

Revelation 21

A New Heavens, a New Earth, and a New Jerusalem

B. The nature of the New Jerusalem.

1. (9-10) An angel will show John the city in greater detail.

(9) Then one of the seven angels who had the seven bowls filled with the seven last plagues came to me and talked with me, saying, "Come, I will show you the bride, the Lamb's wife." (10) And he carried me away in the Spirit to a great and high mountain, and showed me the great city, the holy Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God,

Just as these angels had carried out God's judgments upon the ungodly, and one of them had exhibited the judgment of the harlot, so now one of them shows the picture of the bliss of the faithful—the _____ of the Lamb.

In Revelation 17:1-18, there was seen a picture of a harlot, the _____ part of Christ's Church; here we have a description of those who have been "faithful unto _____", and whose purity and faithfulness are symbolized under the figure of the "wife of the Lamb"

This heavenly city is literal, but it is called the bride, the Lamb's _____ because it is the place where all God's people are gathered.

2. (11-14) The city's brilliance, wall, gates and foundation.

(11) Having the glory of God. Her light was like a most precious stone, like a jasper stone, clear as crystal. (12) Also she had a great and high wall with twelve gates, and twelve angels at the gates, and names written on them, which are the names of the twelve tribes of the children of Israel: (13) three gates on the east, three gates on the north, three gates on the south, and three gates on the west. (14) Now the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and on them were the names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb.

Her light was like a stone most precious, like a jasper stone, _____ as crystal; as it were a jasper stone

John was first impressed by the _____ of this city.

The wall was not needed for _____, because there were no more enemies.

The wall is a type of the absolute _____ of the heavenly city; not that any further assault is expected.

Three gates on each side. The number of the gates correspond to the number of the _____ of the children of Israel, and to the number of the apostles. The idea seems to be that there would be ample opportunity of access and egress.

The names of the tribes on the _____ communicate the unity and heritage that the people of God have with Israel. God will never forget the tribes of Israel, even unto eternity.

The foundations are an eternal testimony to the _____, and their permanent place in God's plan.

The New Jerusalem is the eternal residence of the children of God, and this is indicated at every gate. None can enter who do _____ belong to that people; all who are within are understood to be of their number.

3. (15-17) The dimensions of the city.

(15) And he who talked with me had a gold reed to measure the city, its gates, and its wall. (16) The city is laid out as a square; its length is as great as its breadth. And he measured the city with the reed: twelve thousand furlongs. Its length, breadth, and height are equal. (17) Then he measured its wall: one hundred and forty-four cubits, according to the measure of a man, that is, of an angel.

One of the angels talked with John and had a golden _____ for the purpose of measuring

The New Jerusalem's length, height and width are equal. This means that it is either a _____ or a pyramid.

The size of the New Jerusalem is enormous; 12,000 furlongs equals _____ miles. This is the same distance from Maine to Florida; the square footage would approximate the size of the _____.

The cubit as a measure usually employed by _____.

4. (18-21) The beauty of its structure.

(18) The construction of its wall was of jasper; and the city was pure gold, like clear glass. (19) The foundations of the wall of the city were adorned with all kinds of precious stones: the first foundation was jasper, the second sapphire, the third chalcedony, the fourth emerald, (20) the fifth sardonyx, the sixth sardius, the seventh chrysolite, the eighth beryl, the ninth topaz, the tenth chrysoprased, the eleventh jacinth, and the twelfth amethyst. (21) The twelve gates were twelve pearls: each individual gate was of one pearl. And the street of the city was pure gold, like transparent glass.

As if just seeing the magnificent capital city of heaven from a distance was not privilege enough, John's angelic guide took him _____.

As he entered the city, the apostle noted that the street of the city was pure _____, like transparent glass.

Interestingly, _____, rubies, and garnets are not mentioned, despite the fact that these groups of gems are very, very common.

If there is any Biblical reference point for this assortment of gemstones, it is probably the High Priest's _____.

The exceeding brightness and _____ is the idea contained in both expressions, which is there associated with jasper and crystal.

The construction of its wall was of _____

In the Bible, it seems sapphires were likely used by God to adorn a new created Lucifer. Here it is the _____ gem mentioned as making up the wall surrounding the New Jerusalem.

Chalcedony, the _____ foundation stone in the New Jerusalem, comes from the Greek word *chalkedon*.

Chalcedony was _____ used in the High Priest's breastplate.

_____ are a classic example of the difficulty of accurately translating Bible words from one language to another.

The Bible lists it as one of the _____ found in the High Priest's breastplate.

According to the Bible, Onyx is the _____ gemstone in the fourth and last row of the High Priest's breastplate.

Onyx and Sardonyx stones are a variety of _____, which themselves are a variety of chalcedony.

The Hebrew word *odem* is listed, in the Bible, as the _____ stone in the High Priest's breastplate.

The first gemstone listed in the Bible that God used to beautify _____ is also referred to as an *odem*. Again, some versions call this stone a ruby, others label it as a sardius and yet others call it carnelians.

Chrysolite is the _____ precious stone, mentioned in the Bible, used to create the foundation of God's New Jerusalem. This word occurs only once in the entirety of the Bible.

Beryls are the _____ gemstone mentioned in the Bible in the fourth row of the High Priest's breastplate.

Topaz, according to the Bible, is the _____ stone God used to decorate Lucifer. Also, it is the second gemstone listed in the High Priest's breastplate. This stone is _____ and transparent like chrysolite.

Chrysoprase is mentioned in the Bible as the _____ foundation gemstone of the New Jerusalem built by God. It has been defined as a greenish _____ gem, and as a green stone "inclined to that of gold."

Jacinth is the first stone mentioned in the Bible in the _____ row of the priest's breastplate. The _____ of twelve precious stones used in the New Jerusalem. Strong's states the word can be translated as either "jacinth" or "hyacinth."

There is a difficulty, however, in determining what the Jacinth of Scripture looked like due to conflicting definitions regarding the _____ of the gemstone.

Amethyst is the _____ gemstone listed in the third row of the High Priest's breastplate. It likely refers to a _____ stone.

"The constant mention of transparency indicates that the city is designed to transmit the _____ of God in the form of light without hindrance." (Walvoord)

The _____ was known to the ancients from the earliest times, and was always held in high honor by them. Every several gate was of _____ pearl; the pearl of great price, the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the only gate, door, and way into this happy state.