



## The Grand Finale

WEEK 5

Esther 6 - 10

### Shuffle the Deck

#### 1. My Anthology

Imagine you are standing in your velvet smoking jacket and slippers, pipe in hand, in your Victorian library. A chilly rain drizzles down the cut glass windows as a crackling fire beckons you to sit and while away the evening. The scent of your mug of cocoa, the polished leather of the overstuffed armchair and the mustiness of books and bindings attract your fingers to your old favorite.



“On a night like this, there’s nothing better than a mug of cocoa and a copy of \_\_\_\_\_.”

Use the book spines below to list several of your favorite movies, CDs and books. What represents you and your interests? What can you not live without?



2. If you were free to establish a new national holiday when would it be, what would it celebrate or memorialize, and why?
3. Follow this link to hear a half hour dramatic presentation of the story of Esther.

<http://torahfamily.com/purim1.htm>

### Operation Purim

*An Audio Drama for the Feast of Esther  
A Story of International Intrigue*

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## Deal the Cards

### Sunday: *Delayed Glad-ification*

*The king asked, “What great honor was bestowed on Mordecai because of this?” The king’s attendants who served him responded, “Not a thing was done for him” ([Esther 6:3](#))*

On Christmas Day nine relatives gathered around my great-grandmother’s sterling and the china place settings to enjoy ham and sweet potatoes. We were just about to be seated for the big meal when we saw a pick-up pull up in front of our house. In the back of the truck were two dogs.

Suddenly out of the truck door a stranger emerged. He looked vaguely familiar, but I couldn’t place him. He walked to the door and knocked.

When I answered, I found the man standing there holding an envelope with my daughter’s name on it. “About six months ago, Alexandra found my lost dog and called me to tell me where he was,” he said. “I never thanked her, but I never forgot what she did. This is to say ‘thank you.’ Merry Christmas!”

Suddenly I remembered him. He had wanted to give my daughter money at the time, but he had been unemployed. In fact he had told us then that the reason his dog jumped the fence was probably because he had landed a job and it was his first day gone. He figured the dog was distraught,



having had the master as a constant companion and suddenly finding him gone. Fortunately, his home phone number had been on the dog’s tag.

Once I had taken the envelope, he turned and walked back to his truck. My daughter tore it opened and found inside a \$25 gift certificate to Blockbuster—enough for her to buy the movie, Dreamer. She ran to the door and threw it open. “Thank you!” she yelled as the man got in his truck. He smiled, waved, and drove off.

Alexandra had done what she thought was the right thing to do when she saw a lost dog wearing tags. She did it without expecting anything in return. Now she had been both rewarded and honored publicly. Everyone there expressed how proud they were of her.

In that brief moment, I got a glimpse of how Mordecai must have felt when Haman paraded him through the city honoring him for saving the king’s life.

Sometimes God seems to delay. We have to wait for our reward. Nevertheless, the Book of Esther teaches us some things about the sovereignty of God: He has perfect timing.

Though the king appears to fail to honor someone who has saved his life, actually he comes through, thanks to God’s prompting, at the precise moment necessary for the most impact. What’s at stake? Preventing His chosen people from being annihilated! I love the irony in the fact that



such a story of God's sovereignty unfolds without the mere mention of God's name. Ever. Though He is invisible, He is not by any means absent.

**Monday: *While Your Weren't Sleeping...***

1. Ask God to give you insight through His Spirit. Then read [Esther chapters six through ten](#).

Esther 6:1 Throughout that night the king was unable to sleep, so he asked for the book containing the historical records to be brought. As the records were being read in the king's presence, 6:2 it was found written that Mordecai had disclosed that Bigthan and Teresh, two of the king's eunuchs who guarded the entrance, had plotted to assassinate King Ahasuerus.

6:3 The king asked, "What great honor was bestowed on Mordecai because of this?" The king's attendants who served him responded, "Not a thing was done for him."

6:4 Then the king said, "Who is that in the courtyard?" Now Haman had come to the outer courtyard of the palace to suggest that the king hang Mordecai on the gallows that he had constructed for him. 6:5 The king's attendants said to him, "It is Haman who is standing in the courtyard." The king said, "Let him enter."

6:6 So Haman came in, and the king said to him, "What should be done for the man whom the king



wishes to honor?" Haman thought to himself, "Who is it that the king would want to honor more than me?" 6:7 So Haman said to the king, "For the man whom the king wishes to honor, 6:8 let them bring royal attire which the king himself has worn and a horse on which the king himself has ridden—one bearing the royal insignia! 6:9 Then let this clothing and this horse be given to one of the king's noble officials. Let him then clothe the man whom the king wishes to honor, and let him lead him about through the plaza of the city on the horse, calling before him, 'So shall it be done to the man whom the king wishes to honor!'"

