

The Deep End — Episode 6 pt. 1: Scripture References by Timestamp

Timestamp	Topic	Scripture
00:54–01:43	Hell, eternal punishment, judgment, and whether God’s punishment is just	Matthew 25:31–46 ; Revelation 20:11–15
07:04–09:08	Does God’s punishment fit the crime? God’s justice, mercy, goodness, and character	Exodus 34:6–7 ; Psalm 89:14 ; Romans 2:5–11
09:08–12:34	Is eternal destiny determined by believing the correct religious ideas?	Matthew 7:21–23 ; James 2:14–26 ; John 3:16–21
10:19–12:34	Salvation as participation in God’s kingdom rather than checking religious boxes	Mark 1:14–15 ; Matthew 7:21 ; Colossians 1:13–14
12:34–13:34	Jesus is the only way to eternal life—but what does believing/following Jesus mean?	John 14:6 ; John 3:16–18 ; Acts 4:12 ; Luke 9:23–24
13:34–14:42	Faith versus works: does saying salvation involves following Jesus make it works-based?	Ephesians 2:8–10 ; James 2:14–26 ; Philippians 2:12–13
13:48–14:42	Paul runs the race to win; the New Testament is not “anti-works”	1 Corinthians 9:24–27 ; Philippians 3:12–14 ; James 2:17
14:10–15:26	Judgment according to works: eternity versus rewards and crowns	Matthew 16:27 ; Romans 2:6–11 ; 2 Corinthians 5:10 ; Revelation 20:12–13 ; 1 Corinthians 3:12–15
14:42–16:26	Avoid forcing faith-versus-works assumptions onto biblical texts	Romans 3:28–31 ; Galatians 2:15–16 ; James 2:18–26

15:26–17:19	Faith in Christ and works are not necessarily opposing categories	Galatians 5:6 ; Ephesians 2:8–10 ; James 2:22–24
16:26–17:19	Paul’s “works” language and works of the Torah	Romans 3:19–31 ; Galatians 2:15–21 ; Galatians 5:2–6
17:41–21:19	Moral behavior, David, and the danger of reading Scripture through modern moral assumptions	2 Samuel 11:1–27 ; 2 Samuel 12:1–14 ; Psalm 51:1–17
20:15–21:19	What identifies God’s people: Torah observance or faith in Christ?	Romans 3:28–30 ; Galatians 3:23–29 ; Philippians 3:2–9
21:33–23:36	What does the Bible actually mean when it talks about “hell”?	Matthew 10:28 ; Mark 9:43–48 ; Revelation 20:13–15
22:49–25:02	“Hell” as a junk-drawer word for several different biblical terms	Psalm 16:10 ; Matthew 5:22 ; Acts 2:27 ; 2 Peter 2:4
25:02–26:53	Sheol: the Old Testament realm of the dead rather than specifically a place of punishment	Genesis 37:35 ; Job 14:13 ; Psalm 89:48 ; Ecclesiastes 9:10
28:21–30:39	The English word “hell,” Sheol, and Hades as terms associated with the realm of the dead	Psalm 16:10 ; Acts 2:27–31
29:54–31:37	Hades as the Greek realm of the dead and its eventual destruction	Matthew 16:18 ; Revelation 1:18 ; Revelation 20:13–14
31:37–34:34	Gehenna begins with the literal Valley of Hinnom and Israel’s child sacrifice	2 Kings 16:2–4 ; 2 Chronicles 28:1–4 ; 2 Kings 21:1–6
33:11–34:34	Josiah desecrates Topheth; Jeremiah turns Hinnom into judgment imagery	2 Kings 23:10 ; Jeremiah 7:30–34 ; Jeremiah 19:1–13

34:34–38:19	Jesus' use of Gehenna as shocking judgment imagery drawn from Israel's history	Matthew 5:21–22 ; Matthew 23:27–33 ; Mark 9:43–48
38:19–38:54	"Their worm shall not die" and "fire shall not be quenched" comes from Isaiah	Isaiah 66:22–24 ; Mark 9:47–48
38:54–42:02	Gehenna develops into an image of future judgment in Second Temple Jewish thought	Jeremiah 7:30–34 ; Isaiah 66:22–24 ; Matthew 10:28
42:02–43:33	Jesus speaks of Gehenna, but the kingdom of God is a much larger theme in his teaching	Matthew 5:22 ; Matthew 10:28 ; Mark 1:14–15
43:33–45:17	Tartarus: sinful angels held in gloomy darkness awaiting judgment	2 Peter 2:4 ; Jude 6
45:17–47:11	Sheol, Hades, Gehenna, and Tartarus should not automatically be treated as synonymous	Psalm 16:10 ; Matthew 5:22 ; 2 Peter 2:4 ; Revelation 20:13–14
47:11–49:50	Christians historically held different views of the final fate of the wicked	Matthew 25:46 ; Romans 6:23 ; 1 Corinthians 15:22
49:50–52:27	Matthew 25:46: "eternal punishment" alongside "eternal life"	Matthew 25:31–46
51:44–52:27	What does "eternal" mean when Scripture describes final punishment?	Matthew 25:46 ; 2 Thessalonians 1:9 ; Hebrews 9:12

