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THE ETERNITY OF HELL [PART I]

Eric Lyons, M.Min. and Kyle Butt, M.A.

It hardly surprises God-fearing men and women that unbelievers of all sorts reject the notion of an unending penalty for wickedness. Since atheists, agnostics, and infidels of every stripe do not believe in the existence of heaven or an immortal soul, they certainly do not give the idea of an eternal hell much thought (other than to criticize the notion). It is somewhat surprising to many Bible believers, however, to learn that a growing number of people who believe in God, and who accept as genuine the existence of the soul, are rejecting the idea of an eternal punishment for those who live and die outside the body of Christ. What Edward Fudge espoused over twenty years ago in his volume, *The Fire That Consumes*, and what more recently published works by such writers as Homer Hailey and F. LaGard Smith espouse, is the idea that “the wicked, following whatever degree and duration of pain that God may justly inflict, will finally and truly die, perish and become extinct for ever and ever” (Fudge, 1982, p. 425). Allegedly, as best-selling author Smith wrote in the foreword of Hailey’s book, *God’s Judgements & Punishments*, “total destruction rather than conscious, ongoing punishment is the dreaded fate which awaits the wicked” (Hailey, 2003, p. 10). “In hell...those who have rejected God and have refused to believe in his Son will be totally wiped out! Completely eradicated. Their existence will come to an abrupt end” (Smith, 2003, p. 184). According to Smith and other annihilationists, the choice for mankind is simple: “Blessed existence versus non-existence” (Smith, p. 190).

ANNIHILATION—OR UNENDING PUNISHMENT?

To those familiar with Jesus’ statement recorded in Matthew 25:46, it would seem that the question of whether or not the wicked will one day be annihilated, or punished forever in hell, is rather easy to answer. After explaining to His disciples how God will separate the righteous from the wicked at the Judgment (Matthew 25: 31-45), Jesus concluded by telling them that the wicked “shall go away into **eternal punishment**: but the righteous into **eternal life**” (25:46, ASV). For many Christians, this verse settles the issue: the wicked will not be extinguished by God after the Judgment, but will suffer unending punishment. The righteous, on the other hand, will enjoy the bliss of an unending life with God in heaven.

Recognizing the fact that if “eternal” means “unending” in Matthew 25:46, then their whole theory about what happens to the wicked after the Judgment crumbles, certain annihilationists have alleged that the word eternal has nothing whatsoever to do with time or the unending duration of the afterlife. F. LaGard Smith, just prior to his discussion of (what he calls) “The Tormenting Conundrum of Hell” (chapter 8), stated:

If you have a computer Bible program (or an antiquated concordance!), pull up the word *eternal* and be prepared for a shock. **In all of its many associations, there is not a single hint of time....** To be *eternal* is to have a *lasting nature*. To have the kind of qualities which endure despite the passing

of time (if, in fact, there is any time all) [p. 162, italics and parenthetical items in orig., emp. added].

To say, then, that we will have eternal life in heaven says **nothing** about *how long* we will live in heaven. It’s already begun before we get there! The point is that life in heaven will be a qualitatively *different kind of life* from the one we have known in earth’s space and time (p. 163, italics in orig., emp. added; see also Hailey, pp. 132-133).

With such an interpretation in place for the word “eternal” (and specifically for the phrase “eternal life”), Smith seemingly laid

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the groundwork for his interpretation of “eternal fire/punishment.” He confidently declared:

“Eternal fire” bespeaks the *nature* of hell’s fire, not its *duration*.... [W]hen we hear Jesus speaking about “eternal fire,” there’s no reason to think in terms of clocks or calendars. Time is not the issue. *Effect* is the issue (p. 174, italics in orig.).

“Eternal punishment” will no more be punishment throughout an endless eternity than was the immediate, devastating punishment suffered by the people of Sodom and Gomorrah (p. 175).

Although Smith seems to think that he has presented a convincing case about the annihilation of the wicked in hell through **his** definition of the word “eternal,” he actually never gave a precise definition of Greek words translated “eternal” or “everlasting.” In the introduction to his book, Smith admitted: “The afterlife, by its very nature, is a subject which calls for careful study of the text.... [T]here are the necessary word studies to be done, so that we can be confident we’re not confusing linguistic apples and oranges” (p. 9). Unfortunately for the reader, Smith omitted vital, fundamental word studies, and as a result, caused mass confusion for the reader.

First, he failed to cite even one Greek lexicographer in his defense of the word eternal “in all its many associations” **not** having “**a single hint of time**” (p. 162, emp. added). Perhaps the reason for Smith’s omis-

sion of relevant material from Greek dictionaries is that such word studies overwhelmingly disagree with his premise. Notice how the following eminently respected Greek scholars have defined the two New Testament Greek words (*aion* and *aiōnios*) that commonly are translated “forever,” “eternal,” or “everlasting,” especially when they are connected with ideas that relate to the invisible world.

- The first two definitions of the word *aion* provided by Danker, Arndt, and Gingrich are as follows: (1) “a long period of time, without ref. to beginning or end” and (2) “a segment of time as a particular unit of history, *age*.” Three definitions are then provided for *aiōnios*: (1) “pert. to a long period of time, *long ago*,” (2) “pert. to a period of time without beginning or end, *eternal* of God;” and (3) “pert. to a period of unending duration, *without end*” (Danker, et al., 2000, pp. 32-33, italics in orig.).
- According to Thayer, *aion* is used in the New Testament numerous times simply to mean “forever” (1962, p. 19). He then defined *aiōnios* in the following three ways: (1) “without beginning or end, that which always has been and always will be;” (2) “without beginning;” and (3) “without end, never to cease, everlasting” (p. 20).
- Of *aiōnios* (the Greek word used twice in Matthew 25:46 to describe both “punishment” and “life”), W.E. Vine wrote: “describes duration, either undefined but not endless, as in Rom. 16:25; 2 Tim. 1:

9; Tit. 1:2; or undefined because endless as in Rom. 16:26 and the other sixty-six places in the N.T.” (1940, 2:43).

