

WEEK 29: REVIEW - ONE YEAR WITH THE DIVINE LITURGY

PRE-K - KINDERGARTEN

GOAL

To review the main points of our lessons this year in order to encourage long term retention of the knowledge we learned

LESSON

Choose and share any of the visuals provided this year that will assist in memory recall for the students as you review this school year

WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE SERVICE WE ATTEND ON SUNDAY MORNINGS?

The **Divine Liturgy** is the service we attend every Sunday morning with our family.

At the very beginning of this school year, we learned that **liturgy means, “work of the people”** because everyone works together to celebrate the Divine Liturgy.

WORSHIP IN HOMES, WORSHIP IN CATACOMBS, WORSHIP IN CHURCHES:

In the beginning, Christians held the Divine Liturgy in their homes.

When the rulers started saying that Christians were not allowed to have the Divine Liturgy anymore, **then the Christians found places to hide and still receive Holy Communion.** One of the main places they did this was **in the catacombs** which were places dug out underground.

Eventually, **St. Constantine said that Christians could celebrate the Divine Liturgy openly again.** Everyone rejoiced and they started building churches. **Ever since then, we attend the Divine Liturgy inside of a church.**

GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE DIVINE LITURGY:

There are three main parts to the Divine Liturgy. **The first part is called the Proskomide, which is the preparation of the Gifts of Bread and Wine to be consecrated.**

The next main part is called Liturgy of the Word. During this part, we hear the epistle and gospel readings.

The third main part of the Divine Liturgy is called the Liturgy of the Faithful. During this part, we receive Holy Communion!

LITURGIES OF ST. BASIL, ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM, AND PRESANCTIFIED LITURGY:

(Optional: Show icons of St. Basil and St. John) **Both Saint Basil the Great and Saint John Chrysostom wrote parts of the Divine Liturgy.** On most Sundays, we use the liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom and ten times a year we use the liturgy of Saint Basil.

There are several different services during Great Lent, but one of them is called Presanctified Liturgy. It is a special Lenten Liturgy where we receive Communion in the evening from Gifts prepared the Sunday before.

LITURGY: THE PROSKOMIDE

Video of Fr. Vasile preparing the Gifts - <https://bit.ly/3kW1tWv>

One of the first things our priest does on Sunday morning is to **prepare the Gifts of bread and wine. This is called the Proskomide.**

LITURGY: THE SMALL ENTRANCE

When the altar boys come out of the altar with candles and are followed by Father holding the gospel book, this is called the Small Entrance.

LITURGY: EPISTLE AND GOSPEL READING

Next, one of our chanters will read the epistle reading to us. **The epistles are letters written by one of the apostles to a person or group of people instructing them about God.**

Right after this, either Deacon George or Father Vasile will read from the gospel book. **The gospel was written by 4 apostles and tells us about the life of Jesus.** Then Father will teach us a short lesson about the gospel, feast day, or an important topic.

Do you remember who wrote the gospels? We learned a song about these four men - Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. <https://youtu.be/nRK-v9M-CAI>

LITURGY: THE GREAT ENTRANCE

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LITURGY: THE CREED

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“I believe in one God, the Father Almighty, Creator of Heaven and earth...” Pretty soon, you’ll have it memorized just like everyone else just by hearing it every time you participate in the Divine Liturgy.

LITURGY: THE HOLY ANAPHORA

Anaphora means “an offering up.” **We have reached the part of the Divine Liturgy when Fr. Vasile will offer up the bread and wine we brought to church, our Holy Sacrifice, to God. In return, God will transform our gifts and offer them back to us as Holy Communion.** This is a very special gift from God and the most sacred moment of the entire service! We know we should always try to be quiet and not be playing while we are at church, but we should be especially respectful and still when we hear,

“Let us stand well! Let us stand in awe! Let us be attentive that we may present the Holy Offering in peace.”

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Let’s all say it together: “Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name...”

LITURGY: HOLY COMMUNION

We’ve reached the highlight of the Divine Liturgy! We approach the chalice and receive Holy Communion! **Holy Communion is God’s special gift to us - the Body and Blood of Christ.** We learned earlier this year the Jesus Christ is the Bread of Life from the Bible.

USE OF THE SENSES DURING THE DIVINE LITURGY:

We use our five senses during the Divine Liturgy - sight, sound, smell, touch, and taste.

