

Daniel's Excellent Spirit

Daniel 6:1-9

Here we see another revelation of character in the world empires. We have seen blatant sponsored idolatry, overbearing pride, desecration of that which is holy. Chapter 6 shows us the ultimate sacrilege, where all other worship is outlawed, and the king sets himself as the only potentate to which man ought to pray. These are characteristic of the antichrist's kingdom as well (2 Thess. 2:3-12).

I. The Delegation of Authority (Da. 6:1-3)

- A. Darius was a _____ leader of the Mede/Persian alliance.
- B. Darius appointed a delegation of _____ princes with _____ presidents over them to rule the whole kingdom.
 1. Delegation requires the _____ to perform the task.
 - pleased — to be good or pleasing, to appoint certain persons or things because of their character and performance.
 2. Delegation requires _____ “...that the princes might give accounts unto them” (Ro. 14:12; Lu. 12:42-43; Titus 1:7).
 3. Delegation requires _____ and _____ “...and the king should have no damage” (Ex. 18:21).
 - a. _____ God— decisions are made by principles. Fearing God will stop you from allowing your emotions control your decisions (2 Sam. 23:3).
 - b. Men of _____—decisions are made upon facts and truth, not hearsay or partiality.
 - c. Hating _____—decisions will not be manipulated by personal gain. A man that puts money ahead of duty will betray you as Judas did to Jesus Christ.

C. Daniel showed distinguished leadership.

- preferred—to distinguish oneself. It means to show oneself a leader, to show one's skills and leadership ability.

1. Daniel had an _____ spirit "...because an excellent spirit was in him..."

- excellent—excellent, outstanding

"Your attitude will determine your altitude"

a. Daniel had a _____ spirit (Psa. 34:18).

- contrite—a crumbled substance, an object crushed into a powder, or pulverized dust. meaning to crush or to beat to pieces.

b. Daniel had no _____ in his spirit (Psa. 32:2).

- Guile—meaning deceit, treachery, fault. It refers to what is not truth, steadfastness.

c. Daniel had a _____ spirit (Psa. 51:10; Isa. 26:9; Prov. 15:4).

d. Daniel had a _____ spirit (Prov. 11:13).

e. Daniel had a _____ spirit (Num. 14:24).

2. The king planned to set Daniel over the whole _____ because of his excellent spirit.

- set — to stand, to arise, to set up, to establish.
- Realm—royalty, reign, kingdom, kingly authority.

II. The Devices of the Wicked (Da. 6:4-5)

A. The wicked looked for a reason to _____ Daniel.

- occasion—a basis for charges. It employs in a technical legal sense of a cause for allegation, a basis for accusing someone.

B. The wicked could not find an occasion or fault concerning the

_____.

Daniel was _____.

- faithful—to trust in, to put one’s faith in someone or something.
- a. The faithful will not be _____ (Prov. 14:5).
- b. The faithful will admit _____ (Prov. 20:6).
- c. The faithful are _____ by the Lord (Psa. 31:23; 101:2–8).

1. Error and fault could not be found in Daniel.

a. Daniel fulfilled his _____.

- error—a failure, neglect, an offense. It refers to a failure to perform or to carry out one’s responsibilities in a certain matter

b. Daniel was without _____.

- fault — to corrupt

C. They began to look for accusations concerning _____ Law (Da. 6:5).

III. The Deception of the King (Da. 6:6-9)

A. The deceivers _____ the king (Prov. 20:19; Psa. 5:9).

B. The deceivers _____ others (1 Sam. 15:23).

- consulted together — take counsel, to deliberate