- Of the word *aiōnios*, R.C.H. Lenski asked, “[I]f this Greek adjective does not mean ‘eternal,’ which Greek adjective does have that meaning? Or did the Greek world, including the Jewish (Jesus spoke Aramaic) world, have no words for eternity or eternal?” (1943, p. 997).
- According to A.T. Robertson: “The word *aiōnios*...means either without beginning or without end or both. **It comes as near to the idea of eternal as the Greek can put it in one word**” (1930, 1:202, emp. added).
- The first definition Hermann Sasse provided for *aion* in the highly regarded *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament* is “in the sense of prolonged time or eternity” (1964, 1:198). Later, when discussing *aiōnios* “as a term for the object eschatological expectation,” he indicated that it likewise is used to mean “unceasing” or “endless,” while sometimes extending beyond the purely temporal meaning (1:209; see also Carson, 1996, p. 523).
- Writing in *The New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology* under the subject heading of **time**, Joachim Guhrt stated that *aion* is “primarily a designation for a long period of time [either ending or unending—EL/KB].... Eternity is thus not necessarily a timeless concept, but the most comprehensive temporal one which the experience of time has produced” (1978, p. 826). Although Guhrt admitted that when *aiōnios* is used in the gospel of John (to form “eternal life”), it can be used in a qualitative sense, nevertheless “there is also a temporal sense, so that eternal (*aiōnios*) indicates the quantity of this life” (p. 832; see also Robertson, 1932, 5:49-50).
- Finally, James Orr wrote in the *International Standard Bible Encyclopedia* that the reply...that *aiōnios*...denotes quality, not duration, cannot be sustained. Whatever else the term includes, it connotes duration.... [I]t can hardly be questioned that “the aeons of the aeons” and similar phrases are the practical New Testament equivalents for eternity, and that *aiōnios* in its application to God and to life (“eternal life”) includes the idea of unending duration.... When, therefore, the term is applied in the same context to punishment and to life (Matt. 25:46), and no hint is given anywhere of limitation, the only reasonable exegesis is to take the word in its full sense of “eternal” (1956, 4:2502).

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Editor:

Bert Thompson, Ph.D.*
(*Microbiology, Texas A&M University)

Associate Editor:

Brad Harrub, Ph.D.*
(*Neurobiology, University of Tennessee)

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When Smith commented on the word eternal, saying, “In all of its many associations, there is not a single hint of time” (p. 162), he placed himself at odds with the most respected Greek lexicographers and scholars of the past century. Any attempt to explain away eternal punishment by redefining the Greek words for eternal will fail because eternal “describes duration” (Vine, 2:43).

Second, even without delving into various Greek dictionaries to find the meaning of the word *aionios* (translated “eternal” or “everlasting” in Matthew 25:46), one easily could grasp the primary meaning of the word simply by noting two contrasts that Paul made in two of his epistles. First, in 2 Corinthians 4:18, he indicated that the antithesis of the spiritual things that are “eternal,” are the physical “things which...are temporary (*proskaira*)” [viz., that which endures for a time or season]. Later, in his letter to Philemon, he wrote that “perhaps” his servant Onesimus “departed for a while” so that he (Philemon) “might receive him forever” (Philemon 15). Paul suggested that perhaps Onesimus had abandoned his master for a season/hour (*horan*), so that their relationship might become one that prevailed in both this life and in the unending life to come. In each of these passages, Paul contrasted the temporary with the eternal—that which comes to an end, with that which is unending.

Third, Bible translators obviously believed that *aionios* denotes duration, else surely they would have chosen to use English words other than “everlasting” or “eternal” in their respective translations of this Greek word. According to the fourth edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, the English word “everlasting” means exactly what it sounds like it means: “1. Lasting forever; eternal. 2a. Continuing indefinitely or for a long period of time,” and in its noun form, “eternal duration” (2000, pp. 616-617). The word “eternal” is similarly defined: “1. Being without beginning or end; existing outside of time.... 2. Continuing without interruption; perpetual...” (p. 611; see also *Merriam-Webster’s* definition of these words). Why have English Bible translators been translating *aionios* as “everlasting” or “eternal” for the past four centuries? Because they understood that this word denotes duration, and specifically, when dealing with the future state of the righteous and the wicked, an unending, unceasing duration. Considering that the Greek words *aion* and *aionios*, and the English words everlasting and eternal, all obviously signify duration,

one is bewildered as to how Smith could allege that in the word eternal, “[i]n all of its many associations, there is not a single hint of time” (p. 162). Talk about confusing apples with oranges!

Though Smith’s definition of eternal is troubling, his attempt at explaining away Matthew 25:46 (in light of his doctrine of annihilationism) is even more perplexing. Having just previously indicated that “eternal” says **nothing** about duration (pp. 162-163,174), he then proceeded to argue that “the Hebrew word *olam* and the Greek word *aionios*, both of which mean the same as ‘eternal’ ” (p. 174), **do** indicate some kind of duration, but not always an ongoing, unending duration. He gave eight exam-

When Smith commented on the word eternal, saying, “In all of its many associations, there is not a single hint of time,” he placed himself at odds with the most respected Greek lexicographers and scholars of the past century.

ples from the Old Testament where “eternal” (*olam*) means “all the days of life” [as when a servant pledged allegiance to his master, had his ear pierced to the door, and was not discharged **as long as he lived** (cf. Deuteronomy 15:17; see Gesenius, 1847, p. 612)]. He then connected Matthew 25, verses 41 and 46, to his discussion of *olam*, saying:

So it is that when Jesus talks about the great dividing of the sheep from the goats, and says of those on his left, “Depart from me, you who are cursed, into the eternal fire prepared for the devil and his angels,” the point is *destination*, not *duration*. Likewise, when Jesus says, “Then they will go away to eternal punishment, but the righteous to eternal life” (Matthew 25:41,46), he’s speaking of the kind of punishment—namely *destruction*—which has everlasting consequences (p. 175, italics in orig.).

Such was Smith’s explanation of Matthew 25:46. At first, he alleged that “eternal” is **not** about time (pp. 162-163,174). Then he alleged that it **was** about time, though not always unending in its nature (p. 174). Finally, he stated that “eternal” is **not** about duration, but destination (p. 175). To say the least, we find his reasoning extremely confusing.

When all of the evidence is considered, Smith’s comments regarding Matthew 25:46 and the word “eternal” are nothing more than a tenuous attempt to propagate an extremely dangerous doctrine. As we have documented, “eternal” **does** imply duration. Furthermore, simply because the Old Testament Hebrew word for eternal (*olam*) often involved an eventual ending, does not mean that “eternal” is to be understood in that sense in every case in the New Testament (and certainly not in Matthew 25:46).

Admittedly, there are instances in the Old Testament where the Hebrew word *olam* means something other than eternal (cf. Exodus 12:24; 29:9; 40:15; Joshua 14:9). As Smith noted, the example of the slave who served his master “forever” (Deuteronomy 15:17) does not mean he will serve him for eternity. The context demands that we interpret the word *olam* (“forever”) in this verse (and numerous others in the Old Testament) to mean something other than performing the action everlastingly (cf. Exodus 40:15; Leviticus 16:34; 1 Chronicles 16:17). In this case of the “eternal” slave, *olam* was used to mean “as long as the slave lived on Earth.”

