

Calvary Chapel  Philadelphia



# CHILDREN'S MINISTRY TEACHER'S PACKET

Kindergarten

## Sunday Morning

Study 46

*Daniel and the Lions' Den*

# Daniel and the Lions' Den

The Objective is the key concept for this weeks lesson. It should be the main focus of the study

These are the key verses that you will find helpful in teaching your study this week. The "Main passage" is the basis of the study, where the other verse support the objective of the lesson.

There is a memory verse for the students that relates to every study. If a student can memorize the verse for the following week you may give them a prize from the "reward box" found on your cart.

An introductory activity or question that will settle the class, draw their attention to the study and prepare their hearts for God's Word.

**Objective** The goal of this lesson is to demonstrate the power of an uncompromising witness through the story of Daniel and the lions' den.

## Key Verses

Daniel 6—Main Teaching Passage

**Memory Verse** - Lamentations 3:22 (July Memory Verse)

*Through* the LORD's mercies we are not consumed,  
Because His compassions fail not.

## Hook

Take 3 Styrofoam cups and put a tiny hole at the bottom of one of them and a large hole in the bottom of another. Then pour water into each one. Point out how a hole, regardless of the size, makes it impossible for a cup to hold water.

This illustrates sin in our lives. Whether we are living in a big sin or in small compromise, sin keeps us from being able to live for Jesus and have a testimony for Him.

What does the Bible say? This is where we will read a passage or series of passages that teach on the subject of the day.

## BOOK

As we saw last week, Daniel was one of the captives taken from Judah to Babylon when Judah went into captivity. In Daniel 3, we saw Daniel's friends stand up to King Nebuchadnezzar and refuse to worship an idol. In chapter 6, it was Daniel's turn. At this point, Daniel was very old and the world was ruled by the Persians, not the Babylonians. King Darius of Persia trusted Daniel and made him the most powerful man under him in all the empire. This angered some of the other governors, so they came up with a plan to get rid of Daniel. They knew he prayed to the Lord every day, so they tricked the king into making a law forbidding all people from praying to anyone but Darius for thirty days, and anyone who broke this law would be thrown into a den of lions. When Daniel heard this law, he continued to pray to the Lord three times each day with his window open. The governors found him and told Darius. Darius was upset, realizing he had been tricked and wishing that he could save Daniel, but the law could not be changed, and Daniel was thrown into the lions' den. That night, Darius was so worried about Daniel that he couldn't sleep, and the next morning he ran to the den. When he arrived, he discovered Daniel was alive. God had protected him from the lions. Darius let him out and had the governors thrown in instead. He then declared a new decree that all people should worship Daniel's God.

The interpretation/exegesis of the passage. What does this passage mean? How does this passage apply to my life?

## LOOK

While it might seem that this week's story and the temptation that Daniel faced was identical to his friends' temptation last week, there are some important differences. Daniel's friends were commanded to worship another God. Daniel was told not to pray to his God for thirty days. It would have been easy for Daniel to try to find loopholes and compromises. He could have decided that he would simply wait thirty days to pray to God. After all, it wasn't that long. He could have prayed in secret, continuing to obey God but behind closed doors. He could have attempted these or any number of other compromises to try to keep his walk with God intact without breaking the law. However, Daniel was uncompromising in his convictions. Nothing, not even the law of the land, would interfere with his walk with the Lord and testimony to others. The passage makes it very clear, Daniel knew about the law. He knew what the consequences of his actions would be. Daniel made the bold decision that he would continue to pray to the Lord no matter what.

Compromise often comes across as an innocuous sin. It attempts to find the middle ground between obeying the Lord and maintaining our own

## LOOK (Continued)

well-being. However, compromise is dangerous. Daniel knew this, and he refused to allow compromise to creep into his walk with the Lord or his testimony. Compromise opens the door for more sin. Eventually, compromise leads to total rebellion against the Lord. It is important to be steadfast in our commitment to follow the Lord.

