

## **NO MORE SEA**

This morning we will consider 3 things:

**Then I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away, and there was no longer any sea. Rev.21:1**

- 1. What is the Ocean?**
- 2. Why the Ocean?**
- 3. Why “No more Sea”**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

*A television producer for the BBC was preparing a documentary about Christianity in England.*

*In his research, he sent a memo to a Vicar who served as an adviser to the BBC on church affairs.*

*The memo read,*

***How might I ascertain the official church view of heaven and hell?***

The Vicar's reply:

***Die.***

Fortunately, we do not have to die to discover God's truth about heaven and hell.

In Revelation we learn what the Bible has to say about eternal punishment.

And in chapters 21 and 22 we learn of a coming reality called *heaven*.

**Chapters 6-20 we see:**

- Judgment upon judgment
- Seven years of tribulation,
- Trials of persecution and martyrdom
- Earthquakes
- Plagues
- Doom in the heavens
- Smoke and thunder
- War
- The final judgment,
- The lake of fire

**In chapters 21-22** the scene shifts from images of cataclysm and judgment to images of joy and triumph.

*Then I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away, and there was no longer any sea. Rev.21:1*

## 1. WHAT IS THE OCEAN?

*Large, continuous body of salt water. Ocean covers nearly 71% of the Earth's surface and is divided into major oceans and smaller seas. The three principal oceans, the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian, are largely delimited by land and submarine topographic boundaries. All are connected to what is sometimes called the Southern Ocean, the waters encircling Antarctica. Important marginal seas, primarily in the Northern Hemisphere, are partially enclosed by landmasses or [island arcs](#). The largest are the Arctic Ocean and adjacent seas, Caribbean and adjacent waters, Mediterranean, Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, Yellow and China Seas, and Sea of Japan.<sup>1</sup>*

### **BEAR WITH ME WE WILL GET THERE!**

There is an interesting statement embedded in this passage:

***"... AND THERE WAS NO LONGER ANY SEA."***

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<sup>1</sup> **Britannica Concise Encyclopedia:** [ocean](#)

I love the ocean!"<sup>2</sup> I enjoy the ocean a great deal. I have been to all three major oceans.

### The Pacific (West and East),

San Diego, San Francisco, in LA, In Mexico,

### The Atlantic (West and East)

- In Nova Scotia (Canada), In New York, South Carolina, Florida especially Key West
- In UK and Ireland, In Portugal, France, Ghana, Cape Town (South Africa), and In Sweden.



## **THE INDIA OCEAN**

- In Goa, India
- In Malaysia and Singapore where I learned to Scuba dive and Snorkel.
- In Australia (the Great Barrier Reef), in New Zealand both North and South Island

## **THEN THE SEAS**

- The Mediterranean, The Red Sea, The Gulf Sea
- You can tell that I absolutely love the ocean. I love the sea.

I learned to swim in the sea. (Actually on the border between Monaco and Italy).

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**THE OCEAN IN MORE DETAIL:**

- Earth is the only planet in the solar system whose surface is covered with significant quantities of water.
- Of the nearly 1.4 [billion](#) cubic [kilometers](#) of water found either on the surface or in relatively accessible underground supplies, more than 97% is in the oceans.

*See also [Oceanography](#).*

- Oceans and the seas that connect them cover some 73% of the surface of the Earth, with a mean depth of 3729 m (12,234 ft) (table).
- More than 70% of the oceans have a depth between 3000 (3km) and 6000 m (6km) (10,000 and 20,000 ft).

Average depth of 2.3miles

Less than 0.2% of the oceans have depths as great as 7000 m (23,000 ft- 4.34miles- 7km).

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## OCEAN BASIN CHARACTERISTICS

	Area, km <sup>2</sup>	Volume, km <sup>3</sup>	Mean depth, m
Pacific	181,344,000	714,410,000	3940
Atlantic	94,314,000	337,210,000	3575
Indian	74,118,000	284,608,000	3840
Arctic	12,257,000	13,702,000	1117
Total	362,033,000	1,349,929,000	3729

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- Some 50% have a temperature between 0 and 2°C (32 and 36°F) Cold and Salty
- And a [salinity](#) between 34.0 and 35.0. To a high degree of approximation, a salinity of 34 is the equivalent of 34 [grams](#) of salt in a [kilogram](#) of [seawater](#).

Ocean salinity is primarily controlled by the balance of [precipitation](#), river runoff, and [evaporation](#) of water at the sea surface.

- The highest salinities are found in major evaporation basins with little rainfall or river runoff, such as the Red Sea. The lowest salinities are found near the mouths of major rivers such as the Amazon. *See also* [Red Sea](#).
- Sodium chloride accounts for some 85% of the dissolved salts, and an additional four ions ([sulfate](#), magnesium, calcium, and potassium) bring the total to more than 99.3%. The ratio of ions is remarkably constant from one ocean to another and from top to bottom of each.

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- The oceans are continually transporting excess heat (warm water) from the tropics toward the Poles and returning colder water toward the tropics.

This process of moving excess heat from lower (south of 40°) to higher (north of 40°) latitudes is shared approximately equally by the oceans and the atmosphere.

- A significant part of the ocean heat exchange process is carried out by the major ocean currents:  
Such as:  
The Gulf Stream, Brazil Current, California Current, and Kuroshio.
- These currents are primarily driven by the winds, and there is considerable similarity in their pattern from one ocean basin to another. *See also* [Gulf Stream](#); [Kuroshio](#).

The average winds over the North and South Atlantic as well as the North and South Pacific oceans come out of the west ([westerlies](#)) at the middle latitudes and from the east at the lower latitudes (trade winds).

- The frictional drag of these winds on the surface of the water imparts a spin or [torque](#) to the surface of the ocean, clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and counterclockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
- The major exception is the Indian Ocean north of the Equator, where the circulation is strongly influenced by the winds of the seasonal [monsoon](#). *See also* [Atlantic Ocean](#); [Coriolis acceleration](#); [Equatorial currents](#); [Indian Ocean](#); [Ocean circulation](#); [Pacific Ocean](#).

## 2. WHY DOES THE OCEAN EXIST?

Why does our planet need such a massive covering of salt water?

**Answer: To cleanse the earth and make life possible.**

**Do you feel this sermon now?**

The earth is bathed in God's great antiseptic solution composed of about 96 percent water, 3.5 percent salt, and about .5 percent trace constituents--chlorine, magnesium, calcium, and the like.

The salty brine of the ocean **purges, cleanses, and preserves** our planet, making it fit to live in.

**Are you grateful that God created the Ocean?**

Many of the pollutants and waste we produce get washed out of the soil and into our streams and rivers; others we deliberately dump into the rivers. The rivers wash these materials to the sea.

The antiseptic salinity of the sea absorbs, scrubs, and breaks down these pollutants and wastes. The sun heats the sea, causing only pure, clean water vapor to float up into the sky, forming clouds which bring refreshing rain back to the land--a continuous cycle of cleansing and renewal.

### 3. WHY “NO MORE SEA”?

- But in the new heaven and new earth there will be no more pollution, no more decay, no more need for cleansing, and thus no more need for a salty sea.

#### **Other important lessons from this passage:**

- Sea: Barrier and border for mankind, in the New Heaven and the New Earth there are no more barriers all the nations come together under one Lord and Master, Jesus Christ.
- Sea: Instrument of judgment, in the New Heaven and the New Earth judgment would have already taken place!
- Sea: 73% of the Land Mass, In the New Heaven and New Earth there is no land or property issues, we have a lot of land and space to live.

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