In other Old Testament passages, however, the Hebrew word for eternal clearly is used to mean unending in its duration. When Abraham called on the name of the Lord (Genesis 21:33), He called on the “Eternal” (*olam*) God. The psalmist praised the God Who is “from everlasting to everlasting” (90:2; cf. Micah 5:2), and Solomon, near the end of Ecclesiastes, wrote of man’s place in the next life as being an “eternal home” (12:5). When the psalmist wrote, “My days are like a shadow that lengthens, and I wither away like grass. But You, oh Lord, shall endure forever (*olam*)” (Psalm 102:11-12), he quite obviously was contrasting the shortness of human life with the duration of God’s existence. The psalmist went on to say that God’s “years would have no end” (Psalm 102:27). According to Daniel 12:2, “Many of those who sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting (*olam*) life, some to shame and everlasting (*olam*) contempt.” *Olam* was used in these cases to convey the idea of eternal in **duration**.

In fact, the *Enhanced Strong's Lexicon* gives the following definition for the word *olam*: (1) long duration, antiquity, futurity, for ever, ever, everlasting, evermore, perpetual old, ancient, world; (1a) ancient time, long time (of past); (1b) (of future); (1b1) forever, always; (1b2) continuous existence, perpetual; (1b3) everlasting, indefinite or unending future, eternity (see “*Owlam*,” 1999).

Like so many words throughout Scripture that have more than one meaning, *olam* and *aionios* must be understood in light of the contexts in which they are found. Take, for example, the use of the word “day” (Hebrew *yom*; Greek *hemera*) in Scripture. Depending on the context in which it is found, it can mean: (1) the period opposite of night (Genesis 1:5); (2) a literal 24-hours (cf. Joshua 6:1-16); (3) a period of time in the future (not necessarily a literal 24 hours—cf. Matthew 7:22; 2 Peter 3:10); or (4) the total days of Creation (Genesis 2:4). When questions arise about the kind of days experienced during the Creation week, one is compelled to examine the specific context of Genesis 1. When he does, an overwhelming amount of evidence points to these days being literal 24-hour days just as we experience today. (Perhaps most noteworthy is the fact that each of these days is described as having both an “evening” and a “morning”—1:5,8,13,19,23,31.) Similarly, the word “eternal” also must be understood in light of its immediate and remote contexts.

Although Smith saw fit to indoctrinate his readers on how the Hebrew word for eternal (*olam*) frequently is used to mean something other than eternal in duration, he completely neglected to mention any of the numerous Old Testament passages where *olam* is used to mean a **literal** forever (as noted above—Genesis 21:33; Ecclesiastes 12:5; et al.). Why mention one usage, but ignore the other? Furthermore, it seems quite inappropriate for someone to comment on a **New Testament** verse like Matthew 25:46 (originally written in **Greek**), and basically deal only with how that corresponding **Hebrew** word is used in the **Old Testament**, all the while neglecting the overwhelming majority of instances in the New Testament where the word means “unending.”

The word *aionios* is used seventy times throughout the New Testament. Three times it is used to describe God’s eternal nature (Romans 16:26; 1 Timothy 6:16; Hebrews 9:14). It is found over forty times in the New Testament, in reference to the unending happiness of the righteous (e.g., John 10:28; Romans 5:21; 6:23; 1 John 1:2). And five

times it is used in reference to the punishment of the wicked (cf. 2 Thessalonians 1:9; Jude 7). In Matthew 25:46, the word appears twice—once in reference to “eternal punishment,” and once in reference to “eternal life.” Simply put, if the punishment mentioned in this verse is temporary, then so is heaven. Contextually, the two are linked. Just as Jesus expected His disciples to understand heaven as a place of permanent, unending happiness for conscious souls of people, He likewise intended for them to understand hell as a place of permanent, unending torment for conscious souls. The fact that Christ made a special point of repeating *aionios* in the same sentence requires that we stay with the plain meaning of the word. Both heaven and hell will be eternal (unending!) in duration.

How can someone write a book titled *God’s Judgements & Punishments*, yet never explain the Lord’s comments on “eternal punishment”?

Matthew 25:46 serves as a death knell to the theory of annihilationism. Those who teach the limited duration of hell either refrain altogether from commenting on this particular verse, or the comments they make, like Smith’s, are disorderly and void of evidentiary support. In Homer Hailley’s work on God’s judgments (in which half of the book was dedicated specifically to defending the position that hell is not eternal), **he never once** gave a clear explanation of this verse. The only comment he offered that might remotely be considered an “explanation” of Matthew 25:46 is found on page 153, where it follows immediately after his only quotation of this verse. Hailley wrote:

It is sometimes said that Jesus gave a full and accurate picture of hell. Certainly, it was accurate, but it was not the complete teaching on the subject. Much would be added by the Holy Spirit through Paul and Peter, and through John in Revelation. The seven times Jesus used the word **Gehenna**, He used it from the Jewish point of view. He left the universal aspect of the subject to be revealed by the Holy Spirit (2003, emp. in orig.).

Certainly the Holy Spirit inspired others to write on this subject. But that does not mean that what Jesus said about “eternal punishment” is wrong (or not worthy of comment). How can someone write a book titled *God’s Judgements & Punishments*, yet never explain the Lord’s comments on “eternal punishment”?

Even after granting annihilationists the fact that *aionios* can extend at times beyond the meaning of duration, and also may be used on occasion in a qualitative sense (see Guhr, 1978, p. 832), as we have already seen, “the temporal sense is rarely forfeited” (Carson, 1996, p. 523). First and foremost, the word has to do with **duration**. Moreover, whenever *aion* is brought into the discussion, the case against annihilationism is strengthened considerably. If God “lives for ever (*aion*) and ever (*aion*)” (Revelation 1:18; 10:6; 15:7), and glory is to be given to Him “for ever and ever” (Revelation 1:6; 4:9-10; 5:13; 7:12), and if the saved “shall reign for ever and ever” with the Lord in heaven (Revelation 22:5), then the wicked assuredly “will be tormented day and night for ever and ever” (Revelation 20:10; cf. Revelation 14:11). “Forever and ever” is “the formula of eternity” (Vincent, 1889, 2:418). Without a doubt, it denotes duration, even when describing the punishment of the wicked in hell. As Moses Stuart concluded in his book, *Exegetical Essays on Several Words Relating to Future Punishment*:

[I]f the Scriptures have not asserted the endless punishment of the wicked, neither have they asserted the endless happiness of the righteous, nor the endless glory and existence of the Godhead. The one is equally certain with the other. Both are laid in the same balance. They must be tried by the same tests. And if we give up the one, we must, in order to be consistent, give up the other also (1830, p. 57).