Like Daniel, we may be tempted to compromise in our walk with the Lord and our testimony to others in order to avoid consequences. It is very easy to try and justify doing small things like avoiding mentioning church when someone asks us what we did on Sunday, not praying for meals when unbelievers are around, or not telling friends that you are a Christian. However, compromises like these do not rightly honor the Lord. Daniel was able to be uncompromising in his testimony, and he faced being thrown into a lions' den. Our consequences might include getting into an awkward situation or losing a friendship. While these may seem like big deals, they are nothing compared to the reward of honoring God with our lives.

## TOOK

Review the lesson by asking the class to explain the ways in which Daniel refused to compromise in his faith.

**Pray:** Thank the Lord for being a faithful deliverer for us the way He was for Daniel. Ask Him for help to live an uncompromising testimony.

**Parent Question:** How was Daniel uncompromising in the story of Daniel and the lions' den?

What is my response to this passage of Scripture? How should my life change according to what this passage teaches me? What are the practical things I can do throughout the week to make this true in my life?

# FURTHER STUDY

## Commentary on Daniel 6 by David Guzik

### ***In the Lion's Den***

*This has long been a beloved Bible story - and no wonder. There are so many dramatic features in this story - the jealousy of political subordinates; the vanity of a king; the integrity of a man; the power and preservation of God; and some wild animals and violence!*

A. How Daniel was condemned to the lion's den.

1. (1-3) Daniel in the government of Darius.

It pleased Darius to set over the kingdom one hundred and twenty satraps, to be over the whole kingdom; and over these, three governors, of whom Daniel *was* one, that the satraps might give account to them, so that the king would suffer no loss. Then this Daniel distinguished himself above the governors and satraps, because an excellent spirit *was* in him; and the king gave thought to setting him over the whole realm.

a. **It pleased Darius:** Secular history of this period has no record of a ruler named **Darius**. There are three possible explanations for the Darius of [Daniel 6](#).

i. It may be that **Darius** is simply another name for Cyrus, who ruled of the Medo-Persian Empire during this period.

ii. It may be that **Darius** was actually Cambyses, son of Cyrus, who served under his father as a ruler of Babylon and later inherited the throne of the entire empire.

iii. It may be that **Darius** is an ancient official known as *Gubaru* in ancient documents, whom Cyrus appointed as ruler over Babylon immediately after its capture. It is the opinion of this commentator that this *Gubaru* is the same person as **Darius**. In fact, "Darius" may be an honorific title meaning, "holder of the scepter."

iv. Ancient documents show that the man Gubaru had the power to make appointments, to assemble an army, to levy taxes, and to possess palaces. Gubaru (Darius) was, in a very real sense, the king over Babylon.

b. **Daniel distinguished himself:** Daniel was one of three leaders directly under Darius, and he shined above the other two leaders because he had **an excellent spirit**. Daniel had a good attitude in his work and life and this made him the object of attack.

2. (4-9) A plot against Daniel is conceived and initiated.

So the governors and satraps sought to find *some* charge against Daniel concerning the kingdom; but they could find no charge or fault, because he *was* faithful; nor was there any error or fault found in him. Then these men said, "We shall not find any charge against this Daniel unless we find *it* against him concerning the law of his God." So these governors and satraps thronged before the king, and said thus to him: "King Darius, live forever! All the governors of the kingdom, the administrators and satraps, the counselors and advisors, have consulted together to establish a royal statute and to make a firm decree, that whoever petitions any god or man for thirty days, except you, O king, shall be cast into the den of lions. Now, O king, establish the

decree and sign the writing, so that it cannot be changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which does not alter." Therefore King Darius signed the written decree.

a. **They could find no charge or fault, because he was faithful:** Daniel was such a **faithful** man that those who sought to find a flaw in his actions or character came up empty.

