



SESSION 4

STAND WITH HUMILITY

▶ **The Point**

Humility ultimately wins the day.

▶ **The Passage**

Esther 5:1-14

▶ **The Bible Meets Life**

It was the email I regret sending. I was seething. After a meeting where I felt my opinions were not taken seriously, I fired off an angry email to a coworker. I blasted him for what I considered to be rude behavior and demanded that he apologize. I didn't seek out advice, nor did I review my words to make sure they were appropriate. I didn't even pray before hitting "send."

Thankfully, the recipient of my bitter missive was far more gracious than I was, and we cleared up our differences for the most part. But the email sowed stress in our relationship that never fully recovered. Even now, years later, I cringe at the memory of sending that email in the heat of the moment.

Esther faced a far more serious injustice than hurt feelings. We learn from her careful, deliberate process that fighting injustice takes wisdom, patience, and humility. Grace-filled approaches build bridges that can lead to change, but hasty moves almost always lead to worse outcomes.

▶ **The Setting**

Events in the Book of Esther occurred during King Ahasuerus's reign (486-465 BC). After Mordecai informed Esther of Haman's plot to destroy the Jews, Esther instructed her people to abstain from food and liquids for three days. After that period of fasting and prayer, she would approach the king on her people's behalf. Esther acted courageously for she knew she faced the death penalty if the king did not extend to her his gold scepter.

What does the Bible say?

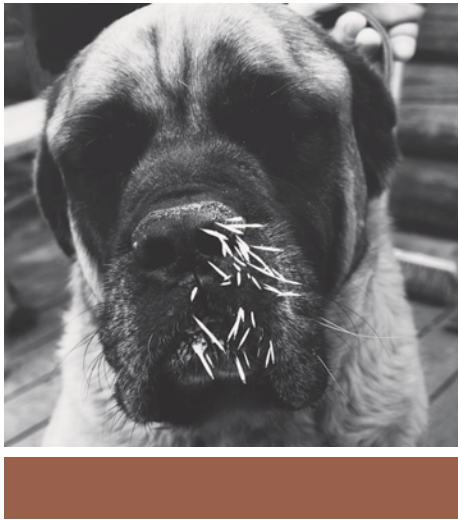
Esther 5:1-14

¹ On the third day Esther put on her royal robes and stood in the inner court of the king's palace, in front of the king's quarters, while the king was sitting on his royal throne inside the throne room opposite the entrance to the palace. ² And when the king saw Queen Esther standing in the court, she won favor in his sight, and he held out to Esther the golden scepter that was in his hand. Then Esther approached and touched the tip of the scepter. ³ And the king said to her, "What is it, Queen Esther? What is your request? It shall be given you, even to the half of my kingdom." ⁴ And Esther said, "If it please the king, let the king and Haman come today to a feast that I have prepared for the king." ⁵ Then the king said, "Bring Haman quickly, so that we may do as Esther has asked." So the king and Haman came to the feast that Esther had prepared. ⁶ And as they were drinking wine after the feast, the king said to Esther, "What is your wish? It shall be granted you. And what is your request? Even to the half of my kingdom, it shall be fulfilled." ⁷ Then Esther answered, "My wish and my request is: ⁸ If I have found favor in the sight of the king, and if it please the king to grant my wish and fulfill my request, let the king and Haman come to the feast that I will prepare for them, and tomorrow I will do as the king has said." ⁹ And Haman went out that day joyful and glad of heart. But when Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he neither rose nor trembled before him, he was filled with wrath against Mordecai. ¹⁰ Nevertheless, Haman restrained himself and went home, and he sent and brought his friends and his wife Zeresh. ¹¹ And Haman recounted to them the splendor of his riches, the number of his sons, all the promotions with which the king had honored him, and how he had advanced him above the officials and the servants of the king. ¹² Then Haman said, "Even Queen Esther let no one but me come with the king to the feast she prepared. And tomorrow also I am invited by her together with the king. ¹³ Yet all this is worth nothing to me, so long as I see Mordecai the Jew sitting at the king's gate." ¹⁴ Then his wife Zeresh and all his friends said to him, "Let a gallows fifty cubits high be made, and in the morning tell the king to have Mordecai hanged upon it. Then go joyfully with the king to the feast." This idea pleased Haman, and he had the gallows made.

