1. Sheol - Hebrew word – only used in OT
   a. a place both the righteous and unrighteous expected to go upon death (Job 14:13)
   b. far more dreadful for unbelievers than for believers (Job 24:19)
   c. different levels / compartments – ‘lowest sheol’ (Ps 86:13)
   d. direction always downward (Job 7:9)
   e. place of consciousness (Isa 14:9-10)
   f. not removed from God’s jurisdiction (Job 26:6)

2. Hades – Greek word – only used in NT
   a. Hades same as Sheol, so all that is true of Sheol is true of Hades. (Acts 2:27, 31 Psalm 16:10)
   b. Place for both righteous and unrighteous (Luke 16:19-31)
   c. 2 main compartments – Hades and Abraham’s Bosom (Luke 16:19-31)
   d. Especially severe for unbelievers (Matt 11:23, Lk 10:15)
   e. Direction always downward
   f. Place of consciousness
   g. Temporary state, not eternal (Rev 20:11-15)

3. Abaddon – Hebrew word – means destruction (Job 26:6; 28:22; 31:12; Ps 88:11; Rev 9:11)
   a. 3 out of 7 verses – is parallel with Sheol
   b. Used only negatively
   c. Hebrew name for unbeliever’s side of Sheol/Hades

4. The Pit – Old Testament name for the unseen world (Job 17:14; 33:18, 22, 24,28, 30)
   a. Always used negatively
   b. Direction is always downward
   c. Descriptive term for unrighteous’ compartment of Sheol/Hades
   (summary: same place: Abaddon – formal name, The Pit – descriptive name)

5. The Abyss – Greek word only found in NT, concept is “the netherworld” or “bottomless” (Luke 8:31, Rev 9:1, Rev 9:11, 7)
   a. Direction always downward
   b. Never associated with human beings; always with fallen angels with the exception of the Antichrist but he is connected with Satan and fallen angels
   c. Section of Sheol/Hades which is temporary place of confinement for fallen angels (Rev 20:3)

6. Tartarus – Greek word used once in NT
   2 Peter 2:4: “committed them to pits of darkness to be reserved for judgment”
   a. Negative description
   b. Place for fallen angels
   c. Connected with fallen angels somehow related to the time of Noah
   d. Same fallen angels mentioned in Jude 6-7 “sons of God” of Gen 6
   e. Permanent place of confinement for fallen angels of Gen 6, until go to Lake of Fire

7. Hell – English word, no special Hebrew or Greek term; what people call Hell is what the OT calls Abaddon or the Pit: the unrighteous side of Sheol/Hades
   a. Based on details of Sheol and Abaddon, Hell contains unsaved humans only, existing as “shades” (Job 26:5 – rephaim – departed spirits no physical body)
   b. Total absence of righteousness, separated from relationship with God; place of judgment
8. Gehenna – Greek term, based on 2 Hebrew words, means Valley of Hinnom (Matt 5:22, 10:28, 23:33). Real place outside Jerusalem where wicked kings of Israel practiced human sacrifice, burning humans (2 Kg.23:10; 2 Chr.28:3, 33:6; Is. 30:33; Jer 7:31-32; 10:1-15). OT concept of burning humans physically moves into the NT concept with the word Gehenna, describing the unseen world and eternal burning of humans.
   a. Eternal abode of lost, both angels and men
   b. Punishment includes both soul and body
   c. Eternal torment
   d. Associated with fire

   a. Eternal abode of all lost ones both angels and men
   b. Punishment includes both soul and body
   c. Same as Gehenna (the proper name for the Lake of Fire)
   d. Associated with fire and brimstone as source of torment

10. Abraham’s Bosom – very common term in rabbinic writings, but only found in Luke 16:22-23
    a. For the righteous only
    b. Adjacent to Hell
    c. Separated from Hell by impassable gulf
    d. Portion of Sheol/Hades for the righteous
    e. Figure of speech describing a guest at a feast, reclining on the breast of his neighbor
    f. Symbolizes blessedness after death

11. Paradise – Greek word found in NT only; Hebrew equivalent means ‘royal park’ or ‘garden’
    a. Describes abode of the righteous. In Luke 23:43 it is the same as Abraham’s Bosom
    b. According to 2 Cor 12:4, Paradise today is in Heaven
    c. Rev 2:7 speaks of the future when Paradise will be in the New Jerusalem

12. Heaven – Bible speaks of 3 heavens: 1 – atmosphere, 2 – space,
    3 – Third Heaven (Highest Heaven) – the abode of God (Job 22:12, 2 Cor 12:1-4).
    a. Existence of Third heaven testified to by: Jesus (John 6), Paul (2 Cor 12:104), John (Rev 4:1)
    b. Abode of God, where He lives
    c. Abode of good, holy, unfallen angels
    d. Real place
    e. Always upward, above the earth, above the sky, above space
    f. The place from where God rules
    g. Place where God receives worship
    h. Now the home of departed saints

    a. Now above the earth
    b. Abode of whole Triune God
    c. Abode of angels (unfallen)
    d. Abode of redeemed saints
    e. Synonymous with heaven
    f. In the future, will come down upon New Earth