## Celebrating the Eternal and Undefeated King

**INTRO:** The Psalms were Israel's inspired hymnal. We don't know the tunes to which they were sung, but like any worship song, the words are the most important feature. Psalm 21 was a Davidic song/prayer in the aftermath of victory for which the people prayed in Psalm 20.

God's people anticipate			in battle when	
answ	vers every praye	r of His people. One pr	oblem we have is that our	
defin	nition of victory i	is often shortsighted an	ed focused on our "glory."	
The	e King's	for victory	are answered when	
the	y correspon	d to God's sover	eign David	
was	was the prototypical Messiah whose victories were contingent upon			
his s	his sacrifices being acceptable to God. Jesus, the Messiah to whom			
Davi	id pointed, perfo	rmed a sacrifice that is	s eternally acceptable.	
Cel	ebrate victo	ry and _	with our	
etei	rnal and und	defeated King, _	(1-13). The	
		•	rrent age. There are <b>two</b>	
A.	In this Age	, Jesus is always _	because	
	His prayers	s are always answ	ered with "	
	This sucrifice is	з ететину иссериоте.		
В.	In the Age to come, Jesus will eradicate our			
		Our enemies are d	a major source of conflict.	
	This prophetic	ally speaks of Revelati	on 20.	
	the answ define The the was his so David Cell eter Mess reason A.	their	their prayers are an answers every prayer of His people. One prodefinition of victory is often shortsighted and The King's for victory they correspond to God's sovered was the prototypical Messiah whose victoric his sacrifices being acceptable to God. Jest David pointed, performed a sacrifice that is Celebrate victory and eternal and undefeated King, Messiah's victories resonate beyond the curreasons why we celebrate.  A. In this Age, Jesus is always His prayers are always answer His sacrifice is eternally acceptable.  B. In the Age to come, Jesus with	