GET INTO THE STUDY



5 minutes



DISCUSS: Question #1 on page 105 of the Personal Study Guide (PSG): “**What animal would represent your typical approach to dealing with conflict?**”

Allow time for each person to respond.

GUIDE: Direct group members to “The Bible Meets Life” on page 106 of the PSG. Introduce the importance of being humble by reading or summarizing the text—or by encouraging group members to read it on their own.

Notes

Dotted lines for taking notes.

GUIDE: Call attention to **The Point** on page 106 of the PSG: “**Humility ultimately wins the day.**”

ACTIVITY (OPTIONAL): In advance, attach a large sheet of paper to a focal wall and write the words *rage, mad, anger,* and *conflict* in the center of the paper. Provide markers. As participants arrive, direct them to write on the large sheet of paper one or more examples of things that might make them angry. After everyone has participated, review the responses. Encourage participants to discover how Esther held back her anger while Haman openly yielded to his anger and rage.

SAY: “Esther risked much for her people and she displayed wisdom, patience, and humility in fighting the injustice she was standing against. Often standing up for others requires a humility that can only come from God.”

PRAY: Transition into the study by asking the Lord to help us remain humble as His servants. Thank Him for modeling humility through Jesus and empowering us through His Holy Spirit.



STUDY THE BIBLE

Notes

Esther 5:1-4

¹ On the third day Esther put on her royal robes and stood in the inner court of the king's palace, in front of the king's quarters, while the king was sitting on his royal throne inside the throne room opposite the entrance to the palace. ² And when the king saw Queen Esther standing in the court, she won favor in his sight, and he held out to Esther the golden scepter that was in his hand. Then Esther approached and touched the tip of the scepter. ³ And the king said to her, "What is it, Queen Esther? What is your request? It shall be given you, even to the half of my kingdom." ⁴ And Esther said, "If it please the king, let the king and Haman come today to a feast that I have prepared for the king."

READ: Ask a group member to read aloud Esther 5:1-4 on page 107 of the PSG.

RECAP: Read the two paragraphs after the Scripture on page 107 of the PSG.

Esther made her decision. She would use whatever influence she had and approach the king about the impending genocide of her people. Esther was willing to risk her life, but she did not approach her task lightly. She and her people fasted for three days before she entered the king's presence. (See Esth. 4:16-17.)

Even though he was her husband, King Ahasuerus was a ruthless despot; so approaching the king surely would have been intimidating even for Queen Esther. She showed wisdom in her approach and won over the most unlikely of converts with her humility. Perhaps she knew the wisdom of the proverb that speaks of the kind of skill that allows one to stand before kings.

GUIDE: Use the last two paragraphs of the Commentary on the next page of this Leader Guide to share background on how Esther implemented her plan.

DISCUSS: Question #2 on page 107 of the PSG: **"In what ways did Esther's actions demonstrate courage and humility?"**

TRANSITION: We are to take initiative and act with humility. In the next verses, we see Esther continue to do just that.

Esther 5:1-4 Commentary

[Verse 1] God wants His people to take the initiative and act with humility. Esther did so as she heroically approached the king **on the third day**. This time reference indicates Esther acted after the Jews had completed their three-day fast. They had demonstrated humble dependence on God by prayer and abstaining from food and drink. The time had come for Esther to carry out her part of the plan. Esther demonstrated initiative in approaching the king without first being summoned. Yet she wisely exhibited humility rather than arrogance when she entered Ahasuerus's presence. Esther also showed wisdom by preparing to go to the king in **her royal robes**. Esther prepared herself both spiritually and physically to enter Ahasuerus's presence.

