



# A Traveler's Guide to the Afterlife

*A Bible Literacy Study Guide on the Eternal Destiny of the Individual*

**Dr. Timothy Gordon**

Introduction to the Afterlife

# Introduction to the Afterlife



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**Dale E. Bertram, PhD, Professor of Marriage and Family Therapy, Campbellsville University-Louisville, Louisville, KY.**

Tim has written three unique study guides that are designed to make a person biblically literate in the specific topics they cover. *Introduction to the Bible*, *Basic Bible Doctrines*, and *A Traveler's Guide to the Afterlife* are a great compliment to an exposition of the Bible text. Bible literacy research has shown that many people in churches are illiterate in these areas covered by Tim's study guides. Bible literacy is a passion of Tim's and I am familiar with his research and teaching in this area over the years. I wholeheartedly endorse these books for churches, small groups, and personal enrichment to use for the purpose for which they are designed.

**Clark Peddicord, D.Phil, Philosophia International, Berlin, Germany.**

The future of Christian faith in the Western world hangs by a thread. Many who call themselves "Christians" are functionally illiterate about the basic teachings of the Bible. Tim Gordon's work can, in the right hands, help turn that around. Use these guides yourself, give them to your friends and family, and make them part of the youth and adult program of your church. Immediately!"

**Bill Pubols, DMin, Executive Director, The Biblical Studies Center, Boise, Idaho.**

As I have observed him teach theological studies over the past decade, Tim has continually impressed me with not only the incisive depth comprehensive breadth of his biblical and scientific knowledge, but with his thoroughness of his pedagogical preparation. In short, he has painstakingly labored to produce a quality product. If young people would commit to studying Tim's curriculum, they would see through the emptiness of the world to find the meaning, values and purpose inherent in the living God of Scripture. Just as God's Word does not return to him void, so neither will these study guides fail to help beginners make sense of God's truth. May these find a home in every student's backpack and every family's bookshelf!



Tim Gordon worked as a manufacturing and clinical data analyst for almost 25 years. He is a retired Navy Commander with 30 years of active and reserve military service. Tim completed a doctorate in Christian apologetics with certification in scientific apologetics and has also earned graduate degrees and certificates in religion, public administration, and computer information systems. His wife Judy is a seminary graduate and a retired school counselor. Tim started out in campus ministry at Boise State University and Eastern New Mexico University in the late 70s/early 80s and is currently an adjunct instructor for the Biblical Studies Center in Boise.