TAKING COMPARISONS TO HELL TOO FAR Sodom and Gomorrah

Another argument of the annihilationist goes something like this: (1) Sodom and Gomorrah were burned to ashes, and were completely annihilated; (2) in the New Testament, hell is likened to Sodom and Gomorrah; thus (3) hell will not be eternal. Those who attempt to explain away the Bible’s teaching on the eternity of hell are well known for making such an argument. Immediately after quoting 2 Peter 2:6 and Jude 7, where the inspired writers compared the future judgment of the unrighteous to the condemnation of Sodom and Gomorrah, F. LaGard Smith asked if hell’s fire was indeed an “[e]ternal fire...that keeps on burning its victims forever?” (p. 173). His answer:

Afterlife and the Bible

Dave Miller, Ph.D.

We human beings find it very easy to live life as if we will be here forever. On occasion, we come face to face with death when a loved one or friend passes away. But the essence of daily living is such that it is easy to ignore the reality of death and the certainty of existence beyond the grave. Numerous ideas exist in the world regarding life after death—from annihilation to reincarnation. Islam speaks of “paradise” while Catholicism speaks of “purgatory.” While it does not answer all of our questions, the Bible nevertheless speaks definitively and decisively regarding afterlife.

The Bible teaches that human beings are composite creatures. Humans possess a fleshly body that is composed of physical elements made from “the dust of the ground” (Genesis 2:7). Unlike animals, humans also possess a **spiritual** dimension—made in God’s own image—that transcends the body and physical life on Earth (Genesis 1:26-27). God places within each prenatal person at conception a spirit that makes each individual a unique personality that will survive physical death, living on immortally throughout eternity (Zechariah 12:1). At death, the spirit separates from the body and exists in a conscious condition in the spirit realm (Genesis 35:18; 1 Kings 17:21-22). Thus the Bible defines “death” as “**separation**”—not “extinction” or “annihilation” (Thayer, 1901, p. 282; Vine, 1940, p. 276). Since “the body without the spirit is dead” (James 2:26), the separation of one’s spirit from one’s body results in the physical death of the body. But what about the spirit?

The clearest depiction of existence beyond physical death is seen in Luke 16:19-31. In this account, both men are said to have **died**. Wherever Lazarus went, angels transported him there. The rich man’s body was **buried**—but his person was in Hades where he was tormented in flames. The rich man could see and recognize Lazarus and Abraham. Abraham referred to the rich man’s former existence as “your lifetime.” Abraham made clear that their respective locations were irreversible. The rich man’s brothers still occupied their father’s house on Earth. The rich man’s plea to send Lazarus to his living relatives would require Lazarus to “rise from the dead” (vs. 31).

The term translated “hell” in verse 23 (KJV) is the Greek word *hades*, and is not to be confused with the term *gehenna*. “*Gehenna*” (found twelve times in the New Testament) refers to the place of eternal, everlasting punishment—the “lake of fire” where Satan, his angels, and all wicked people will be consigned after the Second Coming of Jesus and the Judgment. *Gehenna* is **hell**. On the other hand, “*hades*” (occurring ten times in the New Testament and paralleling the Hebrew Old Testament

term *sheol*) always refers to the unseen realm of the dead—the receptacle of disembodied spirits where dead people await the return of the Lord (Revelation 1:18). Hades is **not** hell.

Observe further that Luke 16 depicts Hades as including two regions: one for the deceased righteous, and a second for the deceased wicked. The former is referred to as the “bosom of Abraham” (meaning “near” or “in the presence of” Abraham—cf. John 1:18). Jesus referred to this location as “paradise” (Luke 23:43; cf. Acts 2:25-34). The term “paradise” is of Persian derivation, and referred to “a grand enclosure or preserve, hunting-ground, park, shady and well-watered” (Thayer, 1901, p. 480). The Jews used the term as “a garden, pleasure-ground, grove, park,” and came to apply it to that portion of Hades that was thought “to be the abode of the souls of the pious until the resurrection” (p. 480). The word is used in three senses in the Bible: (1) In the Septuagint (Genesis 2:8,9,10,15,16; 3:2,3,4,9,11,24,25), the Greek translation of the Old Testament, it refers to the literal Garden of Eden on Earth where Adam and Eve lived (*Septuagint*, 1970, pp. 3-5). It normally is translated “garden” in English versions; (2) It is used one time, in a highly figurative New Testament book, to refer to the final abode of the saved, i.e., heaven (Revelation 2:7); and (3) It is used in connection with the Hadean realm.

While Jesus, the thief, and Lazarus went to the paradise portion of Hades, the rich man went to the unpleasant area that entailed torment and flame—*tartarosas*, or Tartarus (2 Peter 2:4; Jude 6). The occupants there await “the judgment of the great day.” Thus, Hades is a **temporary** realm that will be terminated at the Judgment (Revelation 20:13-14).

God gives people only their earthly life to prepare their spirits for their eternal abode (Hebrews 9:27). When a person dies, his or her body goes into the grave, while the spirit enters the Hadean realm to await the final Judgment. At the Second Coming of Christ, all spirits will come forth from Hades and be resurrected in immortal bodies (John 5:28-29; 1 Corinthians 15:35-54). All will then face God in judgment, receive the pronouncement of eternal sentence, and be consigned to heaven or hell for eternity.

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THE MALLEE'S TONGUE: TERRIFIC TEMPERATURE-TELLING TALENT

by Nathaniel Nelson

The modern inventions and innovations of man can be seen in almost every facet of our lives. The thermometer is one fine example of human ingenuity. Parents are familiar with taking their children's temperature (sometimes quite frequently). Insert a thermometer, and voilà!—several seconds later, the temperature is displayed as a bar of mercury (or electronically), and one can read the temperature with ease. Even as we give homage to these fascinating devices, on occasion we tend to remain blind to the equally fascinating design that has been imprinted on the



Earth and its creatures by the Great Designer. Take the mallee fowl, for example. Before man ever even thought of creating the simplest of contraptions, this bird was assessing temperature for its unborn babies. As the apostle Paul put it: "God has chosen the weak things of the world to put to shame the things which are mighty" (1 Corinthians 1:27). Man's conceptions may be mighty, but God has put them to shame with a bird as simple as the mallee.

