

Foundations for Your Faith Lesson 23 NIV
Heaven, Hell and Hades Luke 16:19-31 (Eschatology)

Read Luke 16:19-31 carefully, several times, and then answer the following questions from the verses as noted.

Is Luke 16:19-31 a parable? Why or Why Not?

16:23-31 Did these two deceased men possess consciousness?

Did these two men possess memory?

Did these two men possess recognition?

Did these two men possess ability to communicate?

Did these two men possess some kind of body? The former earthly body?

What does II Cor. 5:1-10 and I Cor. 15:35-44 reveal about the body and the death of the believer?

Read Genesis 1:1, 1:14-17; also 2 Cor. 12:1-4

The "3 Heavens"

1.

2.

3.

Paradise Luke 23:43; 2 Cor. 12:1-4; Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:24-32

Hades Luke 16:19-31

Sheol Psalm 16:10

Hell Acts 2:24-32

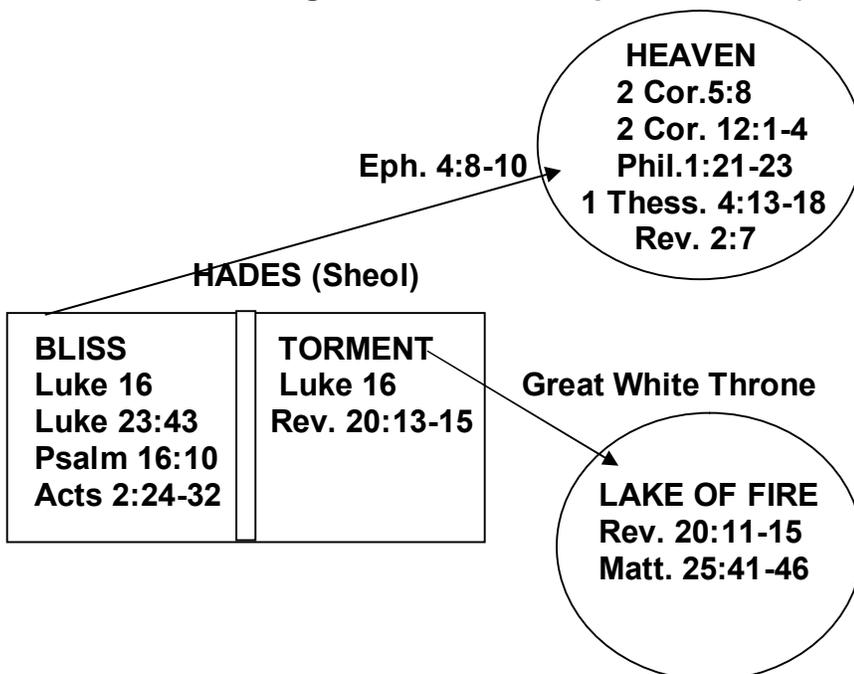
Lake of Fire Rev. 20:11-15

Gehenna Matt. 5:27-30

Tartarus 2 Peter 2:4

Abyss (Bottomless Pit) Rev. 20:1-3

Review the following Chart and Look up the Verses (See also in the KJV or NKJV)



Quiz on Lesson 23 NIV Foundations for Your Faith
Heaven, Hell and Hades Luke 16:19-31 (Eschatology)

1. How many heavens are there – list and define
2. Define “Hades”
3. Define “Paradise”
4. Define “Hell”
5. Define Hades before the cross; after the cross and before the GWT; and after the GWT.

6. Where are deceased unbelievers today?
7. Where are deceased believers today?
8. Why does Paul favor the word “asleep” when referring to deceased believers?
9. List 5 important chapters important for the study of Heaven, Hell and Hades.
10. Where did Jesus go when He died? Give a complete answer and scripture passages to prove your belief.

11. Describe and define the three aspects of sanctification and the key word for each aspect.
(Extra credit – give a scripture passage for each one)

Teacher's Guide - Foundations for Your Faith Lesson 23 NIV Heaven, Hell and Hades Luke 16:19-31 (Eschatology)

Read Luke 16:19-31 carefully, several times, and then answer the following questions from the verses as noted.

Is Luke 16:19-31 a parable?

Why or Why Not?

- It sounds somewhat like a parable.
- It is surrounded by other parables.
- It is dealing with men and death and eternity . earthly story transitioning into eternal truth.

BUT – it is not a parable, in my view, for four reasons . the last three are most significant and in ascending order of importance.

