REALIZATIONS OF RAHAB
(Joshua 2)

I. **God is Lord of heaven and earth.**
   A. Rahab came to this conclusion with the knowledge of God’s wonders:
      1. She had heard of the parting of the Red Sea.
      2. She had heard about the defeats of the two kings.
   B. These things led her to believe in God as the God of heaven and earth (vs. 10-11).
   C. We must come to this realization about Jesus as God in the dispensation in which we live.
      1. Jesus is God.
      2. Isaiah 40:3; Matthew 4:3.
   D. Jesus has all authority in heaven and earth (Matthew 28:18).
   E. Jesus is King of king and Lord of lords (1 Timothy 6:13-16).
   F. We have wonders of Jesus in which we must believe (John 20:30-31).
      1. We know of His miracles.
      2. All of these were done to prove that He was and is the Son of God, or God in the flesh.
   G. Just as Rahab did, we must consider the evidence (2 Peter 1:13-18).

II. **God is a God of kindness.**
   A. When you study about the gods the Canaanites served, you come to understand they were devoid of any goodness.
      1. Many beliefs required sexual defilement.
      2. Some beliefs required human sacrifice
   B. She believed that God was different from the idols she knew.
   C. It was through the spies that God’s kindness came to be known.
      1. They promised to spare her and all her family.
      2. They didn’t promise cruel service but salvation.
   D. Think of the kindness of God towards us.
      1. Romans 5:8.
      2. 1 Peter 5:6-7.
   E. God took action to save us.
   F. God loves us just as He loved Rahab.

III. **God keeps His word.**
   A. Inherent in the idea of God is that He cannot lie.
      1. It is impossible for it to be false.
      2. It would go against His very nature.
      3. If it is a lie it is not of God.
      4. We know Satan is the father of lies (John 8:44).
   B. In reality, Rahab took a chance by taking the word of the spies.
   C. You and I don’t have to take a chance.
      1. We have a record of God’s dealings with man over a vast period of time.
      2. We can see that when God makes a promise, He keeps it.
D. He promised the land of Canaan to Abraham’s descendants.
   1. It was now coming to fruition.
   2. We can see that.
E. He promised to destroy Egypt and He did.
F. He promised to punish Israel if they left Him and He did.
G. God has made great promises to us.
   1. Titus 1:2.
   2. 1 Peter 1:3-5.

IV. God’s will must be obeyed.
A. It was an absolute that Rahab had to have the scarlet rope in the window and have the family in the house.
   1. If the rope was not in the window, she would not be spared.
   2. If family members were outside the house, they would not be spared.
B. In the dispensation in which we live, God’s will must be obeyed.
C. We must be in the house to be saved as well.
   1. Not Rahab’s house but the church (1 Timothy 3:15).
   2. The Lord adds people to this church (Acts 2:47).
D. There are those that believe God’s will doesn’t have to be obeyed.
   1. They teach that if we do anything we negate grace.
   2. That wasn’t the case for Rahab.
   3. When she did all she was told, it was still God’s grace that saved her.
E. The fact is, destruction is coming as it was in Rahab’s day.
   1. Picture an invading army right across the river.
   2. Think of an emissary of that army telling you what you must do to be saved.
   3. You must believe in Jesus as the Son of God (John 8:24).
      a. It is a change of mind and will.
      b. It is brought about by godly sorrow.
   5. You must confess the name of Jesus (Romans 10:9-10).
   6. We must be baptized (Mark 16:16).
      a. We are baptized into Christ (Galatians 3:27).
      b. It is for the remission of sins (Acts 2:38).
      c. It is done in order to be saved (1 Peter 3:21).

From a sermon outline by G.E. Watkins.