[Verse 2] Esther did not have to wait long to learn the consequences of her bold action. When King Ahasuerus perceived Esther's presence, she won his favor. A similar expression appears in Esther 2:9 to depict Esther's favor with Hegai, keeper of the women. The Hebrew in 5:2, however, differs from that in 2:9. In 2:9 the noun expressing favor depicts such qualities as "kindness," "mercy," and "loyalty." It directs attention to the religious emphasis in Esther. In 5:2 the Hebrew can also be rendered "charm." In the Book of Proverbs, the woman who possesses this grace or charm, not just physical beauty, is worthy of being honored. (See Prov. 11:16.) King Ahasuerus held out to her his **golden scepter**. This rod was the king's official staff or baton. It symbolized his authority. When a king extended his scepter to a visitor or dignitary, it signaled his approval and allowed the individual to approach the throne. Recognizing that she gained the king's approval, Esther approached his throne. Following Persian protocol, she **touched the tip of the scepter**. By touching the tip of Ahasuerus's scepter, Esther demonstrated respect and honor for the king. Esther had successfully passed the first danger. What could have resulted in her death had become an opportunity to help deliver her people.

[Verses 3-4] Ahasuerus recognized Esther had an important matter on her mind or she would not have risked her life to approach him unbidden. Thus he initiated the conversation by asking, "**What is it, Queen Esther?**" Without giving the queen time to respond, the king continued by offering **even ... the half of my kingdom**. This expression evidently was a formality or an example of cultural courtesy. It indicated that he favorably received her. It expressed the king's generosity but was not meant to be taken literally. Esther's response must have puzzled Ahasuerus. She invited Ahasuerus and Haman to a banquet she had prepared for them that day. Esther did not want to make her request there in the court in the guards' presence. In that time and culture banquets provided a socially accepted place for discussing serious issues. Why did Esther include Haman in her invitation? Perhaps Esther was attempting to make Ahasuerus jealous and thus create conflict between the king and Haman. Maybe Esther invited Haman to avoid being alone with the king. Possibly the queen wanted to lull Haman into a false sense of security. Conceivably Esther wanted Haman present when she accused him of selling her and her people to destruction and death. We cannot know for sure. More than one of these motives may have been involved.



STUDY THE BIBLE

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Esther 5:5-8

⁵ Then the king said, “Bring Haman quickly, so that we may do as Esther has asked.” So the king and Haman came to the feast that Esther had prepared.
⁶ And as they were drinking wine after the feast, the king said to Esther, “What is your wish? It shall be granted you. And what is your request? Even to the half of my kingdom, it shall be fulfilled.”⁷ Then Esther answered, “My wish and my request is:⁸ If I have found favor in the sight of the king, and if it please the king to grant my wish and fulfill my request, let the king and Haman come to the feast that I will prepare for them, and tomorrow I will do as the king has said.”

READ: Ask a group member to read aloud Esther 5:5-8 on page 107 of the PSG.

SUMMARIZE: Highlight the main points from page 108 of the PSG.

- ▶ Esther didn’t enter the king’s presence in sackcloth and ashes. She entered wearing her finest royal apparel, fit for the king.
- ▶ Esther won over his heart and Ahasuerus granted her permission to enter his presence.
- ▶ Doing the right thing isn’t just about being right on the issues; it is about using our intellect and relational skills to achieve the maximum impact for good.
- ▶ Humility is a beautiful thing, and it works wonderfully when our actions demonstrate it toward others.

DISCUSS: Question #3 on page 108 of the PSG: “What are the biggest hurdles we face when it comes to nurturing humility in our lives?”

DO: Direct group members to complete the activity “Picturing Humility” on page 109 of the PSG. As time permits, encourage volunteers to share responses.



Which of the following images best pictures biblical humility to you?



How has your understanding of humility and application of it personally changed throughout your journey with Christ?

Esther 5:5-8 Commentary

[Verses 5-6] As the drama continues, Ahasuerus ordered that Haman quickly be brought to Esther's banquet. Everything a king commanded had to be done quickly, not necessarily because the matter was urgent but because it was an imperial decree. Thus the king and Haman attended Esther's banquet. In ancient Near Eastern culture, participants in a banquet did not engage in serious discussions until they had finished eating. Important issues received attention in the more relaxed atmosphere following the meal. Thus **as they were drinking wine** after dining, Ahasuerus informed Esther that she could have whatever she requested, **even to the half of my kingdom**, again indicating the king's favorable reception of Esther.