1. **It is not called a parable** . this is a weak argument, but still, it isn't called a parable like 15:3 . however, there are many parables that are not introduced with "he spoke a parable" +
2. **Named characters** . "a beggar named Lazarus" . parabolic characters are not named since they are illustrative and obviously fictional and therefore unnamed . Lazarus is named . this makes it unique and stands alone
3. **Historically known major named character** . Father Abraham (Father of the Jewish nation . The Abraham everyone understood exactly who Jesus meant) no parable contains historical figures named since parables are not about history, but about spiritual truth gleaned from fictitious illustrations
4. **Historic character quoted** . "Abraham said" .+ this absolutely removes it from parable narratives since **it is either historically accurate** (and therefore not a fictitious illustration), **or a lie** . (*Jesus said this definite man said these definite words and it really wasn't so!*) *I conclude from this that it cannot be a parable.*

- *However....those who say it is a parable, usually insist that it is a parable because they reject what it teaches* (JWs and Liberals ó reject the reality of conscious life in torment after death for unbelievers) **But, even if it were a parable, it must teach something!** And the something it must teach is that there is **conscious life after death** ó some in torment and some in a place of rest and comfort.

16:23-31

- **Did these two deceased men possess consciousness?**

Obviously!

- **Did these two men possess memory?**

Obviously! The Rich man spoke of his brothers . Lazarus .etc. Abraham referred to their earlier life experiences on earth.

They remembered what they knew and even things they weren't aware of before.

- **Did these two men possess recognition?**

Certainly. Rich man knew Lazarus whom he had known, and Abraham who he hadn't known before. Abraham knew these men and their past.

- **Did these two men possess ability to communicate?**

Obviously, since a conversation going on.

Did these two men possess some kind of body?

Apparently. Eyes, tongue, finger, recognition....

The former earthly body?

NO . it was buried. but must be some kind of intermediate body between death and resurrection.

The body in the fire wasn't consumed. But it was real, useable, sensitive, functional, yet controlled.

THE NATURAL, PHYSICAL BODY 1 Cor. 15:42-58 Luke 16:19-20, Acts 2:27; 29-32

THE SPIRITUAL , INTERMEDIATE BODY 1 Cor. 15:42-58 Luke 16:19-31

THE RESURRECTION, GLORIFIED BODY Phil. 3:21 ; 1 Cor. 15:42-58

What does II Cor. 5:1-10 and I Cor. 15:35-44 reveal about the body and the death of the believer?

We presently live in a corruptible, physical body under the curse of death. This body is called the **tent**. We also have a spiritual, **heavenly** body (the building of God, eternal in the heavens) that we inherit at death. We leave the **tent** of earth and move into the **house** form heaven. that is, this spiritual, real, imperishable body. We will not be **naked spirits** floating around invisible and bodiless. We will inherit this spiritual body immediately at death. Now, the **earthly tent** is laid in the grace . turns to dust or ashes or fish food. At the rapture, the Lord Jesus brings **we** who have died in Christ in our spiritual bodies into the clouds with him, and then resurrects our earthly corruptible bodies and robes them with our spiritual incorruptable bodies. Like the earthly tent of meeting, Moses' **tabernacle**, was moved into the temple, dissolved and reassembled into the glorious Temple. So our earthly tabernacle will put on the incorruption of our heavenly temple . this earthly body will be raised and glorified as it is robed with the spiritual body completing the glory of the resurrection . a glorified body . just like the glorified body of Jesus Christ at his resurrection. Natural, spiritual, glorified. It will be in stages if we die before the rapture . it will all be one event if we are alive at the rapture. But it is definite, regardless. 2 Cor. 5:5 says this is what we were originally designed to inherit. A permanent, glorified body.

Read Genesis 1:1, 1:14-17; also 2 Cor. 12:1-4

The "3 Heavens"

1. Atmospheric heaven - Atmospheric . where the birds fly and the clouds float

The blanket of atmosphere that surrounds the earth. Gen. 7:11-12; Psa.147:8

2. Stellar . outer space . galactic - where the stars (galaxies) and planets are Gen. 1: 14-17

3. Dwelling place of God – God's throne. The other two heavens will pass away, this one is eternal. 2 Peter 3:10

Other names for spiritual dwelling places....

