

Heidelberg Catechism

Lord's Day 6

Overview/Purpose

“The doctrine of the Mediator, which is intimately connected with the glory of God and our comfort, must be carefully considered for the following reasons: 1. That we may acknowledge and magnify the mercy of God, in that he has given his Son to be our Mediator, and to be made a sacrifice for our sins. 2. That we may know God to be just, in as much as he would not, out of his clemency, pardon sin; but was so greatly displeased therewith that he would not remit it, except satisfaction were made by the death of his Son. 3. That we may be assured of eternal life, in having a Mediator who is both willing and able to grant it unto us. 4. Because the doctrine of the Mediator is the foundation, and substance, of the doctrine of the church. 5. On account of heretics, who at all times oppose, with great bitterness, this doctrine; and that, having a proper knowledge of it, we may be able to defend it against all their assaults.”

“The Commentary of Dr. Zacharias Ursinus on the Heidelberg Catechism”, pg 91.

Method

Following the Trivium, the grammar stage calls for rote memorization. Constant drilling and recitation is absolutely necessary and will require direct parental participation.

Suggested Materials For Parents

See “The Commentary of Dr. Zacharias Ursinus on the Heidelberg Catechism”, pgs 85-106.

Word Definitions

• Man	• Perfectly righteous	• Justice
• God	• Requires	• Human nature
• Sin/Sinned/Sinner	• Satisfaction	• Satisfy
• Person	• Power	• Godhead

• Sustain	• Burden	• God's wrath
• Obtain	• Restore	• Righteous/Righteousness
• Life	• Mediator	• Lord Jesus Christ
• Wisdom	• Sanctification	• Redemption
• Holy Gospel	• Paradise	• Afterwards
• Published	• Patriarchs	• Prophets
• Represented	• Sacrifices	• Ceremonies
• Law	• Lastly	• Fulfilled
• His only begotten Son.		

Suggested Activities

- Review word definitions
- Memory game to review word definitions and catechism questions
- Spelling test using the words in this catechism lesson
- Memorize key bible verses
- Service projects to reinforce the lessons found in the catechism questions
- Many opportunities for creativity!

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Question 16. Why must he be very man, and also perfectly righteous?

Answer. Because the justice of God requires that the same human nature which hath sinned, should [a] likewise make satisfaction for sin; and one, who is himself a sinner, [b] cannot satisfy for others.

Question 17. Why must he in one person be also very God?

Answer. That he might, by the power of his Godhead [c] sustain in his human nature, the burden of God's wrath; and might [d] obtain for, and restore to us, righteousness and life.

Question 18. Who then is that Mediator, who is in one person both very God, and a real righteous man?

Answer. Our Lord Jesus Christ: [e] "who of God is made unto [f] us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption."

Question 19. Whence knowest thou this?

Answer. From the holy gospel, which God himself first revealed in Paradise; [g] and afterwards published by the patriarchs [h] and prophets, and represented by the sacrifices [i] and other ceremonies of the law; and lastly, has fulfilled it [j] by his only begotten Son.

[a]: Rom. 5:12,15

[b]: 1Pet 3:18; Isa. 53:11

[c]: 1 Pet. 3:18; Acts 2:24; Isa. 53:8

[d]: 1John 1:2; Jer. 23:6; 2Tim. 1:10; John 6:51

[e]: Mat. 1:23; 1Tim. 3:16; Luke 2:11

[f]: 1Cor 1:30

[g]: Gen. 3:15

[h]: Gen. 22:17,18; Gen. 28:14; Rom. 1:2; Heb. 1:1; John 5:46

[i]: Heb. 10:7,8

[j]: Rom. 10:4; Heb. 13:8