitrary, and not exercising forgiveness.”—Ellen G. White, Manuscript 51, 1890. Instead of the dead asleep, awaiting Christ’s return, this view says they’re in purgatory, suffering there until someone manages to get them out.

What do such errors as purgatory or eternal torment teach us about the importance of doctrine? Why is *what* we believe of importance, and not just *in whom* we believe?

A Paradise With Disembodied Souls

Though Protestants don't accept purgatory, many nevertheless believe that the souls of the righteous dead are already enjoying Paradise in the very presence of God. Some argue that those "souls" are just disembodied spirits; others believe they are disembodied spirits but covered by a spiritual body of glory.

Whatever the supposed metaphysical state of the living dead, these theories undermine the biblical doctrine of the final resurrection and judgment of the dead. Why is there a resurrection and a judgment (*Rev. 20:12–14*) if the souls of the righteous are already enjoying Paradise?

Read Acts 2:29, 34, 35 and 1 Corinthians 15:16–18. How do these passages shed light on the state of the dead and those awaiting resurrection?

The Bible teaches that all human beings who are already in heaven were either translated alive, as in the case of Enoch (*Gen. 5:24*) and Elijah (*2 Kings 2:9–11*), or resurrected from the dead, as Moses (*Jude 9*) and those raised with Christ (*Matt. 27:51–53*).

As we have already seen, the allusion to the souls "under the altar" crying to God for vengeance (*Rev. 6:9–11*) is just a metaphor for justice and does not prove the theory of the natural immortality of the soul. Otherwise, these folks hardly sound as if they're enjoying their eternal reward. In reality, the grave is a place of rest for the dead, who are unconsciously awaiting the final resurrection, when their conscious existence will be restored. The dead, even the righteous dead, are not disembodied souls drifting around heaven, waiting patiently to be reunited with their bodies at the final resurrection.

Also, what could Paul possibly be talking about in 1 Corinthians 15:18 when he says that if there were no resurrection of the dead, then "those who have fallen asleep in Christ have perished" (*NKJV*)? How could they have perished if they are already in the bliss of heaven and have been there for however long since they died? A central and key doctrine of the New Testament, the resurrection of the dead when Christ returns, is made null and void by the false teaching that the righteous dead soar off to their eternal reward right after they die. Nevertheless, we hear it all the time, especially at funerals.

What are ways in which you could help people understand that the idea that the dead are asleep in the ground is really "good news," in the sense that they truly are at rest and know no pain and suffering?

The Biblical View

Read 1 John 5:3–12. Why does the apostle John limit “eternal life” only to those who are in Christ?

The biblical doctrine of conditional immortality of the human being—in contrast to the nonbiblical theory of the natural immortality of the soul—is made explicit in 1 John 5:11, 12. To grasp the meaning of this significant passage, we have to remember that only the Godhead “has immortality” (1 Tim. 6:15, 16, NKJV) and is the only Source of life (Ps. 36:9, Col. 1:15–17, Heb. 1:2).

When sin entered the world through the fall of Adam and Eve (Genesis 3), they and all their descendants (including us) came under the curse of physical death and lost the gift of eternal life. But our loving God implemented the plan of salvation for human beings to regain eternal life, the life that was to have been theirs from the start. As Paul wrote: “Just as He chose us in Him *before the foundation of the world*, that we should be holy and without blame before Him in love” (Eph. 1:4, NKJV; *emphasis supplied*).

The apostle Paul explains that “just as through one man [Adam] sin entered the world, and death through sin,” so through “the one Man, Jesus Christ,” the gracious gift of eternal life became available to all human beings (Rom. 5:12–21, NKJV). Paul here is making an unambiguous reference to a literal Adam who brought sin and death into this world. One cannot make sense of anything in the Bible without a literal Adam who, through transgression, brought sin and death into our world.

Thus, the apostle John adds, “God gave us eternal life, and this life is in his Son. Whoever has the Son has life; whoever does not have the Son of God does not have life” (1 John 5:11, 12, NRSV).

The whole picture becomes clearer in light of Jesus’ statements: “ ‘Everyone who looks to the Son and believes in him shall have eternal life, and I will raise them up at the last day’ ” (John 6:40, NIV), and “ ‘I am the resurrection and the life. Those who believe in me, even though they die, will live’ ” (John 11:25, NRSV).

This means that eternal life is a gift of God through Christ, which is secured in the present but fully enjoyed only after the final resurrection of the righteous. The conclusion is very simple: if everlasting life is granted only to those who are in Christ, then those who are not in Him do not have everlasting life (1 John 5:11, 12). By contrast, the theory of the natural immortality of the soul grants everlasting life—whether in Paradise or in hell—to all human beings, even to those who are not in Christ. However popular this teaching, it is not biblical.

