

<b>Prayer &amp; Worship</b>		✓
<b>Font</b>	The font contains water for Baptism. It is usually situated near the door of the Church as a sign of welcome and initiation. Some churches have a special room called a Baptistry. (Baptist Churches have a Baptismal Pool for total immersion.)	
<b>Altar</b>	The Altar is the focal point of most churches. It is the table at which the Holy Communion is prepared. It represents the table at the Last Supper. The altar usually has candles and a copy of the Bible on it.	
<b>Crucifix</b>	This type of cross shows the body of Christ. The Crucifix is used in <b>Roman Catholic</b> Churches because their worship focuses on the suffering and death of Christ.	
<b>Cross</b>	The empty cross is used in <b>Anglican</b> Churches because their worship focuses on the Resurrection of Christ.	
<b>Lectern</b>	The word lectern means reading desk. Passages from the Bible are read at the lectern during services. Sometimes the lectern is shaped like an eagle in flight, and the Bible rests on its wings.	
<b>Pulpit</b>	A raised box or platform from which the minister preaches the sermon. This is the focal point of Non-Conformist Churches.	
<b>Liturgical Worship</b>	Is performed by Roman Catholics and some Anglican denominations. Liturgical worship is doing the same thing each week. Most religious services like this will have it all written down a special book called a liturgy. Many of you will be familiar with this type of worship.	
<b>Non Liturgical Worship</b>	Is a style of worship that changes each time. Pentecostal Christians worship in this way. Christians who worship in this way will often feel that the Holy Spirit is entering them during worship. They may speak in tongues or and complete laying on of hands.	
<b>Communal Worship (Public)</b>	When Christians gather together to pray and worship as a group it is believed to be more powerful than praying and worshipping alone. It also fosters a sense of community, shared identity and shared fellowship.	
<b>Private Worship (Individual)</b>	Private or individual prayer and worship is also important to Christians as they develop their own personal relationship with God, through quiet contemplation. Also, Jesus taught in the Sermon on the Mount that it was important to pray in private so as only God knows what you do.	
<b>Prayer</b>	Is an important aspect of worship. Prayer is communication with God. Christians can pray anywhere, at any time. It can be asking God for something, thanking God, or just asking Him a question. Prayer does not need to be formal, it can be like chatting to a friend. Christians pray together in a corporate manner e.g. saying the Lord's Prayer or the Hail Mary out loud, together, or they pray privately by themselves. Prayer has many purposes - thanksgiving, asking forgiveness, asking for healing or guidance for oneself or on behalf of others, to praise God.	
<b>Meditation</b>	During meditative prayer Christians will sit quietly, normally alone, and focus on God. Some Christians will use words of the Bible to help them concentrate their mind on God.	
<b>Vigil</b>	Vigils are night prayers. Jesus would often pray at night. Christians like to pray at night because it is quiet and peaceful. Churches may organise a vigil if it is a special time in the Church year or if they are praying for something very important. Often if someone is harmed in their community there may be a vigil.	

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<b>Holy Communion</b>	<p>The main service in most churches is the Holy Communion. However, it is known by different names in the different denominations, and the symbolism is slightly different. Some churches do not celebrate Holy Communion at all.</p> <p>Passages from the <b>Bible</b> are read during all services, usually one from the Old Testament, one from the Gospels, plus another New Testament reading. The minister frequently uses the Bible readings for the basis of his/her sermon (preaching). They try to put the ideas, values and teachings from Biblical times into a modern social setting. They make the Bible meaningful for modern living.</p>	
<b>Sacramental Worship</b>	Worship includes the sacrament of Holy Communion.	
<b>Non-Sacramental Worship</b>	Worship does not include the sacrament of Holy Communion.	
<b>Transubstantiation</b>	The Roman Catholic and Orthodox believe that when the bread and wine are blessed (consecrated) they <b>become</b> the body and blood of Christ. In contrast, Protestant Christians believe that the bread and wine are <b>symbolic</b> representations of the body and blood of Christ.	
<b>Roman Catholic</b>	Place of Worship: Church. Structured liturgical worship. Holy Communion is called Mass and is the most important part of a service. The altar is the focal feature of the building. They believe in transubstantiation.	
<b>Orthodox</b>	Place of Worship: Church. Structured liturgical worship. Holy Communion is called Divine Liturgy and is the most important part of a service. The iconostasis (icon screen) and altar are the focal features of the building. They believe in transubstantiation.	
<b>Anglican</b>	Place of Worship: Church. Structured liturgical worship. Holy Communion is called Eucharist and is the most important part of a service. The altar is the focal feature of the building.	
<b>Methodist</b>	Place of Worship: Church. Holy Communion is called the Lord's Supper or Breaking of Bread. Preaching the Gospels is the most important part of a service, so the pulpit is the focal feature of the building.	
<b>Quaker</b>	Place of Worship: Meeting House. Non-liturgical worship. Worshippers sit in silence, around a central table which has a Bible & a vase of flowers. Anyone can speak and offer a prayer during a Quaker Silence, when they feel moved by God to do so. Worship is non-sacramental.	
<b>Salvation Army</b>	Place of Worship: Citadel. Worship features prayers, Bible readings and singing hymns accompanied by a Salvation Army brass band. Worship is non-sacramental. Worship is non-sacramental.	
<b>The Charismatic Movement</b>	The Pentecostal Church is the main denomination of the Charismatic Movement, although many individual Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches have been affected by charismatic worship. Charismatic worship focuses on giving thanksgiving to the Holy Spirit for the gifts given to the disciples at Pentecost - the ability to preach, teach, heal, prophecy and speak in tongues. Charismatic worship involves singing, dancing, clapping hands and raising the arms towards heaven. Charismatic Christians believe that members of their own community are blessed with the gifts of the Holy Spirit today - they believe that it helps them to spread love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control (the gifts of the Spirit - Galatians 5:22).	