6:10 The king then said to Haman, "Go quickly! Take the clothing and the horse, just as you have described, and do as you just indicated to Mordecai the Jew who sits at the king's gate. Don't neglect a single thing of all that you have said."

6:11 So Haman took the clothing and the horse, and he clothed Mordecai. He led him about on the horse throughout the plaza of the city, calling before him, "So shall it be done to the man whom the king wishes to honor!"

6:12 Then Mordecai again sat at the king's gate, while Haman hurried away to his home, mournful and with a veil over his head. 6:13 Haman then related to his wife Zeresh and to all his friends everything that had happened to him. These wise men, along with his wife Zeresh, said to him, "If indeed this Mordecai before



whom you have begun to fall is Jewish, you will not be adequate for him. No, you will surely fall before him!"

6:14 While they were still speaking with him, the king's eunuchs arrived. They quickly brought Haman to the banquet that Esther had prepared.

7:1 So the king and Haman came to dine with Queen Esther. 7:2 On the second day of the banquet of wine the king asked Esther, "What is your request, Queen Esther? It shall be granted to you. And what is your petition? Ask up to half the kingdom, and it shall be done!"

7:3 Queen Esther replied, "If I have met with your approval, O king, and if the king is so inclined, grant me my life as my request, and my people as my petition. 7:4 For we have been sold—both I and my people—to destruction and to slaughter and to annihilation! If we had simply been sold as male and female slaves, I would have remained silent, for such distress would not have been sufficient for troubling the king."

7:5 Then King Ahasuerus responded to Queen Esther, "Who is this individual? Where is this person to be found who is presumptuous enough to act in this way?"

7:6 Esther replied, "The oppressor and enemy is this evil Haman! "Then Haman became terrified in the



presence of the king and queen. 7:7 In rage the king arose from the banquet of wine and withdrew to the palace garden. Meanwhile, Haman stood to beg Esther the queen for his life, for he realized that the king had now determined a catastrophic end for him.

7:8 When the king returned from the palace garden to the banquet of wine, Haman was throwing himself down on the couch where Esther was lying. The king exclaimed, "Will he also attempt to rape the queen while I am still in the building!" As these words left the king's mouth, they covered Haman's face. 7:9 Harbona, one of the king's eunuchs, said, "Indeed, there is the gallows that Haman made for Mordecai, who spoke out in the king's behalf. It stands near Haman's home and is seventy-five feet high. "The king said, "Hang him on it!" 7:10 So they hanged Haman on the very gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai. The king's rage then abated.

8:1 On that same day King Ahasuerus gave the estate of Haman, that adversary of the Jews, to Queen Esther. Now Mordecai had come before the king, for Esther had revealed how he was related to her. 8:2 The king then removed his signet ring (the very one he had taken back from Haman) and gave it to Mordecai. And Esther designated Mordecai to be in charge of Haman's estate.

8:3 Then Esther again spoke with the king, falling at his feet. She wept and begged him for mercy, that he



might nullify the evil of Haman the Agagite which he had intended against the Jews. 8:4 When the king extended to Esther the gold scepter, she arose and stood before the king.

8:5 She said, "If the king is so inclined and if I have met with his approval and if the matter is agreeable to the king and if I am attractive to him, let an edict be written rescinding those recorded intentions of Haman the son of Hammedatha, the Agagite, which he wrote in order to destroy the Jews who are throughout all the king's provinces. 8:6 For how can I watch the calamity that will befall my people, and how can I watch the destruction of my relatives?"

8:7 King Ahasuerus replied to Queen Esther and to Mordecai the Jew, "Look, I have already given Haman's estate to Esther, and he has been hanged on the gallows because he struck out against the Jews. 8:8 Now you write in the king's name whatever in your opinion is appropriate concerning the Jews and seal it with the king's signet ring. Any decree that is written in the king's name and sealed with the king's signet ring cannot be rescinded.

8:9 The king's scribes were quickly summoned—in the third month (that is, the month of Sivan), on the twenty-third day. They wrote out everything that Mordecai instructed to the Jews and to the satraps and the governors and the officials of the provinces all the way from India to Ethiopia—a hundred and twenty-



seven provinces in all—to each province in its own script and to each people in their own language, and to the Jews according to their own script and their own language. 8:10 Mordecai wrote in the name of King Ahasuerus and sealed it with the king's signet ring. He then sent letters by couriers on horses, who rode royal horses that were very swift.

8:11 The king thereby allowed the Jews who were in every city to assemble and to stand up for themselves—to destroy, to kill, and to annihilate any army of whatever people or province that should become their adversaries, including their women and children, and to confiscate their property. 8:12 This was to take place on a certain day throughout all the provinces of King Ahasuerus—namely, on the thirteenth day of the twelfth month (that is, the month of Adar). 8:13 A copy of the edict was to be presented as law throughout each and every province and made known to all peoples, so that the Jews might be prepared on that day to avenge themselves from their enemies.

