

Old Testament II (Joshua – Esther)

Joshua

- ✓ Background
 - Author – Joshua
 - Date – 1380-1370 BC
 - Audience – Israel in the Promised Land
 - ✓ Themes
 - Courage (1:6)
 - God’s faithfulness
 - ✓ Christ Revealed
 - Same name as Jesus (“deliverer”)
 - Joshua fulfilled the promise
- 1) The Entrance into the Land (1:1—5:12)
 - a) The Exhortations to Conquer (ch. 1)
 - b) The Reconnaissance of Jericho (ch. 2)
 - c) The Crossing of the Jordan (chs. 3–4)
 - d) The Consecration at Gilgal (5:1–12)
 - 2) The Conquest of the Land (5:13—12:24)
 - a) The Initial Battles (5:13—8:35)
 - i) The victory at Jericho (5:13—6:27)
 - ii) The failure at Ai because of Achan’s sin (ch. 7)
 - iii) The victory at Ai (8:1–29)
 - iv) The covenant renewed at Shechem (8:30–35)
 - b) The Campaign in the South (chs. 9–10)
 - i) The treaty with the Gibeonites (ch. 9)
 - ii) The long day of Joshua (10:1–15)
 - iii) The southern cities conquered (10:16–43)
 - c) The Campaign in the North (ch. 11)
 - d) The Defeated Kings of Canaan (ch. 12)
 - 3) The Distribution of the Land (chs. 13–21)

- a) The Areas Yet to Be Conquered (13:1–7)
- b) The Land Assigned by Moses to the Tribes in Transjordan (13:8–33)
- c) The Division of the Land of Canaan (chs. 14–19)
 - i) Introduction (14:1–5)
 - ii) The town given to Caleb (14:6–15)
 - iii) The lands given to Judah and “Joseph” at Gilgal (chs. 15–17)
 - iv) The allotments for Benjamin, Simeon, Zebulun, Issachar, Asher, Naphtali and Dan at Shiloh (18:1—19:48)
 - v) The town given to Joshua (19:49–51)
- d) The Cities Assigned to the Levites (chs. 20–21)
 - i) The 6 cities of refuge (ch. 20)
 - ii) The 48 cities of the priests (ch. 21)
- 4) Epilogue: Tribal Unity and Loyalty to the Lord (chs. 22–24)
 - a) The Altar of Witness by the Jordan (ch. 22)
 - b) Joshua’s Farewell Exhortation (ch. 23)**
 - c) The Renewal of the Covenant at Shechem (24:1–28)**
 - d) The Death and Burial of Joshua and Eleazar (24:29–33)

Judges

- ✓ Background
 - Author – Anonymous (possibly Samuel)
 - Date – 1050-1000 BC
 - Audience - Israelites
- ✓ Themes
 - God uses unlikely people
 - God’s faithfulness
- ✓ Christ Revealed
 - Judges are deliverers
- 1) Conditions in Canaan Following Joshua and Preceding the Judges (1:1-3:6)
 - a) Disobedience: Israel Fails to Completely Conquer Canaan (1:1-2:5)
 - b) Apostasy: Israel Rebels and God Responds (2:6-3:6)
- 2) History of Israel’s Foreign Oppression and Delivering Judges (3:7-16:31)**
 - a) Othniel (3:7-11)
 - b) Ehud (3:12-30)
 - c) Shamgar (3:31)
 - d) Deborah (4-5)
 - e) Gideon (6-8)
 - f) Abimelech (9)

- g) Tola (10:1-2)
- h) Jair (10:3-5)
- i) Jephthah (10:6-12:7)
- j) Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon (12:8-15)
- k) Samson (13-16)
- 3) Illustrations of Israel's Spiritual, Moral, and Social Chaos (17:1-21:25)
 - a) Micah's Idols (17)
 - b) Danites Settle in Laish (18)
 - c) A Levite and His Concubine (19)
 - d) Israelites Fight the Benjamites (20)
 - e) Wives for the Benjamites (21)