The Outback of Australia is home to this magnificent bird. The hot temperatures and dry climate do not deter the mallee, though. During its mating season, the male creates for its partner's eggs a nest that has an average circumference of 70 feet, and is over 3 feet in height. In the 1700s, the first white settlers came upon the mallee fowl's nests and, due to the unbelievable size of these sandy dunes, at first believed that they were aborigine burial grounds (Junor, 1998).

In order to make its nest, the male must first dig out a hole in early winter. Over the course of the winter, the mallee will begin

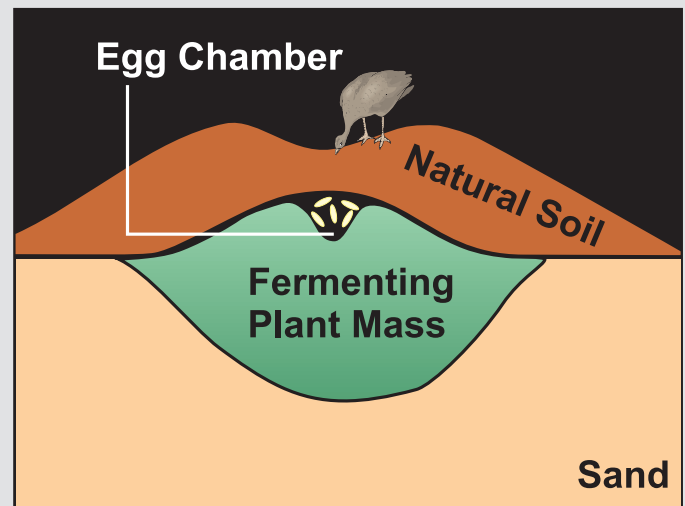
to place sticks and other brush inside the hole, forming a canopy of litter across the top. As spring begins, the mallee fowl will cover the debris with a layer of sand to allow for fermentation of the litter beneath the surface. The nest will remain in this state until mating season (autumn). At this point, the nest has been thoroughly warmed by the decomposed waste. The male makes a hole in the top of the mound, where the female then lays a single egg. About a week later, the male will make another hole and the female will lay another egg. This process goes on until there are about eighteen eggs in the nest.

But building a nest is only half the battle. The other half involves temperature maintenance in the mound. This job, once again, is left to the male mallee. Several times a day, the male inserts his beak into the pile of debris and sand. He proceeds to stick out his tongue, which is such a good thermometer that it can measure a temperature change as small as **1/10 of a degree!** After assessing the temperature, the male can act accordingly. If the nest is too hot, he removes some of the sand covering the nest. If the nest is too cold, the male adds sticks to produce more heat, and sand to insulate the mound from the surroundings. The temperature must be kept at **exactly 33 degrees Celsius**, and must be maintained to within one degree in order for the unborn chicks to survive while still in the nest.

This scenario gives rise to important questions: (1) How did the mallee fowl "know" to pile sticks and other debris inside the nest in order to moderate the temperature? (2) Why (and how) did such a temperature-evaluating device arise (in the form of a tongue)? Tough questions—the answers to which lie in the intricate design of this amazing bird that is attributable to the Great Designer.

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A.P. INTERNS

Q Is it wrong for Christians to use infertility drugs such as Clomid and Femara?

A Clomiphene citrate (commonly sold as Serophene and Clomid) and letrozole (sold as Femara) are medications used to stimulate ovulation. These drugs “trick” the brain into thinking the ovary is not producing an egg. The brain responds by increasing the production of the hormones that are responsible for stimulating egg development. Both drugs work in a similar fashion, but letrozole is cleared quickly from body, and is believed to be less likely to affect the uterine lining.

The side effects associated with these medications are normally minor, and may include hot flashes, mood disturbances, nausea, headaches, hostile cervical mucous, visual disturbances, ovarian enlargement and occasionally multiple pregnancies. Often, many of these side effects disappear with the onset of ovulation. However, bear in mind that women’s bodies are different from one another, and as such, their reactions to these infertility drugs vary tremendously.

The pills are normally taken on days 5-9 of a woman’s cycle. Patients are routinely started on a lower dosage, which is increased in the

succeeding cycles. (A lower dosage also helps minimize hormonal imbalances that sometimes plague women during treatment.)

Clomid, Serophene, and Femara do not require injections, and do not involve any manipulation of the egg or sperm. They are simply medications used to “spur on” the brain to produce eggs and proceed through ovulation. There are no increased risks of miscarriage or congenital birth defects when compared to couples who conceived without fertility treatment.

These medications do not produce multiple embryos that will wind up discarded or frozen. Their use also does not introduce a third party into a married couple’s life, as is the case with donor sperm. This fertility treatment appears to be safe for both the user and potential offspring, and it upholds the sanctity of life. Thus, Christian women who have been medically evaluated and are having trouble with egg production and ovulation can rest assured that these medications do not violate biblical principles. While these medications have proven effective for many couples, potential patients should bear in mind that these drugs are incapable of resolving all fertility problems.

Brad Harrub

IN THE NEWS

Before the last spadeful of dirt fell to the ground, scientists already knew that their discovery authenticated specific accounts found in the Bible. And this time, they were willing to say they were **100% sure**—something that rarely happens in the field of archaeology.

On December 23, 2004, archaeologists identified what they say is the remains of the Siloam Pool in which Jesus healed a man who had been blind from birth (John 9). In John’s account, Jesus anointed the eyes of the blind man with clay and then told him: “Go, wash in the pool of Siloam” (v. 7). The Bible records that after the man complied with Jesus’ instructions, his blindness was cured.

Archaeologist Eli Shukron observed: “The moment that we revealed and discovered this four months ago, we were 100 percent sure it was the Siloam Pool” (“Archaeologists...,” 2004). In fact, archaeologists discovered that water still flows through what was once considered a pristine pool used by the Jews for ritual immersions for purification.

Exactly why are the archaeologists from the Israeli government’s Antiquities Authority so sure they have found the Siloam Pool? In addition to its location, they also discovered biblical-era coins marked with Jewish writing, pieces of pottery, and even a stone-bottle cork.

Roni Reich of Haifa University—one of the excavation leaders—noted: “We have excavated it and dated it very accurately with coins found in the cement which the pool was built of” (as quoted in Tostevin, 2004). The earliest coins to be found dated from the middle of the century before the birth of Jesus.

Reich noted that the stone-lined pool has steps leading into it from all sides. Thus far, one side of the pool, two corners, a part of the esplanade around it, and the water channel leading into it have been uncovered. Archaeologists are currently negotiating with the Greek Orthodox Church, which owns the land, to continue the dig. Amazing, is it not, that weaknesses keep turning up in the evolutionary theory, and yet the Bible continues to be authenticated?

