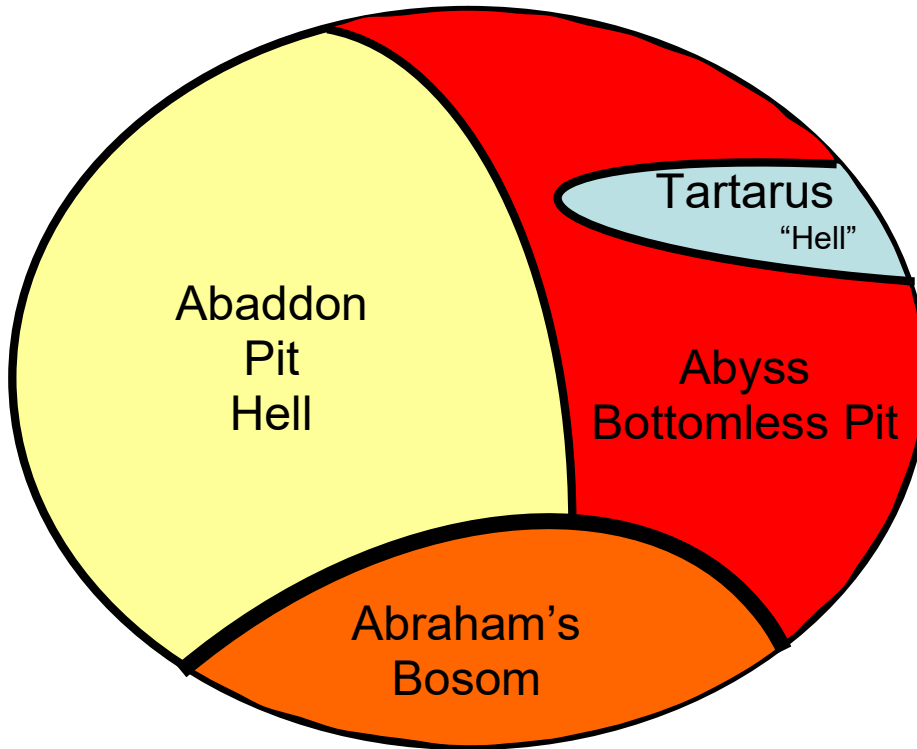
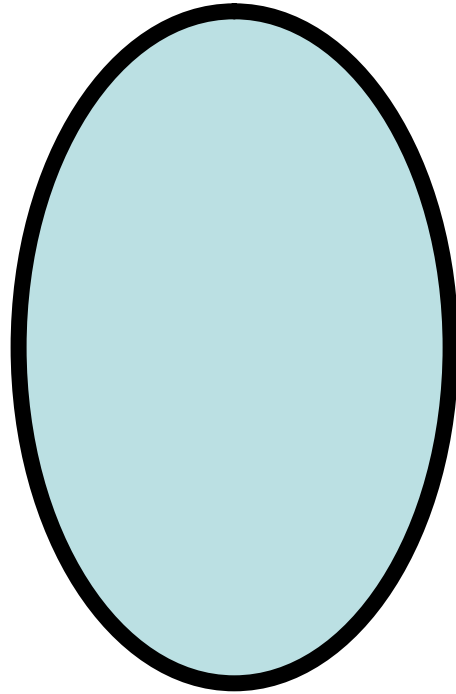


Sheol (OT) (#4)
Hades (NT)
Soul Only



Gehenna (NT)
Lake of Fire (NT)
Body and Soul



Explanations for Viewgraph on Hell and the Lake of Fire

Sheol, or Hades is shown above with four subdivisions while Gehenna or the Lake of Fire is shown below with no subdivisions.

The Lake of Fire will first be inhabited by the Anti-Christ and the False Prophet (Rev 19:20) where they will remain alone for 1000 years during the Millennium later to be joined by Satan and his followers after the Second Resurrection.

Sheol, or Hades is where the righteous OT saints, the unrighteous dead, and the fallen angels are temporarily contained. Abraham's Bosom (Lk 16:22) was evacuated for the righteous OT believers at Jesus Ascension (Eph 4:8-10). The rest of Sheol will be relocated into the Lake of Fire after the Second Resurrection.