i. Sometimes today a candidate or nominee for office will be set under this kind of scrutiny - imagine looking as hard as you could at a public servant who had been in office some 50 years and finding *nothing wrong*. No fraudulent expense accounts. No intern scandals. No questionable business deals. No gifts from lobbyists. No accusations from his staff.

ii. Simply, there were no skeletons in Daniel's closet. His enemies examined his life and found nothing to attack - they had to make up something.

b. **Nor was there any error or fault found in him:** This isn't to imply that Daniel was actually sinless, but that he was a man of great integrity. We can also say that Daniel was especially blameless in the conduct of his professional life.

i. When he considered Daniel's integrity, Spurgeon bemoaned our modern compromises: "As for Lord Fair-Speech, Lord Time-Server, Mr. Smooth-Man, Mr. Anything, Mr. Facing-both-Ways, Mr. Two-Tongues, and all the members of their club, Mr. By-Ends included, the entire company of them will be swept away when the Judge comes with the besom of destruction." (Spurgeon)

ii. "Daniel here is not the herald of his own virtue, but the Spirit speaks through his mouth." (Calvin)

c. **We shall not find any charge against this Daniel unless we find it against him concerning the law of his God:** These men knew Daniel well. They knew he could not be trapped into evil, but they also knew that he would be faithful to **his God** in all circumstances. Do others know the same about us?

i. The world may not know the intricacies of doctrine or the intimacies of worship with God but they can tell a bad temper, selfishness, conceitedness or dishonesty when they see it. "The world is a very poor critic of my Christianity, but it is a very sufficient one of my conduct." (Maclaren)

d. **Whoever petitions any god or man for thirty days, except you, O king:** If the enemies of Daniel knew him, they also knew Darius. They knew they could appeal to his pride and his desire for a unified kingdom.

i. "The suggested mode of compelling every subject in the former Babylonian domain to acknowledge the authority of Persia seemed a statesmanlike measure that would contribute to the unification of the Middle and Near East. The time limit of one month seemed reasonable." (Archer)

ii. "What pretence could they urge for so silly an ordinance? Probably to *flatter* the ambition of the king, they pretend to make him *a god* for *thirty* days; so that the whole empire should make prayer and supplication to him and pay him Divine honours! This was the bait; but their real object was to destroy Daniel." (Clarke)

iii. **All the governors of the kingdom, the administrators and satraps, the counselors and advisors, have consulted together:** Daniel's enemies also knew that people can be persuaded to do things they wouldn't normally do if they think everyone else approves of that thing.

iv. Of course, they lied when they said **all the governors**, because Daniel was one of the governors and he was not consulted.

e. **So that it cannot be changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians:** It was an established

principle in the Medo-Persian Empire that when a king formally signed and instituted a decree, it was so binding that not even the king himself could change it.

i. The decrees of a Persian king were unchangeable because he was thought to speak for the gods, who could never be wrong and never needed to change their minds.

f. **Therefore King Darius signed the written decree:** "Suppose the law of the land were proclaimed, 'No man shall pray during the remainder of this month, on pain of being cast into a den of lions,' - how many of you would pray? I think there would be rather a scanty number at the prayer-meeting. Not but what the attendance at prayer-meetings is scanty enough now! but if there were the penalty of being cast into a den of lions, I am afraid the prayer-meeting would be postponed for a month, owing to pressing business, and manifold engagements of one kind and another." (Spurgeon)

3. (10-15) Daniel's faithfulness to God causes him to be condemned to the lion's den.

