**Revelation Chapter 9**

 **Let’s Review**

1. **Discuss the first four trumpets. Silence in heaven is the 7th seal and then the seven trumpets. 1. Hail and fire mixed with blood, 2. Mountain with fire falling into the sea, 3. Great star, Wormwood, 4.1/3 of sun, moon, and stars smitten.**
2. **What are the “flying angel’s” words at the end of Chapter 8? Discuss “woe.”**
3. **In Revelation 8 who is the angel named “Wormwood?”**
4. **When seals are broken, ¼ of 7 billion people killed (1,750,000,000) in Rev. 6:8=leaving 5.25 Billion people. Then in Revelation 9:15, 1/3 more killed (1,750,000,000 more killed), leaving 3.5 Billion alive. Total 3.5 Billion killed in these events. Refer to “The Georgia Guidestones” which tell of man’s annihilation. Goal—world govt., and decrease of population to 500 million.**

**Revelation Chapter 9**

1. **Are the three woes the same as the last three trumpets?**
2. **What is the fifth trumpet, the first woe! Demon locusts out of the pit—Demonic locust plague**
3. **Who is the star in verse 1? What was given unto him? Who is “Him?” Read Isaiah 14:12-15 and note the similarity and Luke 10:18-19. Lucifer has five “I will’s” correlates with the 5th trumpets (use of 5’s).**
4. **Who gave this “devil” the key? What did the key open? God gives the devil the key to the bottomless pit.**
5. **What is The bottomless pit, the abyss, or tartarus? Literally in Greek means “Abyss.” Abode of demons. Rev. 9:1-12, Rev. 11:7-8, where Satan is bound Rev. 20:1-3,**

**Bottomless pit, Hades, lake of fire**

**Hades (Greek “Sheol”)**

**Unseen place of the dead; cavernous place underground with compartments, while souls await final judgment; will be cast into the Lake of Fire**

1. **Torment (I Pet.3:19, Acts 2:27, Luke 12:5, 12:48, 16:24, Rev. 20:15)**
2. **Abraham’s Bosom, before the resurrection of the Lord (Luke 16:19-31, I Peter 3:19, Luke 14:18, 16:19-31) righteous were there when Jesus descended to free them**

**Hades has substance and form and is cast into the Lake of Fire, Rev. 20:14**

**Bottomless Pit (Abyss, Tartarus, “Tartaroo,”)**

**Temporary abode ...deepest part of Hades, where Satan is bound in the millennium**

**--Tartarus—(where fallen angels, giants, Greek Titans, nephilim are kept until judgment)—Jude 6**

**Bottom Part, deepest part, (Strong’s G5020) of Hades--——Jude 6**

**Visible from—Luke 16:26**

**Lake of fire, hell, Gehenna, valley of hinnom**

**Revealed as the “end of this present age and is eternal.” This is the place of everlasting punishment. Hell. The Valley of Hinnom is an actual, literal place on the south side of ancient Jerusalem. After the earth is shaken in Revelation, earth’s surface is changed and Gehenna will emerge by His coming. This is the FINAL HELL! Has burning sulfur, eternal, unspeakable agony, and unrelenting.**

**“Lake of Fire” is only mentioned in Revelation; Rev. 19:20, 20:10, 14, 15, 21:8**

**Also mentioned in: Matthew 5:20, 25:41, 46, Matthew 10:28, Psalm 16:10, Romans 10:9, Mark 9:43-48, Ezekiel 18:4, Luke 12:5, Hebrews 12:29, Acts 2:31, Luke 12:5.**