Comments on Name Places for the Nether World

Nether World: Secular term for the place for the dead in the unseen world.

Sheol: Hebrew term (hl a v transliterated as *Sh^aolaah*) used 64 times to refer to the location for both the righteous (Ge 37:35; 42:36; 44:29, 31; Job 14:13; Ps 16:10; Jonah 2:2) and unrighteous (Nu 16:30, 33; Job 24:19; Ps 19:17; 49:14; Ez 32:21).

NT: None

OT: NAS, NASU, NKJV, RSV, ASV, LB

---: KJV, NIV, NLT

The above three lines mean that no Version of the Bible uses the term in the New Testament (NT), six use it in the OT, and three versions do not use the term at all. This means that if you are teaching on the subject, be version conscious.

Translations for Sheol in Genesis 37:35 are as follows:

KJV: the grave

NKJV: the grave

NAS: Sheol

NASU: Sheol

NIV: the grave

RSV: Sheol

ASV: Sheol

NLT: I will die

LB: I will die

Hades: Greek term (ᾠ|dhn transliterated as *Hádeen*) used 10 times and is equivalent to the Hebrew Sheol. When Ps 16:10 is translated into the NT, Sheol becomes Hades in Acts 2:27, 31. Since it is located in the heart of the Earth (Mt 12:40) it will disappear when the new Earth (Rev 21:1) is created. See Mt 11:23; 16:18; Lk 10:15; 16:23; Acts 2:27, 31; Rev 1:18; 6:8; 20:13, 14.

NT: NAS, NASU, KJV, NKJV, RSV, ASV, NIV

OT: None

---: NLT, LB

Translations for Hades in Mt 11:23 are as follows:

KJV: hell

NKJV: Hades

NAS: Hades

NASU: Hades

NIV: the depths

RSV: Hades

ASV: Hades

NLT: the place of the dead

LB: hell

Hell: An English term meaning the unrighteous side of Sheol or Hades that does not include the fallen angels in the Abyss or Tartarus. When used in the OT, it takes on the meaning of “shades” as seen in Prov 9:18 and Isaiah 14:9. In the NT it is a place of torment as in Lk 16:23. Technically as a name-place “Hell” should be capitalized. The custom, however, is to use lower case.

NT: NAS, NASU, NIV, RSV, ASV

OT/NT: KJV, NKJV, NLT, LB

---: None (meaning all versions use the word “Hell”)

Translations for Hell in Isaiah 14:9 are as follows:

KJV: hell

NKJV: hell

NAS: Sheol

NASU: Sheol

NIV: the grave

RSV: Sheol

ASV: Sheol

NLT: the place of the dead

LB: the denizens of hell

Gehenna: This is a Greek term (*ge/ennan* and transliterated *Géennan*) used 10 times to refer to the burning of both the body and soul of angels and men. See Mt 5:22, 29, 30. Consequently, it is not Hell, which torments only the soul. The Greek word is derived from two Hebrew words *Gei Hinnom* meaning Valley of Hinnom where burnt human sacrifices were practiced.

---: All Versions (meaning the word is only found in the Greek)

Translations for Gehenna in Mt 5:22 are as follows:

KJV: hell fire

NKJV: hell fire

NAS: fiery hell

NASU: fiery hell

NIV: fire of hell

RSV: hell of fire

ASV: hell of fire

NLT: fires of hell

LB: fires of hell

Lake of Fire: Used four times in Revelation (Rev 19:20; 20:10, 14; 21:8) to describe the eternal abode of fallen angels and lost men. Punishment is by fire and brimstone to both the soul and body. The term is equivalent to Gehenna.

NT: All Versions use this term without exception.

OT: None

---: None

Abaddon or **Abbadon** (a bad' den): The Hebrew term [/oD^b&a]] transliterated as *abadown* in Job 26:6) is used 7 times to describe the place for the unbeliever in Sheol or Hades. See Job 26:6, 28:22, 31:12; Ps 88:11; Prov 15:11; 27:32; Rev 9:11. Abaddon is also the Hebrew name (Greek name is Apollyon meaning destruction) for the angel in command of the Abyss (Rev 9:11).