Ruth

- ✓ Background
 - Author – Anonymous (possibly Samuel or Nathan)
 - Date – 1020-1000 BC
 - Audience - Israelites
- ✓ Themes
 - God uses all kinds of people
 - God redeems all kinds of people
- ✓ Christ Revealed
 - Redemption
 - Boaz is a type of Christ (kinsman redeemer)
 - Ruth is an ancestor of Jesus
- 1) Introduction: Naomi Emptied (1:1–5)
- 2) Naomi Returns from Moab (1:6–22)
 - a) Ruth Clings to Naomi (1:6–18)
 - b) Ruth and Naomi Return to Bethlehem (1:19–22)
- 3) Ruth and Boaz Meet in the Harvest Fields (ch. 2)
 - a) Ruth Begins Work (2:1–7)
 - b) Boaz Shows Kindness to Ruth (2:8–16)
 - c) Ruth Returns to Naomi (2:17–23)
- 4) Naomi Sends Ruth to Boaz's Threshing Floor (ch. 3)
 - a) Naomi Instructs Ruth (3:1–5)
 - b) Boaz Pledges to Secure Redemption (3:6–15)

- c) Ruth Returns to Naomi (3:16–18)
- 5) Boaz Arranges to Fulfill His Pledge (4:1–12)
 - a) Boaz Confronts the Unnamed Kinsman (4:1–8)
 - b) Boaz Buys Naomi's Property and Announces His Marriage to Ruth (4:9–12)
- 6) Conclusion: Naomi Filled (4:13–17)
- 7) Epilogue: Genealogy of David (4:18–22)

1 Samuel

- ✓ Background
 - Author – Anonymous (possibly Nathan or Gad)
 - Date – Circa 960 BC
 - Audience – United Kingdom of Israel
 - ✓ Themes
 - Unity
 - God uses daily life for his purposes
 - Fall of the self-focused
 - ✓ Christ Revealed
 - David is a Messianic figure (deliverer type)
- 1) Historical Setting for the Beginning of Kingship in Israel (chs. 1–7)
 - a) Samuel's Birth, Youth and Call to Be a Prophet (chs. 1–3)
 - b) Israel Defeated by the Philistines; the Ark of God Taken and Restored (chs. 4–7)
 - 2) The Beginning of Kingship in Israel under the Guidance of Samuel (8:1—16:13)
 - a) The Rise of Saul (chs. 8–12)
 - i) The people's sinful request for a king (ch. 8)
 - ii) Samuel anoints Saul privately (9:1—10:16)
 - iii) Saul chosen to be king publicly (10:17–27)
 - iv) Saul's choice as king confirmed (11:1–13)
 - v) Saul's reign inaugurated at a covenant renewal ceremony (11:14—12:25)
 - b) Saul's Kingship a Failure (13:1—16:13)
 - 3) The Establishment of Kingship in Israel (16:14—31:13)
 - a) The Rise of David (16:14—27:12)
 - i) David enters Saul's service (16:14—17:58)
 - ii) David becomes alienated from Saul (chs. 18–19)
 - iii) Jonathan protects David from Saul (ch. 20)
 - iv) David continues to elude Saul (21:1—22:5)
 - v) Saul kills the priests at Nob (22:6–23)
 - vi) David rescues the people of Keilah (23:1–6)
 - vii) Saul continues to pursue David (23:7–29)
 - viii) David spares Saul's life (ch. 24)
 - ix) David threatens Nabal's life (ch. 25)
 - x) David spares Saul's life again (ch. 26)
 - xi) David enters Achish's service (ch. 27)
 - b) The End of Saul's Reign (chs. 28–31)

2 Samuel

- ✓ Background
 - All the same as 1 Samuel (originally all one book)
- ✓ Themes
 - God's grace overcomes all obstacles
- ✓ Christ Revealed
 - Christ fulfills God's promise to David

1) The Consolidation of Kingship in Israel (2Sa 1–20)

- a) David's Lament over Saul and Jonathan (ch. 1)
- b) David Becomes King over Judah (chs. 2–4)
- c) David Becomes King over All Israel (5:1–5)
- d) David Conquers Jerusalem (5:6–25)
- e) David Brings the Ark to Jerusalem (ch. 6)
- f) God Promises David an Everlasting Dynasty (ch. 7)
- g) The Extension of David's Kingdom (ch. 8)
- h) David's Faithfulness to His Covenant with Jonathan (ch. 9)

i) David Commits Adultery and Murder (chs. 10–12)

- j) David Loses His Son Amnon (chs. 13–14)
- k) David Loses His Son Absalom (chs. 15–20)

2) Final Reflections on David's Reign (2Sa 21–24)

1 Kings

- ✓ Background
 - Author – Anonymous (possibly Jeremiah)
 - Date – 560 BC
 - Audience – Jews of the captivity and dispersion
- ✓ Themes
 - God's sovereignty
 - Even with countless blessings, you can still turn from God
 - Pitfalls of free will
- ✓ Christ Revealed
 - Christ is the true king

