

Psalms 21

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Psalms 21

YouTube Prayer Link

Psalm 21

Triumphant song

Psalm 21 is "The Psalm of David," a sequel to 20 psalms. Psalms 20 are David's prayers over the siege of his enemies; Twenty-one is David's song to Jehovah because he was saved by God's power to defeat his enemies. Describe the people shouting and singing hymns for David's salvation from Jehovah; He then recorded the words spoken by the congregation.

David danced naked before the Ark of the Covenant as it was finally ushered back. How great is his joy and his joy. However, when his wife (Saul's daughter) saw it on the ledge, her heart was not pleased. She feels that her husband is the king of the world, the most authoritative, and should pay attention to the image.

Throughout David's life, God was his unique supporter, whether he was herding sheep in the grasslands, hunted and fled, or later became the king of Israel. For God is King of kings and Lord of lords! Even though David became king, he still prayed and prayed to God, and he still relied on God. So, he rejoiced in the power of God and rejoiced in God's salvation! Because he has that unique backer.

The poet elaborates on God's saving grace, and the hymn describes God's salvation from different perspectives:

God answered David's prayer and gave him victory in battle. a crown of good fortune and honor; Bestow longevity; Enjoy eternal bliss. The reason for David's salvation and victory was: he trusted in Jehovah; God's unchanging love for Him.

We are in a high position, we are working well, and we are living a happy life, and we must not forget that it is because of the grace and power of God, otherwise, even if we have great ability, we will not be able to accomplish it. The mighty work of God, King Solomon also experienced: "Unless the LORD had built the house, the builder would have labored in vain; If it were not for the Lord, the keepers would have kept watch."

David's kingdom prospered in the Lord and His lovingkindness, and he sought out his enemies and those who hated him, and God would destroy them and devour them like fire in his wrath! Their descendants will be destroyed, and all the evil plans of the enemy will fail and be in vain. v13 Like the chorus of the whole poem, the congregation sings with one voice God's works because of his demonstrated power and his deliverance.

In this article, we have seen how God answered the prayers of the people for victory before leaving the teacher. God answered their prayers, blessed Him, and defeated His enemies, all because of His power and love. God's power is terrible, and His love is unshakable. But one must trust God, for without faith one cannot please God (Heb. 11:6)

The God of David is our God, and so is His power in David's day, and so it is today, because His arm is not shortened, He is not changed, and it is the same yesterday, today, and forever.

Looking back at the past of life, "God has been gracious to us," "the desire of David's heart," and "the desire of his lips have been given and answered by the Lord: what is the desire of our hearts today, and the desires of our mouths?" Will God respond? The Lord Jesus taught his disciples, "Therefore do not be anxious, saying, 'What you eat, what you drink, what you wear.'" All these things that you need are known to your Heavenly Father. Seek first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things will be added to you

We pray,

"We sing, O LORD, praise thy might." In our country, in our home, "May you be exalted in your own power"! You, Lord, are our unique backer! You are the leader in our lives! We are to rejoice and be glad because of Your power and because of Your salvation! For Your mercy you will not be moved.

In Jesus' name we pray, amen.

Psalm 21

King James Version

21 The king shall joy in thy strength, O Lord; and in thy salvation how greatly shall he rejoice!

2 Thou hast given him his heart's desire, and hast not withholden the request of his lips. Selah.

3 For thou preventest him with the blessings of goodness: thou settest a crown of pure gold on his head.

4 He asked life of thee, and thou gavest it him, even length of days for ever and ever.

5 His glory is great in thy salvation: honour and majesty hast thou laid upon him.

6 For thou hast made him most blessed for ever: thou hast made him exceeding glad with thy countenance.

7 For the king trusteth in the Lord, and through the mercy of the most High he shall not be moved.

8 Thine hand shall find out all thine enemies: thy right hand shall find out those that hate thee.

9 Thou shalt make them as a fiery oven in the time of thine anger: the Lord shall swallow them up in his wrath, and the fire shall devour them.

10 Their fruit shalt thou destroy from the earth, and their seed from among the children of men.

11 For they intended evil against thee: they imagined a mischievous device, which they are not able to perform.

12 Therefore shalt thou make them turn their back, when thou shalt make ready thine arrows upon thy strings against the face of them.

13 Be thou exalted, Lord, in thine own strength: so will we sing and praise thy power.

Overview:

Psalm 21 is a royal psalm, often attributed to David. It is a prayer of thanksgiving and praise, celebrating the victory and blessings God has granted to the king. The psalm is closely related to Psalm 20, which is a prayer for the king before battle, while Psalm 21 follows as a song of gratitude for God's faithfulness in granting victory. It reflects the king's joy and the nation's

gratitude for divine protection and deliverance. The psalm can be interpreted both as a personal thanksgiving of King David and as a broader expression of the hope for the Messiah (the ideal king).