**Heaven and eternity**

**2 Cor. 12:4, Rev. 2:7, Luke 23:43, Luke 16:19-31**

**Great Gulf --Luke 16:26**

1. **The “bottomless pit/abyss” is associated with Tartarus. Read 2 Peter 2:4, Jude 6, and Genesis 6:2. Comment. The inhabitants of the bottomless pit are the same angels who sinned and left their first habitation. A holding place for evil angels. It is not torment, Hades, hell, Gehenna, or The Lake of Fire.**
2. **What came out of the bottomless pit? What happened to the air? Sun and air are darkened because of the smoke from the pit.**
3. **Read Luke 16:26; discuss what is “in view.”**
4. **What is Hades, also called Sheol, Greed, Torment, Place of the Dead, Temporary? Hades, N.T., is the O.T., Sheol. This is unseen place of the dead where souls await judgment, a cavernous place underground where there are compartments, Luke 16: 19-31, the two specific: 1. Torment, 2. Abraham’s Bosom.**
5. **Read I Peter 3:19, Luke 12:48, Acts 2:27, Luke 16: 24.**
6. **Read Revelation 9:2. Where else in scripture do we find a parallel to the smoke and darkness seen here? Examine—Revelation 16:10, 15, Joel 2:31, Isaiah 13:10.**
7. **Read Revelation 20:14. Where is Hades thrown?**
8. **What is Gehenna, also called hell, The Lake of Fire, and The Valley of Hinnom? It is Hinmon is a real valley on the south side of ancient Jerusalem. This is the place of eternal punishment. After the earth is shaken in Revelation, the surface is changed, and Gehenna will emerge by His coming. This is the final, eternal hell. Read Mark 9:43, Luke 12:5, Rev. 20:15, Matthew 25:41. Burning sulfur; eternal, unrelenting, unspeakable agony. Whole bodies are cast there. Read Matthew 5:20, Rev.19:20, 2-:10, 14-15, Matthew 10:28, Luke 12:5.**
9. **What is the “great gulf” in Luke 16:26?**
10. **What is heaven/ paradise? Read 2 Cor.12:4, Luke 23:43, Rev. 2:7, Luke 16:19-31.**
11. **Describe the locusts in verse 3? Who gave them their power?**
12. **Read Job 1:6-12. Compare this with Revelation 9.**
13. **Who is giving the locusts permission?**
14. **Compare these locusts to the 8th plague of Egypt in Ex. 10.**
15. **In verse 5, why 5 months? Noah’s flood…150 days. Genesis 7 and 8.**
16. **What does the number “5” mean in the Bible?**
17. **In verse 6, think about “men wanting to die and can’t.” How is this possible?**
18. **Verse 7-8, why crowns of gold? Faces of men? Nephilim?**
19. **Describe the locusts in verse 9. Hair? Breastplates? Teeth?**
20. **What did their wings sound like? Chariots of many horses running to battle.**
21. **Verse 10, speaks about a tail on these creatures unlike most locusts. Compare to other locusts.**
22. **The locusts’ tails were used as weapons.**
23. **Read Prov. 30:27, which says that the locusts have no king. Compare this to verse 11 that says there is a locust king. Who could this king be?**
24. **Read Amos7:1. Are these grasshoppers referring to the locust in Revelation 9? The Septuagint refers to this same passage as having “Gog, the King.”**
25. **Who is the angel of the bottomless pit? What is his name?**
26. **What is the sixth trumpet, the second woe!! Demonic Calvary--Loosing the four angels bound in the river Euphrates. Spirit beings are territorial. These angels had been bound in the river Euphrates. Refer to Genesis 3:15 is fulfilled; Isaiah 14:12-15, and the “I wills” of Satan, Ezekiel 28 and Isaiah 14. And Isaiah 28:15 where Israel makes a “covenant with death.”**
27. **Who are the four angels from the Euphrates? Are these fallen angels or angels of God?**
28. **In verse 15, the time of an hour, a day, a month, and a year is detailed? Explain.**
29. **Where is the River of Euphrates? Why is it significant to Israel?**
30. **How many men are going to be harmed by these angels? 1/3 of the earthlings**
31. **Why 200 million horsemen in verse 16? Could these be nephilim?**
32. **Describe this army in verse 17.**
33. **Fire, smoke, and brimstone kill 1/3 of the men. Are these weapons or supernatural beings? Read Hab. 3:11-16, Zechariah 14:6-7, and Joel 2, 2 Peter 2:10**
34. **Did the people ‘left after the attack’ repent? Verse 20-21.**
35. **In Rev. 9: 21, list the sins on the earth that are not repented of? Murders, sorceries, fornication, thefts. Why these particular sins?**
36. **What is sorcery? ‘Pharmakia’ in the Greek**

