

DIOCESAN COLLECTIVE WORSHIP FRAMEWORK

YEAR 3/TERM 3/WEEK 4 - WOVEN TOGETHER BY WHAT IS RIGHT

There have been and still are communities in which there is unfairness and injustice. Christians throughout history have spoken out about the wrongs which they have seen even though it may have been costly for them. In each case, children should know that it was a strong and unshakeable Christian faith which sustained these people. These examples are contained in the Lion Treasury of Saints by David Self (Lion) ISBN 9-780745-944715

SEAL link - Going for Goals

Values link - Courage

GATHER	ENGAGE	RESPOND	SEND
<p>Show a picture of Canterbury Cathedral with some questions for pupils to think about.</p> <p>Find images of the saint for the day and display this with some 'I wonder' questions to talk about</p> <p><i>These are some of the words of Thomas More – invite pupils to think about them as they enter</i> 'I die the king's faithful servant, but God's first.'</p>	<p>THOMAS BECKET 29 December (whole school) I Thessalonians 3 v 13 <i>An example of a man of faith who would not bow to the will of his friend King Henry II. The will of God was more important to Thomas. Do people have that sort of faith today?</i> Thomas Becket was born in around 1120, the son of a prosperous London merchant. He was well educated and quickly became an agent to Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, who sent him on several missions to Rome. Becket's talents were noticed by Henry II, who made him his chancellor and the two became close friends. When Theobald died in 1161, Henry made Becket archbishop. Becket transformed himself from a pleasure-loving courtier into a serious, simply-dressed cleric. The king and his archbishop's friendship was put under strain when it became clear that Becket would now stand up for the church in its disagreements with the king. In 1164, realising the extent of Henry's displeasure, Becket fled into exile in France, and remained in exile for several years. He returned in 1170. On the 29 December 1170, four knights, believing the king wanted Becket out of the way, confronted and murdered Becket in Canterbury Cathedral. Becket was made a saint in 1173 and his shrine in Canterbury Cathedral became an important focus for pilgrimage.</p> <p>THOMAS MORE 6 July in Anglican Churches (whole school) I Thessalonians 3 v 13 <i>An example from Tudor times of a man who would not agree with his friend Henry VIII when he wanted to divorce Catherine of Aragon in order to marry Anne Boleyn. What happens when we cannot agree with our friends? Can we agree to disagree when we believe we are right?</i></p>	<p>Teach us, good Lord, to serve thee as thou deservest; to give and not to count the cost; to fight and not to heed the wounds; to toil and not to seek for rest; to labour and not to ask for any reward, save that of knowing that we do thy will, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen <i>St Ignatius Loyola</i></p> <p>O Lord, give us a lively faith, a firm hope, a fervent charity, a love of you. Give us, good Lord, the grace to work for the things we pray for. <i>St Thomas More, 1478-1535</i></p>	<p>Peace from God who is our Father. Peace from Jesus Christ who is our peace. Peace from the Holy Spirit who gives us life.</p> <p>Following God's saints in the ways of holiness and truth, let us go in the peace of Christ. Thanks be to God.</p> <p>We are called to be God's saints in school Lord in this place</p>

