

Key Stage 4 Worship (Practices)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand at least one Cornish objection to Anglican worship, and one reason why Edward I wished to unify worship along Anglican lines.
- Offer at least one connection between Christian worship and biblical teaching.

Students will be able to answer the questions:

Is the *Book of Common Prayer* a political or spiritual measure?

How do Christians know how they should worship?

What are different interpretations of Christian worship?

PRIOR LEARNING

Prior exploration of types of worship would be helpful (liturgical, private and non-liturgical). However, this lesson could equally prepare students to study these different worship forms in more depth by providing some background to the reasons for different types.

The notes on pp. 11-12 of KS3 lessons 3 and 4 ('The Reformation in England') detailing the Acts of Union will be helpful in preparing this lesson.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

1: STARTER: ANGLICAN LITURGY

LESSON CONTENT

- a. Show images of red, green, white and purple Anglican vestments. Ask students to write the following meanings on sticky notes and to attach them to a vestment: 'ordinary time: spiritual growth', 'sacrifice', 'celebration' and 'fasting' (green = ordinary time, red = sacrifice, white = celebration, purple = fasting). Display a church calendar by searching Google Images for 'liturgical year'. You could play a video clip of evensong, such as this recording at York Minster: www.youtube.com/watch?v=Um2mm0GFaO4 (the singing starts at three minutes, but the introduction offers a quick summary of Anglican liturgy, as well as an interesting glimpse of religious broadcasting 20 years ago).
- b. Write these words on the board: stability, tradition, revolution, dissent, spirituality, nurture, guidance, predictability, community, authority. Ask groups to choose three words that best describe the sense they get of the Anglican Church from these stimuli. Teach that there was rebellion, conflict and dissent as the Anglican liturgy was being formalised, as we shall see.

2: ANGLICAN LITURGY

LESSON CONTENT

- a. Read about William Body who was murdered in 1548 on p. 4, 'The Book of Common Prayer and the Western Rebellion'. Answer question 1. Check answers.
- b. Read the remainder of the information on p. 4. Answer question 2. Listen to groups' answers. Ask groups to explain why the Cornish rejected the *Book of Common Prayer*.

3: DIFFERENT INTERPRETATIONS OF WORSHIP

LESSON CONTENT

- a. Ask the class to suggest reasons why Edward I wished to unify the country under one church.

(Teacher notes: he was a devoted Protestant, he wished to unite the country politically and spiritually, and to exert his power.)

Ask for a summary of reasons as to why the Cornish rejected Edward's changes

(Teacher notes: they rejected Protestant reforms, Catholicism was felt as part of their identity, the reforms were felt as desecration and abuse of power.)

- b. Read the Bible passages guiding worship on the 'Christian Worship' sheet on p. 5. Ask the class to tell you what these short passages affirm for Christians. What, if any, instructions or guidance can Christians glean from these passages about how they should worship?

Complete question 1 on p. 5 ('Instructions/guidance for Christian worship').

- c. Show briefly two or three different forms of worship. Search YouTube for 'Pentecostal worship' and 'monastic singing'.

For example, this film shows life in an ancient French Catholic monastery: www.youtube.com/watch?v=BekG_dZBtSE. Show a few minutes of each form for students to get a sense of the diversity of Christian worship.

Groups choose one form and complete question 2 on p. 5, applying the Bible passages to this form of worship.

- d. Read the information on 'Different Interpretations of Christian Worship' on p. 6. This offers details of three interpretations of worship to have come out of the Reformation. This task can be differentiated:

Emerging: Choose one form of worship for the class, read together and answer question 3 on the 'Christian Worship' sheet (p. 5).

Expected: Ask groups to read all three forms of worship and choose one to discuss. As a result of their discussions they complete question 3 on the 'Christian Worship' sheet (p. 5).

Exceeding: As for 'expected'. In addition, ask students to pinpoint what Protestant theological tenets the new forms of worship are based on. They can research for themselves, or refer to KS3 lessons in this series.

