

Esther 5

I. The **BOLDNESS** of Esther (v.1-5)

- A. 3rd day, Esther puts on her royal clothes – lit. “put on royal”
- B. Stands in inner court – king on his royal throne, royal house
- C. Sense of majesty, Esther facing the entrance – king see her standing in the court
- D. Obtained good favor, touched the golden scepter – stretched out to her by the king
- E. (v3) What is your wish/request – template for husbands?
- F. Come to the banquet, banquet of wine (v.6) – but why invite Haman?
 - 1. Chap 3, he is #1 prince
 - 2. v15, he appears close to the king
- G. King and Haman don’t delay in attending – first step to courage? – playing to Haman’s arrogance and pride?

II. The **BOASTING** of Haman (v.6-14)

A. Esther’s **PETITION** (v.6-8)

- 1. Banquet of wine, probably more of an informal mixer
- 2. What is your request/petition?
- 3. Petition = request, demand – Request = to seek something or someone that is thought to exist; intention that the thing is found or acquired
- 4. “My petition and my request” – if I have found favor, if it pleases the king – “if you really want to fulfill this mystery request”

B. Haman’s **PRIDE** (v.9-14)

- 1. Haman heads back home very happy – joyful, glad heart
- 2. “joyful”, inner gladness – associated with the heart, bright yes
- 3. Psa 19:8; 86:4; Pro 15:30
- 4. “glad heart”, good everything is right, on top of the world

5. See Mordecai, gets angry – Mordecai would not stand nor tremble before him – “tremble”, to be fearful, shaking with fear

6. “filled with indignation”, filled cf. 2:12 “accomplished” – completion of something unfinished or filling of something empty

7. “indignation”, heat, warmth, anger – used as a poison that causes fever – as a rule, conveys the concept of an inner, emotional heat that rises and is fanned to varying degrees - Psa 37:8, Pro 6:34

8. “restrained himself”, held back from his impulse – calls for his friends and wife

9. Haman starts boasting to his friends – idea is that he is numbering off or recounting like things on a list:

A. Great riches – glory, abundance, lit. a sense of heaviness (cf. 1:4)

B. Multitude of children – abundance, greatness

C. Ways the king has promoted and prominence – exalted, lifted up

10. (v.12) Haman adds to the boasting, “no one but me” – a strong negative connotation – Haman makes of it here, queen didn’t forbid others outright but that the invite was for the king and Haman

11. Culture, royal protocol, Haman’s position may have dictated the invite

12. Haman shifts the invite to the 2nd invite banquet – from “king and I” to “me and the king” (v.12) “along with the king”

13. (v.13) All this is for nothing, Haman’s sense of comparison – two sides of something not comparable – Isa 40:25, 46:5 (same wording) – cf. Est 7:4 – Haman’s “wealth” are all negated by his hatred for Mordecai

14. Wife and friends urge him to just kill Mordecai – “all his friends”, have a gallows made 50 cubits (75 ft)

15. “Speak” to the king – the voice is imperative, a command – strong argument for hanging Mordecai – “go merrily with the king” – gladness, rejoicing, the idea pleased Haman