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<p>'I do not care very much what men say of me, provided that God approves of me'.</p> <p><i>These are some of the words ascribed to Mother Teresa – invite pupils to think about them as they enter</i></p> <p>Yesterday is gone. Tomorrow has not yet come. We have only today. Let us begin.</p>	<p>Thomas More was born on 7 February 1478 in London, the son of a successful lawyer. As a boy, More spent some time in the household of John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury. He later studied at Oxford, and qualified as a lawyer, although he did contemplate becoming a monk. In 1517 entered the king's service, becoming one of Henry VIII's most effective and trusted civil servants and acting as his secretary, interpreter, speech-writer, chief diplomat, advisor and confidant. In 1521 he was knighted, in 1523, he became the speaker of the House of Commons and in 1525 chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. At the same time More was also building a reputation as a scholar. More took the post of lord chancellor in 1529, just as Henry had become determined to obtain a divorce from Catherine of Aragon. The previous chancellor, Lord Wolsey, had failed to achieve this objective. Henry was close to breaking with the Church of Rome, and the so-called 'Reformation parliament' was about to convene. When Henry declared himself 'supreme head of the Church in England' - thus establishing the Anglican Church and allowing him to end his marriage - More resigned the chancellorship. He continued to argue against the king's divorce and the split with Rome, and in 1534 was arrested after refusing to swear an oath of succession repudiating the pope and accepting the annulment of Henry's marriage. He was tried for treason at Westminster and on 6 July 1535 was executed on Tower Hill.</p> <p>MOTHER TERESA OF CALCUTTA date of death – 5 September (whole school) Matthew 25 v 31-46</p> <p>Mother Teresa was a humanitarian. This means she did things to help out other people. Her entire life was fully devoted to helping the poor, the sick, the needy, and the helpless. Mother Teresa was born in Uskub, Ottoman Empire on August 26, 1910. This city is now called Skopje and is the capital of the Republic of Macedonia. Her birth name was Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Her father died when she was eight and she was raised by her mother. She was raised as a Roman Catholic and decided to devote her life to God at a young age. She joined the Sisters of Loreto at the age of 18 to become a missionary to India. She first had to learn English. So she went to Ireland to learn English at the Loreto Abby. A year later she started her missionary work in Darjeeling, India. She learned the local language, Bengali, and taught at the local school. She soon took her first vows as a nun and took the name Teresa. She would teach for many years in India becoming the headmistress at a school in eastern Calcutta.</p>	<p>"We can do no great things Only small things with great love"</p> <p><i>Give time for pupils to reflect on how they can try and do this today</i></p> <p>May we follow the example of Mother Teresa of Calcutta and all saints in doing small things with great love.</p> <p>Amen</p> <p>Create a display in the classroom or corridor where pupils can add ideas of how they can be a 'saint' within the school community. Pupil worship leaders might be invited to create this area.</p>	<p>Help us to be like your saints We are called to be God's saints in village Lord in this place Help us to be like your saints We are called to be God's saints in town Lord in this place Help us to be like your saints <i>or similar</i></p>
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<p>I can do things you cannot, you can do things I cannot; together we can do great things.</p>	<p>When she was 36 years old she felt the call from God to help the poor of India. She received some basic medical training and then set out to help the sick and needy. This wasn't an easy task in 1948 India. She had very little support and, while trying to feed and help the poorest of the poor, she herself was constantly hungry and even had to beg for food. Soon other women joined her and she formed the Missionaries of Charity. Mother Teresa described the purpose of the Missionaries of Charity as an organization to take care of "the hungry, the naked, the homeless, the crippled, the blind, the lepers, all those people who feel unwanted, unloved, uncared for throughout society, people that have become a burden to the society and are shunned by everyone". The Missionaries of Charity originally had 13 members. Today they have over 4,000 nuns who care for people just like Mother Teresa described all over the world. It wasn't an easy task to build such an organization and to keep the focus on the poorest people. She worked almost up until her death on September 5, 1997.</p> <p>Mother Teresa disagreed with the way in which the poor of Calcutta were treated – although it was difficult and unpleasant work, she believed that it was more important to serve God in this way than to worry about her own needs. She let the homeless, sick and dying know that God loved and wanted them. How easy it is to ignore what we want and always think of someone else before ourselves? Could you try and do this today?</p>		
	<p>A SAINT IS ... SOMEONE “THE LIGHT SHINES THROUGH” (class or key stage) Matthew 5 v 16 This is a literal description of a stained glass window in which there might be an image of a saint. It also describes how a saint allows the light of Christ to shine through them. Think about how the light shone through the saints. Find an age appropriate example of a saint. What did this saint do for God that was so special? What can we do for God? Are there ways in which everybody can make it easier for the light to shine through them?</p>		