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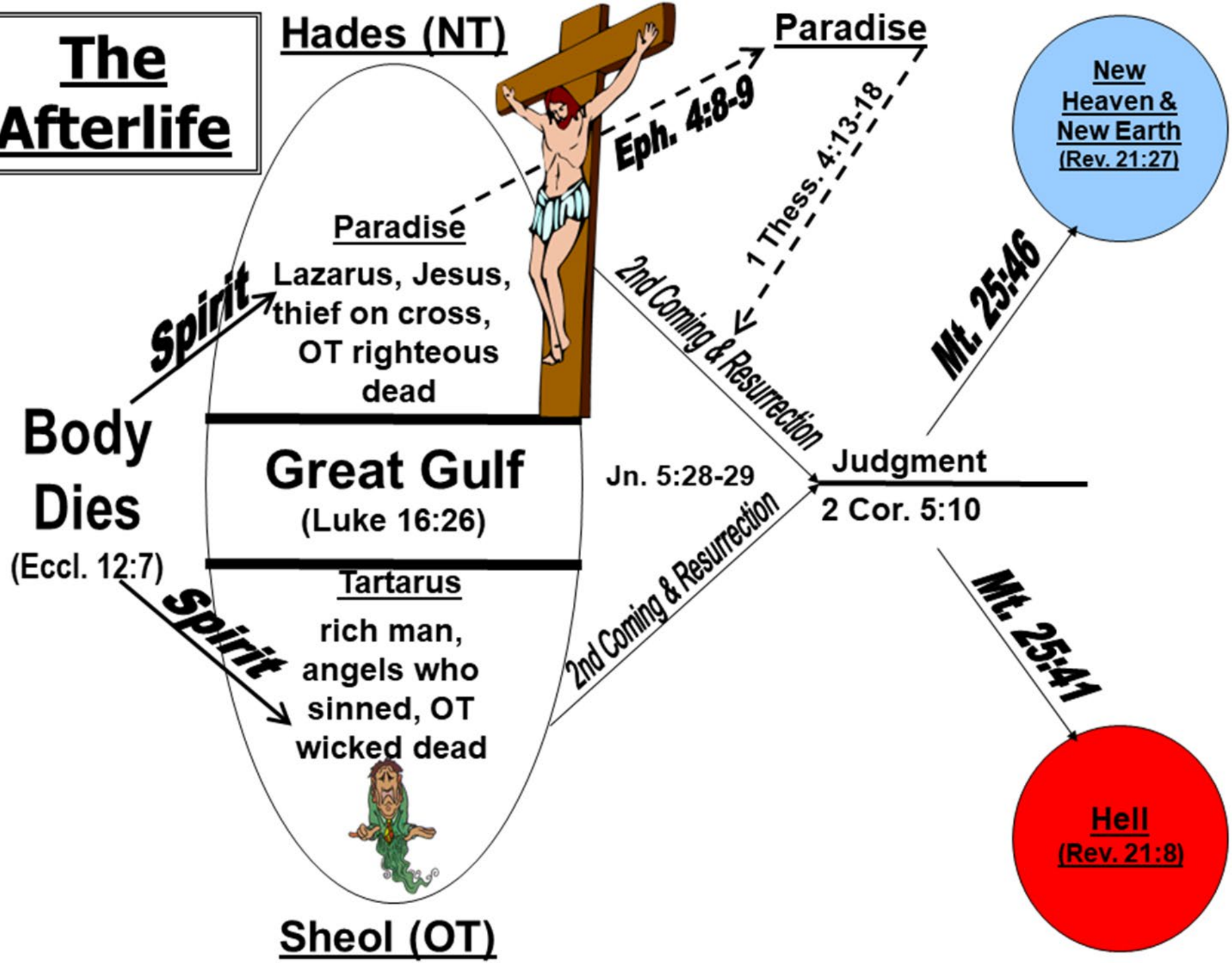
# A Traveler's Guide to the Afterlife

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# The Afterlife



# Afterlife Definitions



- A generic term referring to a **continuation** of existence, typically spiritual, experiential, or ghost-like, beyond this world, or after death.
- Continuation of conscious personal existence after death.
- For Christians, the hope for life after death rests on God's promise of the resurrection of the body, though personal existence continues between death and the resurrection in some "intermediate state," in which those who are saved are with God.
- An afterlife implies the existence of a soul that is separable from the body.
- Some theologians argue for a physicalist or no soul view that is incompatible with an intermediate state.

# Eschatology Defined



- ESCHATOLOGY es-kə-tol'-ə-jē [ $\leftarrow$  Gk. *Éschatos* — 'last'].
- The doctrine of the last things.
- Included are two distinct but inseparable questions:
  - *the destiny of the individual*--life, death, immortality, the intermediate state, and resurrection;
  - *the destiny of history*--the Day of the Lord, the end of the world, judgment, and the kingdom of God in the new world. Includes the destiny of the individual.
- Traditionally, eschatology has been concerned primarily with the destiny of the individual; but in biblical eschatology, individual destiny must be understood in connection with the destiny of history as a whole.

# Millennial Views



Categories	Amillennialism	Postmillennialism	Historic Premillennialism	Dispensational Premillennialism
<b>Second Coming of Christ - The Parousia</b>	Single event: no distinction between Rapture and Second Coming; introduces eternal state.	Single event; no distinction between Rapture and Second Coming; Christ returns after Millennium.	Rapture and Second Coming simultaneous; Christ returns to reign on earth.	Second Coming in two phases; Rapture of church; second coming to earth 7 years later.
<b>Resurrection</b>	General resurrection of believers and unbelievers at second coming of Christ.	General resurrection of believers and unbelievers at second coming of Christ.	Resurrection of believers at beginning of Millennium. Resurrection of unbelievers at end of Millennium.	Distinction in two resurrections: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Church at Rapture;</li> <li>2. Old Testament/ Tribulation saints at Second Coming;</li> <li>3. Unbelievers at end of Millennium.</li> </ol>
<b>Judgments</b>	General judgment of all people.	General judgment of all people.	Judgment at Second Coming. Judgment at end of Tribulation.	Distinction in judgment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Believer's works at Rapture;</li> <li>2. Jews/Gentiles at end of Tribulation;</li> <li>3. Unbelievers at end of Millennium.</li> </ol>



