

DIOCESAN COLLECTIVE WORSHIP FRAMEWORK

TERM 3/YEAR 1 /SAINTS

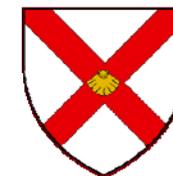
REFLECTING ON THOSE WHO TAKE THE LIGHT OF CHRIST THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

There have been many Christians who have believed that they must take the light of Christ to those who have never had the opportunity to see or hear about it. In the 19th century in particular missionaries went out to distant parts of the world at great personal risk and sacrifice to spread the light of Christ and make sure that it never went out. They are places where Christianity continues to thrive and flourish today.

SEAL link – Going for Goals

Values - Perseverance

GATHER	ENGAGE	RESPOND	SEND
<p>Use images from around the world especially those which reflect the richness of the country you are going to be talking about.</p> <p>Also play music from that culture.</p> <p>Highlight and celebrate all that is offered by a culture which may be different to the pupils' own.</p>	<p>MISSIONARIES TODAY (whole school) Matthew 28 v 18-20 It is important that the idea of missionary work is modern and relevant. Use resources from CMS (www.cms-uk.org) for this. Ask your parish if they have a CMS partner whom the children could learn about and support through prayer and possibly fundraising. One parish in Kent supports farming and craft projects in Tanzania. Although they have now returned to England, their work highlights the support that modern day missionaries can offer. Andy was a vet and his work included vaccinating poultry and cattle – if the animals were healthy then they produce more eggs/milk for their families. Andy also realised that harnesses for donkeys are really designed for oxen so they fit badly and rub the donkeys painfully so he worked on a comfortable donkey harness. Suzie ran a craft workshop for disabled people who are not valued in African society and they are often ignored and not given work so cannot support themselves. One of the things which Suzie produced was paper by recycling elephant dung! – this was then used to make greetings cards. Andy and Suzie have two young daughters and sometimes only had electricity for 1 hour a day. They chose to spread the light of Christ by working alongside God's children in Africa and making life better for them even though their own life was often hard.</p> <p>DAVID LIVINGSTONE (whole school) Matthew 28 v 18-20 When David Livingstone was born into a working-class and deeply religious family in Blantyre's Shuttle Row in 1813, nothing was known in Europe about the interior of Africa – the Dark Continent as it was then known. Livingstone, who at the age of ten was sent to work in the cotton mills on the banks of the River Clyde, was to change all that. He spent 30 years in Africa journeying into the unknown, often</p>	<p>Taken from the CMS website:</p> <p>Jesus of all the earth Jesus in all the earth Jesus for all the earth Global, local, personal Above, without, within Beyond us, around us, and with us Make, love, keep A community of all the earth A community in all the earth A community for all the earth.</p> <p>Say your own prayers or ask for the pupils' ideas and when you have prayed for the global, local and/or personal, use this response: Jesus is shared, lives are changed.</p>	<p>Jesus of all the earth Jesus of all the earth Jesus in all the earth Jesus in all the earth Jesus for all the earth Jesus for all the earth</p> <p>Be with us today and for evermore.</p> <p>Amen</p>



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	<p>overcoming great danger and opening up the heart of the continent in a way no-one could have imagined. As a youngster Livingstone was an avid reader and studied medicine and theology at Glasgow’s Anderson College (now Strathclyde University). Livingstone was inspired by fellow Scot Dr Robert Moffat whose missionary work had taken him to southern Africa. Moffat spoke of “the smoke of a thousand villages where the gospel had never been preached” and, in 1840, Livingstone was Africa bound. He married Mary Moffat and they had four children. Shortly after the marriage, Livingstone was attacked by a lion and lost the use of his left arm. Undaunted, he travelled further inland, crossed the Kalahari Desert and discovered Lake Ngami. By this time, he had learned the languages of the native African people and converted many to Christianity but had also witnessed the grim realities of the slave trade. He called it “terrible trafficking in human life” and vowed to end the practice. Between November 1853 and May 1856, Livingstone completed a remarkable coast to coast journey from Luanda in the west to the mouth of the Zambezi River in the east. It was an epic trip of 4,300 miles and Livingstone became the first European to complete it. He made two other trips to Africa, travelling 29,000 miles on that continent. On the morning of 1 May 1873, his companions found him kneeling by his bedside having died in prayer. His heart was buried under a Mvula tree nearby and his body was carried 1,000 miles to Zanzibar where it was shipped back to Britain to be buried in Westminster Abbey.</p>	<p>Images would be helpful for reflection and ideas</p> <p>Provide an outline of the countries which you have talked about in a common area of the schools. Invite pupils to write their prayer requests on post-its and stick them on the map. Use these in one of the acts of worship for this week</p> <p>Try and say some of the Lord’s Prayer in the language of the country which you are thinking about – there are lots of examples on the internet.</p>	
	<p>MARY MITCHELL SLESSOR (1848-1915) (whole school) Matthew 28 v 18-20 Mary Slessor was a Scottish missionary in eastern Nigeria. She was born in 1848 in Aberdeen. Her father, a shoemaker, was an alcoholic and her mother a deeply religious woman. The family moved to Dundee in 1858 where Slessor began working in the linen mills at the age of eleven. She joined the local Christian youth club and became convinced of a call to be a missionary. In 1876, the United Presbyterian Church agreed to send her to Calabar as a mission teacher. She worked first in the missions in Old Town and Creek Town but, in 1888, went alone to work among the Okoyong. For the rest of her life, Slessor lived a simple life in a traditional house with Africans, concentrating on pioneering. Her insistence on working at lone stations often led her into conflict with the authorities and gained her a reputation as somewhat eccentric, but she was heralded in Britain as the ‘white queen of Okoyong’. As well as preaching Christianity, she also concentrated in settling disputes, encouraging trade, establishing social changes and introducing Western education. Slessor frequently campaigned against injustices against women, took in outcasts and adopted unwanted children. In</p>		



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	<p>1892, she was made vice-consul in Okoyong, presiding over the native court and, in 1905, was named vice-president of Ikot Obong native court. In 1913, she was awarded the Order of St John of Jerusalem. Slessor suffered failing health in her later years but remained in Africa where she died in 1915.</p>		
	<p>THE LIGHT OF CHRIST THROUGHOUT THE WORLD (class or Key Stage) John 9 v 5 In order for pupils to experience Christianity as a multicultural faith, the resource <i>The Christ We Share</i> is an excellent world church resource. It is available through (www.cms-uk.org). Make sure that you use a variety of images to demonstrate how Christ is a light to Christians throughout the world – but stress that perceptions of Christ vary depending upon culture and heritage. Choose an age appropriate example. If you do not have the resource mentioned here, look for images on the internet.</p>		