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Brad Harrub



Not if Sodom and Gomorrah are anything to go by. The fate of those two abominable cities stands as the quintessential illustration of a **consuming** fire. In the wake of that catastrophic fire—however long it burned—nothing was left of the two cities, not even a trace! For anyone still insisting that hell is all about ongoing torment in fire and brimstone, serious thought needs to be given to a specific day in history when fire and brimstone literally rained down on the wicked.

To be sure, there would have been suffering in the process—undoubtedly even some “weeping and gnashing of teeth.” But their suffering would not have lasted long (p. 173, emp. in orig.).

Two pages later, he stated matter of factly: “‘Eternal punishment’ will no more be punishment throughout an endless eternity than was the immediate, devastating punishment suffered by the people of Sodom and Gomorrah” (p. 175). Is Smith right? Will the destruction of those in hell after the Judgment be exactly like the one-time physical annihilation of Sodom and Gomorrah?

What Smith and others who hold to the theory of annihilationism seem to forget is that analogies are meant to be carried only so far. When Jesus compared His disciples to sheep (John 10), He obviously did not mean that His followers are the most senseless people on Earth. Rather, He was stressing that His disciples are dependent upon Him to direct their paths in the way of righteousness, just as sheep are dependent upon the leadership of a shepherd to keep them from harm. Biblical comparisons that are pressed beyond their intended design produce needless (and sometimes dangerous) misunderstandings of Scripture. Those who teach that the command in the parable of the tares to allow both the wheat and the tares to “grow together until the harvest” (Matthew 13:30) somehow prevents the church from exercising discipline upon wayward members, have overextended Jesus’ parable. Such an interpretation stands at odds with what Jesus and Paul taught elsewhere (cf. Matthew 18:15-17; 1 Corinthians 5:1-13; 2 Thessalonians 3:6, 14-15). Likewise, those who point to the earthly comparisons that Jesus and the inspired writers made with the ultimate punishment of the unrighteous in hell have carried the analogies too far.

The physical punishment that Sodom and Gomorrah suffered for their heinous sins was destruction of their **physical** lives. “The Lord rained brimstone and fire on Sodom and Gomorrah...out of the heavens” (Genesis 18:24). For the next 2,000 years, this unique fiery judgment served as a con-

stant reminder to the descendants of Abraham of God’s hatred toward sin. Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Amos, and Zephaniah all reminded their Hebrew brethren of this devastating event, as they communicated God’s wrath upon sinners. It seems only natural then, that when Jesus and the apostles and prophets of the first century chose to illustrate the spiritual “everlasting destruction” (2 Thessalonians 1:9) of the souls of the unrighteous in hell, they compared it to the infamous physical destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. The devastating event that had occurred over 2,000 years earlier was one of the best **earthly** examples that God’s messengers could use to convey the idea of the type of judgment, pain, and suffering that eventually would be brought upon the unrighteous.

*If God wanted
to get across to
mankind that hell
is a place of
everlasting torment,
what else should
He have done than
what He did?*

The comparison of Sodom and Gomorrah’s temporal destruction with that which the souls of the unrighteous will experience spiritually in hell was meant to be about the **type** of judgment and punishment suffered, not the **duration** of the punishment. Like the judgment of the immoral citizens of these two cities of old, the eventual punishment upon all of the unrighteous will be final, deliberate, devastating, and hot—like the fire and brimstone that devastated the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah. However, whenever spiritual truths are illustrated using earthly examples there are limitations—at least two of which are apparent in this instance. First, unlike the kind of fire that burned in Sodom and Gomorrah, which caused excruciating **physical** pain to those who dwelt in those cities, the “fire” of hell will torment **spiritual** bodies (cf. Luke 16:24). It obviously will be a different kind of “fire” than what we see upon the Earth, because heaven and hell are not physical places, but spiritual. Second, and perhaps most important, the New Testament explicitly teaches that the fiery

destruction of the unrighteous in hell differs from that of Sodom and Gomorrah in that the flames of hell will burn forever. Whereas “Sodom...was overthrown **in a moment**” by fire (Lamentations 4:6, emp. added), the fire and destruction of hell is described in the New Testament as “unquenchable” (three times—Matthew 3:12; Mark 9:43,48) and as “eternal” (six times—Matthew 18:8; 25:41,46; Mark 3:29; 2 Thessalonians 1:9; Jude 7). If the Bible nowhere used such terminology to describe the punishment of the wicked in hell, then we might come to the same conclusion Smith and others have in regard to the annihilation of the wicked. The truth of the matter, however, is that God conspicuously and purposefully revealed the significant difference between the type of **temporary** flames that consumed Sodom and Gomorrah, and the **unending** flames that burn in hell, by using such terms as “eternal” and “unquenchable.” Jesus even used the term “eternal” in reference to hell in the same sentence He used the word to describe heaven (Matthew 25:46). How much clearer could He have made it that heaven and hell are both eternal in duration? If God wanted to get across to mankind that hell is a place of everlasting torment, what else should He have done than what He did?

But someone might ask, “How is ‘eternal’ used in Jude 7 in reference to the punishment of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah if their punishment was simply temporary? Is the word ‘eternal’ used in a different sense in this passage?” Although Sodom and Gomorrah’s “suffering...of eternal fire” (Jude 7) is used by proponents of the theory of annihilationism to assert that the wicked will not suffer forever in hell, “the term ‘suffering’ (*hupechousai*—literally to ‘hold under’) is a present-tense participle, which asserts that the ancient citizens of the twin cities were suffering **at the time that this letter was penned**. The ‘eternal fire’ was not that which was rained upon Sodom and Gomorrah, but that into which they entered at death to suffer eternally” (Jackson, 2003, 39:30, emp. in orig.; see also Hiebert, 1989, p. 239). The immoral inhabitants of these cities suffered a one-time physical death by fire, and currently are suffering in torment while awaiting their sentence to hell (cf. Luke 16:19-31).

Additional evidence from Jude shows that the example of Sodom and Gomorrah was in no way intended to be construed to teach annihilationism. Within the immediate context of the passage, after mentioning Sodom and Gomorrah, the inspired Jude said: “Likewise also these dreamers...” (vs. 8). He next recorded a compendium of

sins of which “these dreamers” were guilty. Then, in verse 13, just six verses from the statements concerning the wicked twin cities, Jude commented that these sinners were “wandering stars for whom is reserved **the blackness of darkness forever**” (emp. added). His point was clear: just as the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah once suffered earthly destruction, and were at present enduring continuing punishment (as evinced by the present-tense participle), those wicked men during the time of Jude could look forward to the same darkness and punishment for no less time than “forever.”