# Millennial Views



Categories	Amillennialism	Postmillennialism	Historic Premillennialism	Dispensational Premillennialism
<b>Tribulation</b>	Tribulation is experienced in this present age.	Tribulation is experienced in this present age.	Posttribulation view: church goes through the future Tribulation.	Pretribulation view: church is raptured prior to Tribulation.
<b>Millennium</b>	No literal Millennium on earth after second coming. Kingdom present in church age.	Present age blends into Millennium because of progress of gospel.	Millennium is both present and future. Christ is reigning in heaven. Millennium not necessarily 1,000 years.	At Second Coming Christ inaugurates literal 1,000-year Millennium on earth.
<b>Israel and the Church</b>	Church is the new Israel. No distinction between Israel and church.	Church is the new Israel. No distinction between Israel and church.	Some distinction between Israel and church. Future for Israel, but church is spiritual Israel.	Complete distinction between Israel and church. Distinct program for each.
<b>Proponents</b>	L. Berkhof; O. T. Allis; G. C. Berkhouwer	Charles Hodge; B. B. Warfield; W. G. T. Shedd; A. H. Strong; Kenneth Gentry	G. E. Ladd; A. Reese; M. J. Erickson	L. S. Chafer; J. D. Pentecost; C. C. Ryrie; J. F. Walvoord; Tim LaHaye, Hal Lindsey

# Significant Scriptures



- Eccl. 12:1, 6-7—1 Remember also your Creator in the days of your youth...6 before the silver cord is snapped, or the golden bowl is broken, or the pitcher is shattered at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern, 7 and the dust returns to the earth as it was, *and the spirit returns to God who gave it.*
- Luke 23:43—And he said to him, "Truly, I say to you, today you will be with me in *Paradise.*"
- Hebrews 9:27—And just as it is appointed for man to *die* once, and after that comes judgment,
- 2 Peter 2:4—For if God did not spare angels when they sinned, but cast them into hell and committed them to chains of *gloomy darkness* to be kept until the judgment;
- Revelation 20:13-14—13 And the sea gave up the *dead* who were in it, *Death* and *Hades* gave up the *dead* who were in them, and they were judged, each one of them, according to what they had done. 14 Then *Death* and *Hades* were thrown into the lake of fire. This is the *second death*, the lake of fire.

# Common Questions



- What happens at the moment of death?
- Is the afterlife a normal life, or a different type of existence?
- Are afterlife conditions a consequence of good and bad actions during life?
  - If so, what are these rewards and punishments?
  - Who is assigned to which fate?
- Is the afterlife eternal? If so, what exactly is repeated over infinite time?
- Is the afterlife unchanging or ever-changing?
- What does the Bible say about the afterlife?

# Common Questions



- If there is an afterlife, then is there a "prelife" (life before birth)?
- What is truly after death, as opposed to many dreams, myths, fantasies, and mere opinions?
- What philosophical methods can be used to attempt to prove the correct answer?
- How many people admit that they truly do not know what is after death? Is it a mystery?
- Is one religion, sect, or group closer to the truth about what is after death?
- What do different denominational groups believe about the afterlife?

# Christian Beliefs About the Afterlife



- Varies between denominations and individual Christians.
- Vast majority of Christians believe in some kind of **heaven**, in which believers enjoy the presence of God along with freedom from suffering and sin.
- Views differ as to whether those of other faiths or none at all will be in heaven, and conceptions of what heaven will be like differ as well.
- A slightly lesser majority of Christians believe in the existence of **hell**, where unbelievers or sinners are punished.
- Views differ as to whether hell is eternal and whether its punishment is spiritual or physical. Some Christians reject the notion altogether.
- Catholics also believe in **purgatory**, a temporary place of punishment for Christians who have died with unconfessed sins.
- For more specific Christian views about the afterlife, following are doctrinal statements from several different Christian denominations and organizations on the afterlife.

