









FOLLOWERS – LESSON PLAN

Age	Term	Mod.	Module Theme	Module Title	Lesson Number and Title
16	1	2	WORSHIP	History of Worship	68: Worship before and after 313 AD

Use the syllabus framework to complete above. Infants: 20 minutes; Juniors: 30 minutes; Middles & Seniors: 45 minutes
(Mod. = Module Number, Module Theme - in the heading, Module Title - uppercase in the cell, Lesson Num [NO. column] and Title)

							
Verbal V <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Logical L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Spatial S <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Kinaesthetic K	Musical M	Intra - personal P1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inter - personal P2	Natural N

Tick the appropriate box(es) above [copy this: ☒] for the modes of learning being used in this session.

Prayer: Trisagion Prayers

Starter: If there were no church buildings available and you had to gather for worship in someone's house, how might that work for the space available? (Assume 3 bed rooms and 2 reception rooms with a kitchen / diner and a wash room).

Learning objectives: To understand how Eucharistic worship and the practice of baptism adapted to the necessity of using peoples' homes before 313 AD then after that date (of legalisation of Christianity) expanded into the basic shape of the Roman basilica, (originally something like a Town Hall). The students should also know the reasons for the development and use of the iconostasis.

Core Activities and Learning

Using Resource Sheet 68, the Leader explains the historical development of the provision of worship space from the early house churches under persecution to the basic shape of the Roman basilica.

TASKS

- The students label and annotate the two plans on Resource Sheet 68 to show where Catechesis, Baptism, Confession and the Eucharist would have taken place.
- Colour code the plans accordingly.

EXPLAIN

The iconostasis developed in the east and in the west (where eventually they became known as "rood screens" – rood=cross) to make a stronger distinction between the nave and the altar but also to join them such that the doors became an entrance to Paradise (so much more difficult to see if there is no demarcation of space). This development was prompted in part by the influx of people into the churches at the end of the 4th century when it became fashionable to attend. The iconostasis became necessary to establish good order in worship spaces where not everyone present would be baptised.

So, there have always been icons but not always icon *screens*.

TASK

Bearing in mind that in his 19th century church, St. John of Kronstadt had a much lower iconostasis than usually used so that people might see more clearly into the Altar area ... what are the advantages and disadvantages of such "transparency".

Manage a discussion between the students on this question.

Resources: Resource Sheet 68, coloured pencils and pens.

Review: Church worship spaces adapt and evolve according to local circumstances but always serve the practical end of facilitating both Baptism and the Eucharist.

Follow Up: Research for the following session the different liturgical rites used by the Christian east and west, (eg., the Roman rite or Liturgy of St Gregory, the Liturgy of St John Chrysostom, the Liturgy of St Mark etc.)