









FOLLOWERS – LESSON PLAN

Age	Term	Mod.	Module Theme	Module Title	Lesson Number and Title
13	1	2	WORSHIP	Senses and Materials	52: Veneration of Icons

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

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

Prayer: Hymns of The Sunday of the Triumph of Orthodoxy

Apolytikion (Tone Two): “O Christ our God, begging forgiveness of our sins, we venerate your pure image O Good One. Of Your own will You condescended to ascend upon the Cross in the flesh and delivered those you created from the bondage of the enemy. Wherefore, thankfully we cry out: When You came to save the world: You filled all things with joy, O our Saviour”

Kontakion: (Tone 8): “The undepictable Word of the Father became depictable when He took flesh of you, O Theotokos; and when He had restored the defiled image to its ancient state, He suffused it with divine beauty. As for us, confessing our salvation, we record it in deed and word.”

Starter: Students mentally visualise an icon. Wait one minute in silent prayer. Each student shares something important about the icon.

Learning objectives:

1. To be able to explain what an icon is and how it is used.
2. To have a good background knowledge of the history of the icon.

Core Activities and Learning

1. Leader explains the meaning of Icons, the difference between picture and icon (the word “icon” means picture or image) or an Icon of Christ is a picture of Christ which tells everyone that God became a man. Here Leader explains that we can have an Icon of Christ exactly because of that reason – because He became a man and as a man He can be depicted.
2. Display the Icon of Transfiguration and then explain the symbolical meaning of the colours, gold, light (the icon is painted with light. There is no shadow in it), figures etc. It is good to explain also about the reverse perspective and what this means.
3. Leader tell the history of the Icon. It starts on the day our Lord Jesus Christ pressed a cloth to His face and imprinted His divine-human image. According to Tradition, as most Orthodox Christians know, the first “images” or icons were painted by St. Luke. Cf catacomb frescos. Recount briefly the iconoclastic controversies, the 7th Ecumenical Council and the Triumph of Orthodoxy.
4. Activity: Display different icons (Pantokrator, Mother of God etc) and ask the students to describe different features. How can we recognise a genuine icon when we see it? Say few words about the rules of Iconography.
5. ACTIVITY: Ask the students to identify as many biblical themes as they can from Andrei Rublev’s Icon of the Hospitality of Abraham (Trinity).
6. Collect in all the work sheets, notes etc, and put them in the student files.
7. End piece: Keep One minute in silence together.

Resources: Sample Icons, Meaning and Composition of Icons: <https://iconreader.wordpress.com/> Venerating Icons: <http://www.antiochian.org/content/no-graven-image-icons-and-their-proper-use>
Historical Perspective: <https://www.monasteryicons.com/product/The-History-and-Symbolism-of-Iconography/did-you-know>

trinity-rublev.jpg Key: <https://iconreader.wordpress.com/2011/02/20/icon-of-the-holy-trinity/>

Review: Icons help us to connect to the people represented. They strengthen and inspire our prayer.

Follow Up: Examine carefully all the icons in your own church. Can you identify each one? Ask the clergy to help.