# George Barna on the Afterlife



- Belief in life after death, like the existence of God, is widely embraced: 8 out of 10 Americans (81%) believe in an afterlife of some sort.
- Another 9% said life after death may exist, but they were not certain.
- Just one out of every ten adults (10%) contend that there is no form of life after one dies on earth.
- There is a tendency to believe if a person is generally good, or does enough good things for others during their life, they will earn a place in heaven.
- In 2006 the public decided on the matter: 54% agree, 40% disagree.
- This represents little change since 2002 when 55% agreed and 38% disagreed; 1996 when 54% agreed and 38% disagreed; or 1993, when 56% agreed with this notion.

# George Barna on the Afterlife



- A large majority of Americans (79%) agreed with the statement "every person has a soul that will live forever, either in God's presence or absence."
- Evangelicals, born again Christians, and Elders (ages 58 and older) were the most likely segments to embrace the idea of life after death.
- Those least likely to believe in life after death were Hispanics, Busters (ages 20-38), residents of the West, atheists and agnostics, those associated with a faith other than Christianity, and unchurched adults - although more than two-thirds of each of these groups accept the existence of an afterlife.

# Salvation, Faith, and Merit



- Most Christians deny that entry into Heaven can be properly earned, rather it is a gift that is solely God's to give through his unmerited grace.
- This belief follows the theology of the apostle Paul: *For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith--and this not from yourselves, it is the gift of God, not by works, so that no one can boast.*
- The Augustinian, Thomist, Lutheran, and Calvinist theological traditions all emphasize the necessity of God's undeserved grace for salvation, and reject so-called Pelagianism, which would make man earn salvation through good works.
- Not all Christian sects accept this doctrine, leading many controversies on grace and free will, and the idea of predestination.
- In particular, the belief that heaven is a reward for good behavior is a common folk belief in Christian societies, even among members of churches which reject that belief.



# Is there life after death?



- Christians generally believe that there is.
- Atheists generally believe that there is not.
- Agnostics generally hold the position that like the existence of God, the existence of supernatural phenomena, such as souls or life after death, is unverifiable and therefore unknowable.
- The philosophies known as empiricism, existentialism, nihilism, logical positivism, pragmatism, extropianism, transhumanism, posthumanism, and the life stance Humanism generally conclude or hold that there is no such thing as life after death.

# Afterlife as a Belief



- Many cultures past and present, have contained some belief in an afterlife.
- Such beliefs are usually manifested in a religion, as they pertain to phenomena beyond the ordinary experience of the natural world.
- Through the ages, various evidence has been advanced in attempts to demonstrate the reality of an afterlife, but nothing has ever been proven about either the existence or nature of an afterlife so the topic remains highly speculative.
- Scientific study of the afterlife is impossible because the only repeatable experiment that would prove the hypothesis "humans continue to have conscious experiences after death" is to kill a human, wait a while, then bring that human back to life for questioning.
- Since death is (by definition) a permanent state, if a person can be "brought back to life" after being "killed", then they never experienced death in the first place, making the experiment impossible to perform.

# Afterlife as an Individual or Collective Existence



- Belief in an afterlife usually entails the belief that something survives the body when death occurs, such as an immaterial soul or spirit.
- Philosophers have long debated whether the soul or mind has an immaterial or incorruptible quality.
- Some pantheistic systems have seen the afterlife as a process of re-assimilation into a cosmic spirit.
- While the major monotheistic religions of the world (Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and their offshoots) almost universally preach some form of mind-body dualism, many Eastern religions, such as the many branches of Buddhism and Taoism do not contain any such claims, and may in fact preach ideologies that are opposed to it.
- Zen Buddhism in particular is famous for riddles and parables that are meant to teach that the nature of consciousness is transient and/or illusory, with some schools saying that even the concept of a "self" is fundamentally flawed.

# Afterlife as Reward or Punishment



- Many religious traditions hold that the afterlife will resolve justice by assigning rewards and punishments to people according to how they lived their lives.
- This belief was found throughout the ancient world, especially in Greek and Roman religion, as well as in various Asian religions and in monotheistic religions.
- To the extent that the afterlife is a form of justice, it is usually restricted to humans, as other animals are not held responsible for their actions.