NT: KJV, NKJV, NIV, NLT, LB only for the angel's name (not the place)

NT/OT: NAS, NASU, RSV, ASV (NT only for the angel's name)

---: None

Translations for Abaddon in Job 26:6 are as follows:

KJV: destruction

NKJV: Destruction

NAS: Abaddon

NASU: Abaddon

NIV: Destruction

RSV: Abaddon

ASV: Abaddon

NLT: place of destruction

LB: in the place where they go

The Pit: Hebrew term (tjv transliterated *shechath*) used 23 times and is synonymous with Abaddon. Only the NKJV and RSV capitalize its use only in the OT.

NT: None exclusively

OT: NIV lower case

OT: NKJV, upper case for Job 33:18,22,24,28,30; Is14:15;

Ez 26,20; 28:8,31:14,15; 32:18,23,24,25,29,30

OT: RSV Same as NKJV + Ps 16:10,28:1,30:3,9,49:9,88:4,6,103:4,143:7

Prov 1:12; Is 14:19, 51:14; Jonah 2:6

NT/OT: NAS, NASU, ASV, NLT, LB

Translations for Pit in Job 33:18 are as follows:

KJV: pit

NKJV: Pit

NAS: pit

NASU: pit

NIV: pit

RSV: Pit

ASV: pit

NLT: grave

LB: trap

Abyss: Greek term (abvuvjusson and transliterated *ábusson*) used 9 times of which 7 are in Revelation is a temporary place of confinement for the fallen angels, Satan (1000 years), and the Anti-Christ who was conceived like the Nephilim. By temporary is meant the length of the angel's sentence as determined by God. The 9 Greek occurrences are: Lk 8:31, Rom 10:7, Rev 9:1, 2, 11; 11:7; 17:8; 20:1, 3.

NT: NAS: Lk 8:31; Rom 10:7; Rev 9:11; 11:7; 17:8; 20:1, 3
NT: NASU: Lk 8:31 Rev 9:11; 11:7; 17:8; 20:1, 3
NT: NIV: Lk 8:31 Rev 9:1, 2, 11; 11:7; 17:8; 20:1, 3
NT: NKJV: Lk 8:31; Rom 10:7
NT: RSV: Lk 8:31; Rom 10:7
OT: ASV Jeremiah 48:28
---: KJV, NLT, LB

When the Abyss is used for Satan's 1000-year sentence, the following versions prefer to use the term "the bottomless pit" (fre/ato\$ th=\$ a)bu/ssou transliterated as fréatos teés abússou).

Bottomless Pit: KJV, NKJV: Rev 9:1, 2, 11; 11:7; 17:8; 20:1, 3
NAS, NASU: Rev 9:1, 2
RSV : Rev 9:1, 2, 11; 11:7; 17:8; 20:1
NLT : Rev 9:1, 11; 11:7, 17:8; 20:1, 3; Lk 8:31
LB : Rev 9:1, 11; 11:7, 17:8; 20:1, 3
ASV, NIV : None

Translations for abyss in Lk 8:31 are as follows:

KJV: deep
NKJV: abyss
NAS: abyss
NASU: abyss
NIV: Abyss
RSV: abyss
ASV: abyss
NLT: Bottomless Pit
LB: Bottomless Pit

Tartarus (Tar' tar us): Greek term used only once in 2 Peter 2:4 and a permanent (until the Lake of Fire) place of confinement for the fallen angels of Noah's day and those mentioned in Jude 1:6-7.

The translation of tartarw/sa\$ (Tartaroósas) is simply "Hell" by all nine versions.

---: All Versions (None use the Greek term sometimes used in mythology.)

Versions

KJV: King James Version

NKJV: New King James Version

NAS: New American Standard

NASU: New American Standard Bible Updated

NIV: New International Version

RSV: Revised Standard Version

ASV: American Standard Version

NLT: New Living Translation

LB: New Living Bible

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