We see: icons, the priest, the chanters, the altar boys, the candles, all the people around us, the icons

We hear: the hymns, the prayers, the epistle and gospel readings, the sermon, the bells on the censer

We smell: the incense, the candles burning, the flowers decorating the church

We touch: the candles as we light them, making the sign of the cross, kissing the icons, kneeling on the floor

We taste: Holy Communion, adithoron, and sometimes kollyva, artos, and phanouropita

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 - What does liturgy mean? (Work of the people)
 - In the beginning, where did Christians receive Holy Communion? (In someone's home)
 - When the rulers wouldn't let them worship anymore, where did the Christians receive Holy Communion? (In hiding; in the catacombs underground)
 - Which saint said that Christians could start building churches and worship again? (Saint Constantine)
 - What are the three main parts of the Divine Liturgy called? Before most people arrive at the church, Father is preparing the Gifts. This is called - (The Proskomide) During the second main part, we hear the epistle and gospel readings. It's called - (The Liturgy of the Word); During the third main part, we receive Holy Communion. It's called - (The Liturgy of the Faithful)
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- When all the altar boys, Deacon George, and Father Vasile walk around in a circle inside the church, this is called - (The Great Entrance)
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 - What is Holy Communion? (The Body and Blood of Christ)
 - Name one way we use each of our senses during the Divine Liturgy.
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1ST - 2ND GRADE

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- When all the altar boys, Deacon George, and Father Vasile walk around in a circle inside the church, this is called - (The Great Entrance)
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3RD - 5TH GRADES

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We sing:

“Let us, who mystically represent the Cherubim and who sing the thrice-holy hymn to the life-creating Trinity, now lay aside every worldly care. So that we may receive the King of all, Who is invisibly escorted by the angelic hosts. Alleluia. Alleluia. Alleluia.”

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Choose one aspect from each of the categories of senses (such as iconography or vestments) and ask your students to elaborate on what they remember from that lesson.

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MIDDLE SCHOOL

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We use our five senses during the Divine Liturgy - sight, sound, smell, touch, and taste.

We see: icons, the priest, the chanters, the altar boys, the candles, all the people around us, the icons

We hear: the hymns, the prayers, the epistle and gospel readings, the sermon, the bells on the censer

We smell: the incense, the candles burning, the flowers decorating the church

We touch: the candles as we light them, making the sign of the cross, kissing the icons, kneeling on the floor

We taste: Holy Communion, adithoron, and sometimes kollyva, artos, and phanouropita

Choose one aspect from each of the categories of senses (such as iconography or vestments) and ask your students to elaborate on what they remember from that lesson.

REVIEW:

- When we go to church on Sunday mornings with our family, what is the name of the service we attend? (The Divine Liturgy)
- What does liturgy mean? (Work of the people)
- In the beginning, where did Christians receive Holy Communion? (In someone's home)
- When the rulers wouldn't let them worship anymore, where did the Christians receive Holy Communion? (In hiding; in the catacombs underground)
- Which saint said that Christians could start building churches and worship again? (Saint Constantine)
- What are the three main parts of the Divine Liturgy called? Before most people arrive at the church, Father is preparing the Gifts. This is called - (The Proskomide) During the second main part, we hear the epistle and gospel readings. It's called - (The Liturgy of the Word); During the third main part, we receive Holy Communion. It's called - (The Liturgy of the Faithful)
- Who wrote the Divine Liturgy? (St. Basil and St. John Chrysostom)
- The Proskomide is when Father - (Prepares the Gifts for Holy Communion)
- What happens during the Small Entrance? (The altar boys come out with candles and Father carries the gospel book)
- When we sing the Trisagion Hymn, we repeat three times that God is Holy. Once for the - (Father), once for the - (Son), and once for the - (Holy Spirit)
- Right after one of our chanters reads the epistle reading, then Deacon George or Father Vasile will read to us from a special book. What book is it? (The gospel book)
- Which four saints wrote the gospel book? (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John)
- The Cherubic Hymn is the song of the - (angels).
- When all the altar boys, Deacon George, and Father Vasile walk around in a circle inside the church, this is called - (The Great Entrance)
- When we say the Creed, we are saying what we believe as - (Orthodox Christians)
- We bring gifts of bread and wine to church. Our priest prepares these gifts and lifts them up during the Anaphora. God transforms our gifts and offers them back to us as - (Holy Communion)
- Who taught us the Lord's Prayer? (Jesus)
- What is Holy Communion? (The Body and Blood of Christ)
- Name one way we use each of our senses during the Divine Liturgy.

WEEK 29: REVIEW - ONE YEAR WITH THE DIVINE LITURGY

HIGH SCHOOL

GOAL

To review the main points of our lessons this year in order to encourage long term retention of the knowledge we learned

LESSON

Choose and share any of the visuals provided this year that will assist in memory recall for the students as you review this school year

WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE SERVICE WE ATTEND ON SUNDAY MORNINGS?

The **Divine Liturgy** is the service we attend every Sunday morning with our family.

At the very beginning of this school year, we learned that **liturgy means, “work of the people”** because everyone works together to celebrate the Divine Liturgy.

WORSHIP IN HOMES, WORSHIP IN CATACOMBS, WORSHIP IN CHURCHES:

In the beginning, Christians held the Divine Liturgy in their homes.

When the rulers started saying that Christians were not allowed to worship anymore, **then the Christians found places to hide and still receive Holy Communion.** One of the main places they did this was **in the catacombs**, which were places dug out underground.

Eventually, **St. Constantine said that Christians could celebrate the Divine Liturgy openly again.** Everyone rejoiced and they started building churches. **Ever since then, we attend the Divine Liturgy inside of a church.**

GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE DIVINE LITURGY:

There are three main parts to the Divine Liturgy. **The first part is called the Proskomide, which is the preparation of the Gifts of Bread and Wine to be consecrated.**

The next main part is called Liturgy of the Word. During this part, we hear the epistle and gospel readings.

