III.	The Afterlife in Transition (The Ministry of Christ)
	A. The Place of Reward and Judgment
	1. The Afterlife is a place of rewards for those who lived lives (Matt 6:20; Matt 19:28-29; Luke 12:33-34). Jesus was explicit that our lives on earth before death will have on our state for eternity. The Parable of the Talents (Matt 25:14-30) is given to teach God's people the importance of living for the Master today.
	2. The Afterlife will be a place of judgment upon those who rejected God and in the life (Matt 5:22, 29-30). He also taught that how one lives will impact their in Sheol/Hades for eternity (Matt 23:33; Luke 10:12). The way one lives, saved or unsaved, will impact how their eternity is spent.
	 B. A Glimpse into Death - Jesus tells the only account of people in in the Bible through the story of the Rich man and (Luke 16:19-31). 1. The separation of the righteous and unrighteous fits the descriptions of in the Old Testament as it is called in the Greek text. Lazarus is not in heaven but in (Gen 49:33). 2. The of existence for the righteous and unrighteous is established based upon their lives on (Luke 16:25). The
	dead will desire to go back and change their past, but it will be impossible in the Afterlife.
	C. Heaven is Open - the death and resurrection of permitted those saints of God who dwelt in to enter the glory of (Matthew 27:52-53). 1. The sin of Adam in the garden created a lasting
	between man and God (Gen 3:19-24). Man was cursed to return to the dust

and barred from the presence of God.

2. Through the resurrection of Jesus, the believing has been born again to a
living hope. They have been adopted into His grace and given a place in
heaven. The redeemed now are welcomed into heaven since they have
been by the blood of Jesus Christ and brought to life in
His resurrection (John 3:13; Hebrews 10:11-14).
The Afterlife under the New Covenant
A. Hades – those who reject Jesus' offer of grace in this life will spend the Church
Age and the Millennial Kingdom in Hades or Sheol as it was described in the
Old Testament. Two other Greek terms give us a picture of this
realm. <i>Hades</i> is the term for the underworld in Greek mythology.
1. Gehenna - Jesus and James (3:6) refer to hell as Gehenna. Gehenna was a
valley on the south slopes of Jerusalem. In the days of the divided
kingdom, Gehenna was the home to child sacrifice. The Jews turned the
location into a where fires were kept continually
burning to consume the waste and the dead.
2. Tartarus - Tartarus only occurs in II Peter 2:4 and used to describe a
dwelling place for demons who await judgment. Tartarus may be a specific
compartment of Sheol for the demons or a synonym for the entire home of
the dead. Tartarus is called a pit of by Peter and pictured

as a _____ and dark subterranean region in Greek literature.

IV.