The structure of the psalm can be divided into two parts:

Verses 1-7: The king praises God for the blessings and victories granted to him.

Verses 8-13: The king celebrates God's justice and power over his enemies, and the assurance that his enemies will be defeated.

Key Themes:

God's Sovereignty: The psalm highlights God as the ultimate source of the king's strength and victories.

Royal Blessings: The king's success, long life, and the joy of his reign are all seen as gifts from God.

Justice and Judgment: There is a strong focus on God's judgment upon the king's enemies, and the certainty that they will face divine retribution.

Important Verses from Psalm 21

Psalm 21:1 (Opening Praise)

"The king shall joy in thy strength, O Lord; and in thy salvation how greatly shall he rejoice!"

This verse expresses the king's joy and gratitude for God's strength and salvation. It sets the tone of the psalm as one of thanksgiving and celebration of divine intervention.

Psalm 21:2 (God's Blessings on the King)

"Thou hast given him his heart's desire, and hast not withholden the request of his lips. Selah."

This verse acknowledges that the king's desires have been fulfilled by God, emphasizing God's generosity and responsiveness to the king's prayers.

Psalm 21:3-4 (Blessing of Long Life and Glory)

"For thou preventest him with the blessings of goodness: thou settest a crown of pure gold on his head. He asked life of thee, and thou gavest it him, even length of days for ever and ever." These verses celebrate God's provision of life, honor, and victory. The king's request for life is granted, and he is crowned with glory, symbolizing his reign as divinely appointed.

Psalm 21:5 (God's Glory)

"His glory is great in thy salvation: honour and majesty hast thou laid upon him."

The king's glory is attributed to God's salvation. The glory and majesty of the king are reflections of God's blessing upon him.

Psalm 21:7 (Trust in God)

"For the king trusteth in the Lord, and through the mercy of the most High he shall not be moved."

The king's stability and success are rooted in his trust in God. This verse highlights the security that comes from divine mercy and faithfulness.

Psalm 21:8-9 (Divine Justice on Enemies)

"Thine hand shall find out all thine enemies: thy right hand shall find out those that hate thee. Thou shalt make them as a fiery oven in the time of thine anger: the Lord shall swallow them up in his wrath, and the fire shall devour them."

These verses emphasize God's justice and power over the king's enemies. They depict the ultimate defeat and destruction of those who oppose God's will.

Psalm 21:10-12 (Defeat of the Enemies)

"Their fruit shalt thou destroy from the earth, and their seed from among the children of men. For they intended evil against thee: they imagined a mischievous device, which they are not able to perform."

The psalm declares that God will eliminate the influence of the enemies, removing them from the earth. Their plans to harm the king will not succeed.

Psalm 21:13 (Final Praise)

"Be thou exalted, Lord, in thine own strength: so will we sing and praise thy power."

The psalm ends with a final expression of praise, acknowledging God's exalted position and divine strength.

Summary and Reflection:

Psalm 21 is a psalm of victory and thanksgiving, rooted in the royal context. It highlights God's faithfulness to the king, the blessings of long life, honor, and victory, as well as divine justice over the king's enemies. It also emphasizes the importance of trust in God and the recognition that any victory or success is ultimately due to God's grace and strength.

While the psalm may have originally been a celebration of a historical victory, it also has a messianic dimension. In Christian theology, Psalm 21 is often interpreted as a prophetic psalm pointing to the reign of Jesus Christ, the ultimate King who embodies these blessings, who reigns eternally, and whose enemies will ultimately be defeated.

In both Jewish and Christian traditions, the psalm calls for trust in God's sovereign rule and offers a model for responding to God's blessings with praise and thanksgiving.

Psalm 21: Theological Thought and Spiritual Influence

Psalm 21 is a profound expression of praise, thanksgiving, and reflection on divine sovereignty, making it an essential part of the Psalter. While it has royal and historical roots in the context of King David, its theological implications reach beyond the immediate context and speak to both individual and communal spiritual life. The psalm celebrates God's power, justice, mercy, and faithfulness, and it is deeply influential in both Jewish and Christian theological thought.

Here's a deeper look at Psalm 21 from theological and spiritual perspectives:

1. God's Sovereignty and Kingship:

At its core, Psalm 21 is a recognition of God's absolute sovereignty over all creation. The king is portrayed as a representative of God's rule on earth, and the victories he experiences are seen as direct outcomes of divine favor and intervention.

Divine Control over Victory and Power: The psalm demonstrates that earthly kings and rulers are entirely dependent on God for their strength and victories. For example, in verse 1, the king's joy is rooted in God's strength: "The king shall joy in thy strength, O Lord." The victories, the long life, and the royal glory that the king experiences are granted by God alone.

Theological Implication:

Theologically, this reinforces the belief that all authority on earth comes from God (cf. Romans 13:1). Earthly rulers are not ultimate powers; they are divinely appointed and subject to God's will.

