



## SESSION 5

# STAND UP AND SPEAK

### ▶ ***The Point***

Be bold, but leave the results to God.

### ▶ ***The Passage***

Esther 7:1-10

### ▶ ***The Bible Meets Life***

Believe it or not, about ten percent of us actually look forward to public speaking. At the other end of the spectrum, about ten percent of us dread it to the point of great anxiety. The eighty percent of us left in the middle would rather not speak in public, but we'll do it if we have to.<sup>8</sup> It's one thing when you're called on in a meeting to answer a question or give a brief report; we don't have time to get nervous. But if our boss tells us that we must make a major presentation in three weeks, we have plenty of time to think about it—and thinking about it makes us nervous!

That nervousness is greatly multiplied when what we say carries significant consequences. Boldness in speaking does not come easy. Courage to do the right thing in a risky situation does not come easy either. Yet in Esther, we see a woman who did both. Lives were at stake. If she didn't speak and act boldly, thousands could die, but if she acted courageously yet blundered it—well, she could make matters worse.

### ▶ ***The Setting***

Haman constructed a gallows on which he planned to hang Mordecai. Meanwhile, the king experienced a restless night and requested the daily record book read to him. He learned Mordecai had been instrumental in saving the king from an assassination attempt. Because Mordecai had received no recognition for his act, Ahasuerus commanded Haman to honor this Jew. Following that humbling experience, Haman rushed to the banquet Esther had prepared for the king and him.

## What does the Bible say?

**Gallows** (7:10)—The term literally means “tree” and designates a stake or pole on which the Persians impaled the individuals they executed.

### ***Esther 7:1-10***

<sup>1</sup> The king and Haman came to feast with Esther the queen. <sup>2</sup> Once again, on the second day while drinking wine, the king asked Esther, “Queen Esther, whatever you ask will be given to you. Whatever you seek, even to half the kingdom, will be done.”

<sup>3</sup> Queen Esther answered, “If I have found favor in your eyes, Your Majesty, and if the king is pleased, spare my life; this is my request. And spare my people; this is my desire. <sup>4</sup> For my people and I have been sold to destruction, death, and extermination. If we had merely been sold as male and female slaves, I would have kept silent. Indeed, the trouble wouldn’t be worth burdening the king.”

<sup>5</sup> King Ahasuerus spoke up and asked Queen Esther, “Who is this, and where is the one who would devise such a scheme?” <sup>6</sup> Esther answered, “The adversary and enemy is this evil Haman.” Haman stood terrified before the king and queen.

<sup>7</sup> The king arose in anger and went from where they were drinking wine to the palace garden. Haman remained to beg Queen Esther for his life because he realized the king was planning something terrible for him.

<sup>8</sup> Just as the king returned from the palace garden to the banquet hall, Haman was falling on the couch where Esther was reclining. The king exclaimed, “Would he actually violate the queen while I am in the house?” As soon as the statement left the king’s mouth, they covered Haman’s face.

<sup>9</sup> Harbona, one of the king’s eunuchs, said: “There is a gallows seventy-five feet tall at Haman’s house that he made for Mordecai, who gave the report that saved the king.” The king said, “Hang him on it.”

<sup>10</sup> They hanged Haman on the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai. Then the king’s anger subsided.





# STUDY THE BIBLE

## Notes

Dotted lines for taking notes.

### Esther 7:1-3

***<sup>1</sup> The king and Haman came to feast with Esther the queen. <sup>2</sup> Once again, on the second day while drinking wine, the king asked Esther, “Queen Esther, whatever you ask will be given to you. Whatever you seek, even to half the kingdom, will be done.” <sup>3</sup> Queen Esther answered, “If I have found favor in your eyes, Your Majesty, and if the king is pleased, spare my life; this is my request. And spare my people; this is my desire.***

**READ:** Ask a group member to read aloud Esther 7:1-3 on page 115 of the PSG.

**RECAP:** Read the first two paragraphs after the Scripture on page 115 of the PSG.

The events of the last few days all came down to this moment, this ultimate act of courage. It was time to expose all, and Esther did just that, revealing both her Jewish identity and Haman’s evil plans. She appealed to the king to act, even as she had prayed, fasted, and appealed to God to act.

