## Question 15

"What kind of mediator and redeemer, then, must we seek?

[1] 1 Cor. 15:21-22, 25-26. For as by a man came death, by a man has come also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, so also in Christ shall all be made alive.

For he must reign until he has put all his enemies under his feet. The last enemy to be destroyed is death.

- [2] Jer. 33:16. In those days Judah will be saved, and Jerusalem will dwell securely. And this is the name by which it will be called: 'The Lord is our righteousness.'
- **Isa. 53:11.** Out of the anguish of his soul he shall see and be satisfied; by his knowledge shall the righteous one, my servant, make many to be accounted righteous, and he shall bear their iniquities.
- **2 Cor. 5:21.** For our sake he made him to be sin who knew no sin, so that in him we might become the righteousness of God.
- **Heb. 7:15-16.** This becomes even more evident when another priest arises in the likeness of Melchizedek, who has become a priest, not on the basis of a legal requirement concerning bodily descent, but by the power of an indestructible life.
- [3] Isa. 7:14. Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign. Behold, the virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.
- **Heb. 7:26.** For it was indeed fitting that we should have such a high priest, holy, innocent, unstained, separated from sinners, and exalted above the heavens.

## Heidelberg Catechism

## Answer 15

"One who is a true [1] and righteous man,[2] and yet more powerful than all creatures, that is, one who is also true God.[3]

| Worldly Application   |           |
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| Will our own earthly sacrifices, even of creatures, be sufficient? If yes, why not? | y? If no, |
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Question 15 asks about mediators, name an imperfect example of mediation from