# Abrahamic Religions



- In the monotheistic traditions of Judaism, most sects of Christianity, and Islam, human souls spend eternity in a place of happiness or torment, such as heaven, hell, or limbo.
- In Judaism, "eternity" is not applicable to heaven, hell or limbo does not exist, and time spent in "purgatory" is definitely not eternal.

# The Dead as Angels in Heaven



- In the informal folk beliefs of many Christians, the souls of virtuous people ascend to Heaven and are converted into angels.
- More formal Christian theology makes a sharp distinction between *angels*, who were created by God before the creation of humanity, and *saints*, who are virtuous people who will receive immortality from the grace of God.

# Unimportance of Mortal Life



- In view of the eternity of afterlife, some consider regular life as relatively unimportant, except for determining one's fate in the afterlife.
- Life is just a provisional situation, and the metaphor of a tent as provisional housing facility is used as quoted below:
  - *For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens (2 Corinthians 5:1).*

# Doomsday



- A **doomsday event** is a specific occurrence which has an exceptionally destructive effect on the human race.
- The final outcomes of doomsday events may range from a major disruption of human civilization, to the extinction of human life, to the destruction of the planet Earth, to the annihilation of the entire universe.
- *Supernatural occurrences* such as an act of divine retribution or the Last Judgment are a type of doomsday event.
- Many religions include beliefs pertaining to the end of time.
- The Norsemen believed that the world would end in a tremendous battle of the gods known as Ragnarok.
- In the Christian Bible, the Book of Revelation describes Armageddon, a final battle between the forces of God and the forces of Satan.



# Afterlife in Modern Science



- Modern science describes the universe and human beings without reference to a soul or to an afterlife.
- Scientific method offers few tools for investigating the concepts, and mainstream scientists generally regard claims of scientific evidence for an afterlife to be pseudoscience.
- Some investigation has occurred into the biological and experiential aspects of death and near-death experience.
- Modern scientific psychology and cognitive science explain human behavior solely in terms of phenomena of the physical brain, and either do not require the presence of a non-brain "soul" or "spirit" that might be expected to continue a separate existence after the death of the brain, or rule it out *a priori* (without observed facts).

# Afterlife in Modern Science



- The nature of consciousness and sentience itself is a subject of ongoing debate.
- Is consciousness a sole result of the specific configuration of matter of a living brain, or do some forms of consciousness or experience remain present in the matter and energy that used to be a living brain?
- If the mind and the brain are not completely interdependent, then it is not certain that the subjective experience of a being's consciousness ends at the time of death, which means that scientific biology and psychology may not necessarily rule out theories involving a soul or existence after death.
- One new aspect of the debate is the possibility of creating an artificial intelligence, raising new questions about what it means to be alive, conscious, dead, and resurrected.

# Afterlife as Reincarnation



- Another afterlife concept which is found among Hindus, Rosicrucians, Spiritists, and Wiccans is reincarnation, as evolving humans live after life in the physical world, that is, acquiring a superior grade of consciousness and altruism by means of successive reincarnations.
- This succession is conceived to lead toward an eventual liberation or spiritual rebirth as spiritual beings.
- Some practitioners of eastern religions follow a different concept called metempsychosis which proposes that human beings can transmigrate into animals, vegetables or even minerals.
- One consequence of the Hindu and Spiritist beliefs is that our current lives are also an afterlife.
- According to those beliefs events in our current life are consequences of actions taken in previous lives, or Karma.

# The Afterlife and Science Fiction



- Many books and science fiction writers dream up an increasing amount of theories about death.
- Examples include the idea that this is all just a dream, or some alien experiment that we will wake up from.
- The Matrix movies made the idea of a false notion of being alive very popular.
- Star Trek also made the hologram deck idea popular and a possible cause of all that we sense, think, and feel.
- Time-travelers that can move from one universe to the next have also become popular on television and in movies.
- Ideas that the human body can be cloned forever, and that one will never die in the future is also a science fiction claim.
- Some science fiction deals with memories being erased or implanted and various bodies having the same illusionary and/or true memories downloaded.
- Cryogenics is already a possible choice today with the belief that future science and medicine techniques will bring the frozen body back to life.