The Reign of God Beyond Earthly Kings: The king's role in Psalm 21 can be viewed as a type of the Messiah, the ultimate King who will reign forever. In Christian thought, the victory and reign celebrated in Psalm 21 are often seen as foreshadowing the eternal reign of Jesus Christ, who defeats the enemies of God (sin, death, and Satan) and reigns with justice and mercy.

2. The Blessing of Divine Mercy:

A recurring theme in the psalm is God's mercy, particularly in how it sustains the king and ensures his victory. Psalm 21:7 highlights this theme: "For the king trusteth in the Lord, and through the mercy of the Most High he shall not be moved."

Mercy as the Foundation of Trust and Stability: The king's stability comes not from his own might, but from God's mercy. In this light, God's mercy is not merely a passive emotion, but a powerful force that upholds the righteous and ensures that they endure.

Theological Implication:

God's mercy is a central theological concept in both Judaism and Christianity. It speaks of God's covenantal faithfulness and compassion, especially toward those who trust in Him. In Christian theology, the mercy of God is most fully revealed in the person and work of Jesus Christ, who offers grace and forgiveness to all who believe.

3. The Role of Justice and Judgment:

A significant part of Psalm 21 deals with divine justice, particularly in relation to the enemies of God and His anointed king. Verses 8-12 vividly describe the fate of the enemies: they will be utterly defeated, consumed by fire, and their plans thwarted.

Divine Justice on Earth and Eschatological Fulfillment: The judgment on the enemies of the king is both a present reality in the historical context of the psalm and an eschatological promise. In the immediate context, it celebrates God's power to protect and vindicate the king, but it also points forward to the final judgment when all evil and opposition to God will be destroyed.

Theological Implication:

In Christian theology, this aspect of divine judgment is fulfilled in the second coming of Christ, when He will defeat all of God's enemies, bringing ultimate justice and establishing His eternal kingdom (cf. Revelation 19:11-21). The belief in God's justice in Psalm 21 offers hope for those who are oppressed or suffering, as they can trust that God's justice will eventually prevail.

4. Praise and Worship in Response to God's Gifts:

The closing verses of Psalm 21 emphasize the king's response of praise to God. The final verse states, "Be thou exalted, Lord, in thine own strength: so will we sing and praise thy power" (verse 13). This is not just a personal expression of gratitude but a communal call to worship.

Theological Implication:

This call to worship is a model for the people of God. It teaches that the proper response to divine blessing—whether personal or communal—is to offer praise and worship. In Christian spirituality, worship is both a recognition of God's greatness and an act of submission to His will. The early church, as reflected in the New Testament, continued this theme of exalting Christ in praise for His victory over death and sin (cf. Revelation 5:12-14).

5. Spiritual Influence in Jewish and Christian Traditions:

In Jewish Worship: Psalm 21 would be part of the liturgy of thanksgiving, a prayer for the king's prosperity and the peace of the nation. It expresses the hope that God's chosen king (whether David or a future messianic figure) will reign in justice and righteousness, and that all enemies of Israel will be brought under God's judgment.

Spiritual Influence:

Psalm 21 has been a source of comfort and hope for Jewish believers who long for God's sovereignty to be made manifest on earth, especially in times of distress or under foreign rule. It provides a model for how to respond to the victories God grants, with joyful worship and recognition of God's supreme power.

In Christian Worship: Christian theologians have often seen Psalm 21 as a messianic psalm, foreshadowing the triumphs of Jesus Christ, the true King. Just as David was victorious over his enemies, so Jesus, through His death and resurrection, achieved victory over sin and death. Christians read Psalm 21 through the lens of Christ's kingship, His ultimate victory, and the promise of His return to judge the world and establish God's eternal kingdom.

Spiritual Influence:

Psalm 21 serves as a call to Christian believers to trust in Christ as the King who grants eternal life, to rejoice in His victory, and to live in anticipation of His return. It also underscores the responsibility of Christians to praise God not only for what He has done for them personally but for the great salvation that has been made available to all humanity through Christ.

6. The Role of Prayer and Gratitude:

Finally, Psalm 21 is a model of how to offer prayers of gratitude and praise. It shows that prayer is not only about seeking help in times of need but also about acknowledging God's blessings and sovereignty in times of victory and peace. The psalm encourages believers to express their trust in God's mercy and His faithful provision.

Conclusion:

Psalm 21 is rich in theological meaning and spiritual influence. It teaches the believer to recognize God's sovereignty, to trust in His mercy, to long for His justice, and to respond to His blessings with praise and worship. Whether viewed in the context of ancient Israel's monarchy or in the light of the Christian gospel, it speaks to the power of God to grant victory and secure justice, offering hope and encouragement to those who follow Him. Through the king's victory, the psalm points forward to the ultimate victory of God's anointed One, Jesus Christ, who reigns forever and whose enemies will ultimately be defeated.