The third main part of the Divine Liturgy is called the Liturgy of the Faithful. During this part, we receive Holy Communion!

LITURGIES OF ST. BASIL, ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM, AND PRESANCTIFIED LITURGY:

(Optional: Show icons of St. Basil and St. John) **Both Saint Basil the Great and Saint John Chrysostom wrote parts of the Divine Liturgy.** On most Sundays, we use the liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom and ten times a year we use the liturgy of Saint Basil.

There are several different services during Great Lent, but one of them is called Presanctified Liturgy. It is a special Lenten Liturgy where we receive Communion in the evening from Gifts prepared the Sunday before.

LITURGY: THE PROSKOMIDE

Video of Fr. Vasile preparing the Gifts - <https://bit.ly/3kW1tWv>

One of the first things our priest does on Sunday morning is to **prepare the Gifts of bread and wine. This is called the Proskomide.**

LITURGY: ANTIPHONS, THE SMALL ENTRANCE, AND TRISAGION HYMN

Antiphon means “opposite voice” and it refers to the chanters taking turns singing back and forth.

When the altar boys come out of the altar with candles and are followed by Father holding the gospel book, this is called the Small Entrance.

We also sing the Trisagion Hymn at this time. Our priest will quietly say a prayer to God that the angels and archangels join us in singing to God. **The next song in the Divine Liturgy is called the Trisagion Hymn.** While we're singing, "Holy God, Holy Mighty, Holy Immortal have mercy on us" - both the angels and all the people are singing together to praise God. **During the Trisagion Hymn, we are repeating three times that God is Holy - one time for the Father, one time for the Son, and one time for the Holy Spirit.**

LITURGY: EPISTLE AND GOSPEL READING

Next, one of our chanters will read the epistle reading to us. **The epistles are letters written by one of the apostles to a person or group of people instructing them about God.**

Right after this, either Deacon George or Father Vasile will read from the gospel book. **The gospel was written by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John and tells us about the life of Jesus.** Then Father will teach us a short lesson about the gospel, feast day, or an important topic.

Then, our priest will quietly say a prayer to God that the angels and archangels join us in singing to God. **The next song in the Divine Liturgy is called the Trisagion Hymn.** While we're singing, "Holy God, Holy Mighty, Holy Immortal have mercy on us" - both the angels and all the people are singing together to praise God.

LITURGY: THE CHERUBIC HYMN AND GREAT ENTRANCE

Next, the chanters or choir begin signing the Cherubic Hymn. The chanters or choir will now begin singing **the Cherubic Hymn. This is a song of the angels.**

We sing:

"Let us, who mystically represent the Cherubim and who sing the thrice-holy hymn to the

life-creating Trinity, now lay aside every worldly care. So that we may receive the King of all, Who is invisibly escorted by the angelic hosts. Alleluia. Alleluia. Alleluia.” Then all of the altar boys will leave the altar along with Deacon George and Father Vasile. **They will make a procession around the inside of the church. This is called the Great Entrance.**

LITURGY: LITANY OF CATECHUMENS

A litany is a series of petitions, or formal requests, that are prayed by the celebrant of the service. After each of the petitions, the choir or chanters will sing, “Lord, have mercy.”

A catechumen is someone who has heard about Christ and has said they want to be baptized. Before they are baptized, catechumens are given instruction to prepare them for being Orthodox Christians. They cannot receive Holy Communion until they have been either baptized or chrismated first. When you are baptized as a baby, it is the responsibility of your godparents and parents to instruct you about our faith.

In current practice, the litany of the catechumens is only heard during Great Lent at Presanctified Liturgy. This prayer, which is said as a series of petitions, is important because we are all praying for the protection and guidance of those who desire to become Orthodox Christians, but have not yet participated in the Holy Mysteries.

LITURGY: THE CREED

Next, we will say the Creed. **When we say the Creed, we are saying what we believe as Orthodox Christians.**

Let’s say it together: “I believe in one God, the Father Almighty...”

LITURGY: THE HOLY ANAPHORA

Anaphora means “an offering up.” **We have reached the part of the Divine Liturgy when Fr. Vasile will offer up the bread and wine we brought to church, our Holy Sacrifice, to God. In return, God will transform our gifts and offer them back to us as Holy Communion.** This is a very special gift from God and the most sacred moment of the entire service! We know we should always try to be quiet and not be playing while we are at church, but we should be especially respectful and still when we hear,

“Let us stand well! Let us stand in awe! Let us be attentive that we may present the Holy Offering in peace.”

LITURGY: THE LORD’S PRAYER

Shortly before we receive Holy Communion, we say the Lord’s Prayer. This is the prayer that Jesus taught us while He was on earth.

What is the Lord’s Prayer about? We can all say it together and think about it for a moment. Then each of you can take a turn telling us about a portion of the prayer.

LITURGY: HOLY COMMUNION

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