# New Age Beliefs



- There are many different beliefs about what is after death, and even more recently due to the rise and influence of many more religious sects, cults, and the new age movement.
- A few cults have claimed that aliens in spaceships will take us away once we are dead. Others claim that aliens are breeding us for experiments, or performing tests on us.
- There is no end to the imaginary ways that we might truly exist and then die. We could be time-travelers, or forever repeating in an eternal cycling of universes.
- Nietzsche wrote about the idea of the eternal return, where we will repeat forever all of our worst and best actions.
- Other common new age beliefs involve past life regressions, and reincarnation in many different non-traditional ways. For example, one could simply be waking up from dreams within dreams, and never awakening into the real body.
- There is the idea that this is all an illusion, or pure energy, and that we create our own reality. Some believe that we manifest reality based on what we expect or unconsciously wish.

# Universalism



- A belief which affirms that in the fullness of time all souls will be released from the penalties of sin and restored to God.
- Historically known as *apokatastasis*, final salvation denies the biblical doctrine of eternal punishment and is based on a faulty reading of Acts 3:21; Rom 5:18-19; Eph 1:9-10; 1 Cor 15:22; and other passages.
- Some sects, such as the Universalists, believe in universalism which holds that all will eventually be rewarded regardless of what they have done or believed.
- In the twentieth-century universalism (*apokatastasis*) has been associated with the neo-orthodox theology as shaped by the Swiss theologian Karl Barth.
- Some from a more conservative Protestant tradition have also defended a universalist view. One position is that a "Hades Gospel" gives a second chance for those who did not have an opportunity to confess Christ in the world.

# History of Afterlife Beliefs



- **ca 1500 BC: Egyptian**--Arriving at one's reward in afterlife is a demanding ordeal, requiring a sin-free heart and the spells, passwords, and formulas of the Book of the Dead. One's heart is weighed against the feather of truth and justice (the Goddess Maat). If the heart is lighter than the feather then they may pass on, if it is heavier Ammut will devour them.
- **ca 1400 BC: Jewish**--Writing that will later be incorporated into the Hebrew Bible names *sheol* as the afterlife, a gloomy place where the unrighteous are destined to go after death. The Book of Numbers identifies *sheol* as literally underground (Numbers 16:31-33), in the Biblical account of the destruction of the rebellious Korah and his followers.
- **ca 1200 BC: Zoroastrian**--Zoroaster teaches that the dead will be resurrected and purified to live in a perfected material world at the end of time.
- **ca 800 BC: Hindu**--The Upanishads describe reincarnation, or samsara.

# History of Afterlife Beliefs



- **Ca 700 BC: Jewish**--Isaiah 66:24 portrays the righteous going out of the city of Jerusalem, following God's final judgment on the wicked, and viewing their dead corpses in the city "dump" -- where maggots ("the worm") and smoldering garbage fire ("the fire") race to consume them. It is a scene, Isaiah says, of disgust or abhorrence (v. 24). Note that the picture includes dead corpses, not living beings. It involves shame, not pain. These are the "corpses of those whom the Lord has slain."
- **ca 700 BC: Greek**--In the *Odyssey*, Homer refers to the dead as "burnt-out wraiths." An afterlife of eternal bliss exists in Elysium, but it's reserved for Zeus's mortal descendants.
- **ca 400 BC: Jewish**—Malachi, the last book of the Old Testament teaches that the last day will see the wicked totally burned up, left neither root nor branches (Malachi 4:1). All that will remain will be ashes and smoke (Malachi 4:3).



# History of Afterlife Beliefs



- **ca 400 BC: Greek**--In his *Myth of Er*, Plato describes souls being judged immediately after death and sent either to the heavens for a reward or underground for punishment. After their respective rewards have been enjoyed or suffered, the souls reincarnate.
- **ca 200 BC: Jewish**--The Book of Enoch describes *sheol* as divided into four compartments for four types of the dead: the faithful saints who await resurrection in Paradise, the merely virtuous who await their reward, the wicked who await punishment, and the wicked who have already been punished and will not be resurrected on Judgment Day. It should be noted that the Book of Enoch is considered apocryphal by most denominations of Christianity and all denominations of Judaism, and should be accorded little, if any weight.
- **ca 100 BC: Jewish**--The book of 2 Maccabees gives a clear account of the dead awaiting a future resurrection and judgment, plus prayers and offerings for the dead to remove the burden of sin.

