

Living the Christian Life

Worship

- * help people get closer to God
- * Makes people feel like part of a community
- * Praising and thanking God through prayer, Bible readings, music and sermon (talk from church leader)

Liturgical worship



- * set pattern and structure
- * Congregation often follows along in a service book or on a screen
- * Commonly found in catholic, Anglican and Methodist churches
- * Anglican sometimes use the book of common prayer that includes prayers and services that have been used for hundreds of years.

Non-liturgical



- * no set structure or agreed pattern
- * Church leader more free to decide what prayers, readings etc to use and how to structure
- * More emphasis on 'following the spirit' (being open to the influence of the Holy Spirit while worshipping)

Sacraments

Ceremonies that have been officially recognised as having been established by Jesus. The Catholic church has 7, but most denominations only recognise Eucharist and baptism.

Each sacrament has a physical side—something that is done (e.g. tasting bread, water in baptism), but also a spiritual side—the blessings that the person believes they receive from God as a result of carrying out the sacrament.

- * **Baptism**—either infant, or believers.
- * **Confirmation**—when a person chooses to confirm they are a member of the faith. Restate promises made at baptism
- * **Eucharist**—recalls the last supper
- * **Marriage**—legal union made before God
- * **Holy orders**—becoming a priest, bishop etc
- * **Reconciliation**—confessing sins to a priest, which are then forgiven by God
- * **Anointing the sick**—when a person who is very sick is anointed with Holy Oil. They then confess their sins and pray with the priest.



Prayers

	Set prayer	Informal
Explanation	Prayers that have been written down. Usually read from a text such as Book of Common Prayer	Made up in the moment with guidance from the Holy Spirit. No set format or words.
found in...	Anglican and catholic churches	Evangelical and charismatic churches
Benefits...	Familiar words are comforting Words are authorised by the church Reciting them aloud with others brings a sense of unity and shared belief.	Can feel more personal way of communicating with God Allows believers to express their own particular concerns or worries



The Lord's Prayer—a set prayer that Jesus taught his followers.

The start praises God and looks forward to a time when he will be fully accepted by all people on earth. The second half asks God for 3 things: the things we need to survive, forgiveness, and the strength to resist evil.

Purpose of prayer—thanksgiving, contrition (asking for forgiveness), worship, intercession (asking God to help others), supplication (asking God for something)

Pilgrimage

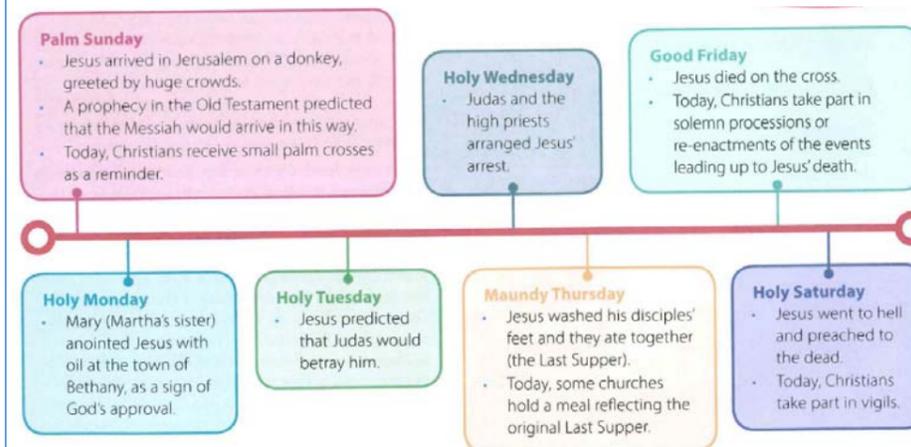
A **journey that is taken to strengthen faith** e.g. to a religious site. The Bible speaks of a pilgrimage that Jesus makes with his parents to Jerusalem when he was 12.

Today many Christians go on pilgrimage to give **dedicated time to strengthen their faith, learn more about their religion, feel closer to God, and to find time for prayer and meditation.**

<p>Jerusalem</p> <p>Where most of Jesus' ministry took place.</p> <p>Often visit places such as mount of Olives where he taught his disciples.</p> <p>Make people feel closer to God by following Jesus' footsteps.</p>	<p>Iona</p> <p>Island in Scotland where St Columba founded a monastic community.</p> <p>Played an important part in spread of Christianity in Scotland.</p>
<p>Taize</p> <p>Village in France with monastic community.</p> <p>Encourages people of all denominations to worship together, through meditation, prayer and singing.</p> <p>Encourages pilgrims to find opportunities for simplicity and kindness and reconciliation in their every day lives.</p>	<p>Walsingham</p> <p>Village in Norfolk where a woman had a vision of the Virgin Mary. The Virgin showed her the house where Gabriel told her she would be pregnant with Jesus. A copy of this house was then built in Walsingham.</p> <p>There are now shrines from many denominations.</p>

Celebrations

Holy week—the week leading up to Easter Sunday. Final week of lent which is a period of reflection. During lent people may fast.



Easter Sunday—celebrates resurrection of Jesus through special church services.

Advent—the four weeks leading up to Christmas. In churches one candle on an advent wreath is lit each Sunday, until there are 4 candles lit, anticipating Jesus as the light of the world.

Christmas—celebrates the birth of Jesus. Churches will hold special events such as carol services, a vigil (where believers stay awake at night to pray, midnight mass on Christmas eve, a special celebration on Christmas morning, Nativity plays.

Local Church

The church provides lots of services for the local community, both Christian and non-Christians:

Community space, support for people in need, evangelism, raising money for charity e.g. Christian Aid, outreach e.g. foodbanks, education e.g. Alpha course, worship and celebrations,



Future of the Church

More followers than any other religion (2.4 billion)

Overall number of church goers in the UK is falling, and churches are closing as a result.

