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Queen Vashti Deposed by King Ahasuerus

1: 1-22



The book begins with a banquet given by **King Ahasuerus**. The events of the banquet led to the king's disapproval of **Queen Vashti**. This event is vital in understanding the book as a whole. The anger that **the king** displays toward **Vashti**, and her subsequent departure, sets the stage for **Esther** to take decisive action and deliver her people. **Vashti** turns out to be one of the Gentile women heroes in the Bible, along with **Rahab** and **Ruth**. We read: **But Queen Vashti refused to come at the order of the king, which he had sent through his officers. This enraged the king - he became furious and burned with anger (1:12). But how does this make her** a Gentile hero? Introductions in biblical books often foreshadow things to come, and this was certainly true of **Queen Vashti**. In this case, the author of the book of **Esther** shows that **Vashti** foreshadows both Jewish heroes in the book, **Esther** and **Mordecai**.

First, Queen Vashti foreshadows the coming of Queen Esther. Queen Vashti made a banquet (1:9), and Queen Esther made a banquet (Chapters 5 and 6). These are the only two women in the TaNaKh that actually make banquets. Queen Vashti is described as beautiful (1:11), and Esther is described as shapely and good looking (2:7b). These are the only two women in the TaNaKh that are described like this. Queen Vashti defied the king's command in not coming before him (to see link click Al - When Queen Vashti Refused to Come, The King Became Furious), and Queen Esther defied the king's command in coming before him when she wasn't supposed to (see Ba - I Will Go to the King: If I Perish, I Perish). Queen Vashti not only risked the loss of her throne, but



she also the risked the loss of **her** life, as did **Queen Esther**.

Second, Queen Vashti also foreshadows the coming of Mordecai. Queen Vashti defied the king's command in not coming before him and the king became furious (1:12), and Mordecai defied the king's command, which provoked the rage of Haman (see At - Haman was Honored, But Mordecai would not Kneel Down Him). Queen Vashti refusal to obey the king's command resulted in a decree, not just against Vashti, but against all the women in the Persian Kingdom (1:19-20). Mordecai's refusal to obey the king's command resulted in a decree, not just against Mordecai, but against all the Jews in the Persian Kingdom (see Au - Haman's Plan to Annihilate All the Jews). And in both cases, the decrees themselves were related to the contempt of those who refused to be defeated by those who opposed them.