- **Paradise** Luke 23:43; 2 Cor. 12:1-4; Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:24-32 Originally half of Hades/Sheol . now located in heaven . the blessed resting place of believers in the OT dispensation awaiting the Christ's death, and now in heaven as the resting place of church-age saints, too. The place Jesus went (Paradise-Hades) with the believing thief when they died on Mt. Calvary.

- **Hades Luke 16:19-31**

The place of the dead awaiting judgment . Greek word . originally composed of the place of rest (Paradise) and the place of Torment and a great chasm between them
This was the Greek term for the abode of the dead. In the LXX it was used to translate the Hebrew *Sheol*, which referred to the realm of the dead in general, without necessarily distinguishing between righteous and unrighteous souls. However in New Testament usage following Christ's resurrection, it refers to the place of abode for the wicked dead awaiting the Great White Throne judgement.

- **Sheol Psalm 16:10**

Same as Hades . Hebrew word referring to the place of the dead awaiting judgment . not specific when referring to believer or unbelieverō the context determines which part of Sheol (Hades) is being referred to.

- **Hell Acts 2:24-32**

Usually translated from Greek Hades . usually refers to Hades in the Bible.
But this term (Hell)is used to refer to the Lake of Fire in common theological discussions.
Hence the confusion. Christ went to %hell+after he died . %HADES+. as in The Apostles Creed . not to the place of suffering torment (Lake of Fire.) The suffering if Christ ended at the cross, it did not carry over into the afterlife. He told the theirō with meō todayō in paradiseō not %with me today in torment+
Theologically: Hell is the Lake of Fire
Translationally: Hell is Hades

- **Lake of Fire Rev. 20:11-15**

Final punishment and eternal dwelling place of unbelievers, the Devil and fallen angels
Also the place where the Beast and False prophet are sent before the GWT. They are finally and fully judged at Armageddon. (Rev. 19:19 . 20:3)

- **Gehenna Matt. 5:27-30**

Word used by Jesus . valley of Hinnom . garbage dump outside Jerusalem . place of continual burning and stench . symbolic term referring to Lake of Fire.

Tartarus

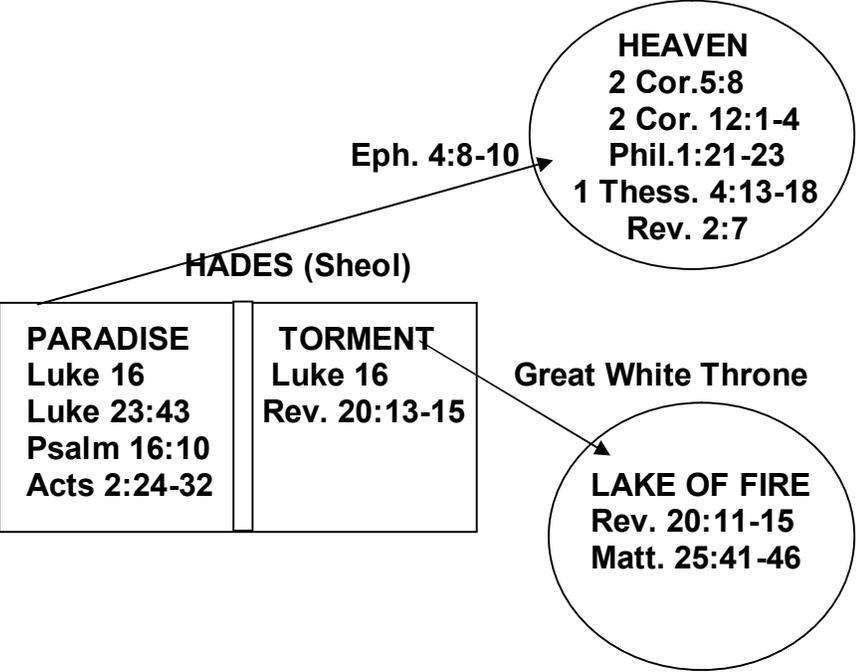
- **Abyss (Bottomless Pit) Rev. 20:1-3**

Probably part of Hades . place where Satan is kept until the end of the Millenium.

Perhaps the Abyss is synonymus for Tartarus, also.

- **Tartarus 2 Peter 2:4 Jude 6 Probably part of Hades** – place of special group of demons awaiting final judgment . they are kept here in chains . not free as are other demons. The captive residence of certain angels, perhaps a synonym for the Abyss

Review the following Chart and Look up the Verses (See also in the KJV or NKJV)



POWERPOINT FILE ALSO AVAILABLE