Chaff, Tares, and Withered Branches

Other biblical comparisons to the punishment of the wicked that some offer as proof of its temporality include the chaff mentioned by John the Baptist (Matthew 3:11-12), as well as the tares and the withered vine branches discussed by Jesus (Matthew 13:24-30, 36-43; John 15:1-10). Allegedly, since all three of these combustible components “burn up” when cast into fire, rather than burn continually, then there is no existence for any wicked soul beyond that of being “burned up.” After expounding on these three illustrations of hell, Homer Hailey asked (in a chapter he wrote titled “Examples of Eternal Punishments”): “Considered strictly from the words of Jesus, and what He intended to teach, **is there anything** in these figures from which we can conclude that one who is cast into the fire continues consciousness or suffers beyond the point of having been burned up?” (p. 144, emp. added).

Although Hailey meant for this to be a rhetorical question with the “obvious” answer being “no,” **there is something** that indicates the punishment continues forever and ever; John said that Jesus “will burn up the chaff with **unquenchable (asbesto) fire**” (Matthew 3:12, emp. added). This fire differs from that of normal flames in that it is perpetual. Greek lexicographers Danker, Arndt, and Gingrich defined *asbestos* as “inextinguishable” fire, and then listed “eternal” (*aionios*; Matthew 18:8; 25:41) as its closest synonym (2000, p. 141). If the wicked are annihilated in hell, one is forced to ask what possible purpose “unquenchable fire” serves? Why have an “inextinguishable” fire for “extinguishable” souls? Why should the fire burn forever if its **purpose** comes to an end? Furthermore, since Jesus used the word “unquenchable,” it is evident that His parallels to physical materials burning were incomplete, and needed to be qualified in order for His point to be communicated.

A second thought regarding the three above-mentioned comparisons to hell is that “their illustrative value, in terms of punishment, is limited. They are strictly material objects; human beings are not!” (Jackson, 2003, 39:30). Any physical example that inspired men used to give their audience a glimpse into the future punishment of the wicked fails to give an adequate picture of the unending **duration** of hell. Obviously, the duration of hell is not what John and Jesus attempted to illustrate with those particular analogies. Furthermore, if the punishment of the wicked is not eternal, because the chaff, tares,

and withered vine branches to which this punishment is compared are not eternal, then pray tell, will the righteous be annihilated as well? After all, in the parable of the tares, the wheat represented the righteous, whom Jesus said “will shine forth **as the sun**” in heaven (Matthew 13:43, emp. added). If the Sun is a physical object that will be extinguished whenever Jesus returns, then, using the “logic” of the annihilationists, shouldn’t the righteous be annihilated as well? Peter wrote:

The **heavens** and the earth...**are reserved for fire until the day of judgment** and perdition of ungodly men. ...The day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, in which **the heavens will pass away with a great noise, and the elements will melt with fervent heat**; both the earth and the works that are in it will be burned up. Therefore, since **all these things will be dissolved**, what manner of persons ought you to be in holy conduct and godliness, looking for and hastening the coming of the day of God, because of which **the heavens will be dissolved, being on fire, and the elements will melt with fervent heat?** Nevertheless we, according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth in which righteousness dwells (2 Peter 3:7, 10-13, emp. added).

Since all that are in the physical heavens (**including the Sun**) “will be dissolved” at the coming of the day of God, and since the kingdom of heaven will be illuminated by the glory of God instead of the Sun (Revelation 21:23; 22:5), then clearly when Jesus compared the souls of the righteous to the Sun, He was not referring to the Sun’s temporary existence in the heavens. The eventual **extinction** of the Sun was not the point of comparison with the righteous. The comparison is of the Sun’s “brilliance and splendor” (Lenski, 1943, p. 540), which the saints will acquire from “the glory of God” (Revelation 21:23) after being separated from those who will be cast “into outer darkness” (cf. Matthew 22:13; 25:30). In contrast to the righteous who will “reign **forever and ever**” in the presence of the Lamb (Revelation 22:5), the wicked will burn “day and night **forever and ever**” (Revelation 20:10) in “the eternal fire prepared for the devil and his angels” (Matthew 25:41).

Gebenna

A final picture of the wicked’s punishment can be derived from an understanding of the Greek word *gebenna*. This word appears twelve times in the New Testament, and literally means “Valley of the Sons of

SPEAKING SCHEDULES

Dr. Bert Thompson

February 4-6	Decatur, AL	(256) 353-1876
February 18-20	Amory, MS	(662) 315-6853

Dr. Brad Harrub

March 11-13	Evant, TX	(817) 417-5705
April 8-10	Mart, TX	(254) 876-262

Dr. Dave Miller

March 4-6	Lakeland, FL	(863) 682-4702
April 1-3	Fayetteville, TN	(931) 433-6542

Kyle Butt

February 18-20	Pigeon Forge, TN	(423) 476-8941
February 26	Ethridge, TN	(931) 829-2152

Eric Lyons

March 4-6	Sandy, UT	(801) 304-7009
March 11-13	Somerville, AL	(256) 778-8961

Hinnom” (Danker, et al., 2000, p. 191)—the name given to the valley south of the walls of Jerusalem. This valley was notoriously connected to the sinful, horrific practice of child sacrifice associated with the pagan god Molech. Josiah, the righteous king of Judah, in his efforts to restore true worship, ransacked the pagan worship arena and “defiled Topheth, which is the Valley of the Son of Hinnom, that no man might make his son or his daughter pass through the fire to Molech” (2 Kings 23:10; cf. 2 Chronicles 28:3; 33:6). As a result, the valley became a refuse dump for discarding filth, dead animals, and other garbage (see Jeremiah 7:32).

Allegedly, since all that was thrown into this earthly model of hell was “ultimately consumed” (see Smith, 2003, p. 176), then the wicked who will be cast into “hell fire” (Matthew 5:22) likewise will be annihilated. This is yet another comparison to hell that has been pressed beyond its intended design. The **length of time** in which humans, animals, and garbage burned in the valley of Gehenna is **not** the emphasis of the comparison. The burning dump in the valley of Gehenna served as a great example of what hell will be like for the damned, because it had been a place of **fiery torment** in the days when children were **tortured by fire** in the idolatrous worship of Molech. It then was decimated and polluted by King Josiah so as to make it an undesirable place to live, work, or perform religious ceremonies, even for the heathens. Jews associated this place with sin and suffering, which “led to the application of its name, in the Greek form of it, to the place of final and eternal punishment” (McGarvey, 1875, p. 55).