**Assignment for next week--Chapter 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 (the next pause in the judgments of the Lord) are summary chapters that are a large parenthesis before the seventh trumpet, third woe. Pay particular attention in 11:15 and on, when the 7th trumpet is sounded. Read these as “John takes another pause” before the seventh trumpet and the beginning of the bowl judgments.**

**Revelation One—“We shall see the Son.”**

**Revelation Two—“The Church has work to do.”**

**Revelation Three—“Where will our church be?”**

**Revelation Four—“The elders sit, twenty and four.”**

**Revelation Five—“Wounded Lamb alive.”**

**Revelation Six—“The Four Horseman, fire and brimstone Mix.”**

**Revelation Seven—“Two multitudes bound for Heaven.”**

**Revelation Eight—“One-Third of life affected by Wormwood’s fate”**

**Revelation Nine—“An Open Pit, Euphrates angels unwind”**

**Revelation Ten—“Land and Sea Become God’s Again”**

**Revelation Eleven—“Two Witnesses Slain and Taken to Heaven”**

**Revelation Twelve—“Israel’s History, into the Wilderness They Delve”**

**Revelation Thirteen—“Antichrist Will Soon Turn Mean”**

**Revelation Fourteen—“The Vintage Judgment Scene”**

**Revelation Fifteen—“Seven Vials Poured Out By Angelic Team.”**

**Revelation Sixteen—“Earth Bombarded as Never Before Seen”**

**Revelation “Seventeen” and “Eighteen”—“Mystery Babylon Falls, She Who was Mean”**

**Revelation Nineteen—“White Horse Army, Armageddon, and Destruction Everywhere Seen”**

**Revelation Twenty—“The Millennium, the Judgment, and the 2nd Death Below, a-Plenty”**

**Revelation Twenty-one—“A New Heaven, and a New Earth Has Come.”**

**Revelation Twenty-two—“A River and Life from ‘The Faithful and True.’”**

**The Abyss, the Bottomless Pit, Tartarus, Hades, Torment, Hell, Gehenna, and the Lake of Fire**

When one reads the Bible, he encounters the terms Abyss or Bottomless Pit, Tartarus, Hades, Hell, Gehenna, and the Lake of Fire. Just exactly what are these? None of these is visible on the face of the earth. The Bible has quite a bit to say about these, and there is additional detail available in the non-canonical works. Some of these terms are synonyms (e.g. the Abyss is the Bottomless Pit), and all of them share the feature of having to do with punishment, but some of them are for time, and some are for eternity. The Bible describes the entities named in the title of this article as literal places, but many or most of them are not understood and are relegated to the status of presumed symbols. I thought it would be instructive to give a brief description of each of them and their relationships to each other.

The Abyss (tartaroo) is translated “bottomless pit” in the King James Version (KJV) of the Bible (Rev 9:1, 2, 11, 11:7, 17:8, 20:1, 3), but is translated “the deep” in Luke 8:31 and Romans 10:8. It is a deep crevice in the earth (1 En 88:1-2) and is the place where the evil spirits go when they are cast out of their fleshly hosts to be tormented (Lk 8:31). It is the place where the angels that sinned were imprisoned (1 En 21:7-10). It is a place where God imprisoned “the angels that sinned” (2 Pet 2:4) that Enoch describes being shut up in “the valleys of the earth” (1 En 10:12). The KJV calls the place where the fallen angels were cast “hell” in 2 Pet 2:4, but the Greek word is “tartaroo”. The KJV’s translation of “tartaroo” as “hell” here in 2 Peter 2:4 is one of the three distinct Greek words (“tartaroo” 2 Pe 2:4, “gehenna” Mt 10:28, “Hades” Mt 11:23) the KJV translated as “hell”, and they are all three different places. “Tartaroo” is the deepest abyss of Hades (Strong, G5020), the place where the fallen angels are kept until the Day of Judgment (Ewing). It is the place into which the souls of the giants, the sons of the angels, are to be cast on the Day of Judgment (1 En 56:1), where they will be joined with their fathers (the fallen angels — 1 En 89:24) and the 70 last shepherds of Israel (1 En 89:25). The Abyss, the bottomless pit, and Tartarus are all the same thing. The Abyss while visible from Hades (Lk 16:26, Enoch 21:1-10) is not the same as Hades. The Abyss is not Torment, Hell, Gehenna, or the Lake of Fire.