8:14 The couriers who were riding the royal horses went forth with the king's edict without delay. And the law was presented in Susa the citadel as well.

8:15 Now Mordecai went out from the king's presence in purple and white royal attire, with a large golden crown and a purple linen mantle. The city of Susa shouted with joy. 8:16 For the Jews there was radiant



happiness and joyous honor. 8:17 Throughout every province and throughout every city where the king's edict and his law came, the Jews experienced happiness and joy, banquets and holidays. Many of the resident peoples pretended to be Jews, because the fear of the Jews had overcome them.

9:1 In the twelfth month (that is, the month of Adar), on its thirteenth day, the edict of the king and his law were to be executed. It was on this day that the enemies of the Jews had supposed that they would gain power over them. But contrary to expectations, the Jews gained power over their enemies. 9:2 The Jews assembled themselves in their cities throughout all the provinces of King Ahasuerus to strike out against those who were seeking their harm. No one was able to stand before them, for dread of them fell on all the peoples. 9:3 All the officials of the provinces, the satraps, the governors and those who performed the king's business were assisting the Jews, for the dread of Mordecai had fallen on them. 9:4 Mordecai was high ranking in the king's palace, and word about him was spreading throughout all the provinces. His influence continued to become greater and greater.

9:5 The Jews struck all their enemies with the sword, bringing death and destruction, and they did as they pleased with their enemies. 9:6 In Susa the citadel the Jews killed and destroyed five hundred men. 9:7 In addition, they also killed Parshandatha, Dalphon, Aspatha, 9:8 Poratha, Adalia, Aridatha, 9:9 Parmashta,



Arisai, Aridai, and Vaizatha, 9:10 the ten sons of Haman son of Hammedatha, the enemy of the Jews. But they did not confiscate their property.

9:11 On that same day the number of those killed in Susa the citadel was brought to the king's attention. 9:12 Then the king said to Queen Esther, "In Susa the citadel the Jews have killed and destroyed five hundred men and the ten sons of Haman! What then have they done in the rest of the king's provinces? What is your request? It shall be given to you. What other petition do you have? It shall be done."

9:13 Esther replied, "If the king is so inclined, let the Jews who are in Susa be permitted to act tomorrow also according to today's law, and let them hang the ten sons of Haman on the gallows."

9:14 So the king issued orders for this to be done. A law was passed in Susa, and the ten sons of Haman were hanged. 9:15 The Jews who were in Susa then assembled on the fourteenth day of the month of Adar, and they killed three hundred men in Susa. But they did not confiscate their property.

9:16 The rest of the Jews who were throughout the provinces of the king assembled in order to stand up for themselves and to have rest from their enemies. They killed seventy-five thousand of their adversaries, but they did not confiscate their property. 9:17 All of this happened on the thirteenth day of the month of



Adar. They then rested on the fourteenth day and made it a day for banqueting and happiness.

### The Origins of the Feast of Purim

9:18 But the Jews who were in Susa assembled on the thirteenth and fourteenth days, and rested on the fifteenth, making it a day for banqueting and happiness. 9:19 This is why the Jews who are in the rural country—those who live in rural cities—set aside the fourteenth day of the month of Adar as a holiday for happiness, banqueting, holiday, and sending gifts to one another.

9:20 Mordecai wrote these matters down and sent letters to all the Jews who were throughout all the provinces of King Ahasuerus, both near and far, 9:21 to have them observe the fourteenth and the fifteenth day of the month of Adar each year 9:22 as the time when the Jews gave themselves rest from their enemies—the month when their trouble was turned to happiness and their mourning to a holiday. These were to be days of banqueting, happiness, sending gifts to one another, and providing for the poor.

9:23 So the Jews committed themselves to continue what they had begun to do and to what Mordecai had written to them. 9:24 For Haman the son of Hammedatha, the Agagite, the enemy of all the Jews, had devised plans against the Jews to destroy them. He had cast *pur* (that is, the lot) in order to afflict and



destroy them. 9:25 But when the matter came to the king's attention, the king gave written orders that Haman's evil intentions that he had devised against the Jews should fall on his own head. He and his sons were hanged on the gallows. 9:26 For this reason these days are known as *Purim*, after the name of *pur*. 9:27 Therefore, because of the account found in this letter and what they had faced in this regard and what had happened to them, the Jews established as binding on themselves, their descendants, and all who joined their company that they should observe these two days without fail, just as written and at the appropriate time on an annual basis. 9:28 These days were to be remembered and to be celebrated in every generation and in every family, every province, and every city. The Jews were not to fail to observe these days of Purim; the remembrance of them was not to cease among their descendants.