One must recognize that no earthly example can ever perfectly parallel “eternal punishment,” because nothing physical lasts forever. Every earthly example that gives mankind some insight into the hideousness of hell, falls short in this aspect. That which once burned in the valley of Gehenna has been consumed. The burning fire of this repugnant valley has long been quenched. Hell’s fire, on the other hand, “shall never be quenched” (Mark 9:43), the figurative “worm” that eats on the flesh of hell’s inhabitants “does not die” (Mark 9:48), and the wicked who find themselves in hell (due to their rejection of the grace of God) “shall suffer the punishment of **eternal destruction**” (2 Thessalonians 1:9, emp. added, RSV).

In many of the instances in which a physical example is given to illustrate the horrors of hell, it is of extreme interest that Je-

sus and the inspired writers added descriptive words like “unquenchable” and “eternal” to denote the difference between the physical illustration and the spiritual reality of the future spiritual punishment.

[to be continued]

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THE AUTHORS RECOMMEND...

This month’s issue of *Reason & Revelation*, and the February issue that will follow, deal with critically important matters that relate specifically to where (and how) human souls will inhabit eternity. These are, admittedly, serious spiritual issues. Beliefs do matter—and they do have consequences.

In the current two-part series in *Reason & Revelation*, we intend to investigate the claims that have been made in regard to such things as the non-eternality of hell, annihilationism, etc. However, as some of our readers may know, we are not the first among our colleagues to do so.

In 2001, the executive director of Apologetics Press, Dr. Bert Thompson, authored his book, *The Origin, Nature, and Destiny of the Soul*, which provides an extensive discussion of these topics. While the book did not deal specifically with such volumes as Homer Hailey’s *God’s Judgements & Punishments* or F. LaGard Smith’s *After Life* (due to the fact that both of these books were released in 2003—two years after Dr. Thompson’s book was published), it did deal in an in-depth fashion with the eternity of hell, the concept of annihilationism, etc.

We wanted to make special mention of *The Origin, Nature, and Destiny of the Soul* while we were writing on these same topics, because we believe that readers of *Reason & Revelation* who do not already own a copy of the book would do well to order one for their personal study and to share with others. In its six chapters, *The Origin, Nature, and Destiny of the Soul* deals with such issues as: the biblical definitions of the words “soul” and “spirit”; the origin and source of the soul; the time at which man receives his immortal nature; the concept of “temporal” souls; universalism; annihilationism; the necessity and purpose of punishment of the soul; biblical teaching on hell; the eternity of hell (and heaven); hell as a place of punishment of the souls of the wicked; conscious torment in hell; and the impact of false teaching about hell on the biblical concept of heaven.

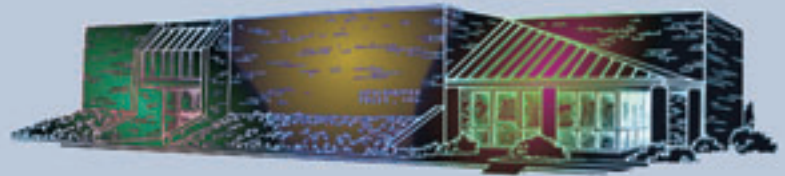
The Origin, Nature, and Destiny of the Soul is a paperback that sells for \$4.95 (add \$1.45 shipping/handling when ordering by mail). You may order it directly from our offices with a credit card by calling toll free 800/234-8558, or you may order it on-line via our Web site (www.ApologeticsPress.org). We urge you to secure a copy and to study it diligently. You will be glad you did.

Eric Lyons and Kyle Butt



ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR



“OVER THE TOP”—THE NEW A.P. WEB SITE PASSES THE 2,000,000 PAGE-HIT MARK!

On November 1, 2004, we unveiled our new, completely revamped Web site (www.ApologeticsPress.org). And oh, what a stir it has created! Within just a few days, compliments began to pour into our offices from all over the world. Our “netizens” were effusive in their praise—and in their explanations of that praise. The number one compliment was, “Wow, this thing is lightning fast!” Yes, it certainly is.

The second most favorable comment was “Wow, this thing is sleek and beautiful.” Yes, it is. Numerous people who wrote to compliment us on the site used the adjectives “clean and crisp” to describe it. Again, we agree. Our goal was to use colors that were bold enough to catch a person’s attention, yet subtle enough so as not to “intrude” into the content. The dark maroon and deep blue, combined with a soft gray, seemed to us to be the perfect trio. Visitors to the site have spoken out loudly and frequently in agreement.

The third most oft-received comment was that the site is “so incredibly uncluttered.” Right again. As we were gathering ideas about what we did, and did not, want to incorporate into our new site, we visited a number of other Web sites. Some were “too busy”—incorporating a dozen or more font sizes and/or styles (plus innumerable graphics). Some were “too full”—causing a visitor to have to scroll down a home page that seemed to “go on practically forever” in order to view everything that had been put there. Some, in trying to be “all things to all people,” had obviously strayed far afield from their stated purpose as they tried (to offer just one example) to provide all sorts of links to other sites, “current events” items, etc.—things that had little or nothing to do with the site’s primary content. Our feeling was that, in each instance,

such sites failed to give the visitor something eye catching, eye pleasing, and “meaty.” We like meaty! And so we intentionally created a site that would be lightning fast, clean and crisp, uncluttered, eye pleasing and eye catching—and meaty!

If the statistics we’ve received as of January 1 are any indication, we apparently succeeded beyond our wildest dreams. In November alone, the site received more than **252,000** page-hits! [It was in November that *National Geographic* published its now-infamous 33-page-long cover story, “Was Darwin Wrong?” (ans-

wering, of course, “No!”). And it was that same month that Dr. Brad Harrub and I co-authored for our site a 55-page-long rebuttal, which was, to our knowledge, the most extensive refutation of the *National Geographic* article produced by any creationist group anywhere in the world.]

By the time the clock struck midnight on December 31, 2004, our Web site had accumulated over 2,000,000 page hits for the year (**2,010,000+** to be exact)! Needless to say, we are as humbled by this news as we are excited. We work very hard to ensure that our site is a place where people can go for cutting-edge information that is biblically correct and scientifically accurate. If I

may borrow from Radio Shack’s® advertising campaign of some time back, “You’ve got questions? We’ve got answers!” Indeed we do. But don’t take my word for it. Visit our site. When you do, I believe you’ll understand why the site generated over 2,000,000 page-hits in a single year, and more than a quarter of a million in a single month. [NOTE: My staff and I want to acknowledge the hundreds of hours that Ben Apple, a senior at Freed-Hardeman University, spent redesigning our site. Thanks, Ben. Job well done!]

Bert Thompson