The Book of Common Prayer and the Western Rebellion

<p>1540s: Edward I sent envoys all over the country to remove elements of worship in churches that were deemed ‘too Catholic’, such as statues and images of Mary and child and the saints. Most religious festivals were also banned, which had provided ordinary people with entertainment and worship throughout the year.</p>	<p>1548: William Body was tasked with removing signs of Catholic worship in Cornwall. However Cornwall and Devon wished to stick to the old ways and resisted the Reformation. William Body was perceived to be guilty of desecrating sacred religious sites, and was murdered.</p>
<p>1536-45: Henry VIII, Edward’s father, had destroyed many Catholic monasteries in Cornwall and Devon, causing enormous distress. Henry wished to remove all traces of the old religion. However Cornwall did not wish to be reformed.</p>	<p>1. Why was William Body murdered?</p>
<p>A sheep tax, imposed by the king, threatened to destabilise the basis of Cornwall’s economy.</p>	<p>Cornwall had long wanted to gain independence from England. Catholic tolerance of Cornwall’s unique identity meant it was a loved institution. The removal of Catholic aspects of worship in Cornwall was felt as a removal of Cornish identity by a meddling and dominant England.</p>
<p>In response to Body’s murder, 28 Cornish Catholics were executed. A Catholic priest, seen to be the leader, was beheaded in London and his head displayed on a spike.</p>	<p><i>The Book of Common Prayer</i>, in English, was seen as a threat to the Cornish language.</p>
<p>1549: The <i>Book of Common Prayer</i>, the basis of the Anglican liturgy, was forcibly introduced. Catholics from Devon and Cornwall marched on Exeter, besieging the local lords in a castle, and challenged the king. Edward crushed the rebellion in a series of battles, in which 5,500 people were killed.</p>	<p>2. Were Cornish objections to the <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> political, spiritual or economic?</p>

Christian Worship

<p>Romans 8:14</p> <p>For those who are led by the Spirit of God are the children of God.</p>	<p>Matt 18:20</p> <p>For where two or three gather in my name, there am I with them</p>	<p>John 4: 24</p> <p>God is spirit, and his worshippers must worship in the Spirit and in truth.</p>
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<p>1. Instructions/guidance for Christian worship:</p>
<p>2. Type of worship:</p> <p>This type of worship reflects biblical guidance because...</p>
<p>3. Type of worship:</p> <p>This type of worship reflects biblical guidance because...</p>

Scripture quotations taken from Holy Bible, New International Version® Anglicized, NIV®
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Different Interpretations of Christian Worship

Presbyterian

This group accepts covenant theology, referencing Adam's agreement, or 'covenant' with God in the Garden of Eden. Adam pledged obedience to God, but broke the covenant. Humans are now in a second covenant with God, whereby God reaches out to humans through God's own love and generosity, rather than by human obedience.

Puritanism

Puritan worship is based around the idea of an individual's ability to interpret God's wishes through the Bible, inspired by the Holy Spirit. The presence of God's Spirit allows Puritan worshippers to connect to God. Puritans are so called because they try to achieve moral purity in every area of life.

Quakerism

At the core of Quakerism is the concept 'that of God in every person'. This can be seen as an extension of the belief that every individual should be able to access theology and can connect with God for themselves, rather through a priest. Several of the first Quaker pastors (mid seventeenth-century England) were women. Quaker preachers based their message on a direct relationship between the worshipper and Jesus.

Worship in the Specs

<p>AQA Practices Worship and festivals</p> <p>Different forms of worship and their significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible. • Private worship. 	<p>WJEC Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and significance of liturgical, informal and individual worship: Matthew 18:20. • The nature and importance of prayer: The Lord’s Prayer. • Set prayers and informal prayers: different forms of worship across the different Christian traditions with reference to Society of Friends and Evangelical worship. 	<p>Edexcel A & B</p> <p>Christian worship: liturgical and non-liturgical forms of worship, including activities which are informal and individual,</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>OCR Practices</p> <p>The structure of church services, e.g. Anglican Communion, Roman Catholic Mass, Quaker meeting, Greek Orthodox and Methodist Sunday worship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of worship. • Purposes of worship. • The role and importance of liturgical worship for some Christians. • The role and importance of informal/charismatic worship for some Christians. • The role and importance of individual prayer, private prayer and devotion. • The role and importance of private and public worship to communities and individuals. • Different interpretations and emphases given to sources of wisdom and authority by different Christian denominations. 		<p>OCR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominational service prayer books • John 4:24 • Romans 8:14 • Remembrance services: Matthew 18:20