



HTV Cribs – New Earth Edition, Part 3

Revelation 21:9-27

Heaven In View

Revelation 21:9-27

⁹ Then came one of the seven angels who had the seven bowls full of the seven last plagues and spoke to me, saying, "Come, I will show you the Bride, the wife of the Lamb."

¹⁰ And he carried me away in the Spirit to a great, high mountain, and showed me the holy city Jerusalem coming down out of heaven from God,

¹¹ having the glory of God, its radiance like a most rare jewel, like a jasper, clear as crystal.

Revelation 21:9-27

¹² It had a great, high wall, with twelve gates, and at the gates twelve angels, and on the gates the names of the twelve tribes of the sons of Israel were inscribed—

¹³ on the east three gates, on the north three gates, on the south three gates, and on the west three gates.

¹⁴ And the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and on them were the twelve names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb.

¹⁵ And the one who spoke with me had a measuring rod of gold to measure the city and its gates and walls.

Revelation 21:9-27

¹⁶ The city lies foursquare, its length the same as its width. And he measured the city with his rod, 12,000 stadia. Its length and width and height are equal.

¹⁷ He also measured its wall, 144 cubits by human measurement, which is also an angel's measurement.

¹⁸ The wall was built of jasper, while the city was pure gold, like clear glass.

Revelation 21:9-27

¹⁹ The foundations of the wall of the city were adorned with every kind of jewel. The first was jasper, the second sapphire, the third agate, the fourth emerald,

²⁰ the fifth onyx, the sixth carnelian, the seventh chrysolite, the eighth beryl, the ninth topaz, the tenth chrysoprase, the eleventh jacinth, the twelfth amethyst.

²¹ And the twelve gates were twelve pearls, each of the gates made of a single pearl, and the street of the city was pure gold, like transparent glass.

Revelation 21:9-27

²² And I saw no temple in the city, for its temple is the Lord God the Almighty and the Lamb.

²³ And the city has no need of sun or moon to shine on it, for the glory of God gives it light, and its lamp is the Lamb.

²⁴ By its light will the nations walk, and the kings of the earth will bring their glory into it,

²⁵ and its gates will never be shut by day—and there will be no night there.

Revelation 21:9-27

26 They will bring into it the glory and the honor of the nations.

27 But nothing unclean will ever enter it, nor anyone who does what is detestable or false, but only those who are written in the Lamb's book of life.

From previous Sundays

1. New Earth - When and Where?

- After the final judgment and on Earth, the New Earth

2. New Earth - Completely Recreated or Merely Renewed?

- Just as believers will be renewed and refreshed at the return of Christ, so will the earth. (Rom. 8:18-22; Acts 3:19-21)

3. New Earth - Familiar or Not?

- Yes! Both amazingly familiar and wonderfully unfamiliar

4. The New Jerusalem – Where the majestic happens!

A. The New Jerusalem – A literal rendering:

It's called a city 15 times in Rev. 21 and 22, and given a detailed description.