# History of Afterlife Beliefs



- **ca 100 AD: Christian**--Jesus and the New Testament writers of the Bible books mention notions of an afterlife and resurrection that involve ideas like heaven and hell. The author of the Book of Revelation writes about God and the angels versus Satan and demons in a epic battle at the end of times when all souls are judged. There is mention of ghostly bodies of past prophets, and the transfiguration.
- **ca 400 AD: Christian**--Saint Augustine counters Pelagius, arguing that original sin means that unbaptized infants go to hell (albeit with less suffering than adults experience).
- **ca 600 AD: Roman Catholic**--Pope Gregory I, Bishop of Rome, articulates the concept that the saved suffer purification after death. This concept would later be called purgatory and accepted as dogma.

# History of Afterlife Beliefs



- **ca 900 AD: Zoroastrian**--The Pahlavi text *Dadestan-i Denig* ("Religious Decisions") describes the particular judgment of the soul three days after death, with each soul sent to heaven, hell, or a neutral place (hamistagan) to await Judgment Day.
- **ca 1100 AD: Roman Catholic**--The term purgatorium is first used to describe a state of suffering and purification of the saved after death.
- **ca 1200 AD: Jewish**--Maimonides describes the Olam Haba ("World to Come") in spiritual terms, relegating the prophesied physical resurrection to the status of a future miracle, unrelated to the afterlife or the Messianic era.
- **ca 1200 AD: Norse**--The Prose Edda describes Hel as an unpleasant abode for those unworthy of Valhalla, which is reserved for chosen warriors who die in battle.
- **ca 1300 AD: Jewish**--The Zohar describes Gehenna not as a place of punishment for the wicked but as a place of spiritual purification for the souls of almost all mortals.

# History of Afterlife Beliefs



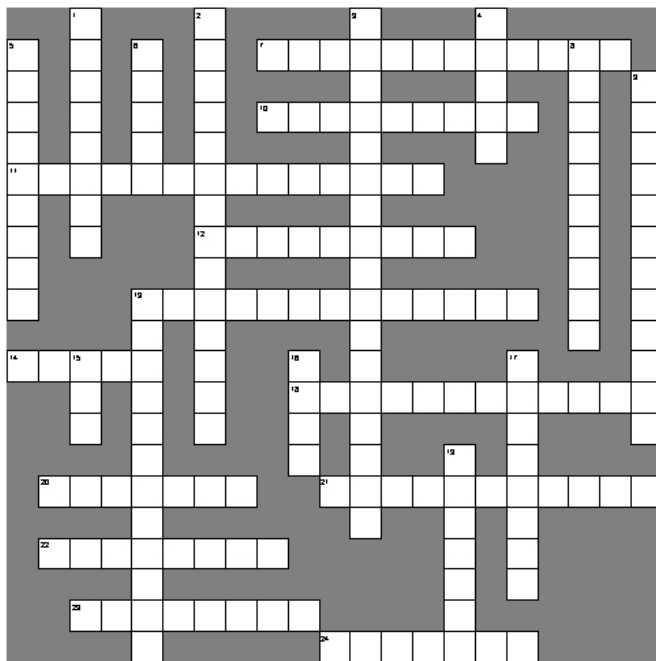
- **ca 1500 AD: Protestant**--Martin Luther denounces the doctrine of particular judgment as contrary to the Bible, professing instead the belief that the soul sleeps until Judgment Day.
- **ca 1800's to Present**--Many New Age and Science Fiction beliefs become more popular. The variety of beliefs is greatly increased and continues to change, or becomes more eclectic by mixing up beliefs of the past.
- **1832**--Revelation to Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon concerning the Three Degrees of glory: Celestial, Terrestrial, and Telestial. *Doctrine and Covenants*, Section 76.
- **1918**--President Joseph F. Smith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints presents an elaborate vision of the Afterlife. It is revealed as the scene of an intense Missionary effort by righteous spirits to redeem those still in darkness - a permanent, ongoing Harrowing of Hell.
- **1945**--C. S. Lewis writes *The Great Divorce*. In this work of fiction, spirits are continually escaping from Hell to Heaven.