God already had been at work. The night before, King Ahasuerus had spent a sleepless night. Surely this was not mere coincidence, but insomnia brought about by God. In that moment of sleeplessness, the king had daily reports read to him and he heard of Mordecai’s unheralded acts of heroism. (See Esth. 6:1-3.) Perhaps shamed by his failure to properly reward Mordecai, the king instructed Haman to honor Mordecai—the very person Haman despised! (See vv. 4-11.)

**GUIDE:** Use the first paragraph of the Commentary on the next page of this Leader Guide to share background on Esther’s feast, a key part of her bold plan.

**DISCUSS: Question #2** on page 115 of the PSG: **“What do you find interesting about Esther’s overall handling of this situation?”**

**TRANSITION:** We are to expose the deeds of darkness. In the next verses, we see Esther continue to do that.

## **Esther 7:1-3 Commentary**

**[Verse 1]** In chapter 6, the suspense increases as King Ahasuerus endured a sleepless night. He did what kings did in those days to cure insomnia. Ahasuerus ordered that the book recording daily events in the kingdom to be read to him. God's providential hand designed that the reading included an occasion when Mordecai had saved the king from being assassinated by two of his guards. When Ahasuerus learned nothing had been done to recognize Mordecai for his act, the king asked Haman what should be done for the man the king wanted to honor. Arrogantly assuming the king wanted to honor him, Haman responded that the esteemed individual should receive royal treatment. Imagine Haman's shock when Ahasuerus commanded him to honor Mordecai as Haman had suggested! Haman honored Mordecai as the king commanded. As the chapter ends, the king's servants rushed Haman to the second banquet Esther had prepared. So **the king and Haman came to feast with Esther the queen.**

**[Verses 2-3]** Just as he had at the preceding day's banquet, the king again asked Esther to state her request. **While drinking wine**, typically served at the end of the meal, Ahasuerus asked to know Esther's petition. At this time Esther voiced her real request. She addressed the king as "**Your Majesty**," literally "O, king." Esther did not presume upon Ahasuerus's goodwill. Yet she made her appeal direct and to the point. The supreme moment of risk and revelation had come. In petitioning the king for her people's lives, Esther identified herself with them. She pleaded with the king to spare both her life and her people's lives. The two pleas were inseparably linked. Esther's plea to spare her life and her people reveals at least two paradoxes. First, at this moment when Esther appealed for the preservation of her own life, she put herself in greater danger by revealing that she was a Jew. Second, at this moment when the queen obeyed Mordecai to speak on her people's behalf (see Esth. 4:13-14), she also disobeyed his instruction not to make known her ethnicity. (See 2:20.) Ahasuerus must have been stunned and startled at Esther's words. He no doubt wondered why Esther's life was in danger. Nevertheless, Esther proceeded with her heroic response. Part of that response is abrupt in the original Hebrew. Such abrupt language possibly reflects her desperation and her anxiety regarding Ahasuerus's reply to her petition.



## Esther 7:4-6 Continued Commentary

**[Verse 4]** Without pausing to wait for the king to speak, Esther continued her entreaty. She identified her people and herself as having **been sold**. The queen used the passive voice in stating what had happened. She wisely did not implicate the king although Ahasuerus had authorized the Jews' destruction. (See 3:9-11.) Esther piled up words to describe the fate to which she and her people had been assigned—**destruction, death, and extermination**. In the original Hebrew language these same three words formed part of Haman's decree recorded in Esther 3:13, although the translators for the CSB Bible have rendered them "destroy, kill, and annihilate" in the earlier passage. Hearing these same words surely triggered a reminder of the decree Haman had crafted. By this point, Ahasuerus must have realized the significance of Esther's speech. The Hebrew term rendered *destruction* carries the distinction of always appearing in passages that deal with vengeance or with God's judgment. The term normally involves a rather sudden calamity such as war or mass killing. Esther and her people had also been handed over to *death*. The Hebrew word basically means "to kill." The root includes the concepts of murder and capital punishment or judicial execution. The third term depicting that to which she and her people have been sold is *extermination*.