9:29 So Queen Esther, the daughter of Abihail, and Mordecai the Jew wrote with full authority to confirm this second letter about Purim. 9:30 Letters were sent to all the Jews in the hundred and twenty-seven provinces of the empire of Ahasuerus—words of true peace— 9:31 to establish these days of Purim in their proper times, just as Mordecai the Jew and Queen Esther had established, and just as they had established both for themselves and their descendants, matters pertaining to fasting and lamentation. 9:32 Esther's command established these matters of Purim, and the matter was officially recorded.



10:1 King Ahasuerus then imposed forced labor on the land and on the coastlands of the sea. 10:2 Now all the actions carried out under his authority and his great achievements, along with an exact statement concerning the greatness of Mordecai, whom the king promoted, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Media and Persia? 10:3 Mordecai the Jew was second only to King Ahasuerus. He was the highest-ranking Jew, and he was admired by his numerous relatives. He worked enthusiastically for the good of his people and was an advocate for the welfare of all his descendants.

2. List the happenings that seem coincidental to you:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. List the events in your life where you are tempted to question God's timing. Express to Him your trust in His sovereignty.



## **Tuesday: *Pride and Prejudice***

1. What does Haman's response to the king's question tell us about Haman ([6:7-9](#))?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Imagine how Haman felt when he discovered whom it was that the king sought to honor. Write what you imagine he was thinking (no expletives, please!).
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What do those who know Haman think about what has happened ([6:12-14](#))? Why do you think they saw it that way?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. How has Haman's pride led to his fall?



### Wednesday: *Sleepless in Susa*

1. Who would have thought that one sleepless night could be the key to such major events. Can you think of a time when God used something that seemed insignificant in your life for His greater purposes?
2. List some of the details of your life that God controls:

### Thursday: *Irony*

1. Reread the ten verses of [Esther 7](#). What circumstances change dramatically as recorded in this chapter?



2. Esther starts out begging for her people to be spared. Who ends up begging ([v. 7](#))? What does this tell you about God?
3. How do you see justice carried out ... In Esther's life? In Mordecai's? In Haman's?

4. Thank God for his sovereign care for you. Plan to share with another person at least one way in which the sovereignty of God has been evident in your life.



### Friday: *Sweet Justice*

1. When wronged, we want vindication and we want it *now*. But God is very patient when it comes to doling out justice. The events in Esther's story take place over a relatively long time:
  - A. How long has King Ahasuerus' been reigning when the banquet takes place ([1:3](#))?
  - B. In what month and year does he choose Esther ([2:16](#))?
  - C. In what month and year is Haman's plot approved ([3:7](#))?
  - D. How many months go by from the time the plot is okayed until the Jews are scheduled for slaughter ([9:1](#))?
  - E. About how many years pass from the beginning of the book until the end of the story?
2. Read [8:17](#) carefully. Becoming Jewish cannot mean changing one's lineage. It means converting to Judaism. Note how Yahweh has drawn people to himself without



even using anyone who has been uncompromisingly walking in His ways. What does that tell us about Him?

3. Three times the author emphasizes that the Jews did not touch their enemies' possessions ([9:10, 15, 16](#)). Why do you think they refrained, even when they had the king's permission ([8:11](#))?

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Earlier we witnessed Saul's descent from a position of God's favor because he plundered the Amalekites rather than destroying their goods, as he was supposed to do ([1 Samuel 15](#)). Abraham's descendants remembered that incident and refused to take any spoil when participating in God's ultimate judgment on the Amalekites hundreds of years later. They restrained themselves, even when they had King Xerxes' permission to take what they wanted.

—From [Espresso with Esther](#), Sandra Glahn

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4. Mordecai and Esther establish Purim as a holiday celebration. What is its purpose ([9:20–27](#))? How is it to be celebrated ([9:22](#))?
  
5. Describe what happens to Esther and Mordecai at the end ([9:29–10:3](#)).
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. Through spending time studying The Book of Esther, we have seen God's sovereignty, providence, and faithfulness, despite disobedience on the part of His people. Thanking Him for being faithful and in control, and ask Him to enable you to stand faithfully.

Purim is March 13–15 in 2006.



### Group Option

As a group, discuss the following:

1. Have you ever encountered someone with a personality like Haman's? Recount it to the group.
  
2. Discuss Esther's two banquets and her plea for mercy. Why *two* banquets? Why invite Haman?
  
3. Discuss a time when God's justice or reward seemed a long time in coming.

### Play Your Hand

Decorate a playing card or a playing-card-sized piece of paper or cardboard with something associated with the following:

- An experience where you had to wait on God's timing.
  
- God's poetic justice as displayed in your life.
  
- A summary of the Book of Esther