Further Thought: Read Ellen G. White, “The First Great Deception,” pp. 531–550; “Can Our Dead Speak to Us?” pp. 551–562, in *The Great Controversy*.

“Upon the fundamental error of natural immortality rests the doctrine of consciousness in death—a doctrine, like eternal torment, opposed to the teachings of the Scriptures, to the dictates of reason, and to our feelings of humanity. According to the popular belief, the redeemed in heaven are acquainted with all that takes place on the earth and especially with the lives of the friends whom they have left behind. But how could it be a source of happiness to the dead to know the troubles of the living, to witness the sins committed by their own loved ones, and to see them enduring all the sorrows, disappointments, and anguish of life? How much of heaven’s bliss would be enjoyed by those who were hovering over their friends on earth? And how utterly revolting is the belief that as soon as the breath leaves the body the soul of the impenitent is consigned to the flames of hell! To what depths of anguish must those be plunged who see their friends passing to the grave unprepared, to enter upon an eternity of woe and sin!”—Ellen G. White, *The Great Controversy*, p. 545.

Discussion Questions:

- 1 Those who have talked to other Christians about the state of the dead and the nature of hell have, most likely, discovered just how adamant and firm people are in their belief, not only in the idea that the saved immediately go to heaven but also that the lost are in the eternal torment of hell. Why do you think that is? It’s one thing, understandable somewhat, for them to want to believe that their deceased loved ones are “with the Lord” (though, as we have seen, there’s still the question of how upsetting it would be for them to see the mess of things down here). But why is there such a strong attachment to the horrific idea that the lost are being eternally tormented in hell? What does this fact teach us about just how powerful tradition can be? Discuss this in class.
- 2 Most Christian denominations are proclaiming the unbiblical theory of the natural immortality of the soul with all its correlated theories. What else should we do as a church (in addition to what we are already doing) to proclaim to the world the biblical view of death and the afterlife?
- 3 Though Dante’s poem *The Divine Comedy* was mere fiction, it became very influential in helping cement in people’s minds false teachings about what happens to the “soul” after death. What lessons can we learn from how easily Christian theology can be influenced by outside teachings? What other non-Christian ideas influence Christian thought even today, and how can we protect ourselves from them?

“Modesty! Modesty! Modesty!”

By OCRHAIN MATENGU

People came in a seemingly constant procession to look pityingly on two-year-old Akurios in the hospital in Katima Mulilo, Namibia. The boy had been ill for months, and the people wept as they saw his terrible pain.

“The hospital is failing us,” one told Akurios’s parents. “You should consult with the witch doctor.” “God will understand,” said another. “Just do it.”

After the last visitor left, Father turned to Mother. “What should we do?” he said. “Maybe the people are right. Jesus will understand.”

Mother couldn’t bear to see her only child in pain. She agreed.

The witch doctor declared that witches had cast an evil spell on the boy and that he would recover with traditional medicine. The parents bought the witch doctor’s medicine and gave some to the boy daily. But the more medicine they gave, the worse he got. Father began to pray earnestly. “Lord Jesus, I know I’ve made a mistake,” he said. “I departed from Your saving grace. Speak to me, Lord, for the sake of my child. You healed lepers and made the blind to see and the lame to walk. Do that for my child, too.”

A short time later, Father had a dream. As he slept, he heard a voice call him by his name, Modesty. “Modesty! Modesty! Modesty!” the voice said. “This is My child. Why have you tainted him with evil spirits? I don’t want you to be involved with any witch doctors if you want him to live.”

Shaken, Father got up and threw away the traditional medicine. He remembered hearing a Seventh-day Adventist physician give health presentations at camp meeting, and he took the boy to him. The physician diagnosed Akurios with pneumonia and tuberculosis and sent him to a hospital where he could treat him. Father continued to pray, and Mother joined him. They placed their full trust in Jesus. Akurios (pictured) now is 22.

Akurios’s parents, Modesty and Rebecca Kakula, went on to have four children. But with the birth of each child, they refused to take part in the traditional ceremony that townspeople hold for newborns. Instead, they took their babies to the Seventh-day Adventist Church to be dedicated to Jesus.



Dear reader, pray for people who sincerely accept Jesus but struggle to forsake traditions fully. These people end up with two levels of religion: a theoretical religion based on the Bible and a practical religion grounded in culture. They embrace Bible teachings but, when faced with real-life challenges, revert to tradition. Seventh-day Adventist missionaries seek to contextualize the gospel to facilitate personal Christian growth among these people and to help them realize that traditional practices don’t work. Thank you for your mission offerings that help spread a contextualized gospel around the world.

