

# CONFESSING OUR FAITH

## westminster larger catechism

### **Q 38. Why was it requisite that the Mediator should be be God?**

**A** It was requisite that the Mediator should be God, that he might sustain and keep the human nature from sinking under the infinite wrath of God, and the power of death;<sup>1</sup> give worth and efficacy to his sufferings, obedience, and intercession;<sup>2</sup> and to satisfy God's justice,<sup>3</sup> procure his favor,<sup>4</sup> purchase a peculiar people,<sup>5</sup> give his Spirit to them,<sup>6</sup> conquer all their enemies,<sup>7</sup> and bring them to everlasting salvation.<sup>8</sup>

1. Acts 2:24–25; Rom. 1:4; Rom. 4:25; Heb. 9:14. 2. Acts 20:28; Heb. 9:14; Heb. 7:25–28; John 17. 3. Rom. 3:24–26. 4. Eph. 1:6; Matt. 3:17. 5. Titus 2:13–14. 6. Gal. 4:6; John 15:26; John 16:7; 14:26. 7. Luke 1:68–69, 71, 74. 8. Heb. 5:8–9; Heb. 9:11–15.

### **Q 39. Why was it requisite that the Mediator should be be man?**

**A** It was requisite that the Mediator should be man, that he might advance our nature,<sup>1</sup> perform obedience to the law,<sup>2</sup> suffer and make intercession for us in our nature,<sup>3</sup> have a fellow feeling of our infirmities;<sup>4</sup> that we might receive the adoption of sons,<sup>5</sup> and have comfort and access with boldness unto the throne of grace.<sup>6</sup>

1. Heb. 2:16; 2 Pet. 1:4. 2. Gal. 4:4; Matt. 5:17; Rom. 5:19; Phil. 2:8. 3. Heb. 2:14; Heb. 7:24–25. 4. Heb. 4:15. 5. Gal. 4:5. 6. Heb. 4:16.

# CONFESSING OUR FAITH

## westminster larger catechism

### **Q 38. Why was it requisite that the Mediator should be be God?**

**A** It was requisite that the Mediator should be God, that he might sustain and keep the human nature from sinking under the infinite wrath of God, and the power of death;<sup>1</sup> give worth and efficacy to his sufferings, obedience, and intercession;<sup>2</sup> and to satisfy God's justice,<sup>3</sup> procure his favor,<sup>4</sup> purchase a peculiar people,<sup>5</sup> give his Spirit to them,<sup>6</sup> conquer all their enemies,<sup>7</sup> and bring them to everlasting salvation.<sup>8</sup>

1. Acts 2:24–25; Rom. 1:4; Rom. 4:25; Heb. 9:14. 2. Acts 20:28; Heb. 9:14; Heb. 7:25–28; John 17. 3. Rom. 3:24–26. 4. Eph. 1:6; Matt. 3:17. 5. Titus 2:13–14. 6. Gal. 4:6; John 15:26; John 16:7; 14:26. 7. Luke 1:68–69, 71, 74. 8. Heb. 5:8–9; Heb. 9:11–15.

### **Q 39. Why was it requisite that the Mediator should be be man?**

**A** It was requisite that the Mediator should be man, that he might advance our nature,<sup>1</sup> perform obedience to the law,<sup>2</sup> suffer and make intercession for us in our nature,<sup>3</sup> have a fellow feeling of our infirmities;<sup>4</sup> that we might receive the adoption of sons,<sup>5</sup> and have comfort and access with boldness unto the throne of grace.<sup>6</sup>

1. Heb. 2:16; 2 Pet. 1:4. 2. Gal. 4:4; Matt. 5:17; Rom. 5:19; Phil. 2:8. 3. Heb. 2:14; Heb. 7:24–25. 4. Heb. 4:15. 5. Gal. 4:5. 6. Heb. 4:16.