



Revelation



Revelation 14:10-12-This section is not necessarily talking about God's final judgment on the wicked with the lake of fire. Remember what we have already read about fire and brimstone (sulfur).

“Weeping” is a common biblical symbol for fear, misery, or extreme grief (Isaiah 22:12; 16:9; Jeremiah 9:1; Lamentations 1-4; James 5:1; and Revelation 18:9). “Gnashing of teeth” describes the fury of people who are enraged. Psalm 37:12; Psalm 112:10; Lamentations 2:16; and Acts 7:54

Matthew 5:22 “Fiery hell” in the NASB foot the literal is “Gehenna of fire.” It also occurs in

Matthew 18:9 and **Mark 9:43-47**.

The Greek word Gehenna is the translation of a Hebrew expression meaning the “Valley of Hinnom.”

Another Greek word is also translated “hell” in many English translations of the Bible, and that is the word “Hades,” with its counterpart in Hebrew “Sheol” which simply means grave or gravedom.

Matthew 10:28; Luke 12:4-5

Those who (like Plato) believe in the immortality of the soul or spirit wrongly understand this verse. The word “soul” is from the Greek psuche that is translated both “soul” and “life.”

Man's killing power stops with the body and ends with the present age. The only death any human can inflict is temporary, because God will raise the dead and give the righteous eternal life and the unrighteous eternal death. Fear God because He is the one who determines eternal death or eternal life. "Hell" is again the word "Gehenna."

Matthew 25:41

The phrase “eternal fire” holds a two-fold understanding: **1)** the fire is not in this age but the age to come, and **2)** the effects of the fire are unchangeable and everlasting.

John 3:16

Eternal life is contrasted with those who perish; **36** – believers gain eternal life; those who do not obey will not see life.