Hades is the unseen place of the dead. It is a cavernous place underground that Enoch describes as having four compartments (1 En 22:9-11). Two of Enoch’s compartments (torment and Abraham’s bosom) are mentioned in Luke 16:19-31. Enoch says the four compartments (1 En 22:4-7) house spirits depending on their status in relation to God:

1. There is a division for the spirits of the righteous. Like Luke 16:24 mentions, it has a bright spring of water. Some of the former inhabitants of this division participated in the first resurrection with Christ (Mt 27:52). The rest believed Jesus’ preaching when in Hades, and when Jesus ascended to heaven (Acts 1:9), He took these souls to heaven with him (Eph 4:8). This division is now empty, for when righteous men die now, their spirits go to heaven to await the Judgment (Php 1:23, 2 Cor 5:6, 8, Rev 6:9, 1 Th 4:14).
2. There is a division for the spirits whose bodies received burial, but they were transgressors and deserve punishment. These will participate in the bodily resurrection (Rev 20:13). All those who have been buried will be raised from the dead, according to what Jesus promised in John 5:28. Those in this division are in great torment until the Day of Judgment. This division corresponds to the place of torment where the Rich Man is (Lk 16:24).
3. There is a division for those that were slain in the days of the sinners. Genesis 6 describes a time when the earth was so corrupted that the thoughts of men’s hearts was evil continually (Gen 6:5). These were all slain by war and by the Flood (Gen 6:13), and this division seems reserved especially for them. This division may shed light on the strange statement in Revelation 20:13, “The sea gave up the dead which were in it.” If Enoch’s third division of Hades is a cavern under the sea, those rising from this division, would pass through the sea that was the cause of most of their deaths. It seems to be a sort of Davy Jones Locker.
4. There is a division of those who have sinned, but they are distinguished from the transgressors, who seem to be a more hardened version of sinners. I believe these are the ones Enoch describes in Enoch 50:2 who witness the victory of the holy and elect people over the evil and come to believe that Jesus is indeed Lord, and will repent (1 En 50:2). These are the ones of whom Luke speaks in Luke 12:48 that are ignorant of God’s will and who will be punished with few stripes, that is, for a time in Hades and not for eternity in Gehenna with many stripes.

Hades is a prison house for the dead (1 Pet 3:19, Acts 2:27) and a place of temporal punishment for those that deserve punishment (Lk 12:48, 16:24). The place of Hades is named after the spirit person, Hades. Hades is a spirit power (Eph 6:12), a person (Rev 6:8) who is over the fortress of Hades (Mt 16:18), the prison place (1 Pe 3:19, Ps 107:10, Micah 7:8-9) of the dead (Acts 2:31). He has substance and form (Rev 6:8) that can be cast into the Lake of Fire (Rev 20:14). He is always linked with the spirit power Death (Rev 6:8, 20:14), an enemy of God (1 Cor 15:26, 55), and Hades will be punished eternally along with the Devil and his angels. Hades is not the same as The Abyss, Gehenna, and the Lake of Fire, although there is a great chasm visible from Hades (Lk 16:36, Enoch 21:7-8) that probably is the Abyss.

Haidees (Hades) is one of the three Greek words (haidees, tartaroo, geenna) that the King James Version of the Bible translates as “hell”. However, each of the three words the KJV translates “hell” refer to different places. We have already looked at tartaroo (Tartarus), and Hades is the second of these three words that describe three distinct places. We now turn our attention to the third of these words translated “hell”, “geenna” or Gehenna.