According to 2011 census 59.3% of the UK say they are Christian.

Missionary work:

The church has a mission to spread the Christian faith, and the message of Jesus. They may do this through evangelism. This encourages people to tell others about their faith in the hope of converting them and bringing new people into the Church. This follows Jesus' command to his disciples to spread his message (called the Great Commission).

The spec...

Section 3: Living the Christian Life

Students should have an understanding of:

3.1*	Christian worship: liturgical and non-liturgical forms of worship, including activities which are informal and individual, including reference to the <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> ; when each form might be used and why; divergent Christian attitudes towards the practices, meaning and significance of liturgical and non-liturgical forms of worship in Christian life today, with reference to denominations which worship with less structure such as some Pentecostal churches.
3.2	The role of the sacraments in Christian life and their practice in two denominations: the role of the sacraments/ordinance as a whole; the nature and importance of the meaning and celebration of baptism and the Eucharist in at least two denominations, including reference to the 39 Articles XXV-XXXVI; divergent Christian attitudes towards the use and number of sacraments in Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant traditions.
3.3	The nature and purpose of prayer: the nature of and examples of the different types of prayer; set prayers; informal prayer and the Lord's Prayer, including Matthew 6:5-14; when each type might be used and why; divergent Christian attitudes towards the importance of each type of prayer for Christians today.
3.4	Pilgrimage: the nature, history and purpose of pilgrimage, including interpretations Luke 2:41-43; the significance of the places people go on pilgrimage; divergent Christian teachings about whether pilgrimage is important for Christians today, with specific reference to Catholic and Protestant understandings; the activities associated with, and significance of, Jerusalem, Iona, Taize and Walsingham.
3.5	Christian religious celebrations: the nature and history of Christian festivals in the church year, including Christmas and Easter; the significance of celebrating Advent and Christmas; the significance of celebrating Holy Week and Easter, with reference to interpretations of 1 Corinthians 15:12-34.
3.6	The future of the Christian Church: Church growth, the history and purpose of missionary and evangelical work including reference to Mark 16:9-20 and John 20:21-22; divergent ways this is put into practice by Church locally, nationally and globally; Christian attitudes of why evangelical work is important for the Church and for individual Christians
3.7	The role and importance of the local church in the local community: how and why it helps the individual believer and the local area; local parish activities, including interpretations of 1 Peter 5:1-4, ecumenism, outreach work, the centre of Christian identity and worship through living practices.
3.8	The role and importance of the Church in the worldwide community: how and why it works for reconciliation and the problems faced by the persecuted Church; divergent Christian responses to teachings about charity, including 1 Corinthians 13 and Matthew 25:31-46; the work of Christian Aid, what it does and why.

keyword	definition	Draw a symbol to remember!
Liturgical Worship	Structured, planned, worship full of signs and symbols e.g. candles, incense, often common prayers etc.	
Non-Liturgical Worship	Informal, unplanned, worship that is believed to be inspired by the Holy Spirit	
Book of Common Prayer	Anglican book containing structure of liturgical worship	
Sacrament	'An outward sign of inward grace' E.g. Holy Communion and Baptism	
Eucharist	Holy Communion – "This is my body... This is my blood"	
Lord's Prayer	The prayer that Jesus taught his disciples to say "Our Father, who is in heaven, holy is your name..."	
Pilgrimage	A spiritual journey which helps Christians grow in their relationship with God, receive healing and communicate with other Christians e.g. Jerusalem	
Advent	The weeks leading up to Christmas where Christians prepare for the birth of God anew in their lives	

keyword	definition	Draw a symbol to remember!
Lent	The weeks leading up to Easter where Christians remember Jesus' time in the wilderness. Christians give something up as a way of saying thank you for Jesus' sacrifice on the cross.	
Holy Week	The Week before Easter where Christians remember Jesus' entry into Jerusalem, his Last Supper, his betrayal and arrest	
Missionary Work	Christians travel to spread the Word of God to unbelievers. Many missionaries do charitable work as well as teaching the Christian faith.	
Evangelical Work	Spreading the 'Good News'	
Ecumenism	Bringing different Christian denominations together in unity	
The persecuted Church	The groups of Christians around the world who are not allowed to openly practice their faith	

3 mark questions (3 simple sentences)

- (a) Outline three features of the sacrament of baptism.
- (a) Outline three activities a Christian might do on pilgrimage.
- (a) Outline three activities of the local church that help people in the local area.
 - (a) Outline three catholic sacraments.
 - (a) Outline three ways Christians may celebrate Holy Week.

4 mark questions (2xPoint + development)

- (b) Explain two reasons why Eucharist is important for Catholics
- (b) Explain two reasons why the Lord's Prayer is important for Christians.
- (b) Explain two different Christian attitudes towards the use of sacraments
- (b) Explain two reasons why sacraments may be important for Christians.
- (b)

5 mark questions (2 x point, evidence, development + link to impact on life of believer)

- (c) Explain two reasons why the worshippers in a Church community should evangelise in the local area.
 - (c) Explain two reasons why Christians celebrate the Eucharist.
 - (c) Explain two reasons sacraments are important to Christians.
- (c) Explain two reasons why Christians might provide support for the local community.

12 mark questions (several views on the statement, evaluate with strengths and weakness, and overall judgment)

- (d) 'The most important duty of all Christians is to worship God.' Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.
- (d) "All Christians should give money to charity." Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.
- (d) "The Lord's Prayer is the most important prayer." Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.
- (d) "Worship should have no formal structure." Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.
- (d) "Eucharist is the most important thing Christians can do." Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.