1) The Solomonic Era (1:1—12:24)

- a) Solomon's Succession to the Throne (1:1—2:12)
- b) Solomon's Throne Established (2:13–46)

c) Solomon's Wisdom (ch. 3)

- d) Solomon's Reign Characterized (ch. 4)
 - e) Solomon's Building Projects (5:1—9:9)
 - i) Preparation for building the temple (ch. 5)
 - ii) Building the temple (ch. 6)
 - iii) Building the palace (7:1–12)
 - iv) The temple furnishings (7:13–51)
 - v) Dedication of the temple (ch. 8)
 - vi) The Lord's response and warning (9:1–9)
 - f) Solomon's Reign Characterized (9:10—10:29)
 - g) Solomon's Folly (11:1–13)
 - h) Solomon's Throne Threatened (11:14–43)
 - i) Rehoboam's Succession to the Throne (12:1–24)
- 2) Israel and Judah from Jeroboam I/Rehoboam to Ahab/Asa (12:25—16:34)
- a) Jeroboam I of Israel (12:25—14:20)
 - b) Rehoboam of Judah (14:21–31)
 - c) Abijah of Judah (15:1–8)
 - d) Asa of Judah (15:9–24)
 - e) Nadab of Israel (15:25–32)
 - f) Baasha of Israel (15:33—16:7)
 - g) Elah of Israel (16:8–14)
 - h) Zimri of Israel (16:15–20)
 - i) Omri of Israel (16:21–28)
 - j) Ahab of Israel (16:29–34)
- 3) The Ministries of Elijah and Other Prophets from Ahab/Asa to Ahaziah/Jehoshaphat (chs. 17–22)
- a) Elijah (and Other Prophets) in the Reign of Ahab (17:1—22:40)
 - i) Elijah and the drought (ch. 17)
 - ii) Elijah on Mount Carmel (ch. 18)
 - iii) Elijah's flight to Horeb (ch. 19)
 - iv) A prophet condemns Ahab for sparing Ben-Hadad (ch. 20)

- v) Elijah condemns Ahab for seizing Naboth's vineyard (ch. 21)
- vi) Micaiah prophesies Ahab's death; its fulfillment (22:1–40)
- b) Jehoshaphat of Judah (22:41–50)
- c) Ahaziah of Israel (22:51–53)

2 Kings

- ✓ Background
 - Same as 1 Kings (originally all one book)
 - ✓ Themes
 - God's sovereignty
 - Pitfalls of free will
 - Faithfulness to God is blessed
 - ✓ Christ Revealed
 - Christ is the only true king
- 1) The Ministries of Elijah and Elisha during the Reigns of Ahaziah and Joram (2Ki 1:1—8:15)
 - a) Elijah in the Reign of Ahaziah (ch. 1)
 - b) Elijah's Translation; Elisha's Inauguration (2:1–18)
 - c) Elisha in the Reign of Joram (2:19—8:15)
 - i) Elisha's initial miraculous signs (2:19–25)
 - ii) Elisha during the campaign against Moab (ch. 3)
 - iii) Elisha's ministry to needy ones in Israel (ch. 4)
 - iv) Elisha heals Naaman (ch. 5)
 - v) Elisha's deliverance of one of the prophets (6:1–7)
 - vi) Elisha's deliverance of Joram from Aramean raiders (6:8–23)
 - vii) Aramean siege of Samaria lifted, as Elisha prophesied (6:24—7:20)
 - viii) The Shunammite's land restored (8:1–6)
 - ix) Elisha prophesies Hazael's oppression of Israel (8:7–15)
 - 2) Israel and Judah from Joram/Jehoram to the Exile of Israel (8:16—17:41)
 - a) Jehoram of Judah (8:16–24)
 - b) Ahaziah of Judah (8:25–29)
 - c) Jehu's Revolt and Reign in Israel (chs. 9–10)
 - i) Elisha orders Jehu's anointing (9:1–13)
 - ii) Jehu's assassination of Joram and Ahaziah (9:14–29)

