

## DIOCESAN COLLECTIVE WORSHIP FRAMEWORK

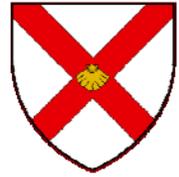
### TERM 1 / YEAR 1 / WEEK 4 - CELEBRATING COLOURS

Proverbs 20 v 12 “The Lord has given us eyes to see with ....” is an overall verse for the week. There might also be links with liturgical colours for the church’s year where appropriate. A candle of the colour of the day could be lit so that there are four by the end of the week.

SEAL link – Good to be me

Values link – Thankfulness, Joy

GATHER	ENGAGE	RESPOND	SEND
<p>This is the day which the Lord has made</p> <p><b>Let us rejoice and be glad in it</b></p> <p>OR</p> <p>Lord, direct our thoughts and teach us to pray</p> <p><b>though Jesus Christ our Lord Amen</b></p> <p><i>(as week 3)</i></p>	<p><b>THANK YOU GOD FOR YELLOW (whole school) (Luke 22 v 47-54)</b> Ask the pupils to bring in some yellow items and describe them. They may be bright lemon, gold, pale straw coloured or deep buttery yellow. Make up a ‘yellow is ...’ poem on the spot. In the Middle Ages, Christian artists used colours to suggest ideas. Artists needed two shades of yellow to suggest very different ideas. Gold was the colour of innocence and goodness, and was used for Jesus and the Saints. We also have a saying, ‘Good as gold’. Find some examples of paintings to show. A dingy, dull yellow was used to represent deceit and betrayal. Judas was one of Jesus’ disciples. He is often painted in a dull yellow. The painter Giotto painted a picture of Judas betraying Jesus. Jesus and Judas stand in the centre of the painting. Judas is wearing a large dull yellow cloak which he almost wraps around Jesus. . Jesus is ‘surrounded’ by deceit. The yellow of creation can remind people that there are choices to be made in life between good and evil, right and wrong, a choice which Judas had to make (Luke 22 v 47-54). This could be linked with week 3 – that friends sometimes let us down.</p> <p><b>THANK YOU GOD FOR BLUE (whole school) Luke 2 v 41-52</b> Ask the pupils to bring in some blue items and describe them. Are they navy or sky blue? Are they cornflower blue or royal blue? Try inventing names for shades of blue as they do for paint, names such as ‘moonlight blue’. Pupils can make up names and describe the shade of blue. Colours are not only for decoration: they can affect our moods. If the sky is always a dark grey it can make you feel gloomy. A bright blue sky and sunny day can make you feel hopeful. Careful use of colour can make rooms feel cheerful and warm, cool or inviting. In Medieval times colours were used in Christian paintings as a type of code. Each colour carried a message or had a special meaning. Blue was the colour of heavenly love. That is why Mary is often painted wearing a blue dress in picture of the Christmas story. Mary was painted wearing blue because she loved Jesus (eg Luke 2 v 41-52). Christians</p>	<p>Use bright colour themed displays within worship to encourage awe and wonder times of reflection focussing on the richness of the created world in all its variety and beauty.</p> <p>Use simple thank you prayers for all the yellow, red, blue etc parts of God’s creation</p> <p>Extend the displays into other parts of the school – encourage pupils to write ‘colour’ prayers which you could then use in worship</p>	<p>The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with us all evermore. Amen</p> <p><i>(see week 3)</i></p>



**DIOCESAN COLLECTIVE WORSHIP FRAMEWORK**

	<p>believe that Jesus came to show God's love.</p> <p><b>THANK YOU GOD FOR RED (whole school)</b>          eg Acts 6 v 1-7 for the martyrdom of St Stephen (choose an appropriate saint's life story)          Ask the pupils to bring in some red items and describe them. They might be bright scarlet or deep maroon, rich cherry or holly berry red. Place the items on the display table and talk about the variety of reds. Play colour 'I Spy' with pupils. 'I spy with my little eye something red beginning with ...'          Christians believe God created the world to be an interesting place, full of variety. He could have created just one red, but then blood, roses, cherries and strawberries would all look exactly the same. Instead, God created many different reds. Long ago Christian painters used red as the colour of bravery: it was used to paint people who died for their beliefs.          Find some examples of the use of red on paintings of the saints</p> <p><b>THANK YOU GOD FOR THE COLOURS OF THE RAINBOW (Key Stage or class worship)</b> Genesis 6-9          Bring together the theme for the week by thinking about the rainbow. Bring in the brightest and best of examples of colours from red to violet.          Tell the story of Noah with the focus on the rainbow as a sign of God's promise never to destroy the world again (The Lion Storyteller Bible has this focus).          Encourage awe and wonder of the hope and promise which the colourful and beautiful rainbow represents.</p>	<p>Create a 'WOW' board for the colours of the world – pupils to bring in pictures from home to be displayed, with a statement or question if they would like (model this in worship)</p>	
--	---	---	--