[Verse 7] Esther formally introduced her response to King Ahasuerus with the words, **"my wish and my request is."** The Hebrew term rendered *wish* derives from a verb meaning "to ask," "to request," or even "to beg." Such petitions might be made either of people or of God. The word translated *request* comes from a verb meaning "to seek" or "to desire." It is a technical term denoting a subject's request for a king to grant the subject's specific desire. The form in which the word occurs denotes an earnest request. This term occurs less than ten times in the Old Testament. Most of those usages appear in the Book of Esther.

[Verse 8] Esther again delayed giving the king a direct answer. Instead she invited Ahasuerus and Haman to another banquet to be held the next day. Why did Esther delay in revealing her petition? Scholars have offered various suggestions. Ancient Near Eastern protocol and custom no doubt played a role in the queen's actions. More importantly, however, Esther must have relied on wisdom from God to know when to make her request known to the king. The queen must have sensed that the time was not yet right. And because we know the end of the story, we know God was at work in this waiting time—giving Haman time to construct his gallows and allowing a sleepless Ahasuerus to hear the record of Mordecai's saving the king's life. Esther acted with sensitivity to God's timing. Do we?

We might easily overlook a subtle message in the way Esther worded this second invitation. It was more than an invitation to another banquet. Esther said, **"If it pleases the king to grant my wish and fulfill my request, may the king and Haman come to the feast."** By agreeing to attend this second banquet, the king was consenting in advance to honor Esther's request, whatever that request might be. By taking this approach, Esther likely kept Ahasuerus from seeking advice from his counselors regarding her petition. At that second feast, Esther would make her appeal. With the statement, **"Tomorrow I will do as the king has said,"** the queen in effect succeeded in representing what she wanted as what the king had requested.



STUDY THE BIBLE

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Esther 5:9-14

⁹ And Haman went out that day joyful and glad of heart. But when Haman saw Mordecai in the king’s gate, that he neither rose nor trembled before him, he was filled with wrath against Mordecai. ¹⁰ Nevertheless, Haman restrained himself and went home, and he sent and brought his friends and his wife Zeresh. ¹¹ And Haman recounted to them the splendor of his riches, the number of his sons, all the promotions with which the king had honored him, and how he had advanced him above the officials and the servants of the king. ¹² Then Haman said, “Even Queen Esther let no one but me come with the king to the feast she prepared. And tomorrow also I am invited by her together with the king. ¹³ Yet all this is worth nothing to me, so long as I see Mordecai the Jew sitting at the king’s gate.” ¹⁴ Then his wife Zeresh and all his friends said to him, “Let a gallows fifty cubits high be made, and in the morning tell the king to have Mordecai hanged upon it. Then go joyfully with the king to the feast.” This idea pleased Haman, and he had the gallows made.

READ: Ask a group member to read aloud Esther 5:9-14 on page 110 of the PSG.

DISCUSS: Question #4 on page 110 of the PSG: “Why is pride so dangerous?”

SUMMARIZE: Highlight the main points from pages 110-111 of the PSG.

- ▶ Haman presents quite a contrast to Esther’s humility.
- ▶ It’s important to stop and notice the continued courage of Mordecai, who still refused to stand or show fear before Haman; he didn’t even tremble in the official’s presence.
- ▶ Mordecai and Esther lived for something—and Someone—greater than themselves, but Haman was all about Haman.
- ▶ But we see something terribly sad about Haman. Despite his wealth, power, and privilege, Haman was deeply unsatisfied. His self-worship was so pervasive that he could not find happiness until every last person acknowledged his greatness.
- ▶ We should learn from both examples: Esther’s humility and Haman’s pride.

DISCUSS: Question #5 on page 111 of the PSG: “What are some helpful ways you’ve encountered for dealing with anger and pride?”

ALTERNATE QUESTION:

How would you compare and contrast the attitudes and qualities of Esther and Haman?