- iii) Jehu's execution of Jezebel (9:30–37)
 - iv) Jehu's slaughter of Ahab's family (10:1–17)
 - v) Jehu's eradication of Baal worship (10:18–36)
 - d) Athaliah and Joash of Judah; Repair of the Temple (chs. 11–12)
 - e) Jehoahaz of Israel (13:1–9)
 - f) Jehoash of Israel; Elisha's Last Prophecy (13:10–25)
 - g) Amaziah of Judah (14:1–22)
 - h) Jeroboam II of Israel (14:23–29)
 - i) Azariah of Judah (15:1–7)
 - j) Zechariah of Israel (15:8–12)
 - k) Shallum of Israel (15:13–16)
 - l) Menahem of Israel (15:17–22)
 - m) Pekahiah of Israel (15:23–26)
 - n) Pekah of Israel (15:27–31)
 - o) Jotham of Judah (15:32–38)
 - p) Ahaz of Judah (ch. 16)
 - q) Hoshea of Israel (17:1–6)
 - r) Exile of Israel; Resettlement of the Land (17:7–41)
- 3) Judah from Hezekiah to the Babylonian Exile (chs. 18–25)
- a) Hezekiah (chs. 18–20)
 - i) Hezekiah's good reign (18:1–8)
 - ii) The Assyrian threat and deliverance (18:9—19:37)
 - iii) Hezekiah's illness and alliance with Babylon (ch. 20)
 - b) Manasseh (21:1–18)
 - c) Amon (21:19–26)
 - d) Josiah (22:1—23:30)
 - i) Repair of the temple; discovery of the Book of the Law (ch. 22)
 - ii) Renewal of the covenant; end of Josiah's reign (23:1–30)
 - e) Jehoahaz Exiled to Egypt (23:31–35)
 - f) Jehoiakim: First Babylonian Deportation (23:36—24:7)

- g) Jehoiachin: Second Babylonian Deportation (24:8–17)
- h) Zedekiah: Third Babylonian Deportation (24:18—25:21)
- i) Removal of the Remnant to Egypt (25:22–26)
- j) Elevation of Jehoiachin in Babylon (25:27–30)

1 Chronicles

- ✓ Background
 - Author – Anonymous (possibly Ezra)
 - Date – 445 BC
 - Audience – Jews returned to Judah
- ✓ Themes
 - Different perspective on the same story
 - Importance of history
 - Worship
- ✓ Christ Revealed
 - Temple symbolizes presence of Christ among the people

1) Genealogies: Creation to Restoration (1Ch 1–9)

- a) The Patriarchs (ch. 1)
- b) The 12 Sons of Jacob/Israel (2:1–2)
- c) The Family of Judah (2:3—4:23)
- d) The Sons of Simeon (4:24–43)
- e) Reuben, Gad and the Half-Tribe of Manasseh (ch. 5)
- f) Levi and Families (ch. 6)
- g) Issachar, Benjamin, Naphtali, Manasseh, Ephraim and Asher (chs. 7–9)

2) The Reign of David (1Ch 10–29)

- a) Death of Saul (ch. 10)
- b) Capture of Jerusalem; David's Power Base (chs. 11–12)
- c) Return of the Ark; Establishment of David's Kingdom (chs. 13–16)
- d) Dynastic Promise (ch. 17)
- e) David's Conquests (chs. 18–20)
- f) The Census (ch. 21)
- g) Preparations for the Temple (ch. 22)
- h) Organization of the Temple Service (chs. 23–26)
- i) Administrative Structures of the Kingdom (ch. 27)

- j) David's Final Preparations for Succession and the Temple (28:1—29:20)
- k) Succession of Solomon; Death of David (29:21–30)

2 Chronicles

- ✓ Background
 - Same as 1 Chronicles (originally all one book)
- ✓ Themes
 - Worship
 - Importance of history
- ✓ Christ Revealed
 - The temple symbolizes Christ among the people
 - Christ is the worthy object of worship

- 1) The Reign of Solomon (2Ch 1–9)
 - a) The Gift of Wisdom (ch. 1)
 - b) Building the Temple (2:1—5:1)
 - c) Dedication of the Temple (5:2—7:22)
 - d) Solomon's Other Activities (ch. 8)
 - e) Solomon's Wisdom, Splendor and Death (ch. 9)
- 2) The Schism, and the History of the Kings of Judah (2Ch 10–36)
 - a) Rehoboam (chs. 10–12)
 - b) Abijah (13:1—14:1)
 - c) Asa (14:2—16:14)
 - d) Jehoshaphat (17:1—21:3)
 - e) Jehoram and Ahaziah (21:4—22:9)
 - f) Joash (22:10—24:27)
 - g) Amaziah (ch. 25)
 - h) Uzziah (ch. 26)
 - i) Jotham (ch. 27)
 - j) Ahaz (ch. 28)
 - k) Hezekiah (chs. 29–32)
 - l) Manasseh (33:1–20)
 - m) Amon (33:21–25)
 - n) Josiah (34:1—36:1)

