The Promise of Heaven (Revelation 21:1-8)

- Heaven is one of the greatest promises of our faithful promise-making and promise-keeping God as it will be our eternal home.
- In Revelation 21, the apostle John presents four incentives that inspire all believers about this great heavenly promise.
 - o v. 5a: "I will make all things new". God's great ability motivates us about this one-of-a-kind home.
 - v. 5b: "Write, for these words are faithful and true". God's perfect reliability motivates confidence about this coming reality.
 - v. 6a: "It is done". God's invincible authority motivates us in knowing that He complete what He began.
 - v. 6b: "I will give to the one who thirsts from the spring of the water of life without cost". God's great gift motivates a great satisfaction about how He quenches our thirst for true life, peace, joy and forgiveness.
- John gives us **6 features** about what heaven will be like:

Heaven is a Holy place (Rev. 21:1-3)

- Everything about heaven is "holy": the "city" (v. 2), "throne" (Ps. 47:8); "temple" (Ps. 11:4) and "nothing unclean shall ever come into it" (Rev. 21:27)
- God's preparations make it "holy" (v. 1-2)
 - The old will "pass away" (Isa. 65:17; Heb. 1:10-12; 12:25-29; Matt. 24:35)
 by "fire" (2 Pet. 3:7, 10)
 - The "new" will be created (Rev. 21:1a, 2, 5): Instead of a renovation (Rom 8:19-22; Acts 3:21; Matt 19:28 which happens for the 1000yr reign of Christ), this text point to a brand-new creation (v. 1a, 2, 5; compare with Rev. 20:11)
- God's presence makes it "holy" (v. 3) as He tabernacles "among men". He dwells with us personally (John 1:14) and possessively (v. 3b)

Heaven is an **Eternal place** (Rev. 22:1-5)

- There's eternal life (22:1-2) seen in the river of life (22:1; 21:6; 22:17) and tree of life (22:2)
- There's eternal liberation (22:3a: "no longer any curse") through Christ (Gal. 3:10)
- There's eternal Lordship (22:3b: "and the throne of God and of the Lamb will be in it")

- There's eternal labor (22:3b: "and His bond-servants will serve Him")
- There's eternal looks (22:4: "they will see His face"). Most likely refers to Christ who is in His glorified body
- There's eternal light (22:5a: "no night").
- There's eternal leadership (22:5b: "we shall reign forever")

Heaven is an Actual place (John 14:2; Heb. 11:10, 14-16; 12:12; 13:14; Rev. 21:2, 10)

This heavenly home is described as a "house" (John 14:2); a "city" (Heb. 11:10, 16; 12:22; 13:14; Rev. 21:2, 10); a "country" (Heb. 11:14-16) and the "new Jerusalem" (Rev. 21:2)

Heaven is a Victorious place (Rev. 21:1, 4, 22-27; 22:5)

- All the imperfections of life are removed
- There's no more sea (21:1), sorrow (21:4: "wipe away ever tear"), suffering (21:4: "pain"), sanctuary (21:22: "saw no temple in it"), substitutes like the sun and moon (21:23, 25, 22:5) and starvation (Rev. 7:16: "will hunger no longer nor thirst anymore")

Heaven is an **Elaborate place** (Rev. 21:9-21)

- John describes the capital city of heaven, the new Jerusalem
- He describes the sights of the city (21:9-11, 18-21). It has "the glory of God" (v. 11) and "it's brilliance was like a very costly stone, as a stone of crystal-clear jasper". It's walls are "jasper" (v. 18a) and city is "pure gold like pure glass" (v. 18b), the foundation has 12 picturesque stones (v. 19-20), the 12 gates are one pearl each (v. 21) and the streets are "pure gold like transparent glass" (v. 21)
- He describes the structure of the city (21:12-14). There are 12 gates (v. 12-13), a foundation with the apostles names identified on each level (v. 14), a thick wall (v. 17)
- He describes the size of the city (21:15-17). The city is a cube with all sides approximately 1500 miles squared.

Heaven is an Narrow place (Rev. 21:7-8)

- John presents a clear contrast between two groups of people: ones that will occupy heaven and those who will be outcasts
- v. 7: The overcomers "inherit" all that God has prepared for heaven (1 Cor. 3:21-23; Rom. 8:17; Heb. 1:2)

| • | v. 8: The outcasts are described and "have their part in the lake that burns with fire and brimstone, which is the second death" |
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