

**A GLIMPSE INTO THE ETERNAL STATE
(Revelation 21:1-8)**

I. THE “VISION” JOHN SAW

A. It’s Creation Declared (Rev 21:1)

1. John states that he now *saw* a _____ & _____ (21:1)

* In what way was this “*new*”?

2. John’s stated *reason* for a New Heaven & New Earth was because the first heaven & earth had _____ ! (21:1b; 2 Peter 3)

3. One major change that John noted about the New Heaven & New Earth was that there were _____ . (21:1c)

* Why this major change?

B. It’s Eternal City Announced (21:2)

1. John noted that the New Earth has a *city* called, the _____.

* What is the *significance* of the New Jerusalem?

a. it is the city that Abraham _____ in his sojourn here on earth (Hebrews 11:8-10)

b. it is the city the _____ have always looked for by faith (Hebrews 11:13-16)

c. the New Jerusalem is a _____.

d. as compared to the old Jerusalem during the tribulation, the New Jerusalem is _____ & _____ ! (cf Rev 11:8)

* What does this indicate to us about the *believer’s eternal future*?

* What does John tell us about the *source* of this New Jerusalem? (21:2)

2. John also tells us that the New Jerusalem is _____ as a _____ for her _____.

• What is the significance of this analogy?

a. as marriage is designed by God to be _____, so this eternal city will be the saints _____ dwelling place for all eternity.

b. as a bride is beautifully _____ for her husband on her wedding day, so this city is beautifully _____ for all the saints of God for all eternity.

c. as a bride in her white wedding gown pictures her _____, so this city portrays _____ & _____ as well.

II. THE “VOICE” JOHN HEARD (21:3-8)

A. It Was A _____ Voice:

1. The loud voice stated that the _____ of God is now with men (21:3)

- What does this mean?
 - a. God will _____ with men
 - b. They shall be _____!
 - c. This declares special _____ with God

2. The *specific promises* to the redeemed in the eternal state include: (21:4)

3. What three *declarations* are now made from Him who sat on the throne that are noteworthy?

- a. “ _____, *I make all things* _____ ”! (21:5a)
 - b. “ _____, *for these things are* _____ ” (21:5b)
 - c. “*It* _____ !” (21:6a)
- Who is He that can make statements like this? (21:6b) * Why is this significant?

B. It Had Eternal Consequences Worth Noting (21:6c-8)

1. What 3 promises are stated here?

- a. The promise of the fountain of the _____ to those who spiritually _____ (21:6c)
- b. Specific promises made to the “overcomer”: * Who is the “overcomer”? (1 John 5:4-5)
 - 1) They will _____
 - 2) They will experience personal intimate _____ for all eternity
- c. To those who are **not** “overcomers” is the promise of the _____, also known as _____.

2. How do we know these sins refer to the unsaved & not just any person who has ever committed some of these sins? (1 Corinthians 6:9-11)

- What does all this mean to you?