Now when Daniel knew that the writing was signed, he went home. And in his upper room, with his windows open toward Jerusalem, he knelt down on his knees three times that day, and prayed and gave thanks before his God, as was his custom since early days. Then these men assembled and found Daniel praying and making supplication before his God. And they went before the king, and spoke concerning the king's decree: "Have you not signed a decree that every man who petitions any god or man within thirty days, except you, O king, shall be cast into the den of lions?" The king answered and said, "The thing *is* true, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which does not alter." So they answered and said before the king, "That Daniel, who is one of the captives from Judah, does not show due regard for you, O king, or for the decree that you have signed, but makes his petition three times a day." And the king, when he heard *these* words, was greatly displeased with himself, and set *his* heart on Daniel to deliver him; and he labored till the going down of the sun to deliver him. Then these men approached the king, and said to the king, "Know, O king, that *it is* the law of the Medes and Persians that no decree or statute which the king establishes may be changed."

a. **When Daniel knew that the writing was signed:** Daniel was confronted with a test of loyalties. He wanted to render unto Caesar things that rightfully belonged to Caesar but he would not give to the government that which belonged to God alone.

i. Others might have considered it risky for Daniel pray as was his custom. Daniel knew that the *safest* thing he could do was radically obey God.

ii. It isn't hard to see why people are men-pleasers; it *seems as if* people have the power to hire or fire us; to break our hearts; to slander us; to make our lives generally miserable. The power to obey God and stand for Him comes from a settled understanding that God is really in control.

iii. "Unless you are prepared to be in the minority, and now and then to be called 'narrow,' 'fanatic,' and to be laughed at by men because you will not do what they do, but abstain and resist, then there is little chance of your ever making much of your Christian profession." (Maclaren)

b. **Prayed and gave thanks before his God, as was his custom since early days:** Daniel didn't let the decree change his actions one way or another. He didn't do more prayer or less; he simply continued his excellent prayer life.

i. It would have been compromise or pride to change in either direction. "This was not the act of a person courting martyrdom but the continuation of a faithful ministry in prayer which had characterized his long life." (Walvoord)

ii. What was Daniel's **custom** in prayer?

- He prayed **in his upper room** - this was private prayer, made with no intention to impress others
- He prayed with **his windows open toward Jerusalem**, remembering the place of sacrifice even when there was no sacrifice
- He prayed according to Scripture, because in [1 Kings 8](#) Solomon asked God to give special notice to the prayers of His people when they prayed towards Jerusalem and the temple: *And may You hear the supplication of Your servant and of Your people Israel, when they pray toward this place.* ([1 Kings 8:3](#))
- **He knelt down on his knees**, praying just as Jesus did, ([Luke 22:41](#)), as Stephen ([Acts 7:60](#)), as Peter ([Acts 9:40](#)), as Paul and other leaders in the church ([Acts 20:36](#)), and as Luke ([Acts 21:5](#)). "Kneeling is a begging posture and we must all come to God as beggars." (Heslop)
- He prayed **three times that day**, knowing that though a little prayer is good, much prayer is far better. We also remember that Daniel was one of three governors over an empire - yet still had time to pray. "That does not tell you how often he prayed, but how often he was in the posture of prayer. Doubtless he prayed 300 times a day if necessary-his heart was always having commerce with the skies; but thrice a day he prayed formally." (Spurgeon)
- He **prayed and gave thanks**, because great prayer is filled with thanksgiving. "Prayer and praise should always go up to heaven arm in arm, like twin angels walking up Jacob's ladder, or like kindred aspirations soaring up to the Most High." (Spurgeon)

c. **Found Daniel praying and making supplication before his God:** They found Daniel just as they knew they would - deep in prayer. For Daniel prayer was both communing with God and pleading for His will to be accomplished (**supplication**).

d. **Does not show due regard for you, O king:** This was not true. Daniel intended no disrespect for the king, only a higher respect for God.

e. **And the king, when he heard these words, was greatly displeased with himself:** There is a lot to like about King Darius, and one of the admirable things about him is that he is **displeased with himself**. Instead of blaming others, he knew that he was at fault. We can be sure that he wasn't happy with Daniel's enemies, but he knew that ultimately he was responsible.

i. Like Darius, our foolish decisions often haunt us. Often all we can do is pray and ask God to mercifully and miraculously intervene when we make foolish decisions.

f. **He labored till the going down of the sun:** This means that he worked as long as he could. According to eastern custom the execution was carried out on the evening of the day that the accusation was made and found valid.

