

DIOCESAN COLLECTIVE WORSHIP FRAMEWORK

TERM 5/YEAR 1 /SAINTS

The famous saints whom we know something about have responded to God in a particular way at a particular time in history. However, we are all called to be saints – holy people – those whom the light and life of Jesus can shine through. We can all respond to the life and example of Jesus in our particular way in our particular time. This is a week spent looking at the patron saints of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland. The focus should be on the importance of speaking out for what is right even if it might mean that scorn and suffering might follow.

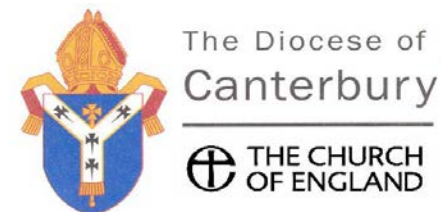
It is important to convey that saints are admired and followed for their strength of character and virtues – not because they are rich or famous or good at a particular sport or as an actor – it is a good opportunity to think about what really matters in a person who should be looked up to.

SEAL link - Say No to bullying (standing up for what is right)

Values link – Courage

In each case, find a suitable version of the story and use good storytelling and drama to retell it.

GATHER	ENGAGE	RESPOND	SEND
<p>Play music from the country of the particular patron saint</p> <p>Find images of the saints and display some questions about them for pupils</p>	<p>SAINT GEORGE (whole school) celebrated on April 23. I Corinthians 16 v 13 Saint George is the patron saint of England. He is popularly identified with England and English ideals of honour, bravery and gallantry - but actually he was not English at all. Very little, if anything, is known about the real Saint George. Pope Gelasius said that George is one of the saints "whose names are rightly revered among us, but whose actions are known only to God." Some possible facts have been pieced together : Born in Cappadocia, an area which is now in Turkey Lived in 3rd century AD His parents were Christian Later lived in Palestine Became a Roman soldier Protested against Rome's persecution of Christians Imprisoned and tortured, but stayed true to his faith Beheaded at Lydda in Palestine</p> <p>SAINT DAVID (DEWI SANT) (whole school) celebrated on March 1st.</p>	<p>God of holiness, your glory is proclaimed in every age: as we rejoice in the faith of your saints, inspire us to follow their example with boldness and joy; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.</p>	<p>Together with all the saints of God, let us go into the world to walk in God's light, let us go into the world to rejoice in God's love let us go into the world to reflect God's glory. Amen</p>



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<p>to think about as they gather</p> <p>The Lord is with us Let us praise his name together with all the saints</p>	<p>I Corinthians 16 v 13 His influence is shown in the number of churches dedicated to him in Wales and the celebrations each Saint David's Day. There aren't many facts about St David; but here are some of the undisputed ones. He really existed He was at the heart of the Welsh church in the 6th century He came from an aristocratic family in West Wales His mother was a saint, Saint Non His teacher was also a saint, St Paulinus He founded a large monastery in West Wales He was one of the early saints who helped to spread Christianity among the pagan Celtic tribes of Western Britain He became Archbishop of Wales, but remained in his community at Menevia (now called St Davids) He was active in suppressing the Pelagian (about the nature of people/original sin) heresy His shrine became a great place of pilgrimage; four visits to the shrine at St David's were considered the equivalent of two to Rome, and one to Jerusalem! The most famous story about Saint David tells how he was preaching to a huge crowd and the ground is said to have risen up, so that he was standing on a hill and everyone had a better chance of hearing him.</p> <hr/> <p>SAINT PATRICK (whole school) celebrated on March 17. I Corinthians 16 v 13 St Patrick is traditionally associated with the Shamrock plant, which he used to explain the concept of the Trinity. St Patrick's value doesn't really come from the historical details but from the inspiration of a man who returned to the country where he had been a child slave, in order to bring the message of Christ. Some brief facts are: St Patrick really existed Taken to Ireland as a slave at age 16</p>	<p>Find some images of courage and bravery and discuss what is happening. Give time for reflection on how pupils can be more courageous in their lives.</p> <p>'Saints are those who by their life and work make it clear and plain that God lives' (Nathan Soderblom) Lord God, help me to show that God is alive and at work in the world today in all I think and say and do. For Jesus' sake. AMEN</p>	
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The Diocese of
Canterbury

THE CHURCH
OF ENGLAND

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	<p>Escaped after 6 years Became a Christian priest, and later a Bishop Returned to Ireland as a missionary Played a major part in converting the Irish to Christianity Some of his writings survive, the <i>Confessio</i> and the <i>Letter to Coroticus</i></p>		
	<p>SAINT ANDREW (key stage or class worship) celebrated on November 30 I Corinthians 16 v 13 St. Andrew's biographical details are simple: he was born between AD 5 and AD 10 in Bethsaida, the principal fishing port of Palestine. His parents were Jona and Joanna; his brother was Simon. Jona, along with his business-partner and friend Zebedee and his sons James and John, was a fisherman. Andrew had a strong sense of curiosity. He would probably have gone to the synagogue school at the age of five to study scripture and then astronomy and arithmetic. <i>Later, on the banks of the Jordan, Andrew met John the Baptist: he was the first disciple and the first apostle. It was he who brought the boy with the loaves and fishes to Jesus before the feeding of the five thousand – especially for younger pupils, use one of the Bible stories about St Andrew for this act of worship.</i> According to the apocryphal 'Acts of Andrew' he is said to have travelled to Asia Minor and the Black Sea. In the city of Synope he is believed to have suffered great hardships and the house he was in was nearly burnt down. He returned twice more to Asia Minor and Greece, even travelling as far as Hungary, Russia and to the banks of the Oder in Poland. In Greece, Andrew forced his way through a forest inhabited by wolves, bears and tigers. Finally, in Patras, he was given the choice of being offered as a sacrifice to the gods or being scourged and crucified. By his own request the cross was diagonal. He, like his brother Peter, felt himself unworthy to be crucified on the upright cross of Christ. He hung for three days on the cross, fixed not by nails but by rope round his hands and feet. Even in his last agony, he continued to preach.</p>		