Key Texts: *Isaiah 66:23, 24; Daniel 12:2*

Part I: Overview

The eternal destinies of the righteous and wicked are described in sharp contrast to each other. The first group receives everlasting life, and the other group will experience God's painful judgment of condemnation and be totally annihilated. The big lie of eternal punishment and of the perpetual suffering of the wicked in hell is built on the satanic deception expressed in the Garden of Eden: " 'You will not surely die' " (*Gen. 3:4, NKJV*).

This text contradicts the unbiblical teaching of the immortality of the soul. Based on the first lie that disobedience will not bring death is constructed another deception: when you die, it is only your body that is dead, not your spirit. Thus, if one has an immortal soul or spirit that cannot die, a sinner will be eternally punished by God in torturous hellfire. This horrendously negative view pictures God as a monster and a tyrant. Another fabricated, and very popular, construct misleads people by giving them the false hope of going through a process of purification and improvement after their death that culminates with being rescued and granted eternal life in Paradise. This lie removes accountability for personal action in this life.

Part II: Commentary

Various Views on Punishment in Hell

Three views regarding the eternal fire of hell compete in Christianity:

1. *Traditionalist view: Hellfire that torments forever and without ceasing.* Hell exists as a real place somewhere in the underworld where real fire torments immortal souls forever. According to this view, the conscious suffering of the wicked comes right after death and lasts throughout eternity.
2. *Conditionalist or annihilationist view: The lake of fire irreversibly and totally consumes the wicked, evil angels, and the devil in the last judgment.* Human beings are not inherently immortal, and they do not possess immortal souls. As sinners, they are doomed to eternal death unless they accept Jesus Christ as their personal Savior. Immortality is conditioned on receiving God's grace and exercising faith in Jesus (*John 3:16, John 5:24, Rom. 3:21–31, Eph. 2:1–10*). Hell is not a place where wicked souls or spirits go immediately after death but is understood as a "lake of fire" in which the wicked will be totally consumed

at the end of human history (*Mal. 4:1; Matt. 25:41; 2 Thess. 1:6–10; Rev. 20:9, 10, 14, 15*). This fire, prepared for the devil and the fallen angels, will annihilate them, together with the wicked, at the last, or executive, judgment. The effects of the fire are final. No one can quench the flames while they do their work. The fire has eternal results, and it will accomplish its purpose: the destruction of evil, sin, death, the wicked, rebellious angels, and Satan himself. The result is described as “the second death,” from which there is no redemption or escape; the second death is the total eradication of evil.

3. *Restorationist or universalist view: Hellfire ultimately purifies and saves everyone.* Universalists claim that all people will ultimately be saved, including the wicked, evil angels, and Satan, because hellfire will purify them. This understanding is built on the recognition that after death, the immortal soul of the wicked cannot go immediately to heaven but will suffer in the fire of God’s judgment. This fire will gradually cleanse them, and then, at some future time (the precise moment will depend on the individual’s response to this purification process), everyone will finally be saved. For an evaluation of these three different views, see Jifí Moskala, “The Current Theological Debate Regarding Eternal Punishment in Hell and the Immortality of the Soul,” *Andrews University Seminary Studies*, vol. 53, no. 1 (2015): pp. 91–125.

Problematic Expressions

There are some difficult biblical expressions pertaining to the doctrine of hell that need to be explained because their meaning is often taken out of context:

1. *Worms (maggots) will not die* (*Isa. 66:24*). How are we to understand the biblical statement: “The worms [*tola'im* in Hebrew] that eat them [the wicked dead] will not die” (*NIV*)? In the context of Isaiah 65 and 66, the wicked are those who do not serve the Lord and who rebelled against Him (*Isa. 66:3*), and who, finally, are “slain by the LORD” (*Isa. 66:16, NIV*). First, the description is physical. These wicked are seen, and they have physical bodies. The maggots do not prey on the souls, or immaterial spirits, of the deceased. Second, nowhere does the biblical text presuppose that these worms are endowed with immortality. The worms do not receive the gift of eternal life. No divine miracle is performed on them. Third, this picture of maggots that eat the dead bodies of the wicked is a metaphor of the same sort as the picture of the fire that will not be quenched.
2. “*Their fire shall not be quenched*” (*Isa. 66:24, ESV*). “ ‘And they shall go out and look on the dead bodies of the men who have rebelled against me. For their worm shall not die, their fire shall not be quenched, and they shall be an abhorrence to all flesh’ ” (*ESV, emphasis supplied; see also Isa. 66:15, 17*). To *quench* a fire is to put it out, to prevent it from burning up, or to stop it before it accomplishes its