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Esther 5:9-14 Commentary

[Verse 9] This portion of the narrative focuses on Haman and reveals that pride brings no genuine satisfaction. Haman departed from the first banquet **joyful and glad of heart**. He was on top of his world. He regarded himself as privileged and elite. Haman's happiness, however, depended on external circumstances and soon evaporated. Mordecai **neither rose nor trembled** when he saw Haman. Not only did Mordecai refuse to bow down to Haman (see Esth. 3:2), but he also declined to rise in Haman's presence. Furthermore, Mordecai didn't express fear when he encountered Haman. Thus Haman **was filled with wrath**.

[Verses 10-11] Haman evidently displayed some degree of self-control over his anger. The basic meaning of the Hebrew verb translated **restrained himself** is "to hold" or "to be strong." Thus Haman temporarily succeeded in holding in his rage. Perhaps he was already contemplating ways he might get revenge. Haman returned to his house where he gathered his wife and friends so he could announce to them the great honor the king had bestowed on him. Haman boasted to them about **the splendor of his riches** and **the number of his sons** and his promotion in rank. While the Old Testament sometimes views riches as the blessing of the Lord (see Ps. 112:1-3), it also recognizes they can lead to depending on oneself rather than depending on God. (See Hos. 12:8.) Thus we are counseled not to boast in riches, but rather to boast in knowing Yahweh. (See Jer. 9:23-24.) As Haman would soon discover, wealth cannot redeem a person. (See Ps. 49:6-7.)

[Verses 12-13] Haman's arrogance knew no bounds. Queen Esther had **let no one** else to attend the banquet with her and the king. And Haman had received such an invitation not once, but twice! With his pride, however, Haman was setting himself up for a great downfall. His boasting only highlighted the humiliation he was about to receive. Even with so much apparently going his way, Haman expressed dissatisfaction. Haman's anger accelerated. It motivated him to plot the murder not only of Mordecai, but also of all Mordecai's people, the Jews. On a positive note, verse 13 illustrates that one individual can have a significant impact on the social order. God can break through a society's oppressive behavior with just one person who, like Mordecai, is willing to take a stand.

[Verse 14] Observing Haman's dissatisfaction, his wife and friends counseled him to build **a gallows** and request the king **to have Mordecai hanged upon it**. The Hebrew term rendered *gallows* basically means "tree." Thus it came to also designate timber, plank, stick, and gallows. Probably Haman erected a sharpened pole on which the dead body was to be impaled and exhibited. The height calls attention to the public nature of the intended execution. Furthermore, this extreme height fits consistently with Haman's arrogant desire for revenge. Haman desired not only that Mordecai be put to death, but also that he be publicly humiliated. Haman approved the advice he received and **had the gallows made**. Little did this official realize that in seeking to destroy the man he perceived as his enemy, he was in reality destroying himself. Haman would eventually be hanged on the gallows he built for Mordecai. (See 7:10.) Whereas Mordecai would stand with humility, Haman would hang in humiliation.



5 minutes

LIVE IT OUT

GUIDE: Direct group members to page 112 of the PSG. Encourage them to choose one of the following applications:



Notes

Dotted lines for writing notes.

- ▶ **Reflect.** Reflect on your own tendencies toward selfishness, bitterness, or the desire to seek power at others’ expense. Confess and give these sinful attitudes and actions to God. Trust Him and thank Him for His forgiveness.
- ▶ **Review.** Create a list of your current obligations and priorities, and evaluate how any of these might feed pride or self-centeredness. Prayerfully consider withdrawing from or eliminating anything that nurtures pride or narcissism.
- ▶ **Reconcile.** If pride in the past has caused a problem in a relationship or stirred up enmity toward another person, prayerfully consider moving toward reconciliation. Ask the Lord to help you forgive and/or ask for forgiveness.

Wrap It Up

TRANSITION: Read or restate the final paragraph from page 112 of the PSG:

We all have countless opportunities in a day to act rashly without considering others. Let’s do the better thing—the Christlike thing—and act with wisdom and humility.

PRAY: Conclude by thanking God for the wonderful example of humility provided by Esther. Ask Him for strength to be humble this week so we can better represent Him before others.



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