- o) Josiah's Successors (36:2–14)
- p) Exile and Restoration (36:15–23)

Ezra

- ✓ Background
 - Author – Ezra
 - Date – 446-444 BC
 - Audience – Postexilic Jews in Jerusalem (Judah)
- ✓ Themes
 - Restoring the place of worship in Israel
 - Recovering national pride through worship
- ✓ Christ Revealed
 - Passover highlights the sacrifice for forgiveness of sins

1) First Return from Exile and Rebuilding of the Temple (chs. 1–6)

- a) First Return of the Exiles (ch. 1)
 - i) The edict of Cyrus (1:1–4)
 - ii) The return under Sheshbazzar (1:5–11)
- b) List of Returning Exiles (ch. 2)
- c) Revival of Temple Worship (ch. 3)
 - i) The rebuilding of the altar (3:1–3)
 - ii) The Feast of Tabernacles (3:4–6)
 - iii) The beginning of temple reconstruction (3:7–13)
- d) Opposition to Rebuilding (4:1–23)
 - i) Opposition during the reign of Cyrus (4:1–5)
 - ii) Opposition during the reign of Xerxes (4:6)
 - iii) Opposition during the reign of Artaxerxes (4:7–23)
- e) Completion of the Temple (4:24—6:22)
 - i) Resumption of work under Darius (4:24)
 - ii) A new beginning inspired by Haggai and Zechariah (5:1–2)
 - iii) Intervention of the governor, Tattenai (5:3–5)
 - iv) Report to Darius (5:6–17)

- v) Search for the decree of Cyrus (6:1–5)
- vi) Darius's order for the rebuilding of the temple (6:6–12)
- vii) Completion of the temple (6:13–15)
- viii) Dedication of the temple (6:16–18)
- ix) Celebration of Passover (6:19–22)

2) Ezra's Return and Reforms (chs. 7–10)

- a) Ezra's Return to Jerusalem (chs. 7–8)
 - i) Introduction (7:1–10)
 - ii) The authorization by Artaxerxes (7:11–26)
 - iii) Ezra's doxology (7:27–28)
 - iv) List of those returning with Ezra (8:1–14)
 - v) The search for Levites (8:15–20)
 - vi) Prayer and fasting (8:21–23)
 - vii) The assignment of the sacred articles (8:24–30)
 - viii) The journey and arrival in Jerusalem (8:31–36)

b) Ezra's Reforms (chs. 9–10)

- i) The offense of mixed marriages (9:1–5)
- ii) Ezra's confession and prayer (9:6–15)
- iii) The people's response (10:1–4)
- iv) The calling of a public assembly (10:5–15)
- v) Investigation of the offenders (10:16–17)
- vi) The list of offenders (10:18–43)
- vii) The dissolution of mixed marriages (10:44)

Nehemiah

- ✓ Background
 - Author – Ezra and Nehemiah
 - Date – 444-425 BC
 - Audience – Postexilic Jews in Jerusalem
- ✓ Themes
 - Restoring national pride

- Joining of secular and spiritual life; vocational holiness
 - God's people set apart for holiness
- ✓ Christ Revealed
- Everything builds toward centrality of Christ
 - Christ built the kingdom of God
- 1) Nehemiah's First Administration (chs. 1–12)
- a) Nehemiah's Response to the Situation in Jerusalem (ch. 1)
 - i) News of the plight of Jerusalem (1:1–4)
 - ii) Nehemiah's prayer (1:5–11)
 - b) Nehemiah's Journey to Jerusalem (2:1–10)
 - i) The king's permission (2:1–8)
 - ii) The journey itself (2:9–10)
 - c) Nehemiah's First Actions upon Arrival (2:11–20)
 - i) His nocturnal inspection of the walls (2:11–16)
 - ii) His exhortation to rebuild (2:17–18)
 - iii) His response to opposition (2:19–20)
 - d) List of the Builders of the Wall (ch. 3)
 - i) The northern section (3:1–7)
 - ii) The western section (3:8–13)
 - iii) The southern section (3:14)
 - iv) The eastern section (3:15–32)
 - e) Opposition to Rebuilding the Wall (ch. 4)
 - i) The derision of Sanballat and Tobiah (4:1–5)
 - ii) The threat of attack (4:6–15)
 - iii) Rebuilding the wall (4:16–23)
 - f) Social and Economic Problems (ch. 5)
 - i) The complaints of the poor (5:1–5)
 - ii) The cancellation of debts (5:6–13)
 - iii) Nehemiah's unselfish example (5:14–19)
 - g) The Wall Rebuilt Despite Opposition (ch. 6)