# Questions for Discussion



1. Is there life after death? What form does it take?
2. Do we eventually land up in Heaven, Hell, Limbo, Purgatory, Sheol, or some other place, state, or condition?
3. Do we simply disappear and cease to exist in any form?
4. Do our souls separate immediately from our body and immediately go to Heaven or Hell?
5. Do we sleep for a long time after death before waking up for a final judgment?
6. Are we reincarnated into new bodies to live another lifetime on Earth?
7. What steps do we go through after death before we end up in our final destination?
8. Do infants go to Limbo?

## Introduction to the Afterlife



### Across

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ religious traditions generally believe in some type of afterlife.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote about the idea of the eternal return, where we will repeat forever all of our worst and best actions.
11. This view sees the second coming as a single event with no distinction between the rapture and second coming.
12. a generic term referring to a continuation of existence, typically spiritual, experiential, or ghost-like, beyond this world, or after death.
13. A series of births and rebirths which are consequences of actions taken in previous lives.
14. The unseen realm of the dead in Greek and Christian thought.
18. \_\_\_\_\_, born again Christians, and seniors were the most likely segments to embrace the idea of an afterlife.
20. Modern \_\_\_\_\_ rules out the existence of a soul and an afterlife.
21. The doctrine of study of the last things.
22. The place in Scripture where it is believed the angels who sinned and the wicked dead await judgment.
23. A \_\_\_\_\_ event is a specific occurrence which has an exceptionally destructive effect on the human race.
24. Eschatology makes a distinction between the \_\_\_\_\_ of the individual and that of history.

### Down

1. Jesus told the thief on the cross, "today you will be with me in \_\_\_\_\_."
2. The premillennial view teaches two second comings and two resurrections.
3. This view teaches that the general resurrection will be for both believers and unbelievers.
4. George Barna's research noted that \_\_\_\_\_ out of 10 people believe in an afterlife.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ taught that the dead will be resurrected and purified to live in a perfected material world at the end of time.
6. The Hebrew equivalent of the Greek place of the dead.
8. Scientific study of the afterlife is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A belief which holds that all will eventually be rewarded regardless of what they have done or believed.
13. Many liberal writers and theologians do not believe in an afterlife because they do not believe in \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The Hebrew writer wrote, "And just as it is appointed for man to \_\_\_\_\_ once, and after that comes judgment,"
16. Among those least likely to believe in an afterlife were residents of the \_\_\_\_\_.
17. This premillennial view teaches that the rapture and second coming are simultaneous.
19. \_\_\_\_\_, the last book of the Old Testament teaches that the last day will see the wicked totally burned up, left neither root nor branches.



## Introduction to the Afterlife



S Z J W O Y M J U D B R I R L N O X N S  
U F Y Y U G W U H D B M N K O U Q D P B  
R C S Z N O E Y V P P J E Z F R W O O L  
A F M H X I S Y G O L O T A H C S E X T  
T L U S G C T Z S D E H C S Z T E I N S  
R W J H I M S S P H J Z W D M J V O G T  
A F T E R L I F E A N E C I I R I J M G  
T I N O U B A F K D Q I L S X T C S G Y  
Q C T L L P V I I E T L L P C F I Q G P  
E N J E Q R H Z N S E A Z E W L J Q L Y  
C I T P W C R E I N C A R N A T I O N N  
V N R F A G N E N I E R F S Y G C A A Z  
C P E L J R H I L V U L R A A Q N G W B  
X Q A I T T A E M S L E L T D X Z T H F  
L M B R O L G D E B V W H I S T O R I C  
Z G D N I N O R I I V A P O M V L E C O  
A H O S A P J G N S D C N N O A X K Z V  
I M M V M M M U U R E T S A O R O Z G O  
J H E G E A B O C O C I B L D N K H F T  
X I Y D F L G L K P O F E O Z C I K E V

AFTERLIFE	POSTMILLENNIALISM
AMILLENNIALISM	REINCARNATION
DESTINY	RESURRECTION
DIE	SCIENCE
DISPENSATIONAL	SHEOL
DOOMSDAY	TARTARUS
EIGHT	UNIVERSALISM
ESCHATOLOGY	WEST
EVANGELICALS	ZOROASTER
HADES	
HISTORIC	
IMPOSSIBLE	
MALACHI	
MONOTHEISTIC	
NIETZSCHE	
PARADISE	

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