Repeating the same three verbs Haman had employed in his decree, Esther subtly called the king's attention to the individual responsible for attempting to destroy her people and her. Furthermore, the threefold repetition of the same thought signaled completeness. Thus the focus falls on Haman's desire to totally exterminate the Jews. Sensitive to the king's power and perspective, Esther tactfully added that if it had simply been a matter of selling her people as slaves rather than destroying them, she would not have bothered Ahasuerus with this matter. She would not have spoken up.

**[Verse 5]** The king's questions reveal his sense of outrage. The phrase rendered **would devise such a scheme** is literally translated as "has filled his heart to do so." The heart represented the seat of the will or the center of decision making. Thus when Haman filled his heart to destroy the Jews, he decided to get rid of these people. (See Acts 5:3.) Did Ahasuerus think he had been duped into agreeing to the Jews' destruction? When Haman sought the king's approval on an order to destroy the Jews, he did not mention them by name. Thus the king may have been unaware of the complete contents of the decree he had signed. In any case, the earlier plot on the king's life had been foiled by a Jew—Mordecai. Here the plot on the queen's life was foiled by another Jew—Esther herself.

**[Verse 6]** Esther replied boldly and succinctly to the king's inquiry: "**The adversary and enemy is this evil Haman.**" Esther utilized three words to describe him. *Adversary* derives from a Hebrew verb meaning "to show hostility toward." *Enemy* also conveys the concept of hostility. The final word in this trio is the designation *evil*. It contrasts with "good" and can indicate moral deficiencies that injure oneself or others. Esther made her case clearly and strongly. In taking her stand before Ahasuerus, Esther spoke boldly. In contrast, Haman **stood terrified before the king and queen**. He responded appropriately for Esther had unmasked his evil deed. In announcing Haman as the enemy, Esther also revealed that she was a Jew. Her words sealed Haman's fate. No wonder he felt doomed.



# STUDY THE BIBLE

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### Esther 7:7-10

*<sup>7</sup> The king arose in anger and went from where they were drinking wine to the palace garden. Haman remained to beg Queen Esther for his life because he realized the king was planning something terrible for him. <sup>8</sup> Just as the king returned from the palace garden to the banquet hall, Haman was falling on the couch where Esther was reclining. The king exclaimed, "Would he actually violate the queen while I am in the house?" As soon as the statement left the king's mouth, they covered Haman's face. <sup>9</sup> Harbona, one of the king's eunuchs, said: "There is a gallows seventy-five feet tall at Haman's house that he made for Mordecai, who gave the report that saved the king." The king said, "Hang him on it." <sup>10</sup> They hanged Haman on the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai. Then the king's anger subsided.*

**READ:** Ask a group member to read aloud Esther 7:7-10 on page 118 of the PSG.

**DISCUSS: Question #4** on page 119 of the PSG: **"What are the practical consequences of leaving vengeance in God's hands?"**

**SUMMARIZE:** Highlight the main points from pages 118-119 of the PSG.

- ▶ History records the king was well-known for his temper. At times, he could be an unstable and vindictive decision-maker.
- ▶ The king had to make a decision nobody else could make for him.
- ▶ King Ahasuerus had a history of rash decisions, but in this moment, he made the right choice. He put this enemy of the people to death, and soon he would empower the Jews to stand against those who sought to harm them.

**DISCUSS: Question #5** on page 119 of the PSG: **"Where do we have opportunities to be bold about justice in our community?"**

**LEADER PACK:** Display **Pack Item 11**, the "Fight Injustice" poster. As a follow-up to Question #5 ask, "Where is God leading you to stand up to injustice?" Allow time for responses.