- i) Attempts to snare Nehemiah (6:1–9)
 - ii) The hiring of false prophets (6:10–14)
 - iii) The completion of the wall (6:15–19)
- h) List of Exiles (7:1–73a)
 - i) Provisions for the protection of Jerusalem (7:1–3)
 - ii) Nehemiah’s discovery of the list of returnees (7:4–5)
 - iii) The returnees delineated (7:6–72)
 - iv) Settlement of the exiles (7:73a)
- i) Ezra’s Preaching and the Outbreak of Revival (7:73b—10:39)
 - i) The public exposition of the Scriptures (7:73b—8:12)
 - ii) The Feast of Tabernacles (8:13–18)
 - iii) A day of fasting, confession and prayer (9:1–5a)
 - iv) A recital of God’s dealings with Israel (9:5b–31)
 - v) Confession of sins (9:32–37)
 - vi) A binding agreement (9:38)
 - vii) A list of those who sealed it (10:1–29)
 - viii) Provisions of the agreement (10:30–39)
- j) New Residents of Judah and Jerusalem (ch. 11)
 - i) New residents for Jerusalem (11:1–24)
 - (1) Introductory remarks (11:1–4a)
 - (2) Residents from Judah (11:4b–6)
 - (3) From Benjamin (11:7–9)
 - (4) From the priests (11:10–14)
 - (5) From the Levites (11:15–18)
 - (6) From the temple staff (11:19–24)
 - ii) New residents for Judah (11:25–36)
 - (1) Places settled by those from Judah (11:25–30)
 - (2) Places settled by those from Benjamin (11:31–35)
 - (3) Transfer of Levites from Judah to Benjamin (11:36)
- k) Lists of Priests and the Dedication of the Wall (ch. 12)

- i) Priests and Levites from the first return (12:1–9)
 - ii) High priests and Levites since Joiakim (12:10–26)
 - iii) Dedication of the wall of Jerusalem (12:27–43)**
 - iv) Regulation of the temple offerings and services (12:44–47)
- 2) Nehemiah's Second Administration (ch. 13)
 - a) Abuses during His Absence (13:1–5)
 - i) Mixed marriages (13:1–3)
 - ii) Tobiah's occupation of the temple quarters (13:4–5)
 - b) Nehemiah's Return (13:6–9)
 - i) His arrival (13:6–7)
 - ii) His expulsion of Tobiah (13:8–9)
 - c) Reorganization and Reforms (13:10–31)**
 - i) Offerings for the temple staff (13:10–14)
 - ii) Abuse of the Sabbath (13:15–22)
 - iii) Mixed marriages (13:23–29)
 - iv) Provisions of wood and firstfruits (13:30–31)

Esther

- ✓ Background
 - Author – Anonymous Persian Jew (possibly Mordecai)
 - Date – 450-400 BC
 - Audience – Jews of Diaspora
- ✓ Themes
 - God has a plan even when it appears he does not
 - Importance of a mentor
- ✓ Christ Revealed
 - Esther is willing to risk her life for her people like Christ gave his life for all people
- 1) The Feasts of Xerxes (1:1—2:18)
 - a) Vashti Deposed (ch. 1)
 - b) Esther Made Queen (2:1–18)**

- 2) The Feasts of Esther (2:19—7:10)
 - a) Mordecai Uncovers a Plot (2:19–23)
 - b) Haman’s Plot (ch. 3)
 - c) Mordecai Persuades Esther to Help (ch. 4)
 - d) Esther’s Request to the King: Her First Banquet (5:1–8)
 - e) A Sleepless Night (5:9—6:14)
 - f) Haman Hanged: Esther’s Second Banquet (ch. 7)
- 3) The Feasts of Purim (chs. 8–10)
 - a) The King’s Edict in Behalf of the Jews (ch. 8)
 - b) The Institution of Purim (ch. 9)
 - c) The Promotion of Mordecai (ch. 10)

All background information comes from:

Illustrated Bible Survey: An Introduction by Ed Hindson and Elmer L Towns. B&H Academic, 2013.

Most outlines come from:

Bible.org; Book Overviews.

All other information developed by Kuandaa International.