



_____ is the belief that the soul is not inherently immortal and that it was not part of the make-up of the soul after the fall of Adam. Immortality is a gift granted to the saved only.

Conditional immortality naturally leads to _____ – the belief that at death, after an appropriate time/amount of suffering, the unbeliever is eventually annihilated and ceases to exist.

Many who embrace conditional immortality and annihilationism, do so mostly for _____ reasons.

Emotion-based theology is incredibly dangerous. How someone “feels” about a particular doctrine is _____. The primary question is does Scripture _____ it or not?

“How can Christians possibly project a deity of such cruelty and vindictiveness whose ways include inflicting everlasting torture upon his creatures, however sinful they may have been? Surely a God who would do such a thing is more nearly like Satan than like God, at least by any ordinary moral standards, and by the gospel itself. ... Everlasting torment is intolerable from a moral point of view because it makes God into a bloodthirsty monster who maintains an everlasting Auschwitz for victims whom he does not even allow to die.” Clark Pinnock, "The Destruction of the Finally Impenitent," *Criswell Theological Review* 4 (Spring 1990):246-47.

John Stott: “Well, _____, I find the concept intolerable and do not understand how people can live with it without either cauterizing their feelings or cracking under the strain.”

“[Our emotions] are a _____, _____ guide to truth and must not be exalted to a place of _____ in determining it.”

“[The issue is] not what does my _____ tell me, but what does _____ say?”

David L. Edwards and John R. W. Stott, *Evangelical Essentials: A Liberal-Evangelical Dialogue* (Downers Grove: InterVarsity, 1988), 312-20.

“[T]his movement away from the traditional doctrine of hell is part and parcel of a larger evangelical “megashift” away from other standard orthodox teachings — such as the substitutionary atonement, sin, and judgment — in favor of so-called ‘new-model’ views. In other words, the rejection of eternal punishment is but one incident in the larger campaign to construct a kinder, gentler theology.”

Dr. Ron Rhodes, “Is Annihilationism Biblical?” Pt. 1, <https://www.ronrhodes.org/is-annihilationism-biblical>

Annihilationists force _____, _____ understandings of words onto Scripture



- We must be careful not to alter God’s _____ as it is revealed in Scripture

“God made man in His image – man _____.”

If we take one attribute of God and _____ it and take another and _____ it – we get a _____ view of God

- We must be careful not to _____ or _____ from Scripture

- We must be careful not to _____ sin and its consequences

The _____ of sin increases with the person sinned against

Sin is an offense against _____

“There are no _____ sins because there is no _____ God.” Puritan Thomas Brooks

Is “eternal torment” conscious punishment?

“A punishment [such as torment] that is not _____ is not a punishment. Torment, by its very nature, demands a _____ (i.e., feeling) subject to experience it. A rock or a tree cannot be ‘tormented.’ How much less could a nonentity — such as an annihilated devil, beast, false prophet, or sinner — experience torment?”

Dr. Alan Gomes, “Evangelicals and the Annihilation of Hell,” (pt. 2), Christian Research Journal, Summer 1991, p. 11.

“[O]ne can exist and not be punished; but no one can be punished and _____. Annihilation means the obliteration of existence and anything that pertains to existence, such as punishment. Annihilation _____ punishment, rather than _____ it.”

John Gerstner, “The Bible and Hell,” part 1, p. 38

“[I]f _____ is lacking, then so is punishment. Let us be clear on this: punishment entails _____. And suffering necessarily entails _____. ... torment cannot, by definition, be anything but conscious torment. ... By its very nature, being tormented requires consciousness. ... one cannot deny that for one who is suffering excruciating pain, the extinction of his or her consciousness would actually be a _____ – not a punishment. Any honest seeker after truth must admit that one cannot define ‘eternal punishment’ as an extinction of consciousness.” Dr. Ron Rhodes, “Is Annihilationism Biblical?” <https://www.ronrhodes.org/is-annihilationism-biblical>