**GUIDE:** Refer back to "The Point" for this session: **"Be bold, but leave the results to God."**

### ALTERNATE QUESTION:

**Should Esther have tried to spare Haman's life? Explain.**



## Esther 7:7-10 Commentary

**[Verse 7]** It was too late; Haman realized he had made Ahasuerus angry. The Hebrew word rendered **anger** also portrays Haman's rage toward Mordecai in Esther 5:9. Why did Ahasuerus retreat to the palace garden? The text provides no explanation. When the king departed, Haman saw the handwriting on the wall. He remained with Esther to plead for his life. The tables had turned. Previously Esther the Jew pleaded for her life and her people's lives because of Haman's evil plot. Once his evil deed had been exposed, however, Haman pleaded for his life before Queen Esther. The Hebrew word translated **something terrible** literally means "evil." In this context it conveys the sense of "calamity" that Ahasuerus was preparing for Haman.

**[Verse 8]** Ahasuerus returned at the precise moment Haman fell on the **couch** where Esther reclined. Ancient Middle Eastern people reclined on couches at their feasts. Haman probably grabbed Esther's feet and kissed them as he begged for mercy. Ironically, he who had demanded that Mordecai the Jew bow before him was groveling at the feet of Esther the Jew. In Persian custom no men except the king and designated eunuchs were permitted within seven paces of women belonging to the king's harem. Haman's timing couldn't have been worse. As the king entered the room, he interpreted Haman's act as an attempt to violate the queen. Ahasuerus's response sealed Haman's fate. The king's **statement** does not refer to his question. The term refers to a judicial decree. The king pronounced the death sentence on Haman. Servants or court officials **covered Haman's face**. The Greeks and Romans covered criminals' faces before leading them away to execution. Although we cannot be certain, that may have been Persian practice as well.

**[Verse 9]** Harbona, one of the king's seven personal eunuchs (see Esth. 1:10), immediately recalled the **gallows** Haman had constructed for Mordecai. He also remembered that Mordecai's report had saved Ahasuerus's life. Harbona's words effectively served as another charge against Haman. The eunuch's reminder that Haman had plotted the death of a man who had saved the king from an assassination attempt guaranteed Haman's doom. Ahasuerus swiftly replied, **"Hang him on it."**

**[Verse 10]** This verse calls to mind the biblical principle that we reap what we sow. (See Prov. 26:27; Gal. 6:7.) The gallows Haman had built for Mordecai became the instrument of his own death. After Haman's hanging, Ahasuerus's **anger** or rage abated. (See comments on Esth. 7:7.) Esther acted boldly, but it was not within her power to determine the ultimate fate of her enemies. The story of Esther reminds us of the foundational truth that we are to leave vengeance to God. This principle is not a passive one; it is predicated on our first interceding and exposing wrongdoing. Ultimately, justice is in the hands of the Supreme Authority, the Lord Himself: "Friends, do not avenge yourselves; instead, leave room for God's wrath, because it is written, **Vengeance belongs to me; I will repay**, says the Lord" (Rom. 12:19).



5 minutes

# LIVE IT OUT

**GUIDE:** Direct group members to page 120 of the PSG. Encourage them to choose one of the following applications:



## Notes

Dotted lines for taking notes.

- ▶ **Pray.** Ask the Lord to reveal ways you can use what He’s given you—your time, possessions, influence, and position—to speak out against evil and injustice in society.
- ▶ **Look.** Do some research into opportunities in your community to help fight injustice.
- ▶ **Act.** As a group, prayerfully consider what you can do either through your local church or a trusted local organization to help make a difference in the area God is calling you to serve.

## Wrap It Up

**TRANSITION:** Read or restate the final paragraph from page 120 of the PSG:

You may not be a skilled public speaker, but all of us have been given a voice that God wants us to use to be salt and light in this world. Be bold, but leave the results to God!

**PRAY:** Conclude by asking God once more for the courage to be bold in standing against injustice. Thank Him because we can trust Him with the results.

**GROUPS  
MATTER.**

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