B. Daniel is preserved in the lion's den.

1. (16-18) Daniel's time in the lion's den.

So the king gave the command, and they brought Daniel and cast *him* into the den of lions. *But* the king spoke, saying to Daniel, "Your God, whom you serve continually, He will deliver you." Then a stone was brought and laid on the mouth of the den, and the king sealed it with his own signet ring and with the signets of his lords, that the purpose concerning Daniel might not be changed. Now the king went to his palace and spent the night fasting; and no musicians were brought before him. Also his sleep went from him.

a. **Your God, whom you serve continually, He will deliver you:** Darius had faith, and it was faith born out of Daniel's faith in the Lord. The idea is, "I tried my best to save you Daniel, but I failed, Now it is up to your God."

b. **You serve continually:** This made Daniel's testimony. Many of us occasionally display godly character and wisdom before the world, but we then counter-act our good by then being bad. Daniel's testimony was made by *continual* service.

c. **The king sealed it:** This may have been to protect Daniel as much as to make sure a man didn't rescue Daniel. Darius knew that Daniel had powerful enemies who might kill him if the lions didn't.

d. **His sleep went from him:** Undoubtedly, Daniel had a better night's rest than Darius. We can be sure that Daniel prayed in the lions' den, because it was simply his habit to pray. He did not need to *start praying* on this remarkable occasion because the *habit of prayer* was well ingrained in his life.

i. "When our lives are centred in God, we can ever afford to leave circumstances to the compulsion of the One in Whom we trust. The occasional is always affected by the habitual." (Morgan)

ii. Perhaps Daniel prayed [Psalm 22:21-22](#): *Save Me from the lion's mouth ... I will declare Your name to My brethren; in the midst of the assembly I will praise You.*

iii. "In any case he must have had a glorious night. What with the lions, and with angels all night to keep him company, he was spending the night-watches in grander style than Darius." (Spurgeon)

2. (19-23) Daniel is found alive after the night in the lion's den.

Then the king arose very early in the morning and went in haste to the den of lions. And when he came to the den, he cried out with a lamenting voice to Daniel. The king spoke, saying to Daniel, "Daniel, servant of the living God, has your God, whom you serve continually, been able to deliver you from the lions?" Then Daniel said to the king, "O king, live forever! My God sent His angel and shut the lions' mouths, so that they have not hurt me, because I was found innocent before Him; and also, O king, I have done no wrong before you." Then the king was exceedingly glad for him, and commanded that they should take Daniel up out of the den. So Daniel was taken up out of the den, and no injury whatever was found on him, because he believed in his God.

a. **Very early in the morning:** Since he could not sleep, this was easy for Darius. We imagine him waiting for the first glimmer of dawn so he can see how Daniel fared.

b. **Then Daniel said to the king:** When Darius heard Daniel's voice he knew that he had survived through the night. The lions wouldn't or couldn't touch this servant of God, and Daniel is recognized in [Hebrews 11:33](#) as one who by faith *stopped the mouths of lions* ([Hebrews 11:33](#)).

c. **God sent His angel to shut the lions' mouth:** We don't know if Daniel *saw* an angel or not, but he certainly knew that **God sent His angel** to rescue him. [Hebrews 1:14](#) says angels are *ministering spirits sent forth to minister for those who will inherit salvation*.

i. "How the angel stopped the lions' mouths, whether by the brightness of his presence, or threatening them with his finger ([Numbers 22:27, 33](#)), or by making a rumble amongst them like that of an empty cart upon the stones, or by presenting unto them a light fire (which things lions are said to be terrified with), or by causing in them a satiety, or by working upon their fantasy, we need not inquire." (Trapp)

d. **I have done no wrong before you:** But didn't Daniel break the king's law? Yes, but he did not go *against* the king nor against the king's *best interests*. Daniel is an example of obedient disobedience.