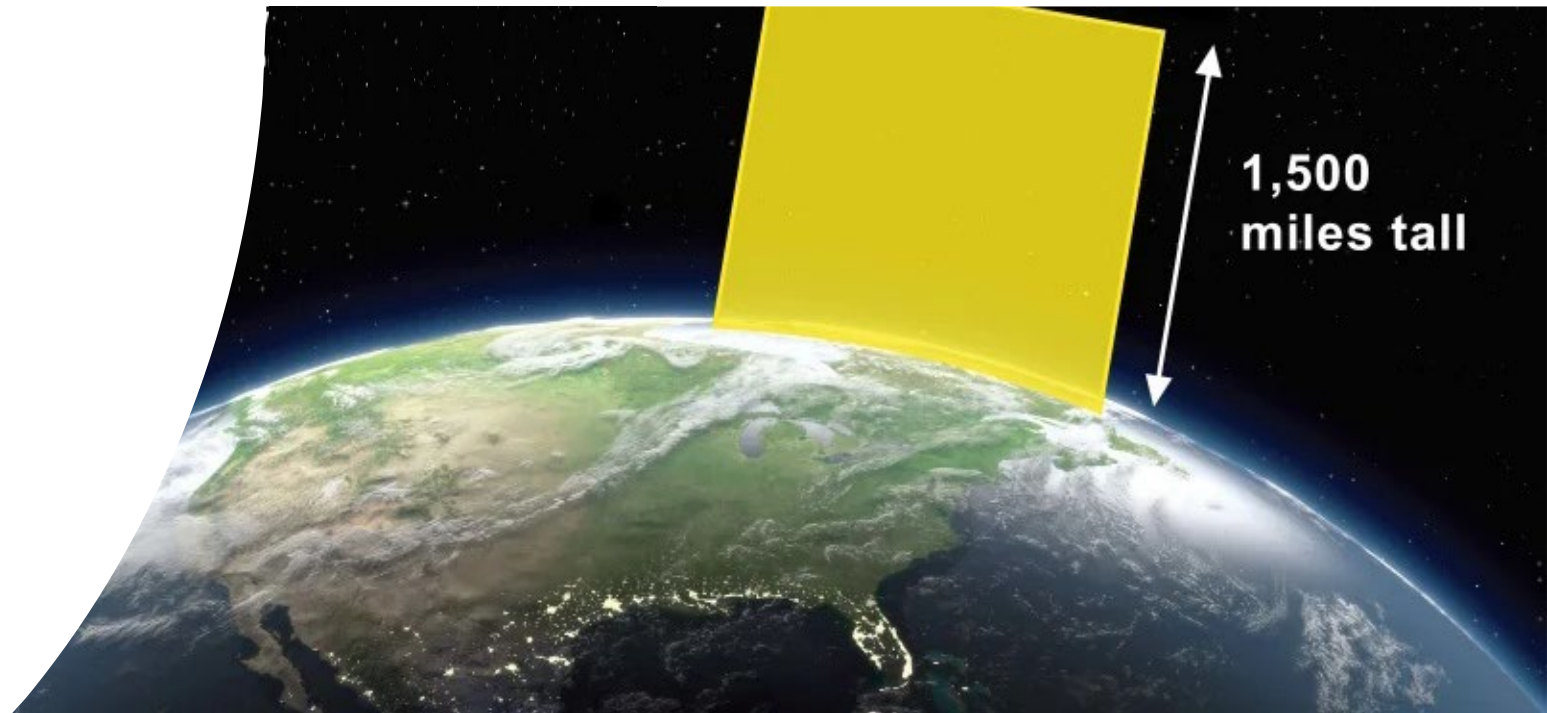
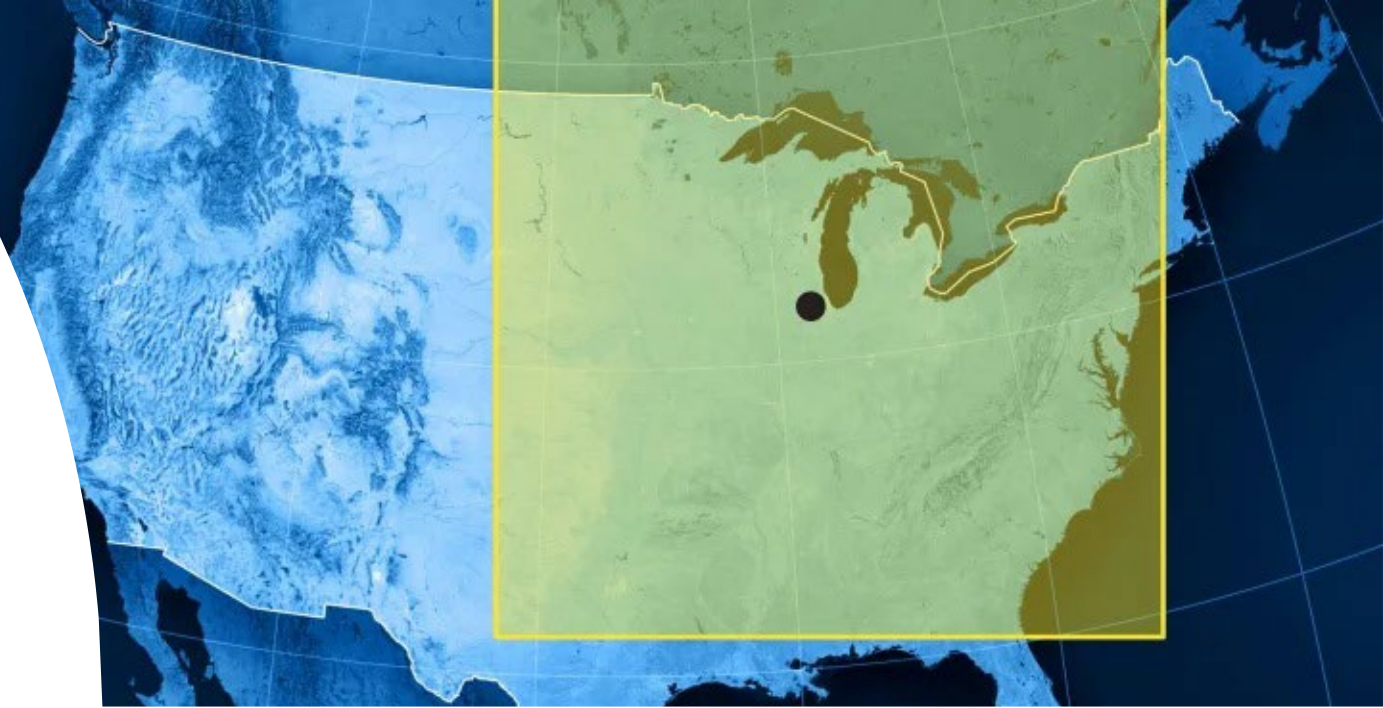
A. The New Jerusalem - A literal rendering:

1. High wall made of jasper with 12 gates (3 on each side), with 12 angels at the gates, and on the gates the names of the twelve tribes of Israel.
2. The city, pure gold, like clear glass



A. The New Jerusalem - A literal rendering:

3. Length, width, and height equals 12,000 stadia (about 1,500 miles)



The walls foundation is adorned with 12 kinds of jewels:



#12 AMETHYST

Greek name: Amethystos

Color: Purple (from light pink-violet to a deep purple)

Description: The amethyst is a variety of quartz. The name amethyst comes from "not" and "intoxicate", a reference to the belief that the stone protected its owner from drunkenness.



#11 JACINTH

Modern or other names: Hyacinth or perhaps the zircon

Greek name: Hyakinthos

Color: Deep blue

Description: The jacinth or modern-day hyacinth is a precious stone and of the same color as the dark blue hyacinth flower. The hyacinthus of ancient writers may be similar to modern-day sapphire or blue corundum.



#10 CHRYSOPRASUS

Modern or other names: Chrysoprase or chrysophrase

Greek name: Chrysoprasos

Color: Apple green to deep green

Description: Chrysoprasus is a variety of chalcedony. The word chrysoprase comes from the Greek word chrysos meaning 'gold' and prasinon, meaning 'green'.

The walls foundation is adorned with 12 kinds of jewels:



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#9 TOPAZ

Modern or other names: Peridot (see description)

Greek name: Topazion

Color: Golden green

Description: Ancient topaz is probably our modern-day chrysolite or peridot. Historically, the most important deposit of topazion was on the volcanic island of Zabargad located in the Red Sea. This island's topazion was very well known in the ancient world.



#7 CHRYSOLYTE

Modern name: Topaz (see description below)

Greek name: Chrysolithos

Color: Golden yellow

Description: The Chrysolite of Bible times is the equivalent of modern-day topaz and is a precious stone of golden color. The Greek name, chrusolithos, means "gold stone" and likely refers to the yellow topaz.

The walls foundation is adorned with 12 kinds of jewels:



#6 SARDIUS

Modern or other names: Carnelian or odem

Greek name: Sardion

Color: Orange red

Description: A precious stone related to the chalcedony with two possible varieties. The first is carnelian and is flesh-colored. The second variety is sard which is deep reddish-brown in color, rarely its color is almost black.



#5 SARDONYX

Greek name: Sardonyx

Color: Reddish-brown

Description: Sardonyx is related to chalcedony and is a combination of onyx (white) and sard or carnelian (red) in alternating layers. In ancient times the sardonyx was a popular engraving stone because of its soft nature.



#4 EMERALD

Greek name: Smaragdos

Color: Green

Description: Emeralds are a variety of beryl. The name emerald comes from the Greek word smaragdos, which means green gem.

The walls foundation is adorned with 12 kinds of jewels:



#3 CHALCEDONY

Greek name: Chalkedon

Color: Grey mist

Description: Chalcedony is a type of quartz primarily having a blue grey color. It can also have yellow, blue or purple pigments.



#2 SAPPHIRE

Greek name: Sapphiros

Color: Blue

Description: The sapphire is a blue and translucent variety of corundum. Commentaries also note that the sapphire of the Bible may be the modern-day lapis lazuli.



#1 JASPER

Greek name: Iaspis

Color: Green or clear (perhaps even red)

Description: The jasper mentioned as the first foundation may have been clear. Revelation 21:11 states that the city would be like jasper, as clear as crystal. Pliny states that the white jasper called "Astrios" was like crystal and no doubt transparent.

4. The New Jerusalem – Where the majestic happens!

B. The New Jerusalem – A lavish representation:

- 1) Its size – The home of God is extremely large and roomy.
- 2) Its décor – The home of God is extravagant.
- 3) Its beauty – God is Good, Beautiful, and infinitely wealthy, and His home reflects it.
- 4) Its peacefulness – God's home is free from sin, evil, enemies, or any harm or danger
- 5) Its security – God's home is fortified and unbreachable
- 6) Its accessibility – God's home is open to all who have trusted in Jesus.

4. The New Jerusalem – Where the majestic happens!

C. The New Jerusalem – A radiant city for the redeemed in contrast to a barren wasteland for the lost

New Jerusalem in Rev. 21:9-27, as the city of the faithful, is a contrast to the judgment of unbelievers described in Rev. 17:1-18, the city of the lost.

- 1) Both are communicated from one of the seven angels who had the seven bowls.
- 2) The New Jerusalem is the bride coming down out of Heaven (Rev. 21:2). The city in Rev. 17 is the great prostitute destined for destruction.
- 3) New Jerusalem is on a great high mountain, a radiant city, the other city of destruction is in a barren wasteland.