Literally, Gehenna is the Valley of Hinnom, a literal valley on the south side of ancient Jerusalem. Today it is a pleasant valley, a tourist attraction, and a park. http://www.flickr.com/photos/tkandell/147503330/ One place in the valley has a sign, “Welcome to Hell”, which while humorous, will not be so funny at the judgment. The reason it will not be funny is that Gehenna is the place of eternal punishment. As you can see from the photo, it doesn’t look like a place of punishment today, but Enoch says that there are fires burning beneath the land (En 67:6-7) that will come up to the surface at the end of the world (En 67:13). The earth will be shaken so violently (Heb 12:26, Ezk 38:20) at the end that the surface of the earth will be altered (Isa 24:19, 30:25, Ps 97:5, Zech 14:4, 10, Ezk 38:20, Nahum 1:5), and the emergence of Gehenna is one of the major changes of the earth that will be effected by His coming. Gehenna is the place of eternal punishment (Mk 9:43) where the wicked are cast (Lk 12:5, Rev 20:15) at the Judgment (Mt 25:41).

Gehenna will be visible from the City of God, New Jerusalem (Isa 66:23-24). The smoke from it will rise up forever, and it will be a formidable place. It will extend from south of Jerusalem at the present Valley of Hinnom (Ge-Hinnom, Gehenna) all the way down into Edom that is south of the Dead Sea (Isa 34:5-17, 66:24). The Lake of Fire will have an observation point from which the people can observe the damned (Isa 66:23), but most of the lake will be surrounded by a horrible mixture of briars, nettles, and every noxious plant (Isa 34:13). The land will be inhabited by every kind of noxious bird and beast (Isa 34:11, 14-15). No one will ever pass through there for it will be like the Island of Dr. Moreau times ten. In the New Earth Gehenna is on the surface of the earth at a location that extends from Jerusalem to the southern border of Edom. It will be an eternal feature of the New Earth. It is not the Abyss, the Bottomless Pit, Tartarus, Hades, or Torment, but it is Hell, Gehenna, and the Lake of Fire.

Characteristics Gehenna Hell Lake of Fire
The whole body can be cast there Mt 5:20 Mt 5:20 Rev 19:20
It is a place where God can torment the body even after you have died once and there is nothing more than men can do to you. Mt 10:28 Mt 10:28 Rev 19:20, 20:10, 14:11
A body with two hands or two eyes or two feet can be cast into this place Mt 18:9; Mk 9:43, 45, 47 Mt 18:9, Mk 9:43, 45, 47 Rev 20:15
An evil person is a child of this place Mt 23:15 Mg 23:15 Rev 20:15
A generation of vipers and serpents could not possibly escape this place in the future Mt 23:33 Mt 23:33 Rev 20:15
It is a place that men should fear into which God can cast you after you are dead Lk 12:5 Lk 12:5 Rev 19:20
The tongue is set on fire in this place James 3:6 Rev 19:20, 20:15

Everything that can be said of Gehenna is also true of the Lake of Fire and Gehenna is therefore the same as the Lake of Fire. “Hell” is a word that is used to translate “Gehenna” and is therefore the same as Gehenna.

All of the places discussed are places of punishment. Hades/Torment/Hell1 is a temporary place of punishment and incarceration used to keep the spirits of the dead until the Judgment. The place where the righteous were kept was emptied at the resurrection of Christ (1 Pet 3:19, Lk 14:18), and I presume is now empty, for the righteous dead now go to be with God (Php 1:23, 2 Co 5:8-9). The Abyss/Bottomless Pit/Tartarus/Hell2 is a place that serves for both temporal (Luke 8:31, Rev 17:8) and eternal punishment (Enoch 90:24-26). Gehenna/Lake of Fire/Hell3 is a place to be revealed at the end of this present age and is a place of eternal punishment (Rev 20:10, 15, 14:11, Mt 25:41).