e. **Because he believed in his God:** Daniel was preserved through *faith*. Though his cause was righteous and he was unjustly accused those things in themselves did not protect him before the lions. Daniel needed a living, abiding faith in God, even in the most difficult circumstances.

i. "Though they were savage and hunger-starved, yet Daniel was kept from the paws and jaws of these many fierce and fell lions by the power of God through faith." (Trapp)

ii. There is an instructive order here. The power of God sent an angel to protect Daniel, in response to a prayer of faith coming from a consistent, abiding walk.

3. (24) The fate of those who plotted against Daniel.

And the king gave the command, and they brought those men who had accused Daniel, and they cast *them* into the den of lions; them, their children, and their wives; and the lions overpowered them, and broke all their bones in pieces before they ever came to the bottom of the den.

a. **The king gave the command:** No one had to *ask* Darius to do this. He was ready and willing to bring justice to those who plotted against Daniel, and also to **their children, and their wives**.

i. This is obviously severe, but it was also according to ancient customs among the Persians. An ancient writer named Ammianus Marcellinus wrote of the Persians, "The laws among them are formidable ... by which, on account of the guilt of one, all the kindred perish."

ii. Darius probably would have cast these accusers to the lions even if Daniel had perished in the lion's den.

b. **The lions overpowered them ... before they ever came to the bottom of the den:** This proved that it genuinely was angelic protection that saved Daniel. Daniel's accusers perished in the same trap they set for Daniel.

i. This illustrates the cross-in-reverse: the guilty punished in the place of the innocent.

ii. We also have an illustration of a principle of spiritual warfare: God will cause our enemy to be impaled on the same snare set for us ([Psalm 7:14-16](#)).

4. (25-28) Darius decrees that all must honor the God of Daniel.

Then King Darius wrote: To all peoples, nations, and languages that dwell in all the earth: Peace be multiplied to you. I make a decree that in every dominion of my kingdom *men must* tremble and fear before the God of Daniel. For He *is* the living God, and steadfast forever; His kingdom *is the one* which shall not be destroyed, and His dominion *shall endure* to the end. He delivers and rescues, and He works signs and wonders In heaven and on earth, who has delivered Daniel from the power of the lions. So this Daniel prospered in the reign of Darius and in the reign of Cyrus the Persian.

a. **Then King Darius wrote:** The Book of Daniel follows a familiar pattern. God's people stand firm in their convictions, God honors and protects them, and the testimony of God's work makes the ungodly see and tell of the greatness of God.

- Daniel and his four friends stood firm and Nebuchadnezzar saw the fruit of it ([Daniel 1:20](#))

- Daniel boldly and wisely interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream and king honored Daniel and his God ([Daniel 2:46-47](#))

- Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-Nego stood firm and Nebuchadnezzar gave glory to God ([Daniel 3:28-30](#))

- Daniel boldly told Nebuchadnezzar the truth and the king humbled himself and gave glory to God ([Daniel 4:34-37](#))

- Daniel stood firm and boldly told Belshazzar the truth and the king honored Daniel ([Daniel 5:29](#))

i. The point is plain: when we stand firm in godly convictions and honor God *even when it costs us*, others will see the testimony and be impressed. Could we not pray, "Lord, let me bear a cost for You for Your glory"?

b. **The God of Daniel:** In a small way, this helps us diagnose Darius' spiritual condition. It isn't enough to say, "**the God of Daniel.**" Saving faith says, "the God of Darius."

c. **Daniel prospered in the reign of Darius and in the reign of Cyrus the Persian:** Some take this to mean that Darius *was* Cyrus the Persian.

d. **Daniel prospered:** This is the last link in a long chain set through this chapter, where we see Daniel

- Plotted against

- Praying

- Praising

- Persistently serving

- Persecuted

- Protected

- Preserved

- Preferred

- Prospered