task. Thus, by extension, a fire that “shall not be quenched” means that the fire has not been extinguished because there is no power to stop it from achieving what fire naturally achieves: total destruction. The fire cannot be resisted or refused. Thus, the meaning of the imagery is transparent: these dead persons have no chance to be alive again. The judgment on these wicked is final, and it means that God’s judgment of destruction will not be stopped until a complete consummation has been accomplished. There is no escape from this ultimate death. No one can rescue the wicked from this horrible end. No reversal is possible. Judgment is ultimate, and destruction is complete. It will not be interrupted until the bodies perish; thus, the final destiny of the wicked is irrevocable and permanent. Barry Webb concludes on Isaiah 66:24: “As it stands, it seems to depict annihilation rather than eternal torment. The bodies are dead.”—*The Message of Isaiah: On Eagles’ Wings* (Downers Grove, IL: Inter-Varsity Press, 1996), p. 251.

The prophet Isaiah explains the final, and total, destruction of Edom, and describes it with the familiar terms of a fire that will consume Edom. The fire burns night and day; “will not be quenched;” “its smoke will rise forever;” and thus turns into “burning sulfur” (*Isa. 34:9, 10, NIV*). This imagery is later taken and applied plainly in Revelation 14:10, 11 and Revelation 20:10 in passages that are full of symbolism. The language is metaphorical, and it points to God’s sentence of irreversible and total destruction. Similarly, Ezekiel states: “Thus says the Lord GOD, ‘Behold, I will kindle a fire in you, and *it shall devour* every green tree in you and every dry tree. The blazing flame shall not be quenched, and all faces from south to north shall be scorched by it. All flesh shall see that I the LORD have kindled it; it shall not be quenched.’” (*Ezek. 20:47, 48, ESV [emphasis author’s]; see Jer. 7:20*).

Ralph Bowles concludes his interpretation of Revelation 14:11: “The traditional reading of the elements of this verse misses the inverted parallelistic structure of the unit Revelation 14:9–11. When the chiasm is discerned, the meaning of the text is seen to give no confirmation to ‘eternal torment.’ Rather, this text fits well into the Conditional Immortality interpretation. This view holds that God will finally and fully bring his enemies to judgement, with absolute destruction and extinction as the result.”—“Does Revelation 14:11 Teach Eternal Torment? Examining a Proof-Text on Hell,” *Evangelical Quarterly* 73, no. 1 (January 2001): p. 36.

Fire understood as God’s judgment implies that the effect of such fire is everlasting, and for evil there is no point of return. The fate of evil will be under God’s control for all eternity, will never occur a second time, is eternally checkmated, and is no more. Its annihilation is total. God will not miraculously keep an eternal fire or in any

way sustain, in a special eternal form, the wicked, the fallen angels, and the devil in order to punish them perpetually. This deception is a very speculative approach to the biblical teaching on the execution of divine judgment. As there was full harmony in heaven before the rebellion of Lucifer against God, so again will there be full harmony when evil in all its forms will be destroyed.

3. *Eternal, forever.* The word “forever,” or “eternal” (*’olam* in Hebrew), is very relative in the Holy Scriptures. It has three different possible meanings; so it may refer to (1) eternity with a beginning and an end (for example, slaves in Exodus 21:6 [the NIV rightly translates the term *’olam* in this context: “for life”]; the priesthood in Exodus 40:15; Numbers 25:13); (2) eternity with a beginning but without an end (eternal life of all redeemed; see Mark 10:30; John 3:16, 36; John 5:24); and, finally, (3) eternity without a beginning and without an end (belonging only to God Himself; see 1 Tim. 6:16; compare with Deut. 33:27). Always the textual context defines the precise meaning of the term *eternal*. To the believers in God, immortality is given as a gift through Christ Jesus (John 11:26; Col. 3:3, 4).
4. *The word “contempt” in Daniel 12:2.* “And many of those who sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt” (Dan. 12:2, *ESV*). The word *contempt* (in Hebrew *dera’on*, meaning abhorrence, aversion, loathsome) is used in the Hebrew Bible only in Daniel 12:2 and in Isaiah 66:24. The meaning of this term is secured by its context: the texts speak about condemnation in relation to judgment and resurrection. Daniel speaks about eternal condemnation and shame for the wicked, and Isaiah explains that the wicked will be destroyed because no one can stop the devouring fire from fulfilling its purpose of obliteration. The rebellious, unrepentant people are doomed to eternal nonexistence, but the righteous are given eternal life.

Part III: Life Application

1. **What is the difference between a popular view of hell and the biblical picture of the lake of fire? Is the lake of fire something real, or only a poetic figure of speech? Discuss.**

2. How can you explain to your class in simple language that people do not go to hell or heaven (or purgatory) right after their death? How can this information be good news?

3. Can we escape the fire of hell? Why, or why not? If yes, explain how God makes this possibility real in our lives.

Notes