52:27–53:50	Scripture uses multiple judgment images: fire, darkness, exclusion, destruction, death, and punishment	Matthew 8:11–12 ; Matthew 10:28 ; Matthew 25:30 ; Matthew 25:41 ; Revelation 20:14–15
53:50–55:52	Biblical case for eternal conscious torment	Revelation 14:9–11 ; Isaiah 66:22–24 ; Matthew 25:46
55:52–57:45	Biblical case for conditional immortality/annihilation: death, destruction, and perishing	Genesis 2:16–17 ; John 3:16 ; Romans 6:23 ; 2 Thessalonians 1:9 ; Matthew 10:28 —
57:45–59:20	If the wages of sin are death, what exactly did Jesus bear and defeat?	Romans 6:23 ; 1 Corinthians 15:3–4 ; 1 Corinthians 15:20–26 ; Hebrews 2:14–15 —
59:20–1:00:36	“Smoke goes up forever”: Revelation’s language compared with Isaiah’s judgment of Edom	Revelation 14:9–11 ; Isaiah 34:8–10 ; Revelation 19:1–3
1:00:39–1:03:00	Is annihilation really punishment if the alternative is eternal life with God?	Matthew 10:28 ; Romans 6:23 ; Revelation 21:3–4
1:05:19–1:06:56	Biblical case offered for universal reconciliation/restoration	1 Corinthians 15:20–28 ; Colossians 1:19–20 ; Philippians 2:9–11
1:06:08–1:06:56	God’s character as merciful, gracious, and continually seeking restoration	Exodus 34:6–7 ; Ezekiel 18:23 ; Luke 15:1–32 ; 2 Peter 3:9

1:06:56–1:08:03	The thief on the cross: grace, repentance, recognition of Jesus as King, and paradise	Luke 23:39–43
1:08:03–1:08:45	Universal-restoration view of judgment as refining and restorative	Malachi 3:2–3 ; 1 Corinthians 3:12–15 ; 2 Peter 3:7–13
1:08:45–1:13:13	Three Christian views of final punishment deserve to be tested biblically	Revelation 14:9–11 ; Matthew 25:46 ; Romans 6:23 ; 1 Corinthians 15:22–28
1:11:17–1:13:13	Strongest objection to each view: what do you do with torment, death, destruction, perish, consume, and second death?	Revelation 14:9–11 ; Matthew 25:46 ; Romans 6:23 ; Matthew 10:28 ; Revelation 20:14
1:13:38–1:14:45	Revelation’s lake of fire and the “second death”	Revelation 20:7–15
1:14:45–1:15:58	Matthew’s “eternal fire” and Revelation’s lake of fire are not explicitly called “hell”	Matthew 25:41 ; Revelation 20:10–15 —
1:15:17–1:16:13	Death and Hades themselves are thrown into the lake of fire	Revelation 20:13–15
1:16:13–1:17:13	The lake of fire as symbolic imagery of God’s final defeat of everything opposed to his kingdom	Revelation 19:19–21 ; Revelation 20:10–15 —
1:17:13–1:18:31	Lake-of-fire imagery compared with Pharaoh and his forces being thrown into the sea	Exodus 14:26–31 ; Exodus 15:1–5 ; Revelation 20:10–15 —
1:18:08–1:19:17	Whatever the nature of final punishment, God’s judgment is final and evil is irreversibly defeated	Matthew 25:46 ; Revelation 20:10–15 ; Revelation 21:1–5

1:18:31–1:20:01	Death is the final enemy destroyed; new creation has no more death	1 Corinthians 15:20–28 ; Revelation 20:13–14 ; Revelation 21:1–4
1:20:01–1:20:50	Episode recap: Sheol, Hades, Gehenna, Tartarus, three views of final punishment, and the second death	Psalm 16:10 ; Matthew 10:28 ; 2 Peter 2:4 ; Revelation 20:13–15
1:20:50–1:21:35	Part 2 setup: judgment, resurrection of righteous and wicked, those who never heard, and trusting God to judge	John 5:28–29 ; Acts 24:15 ; Romans 2:6–16 ; Revelation 20:11–15