Liturgy: Christian Worship and Sacraments, PT 315
(On line purpose)

Instructor:
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1. Course Description:
To create life-giving worship.

2. Goal of Class
1) Understanding of basic understanding of history, theology and practices in Christian worship,
2) Recognizing and identifying the rich tradition of the Reformed worship
3) Identification and application of essential dynamics of authenticity and relevancy of liturgical practices in today’s contemporary culture,
5) Identifying direction of future worship of next quarter century,
6) Theory and Practice for the balance of liturgical studies

3. Anticipated Outcome after the End of Course:
The students will be able to experience:
1) What is the purpose and meaning of Christian worship
2) How to design the basic format of worship that will connect to the experience of God,
3) How to identify the place of the Reformed Worship in today’s culture, and
4) Future direction of the worship.

4. Required Texts:


Kim, Eun Charles, 가슴 시원한 설교 (Preaching with Undying Passion), Korea, Seoul: 큼란 출판사, 2010

5. Suggested Reading

- *Book of Common Worship*, Presbyterian Church (U.S.A), Louisville, 1993

6. Requirements

1) There is no final exam or paper.

2) 1 or 2 papers and presentations chosen from the topics of class:

   a. For topic (30% of grade): students will select topic(s), write a paper (3-4 pages), and make presentation based on the list of topic(s) of class. The number of frequency for presentation is based on the number of class attendants. The presenter needs to provide hand-outs that is available for class. The order of presentation is TBA. It is important to understand the style of this paper is academic-research style and not essay or journal. The format needs to have visual-writing format with main and sub headings including footnotes, bibliography, and preferably Turibian writing guide. The study must include:
      - a) historical understanding of the topic
      - b) theological understanding of the topic,
      - c) why this topic is important for today’s worship?
      - d) Critical Reflection

   b. Presentation of one chapter from *Protestant Worship*, (20% of grade), James White, with providing handouts. The length of handout is under 2 pages. Schedules TBA.

   c. Presentation. (10% of grade). Presentation is the opportunity that the student can demonstrate his/her academic competence before the whole class. As worship liturgist or preacher is expected to make a well-prepared and inspirational presentation, likewise the presenter needs to make thorough and creative presentation based on the chosen topic, and leads an exciting session of
presentation. Any creative visual aid, assistance or secondary material to improve the presentation is encouraged.

d. Participation to class. (10 %) Interactive and critical view of class participation are required to give challenge and synergize each other’s academic proficiency.

e. Devotion (10%). Every class, Student(s) will lead a creative way of devotion for 10 minutes that will reflect learning from class.

f. The scope of research is not based on only reading assigned books but also to any area of field, including website, field-trip, interview, and creative method. Many updated and internet-based materials are well encouraged for research method.

3) Field Trip:
A team-based field trip to one of the following services to provide presentation to the class (non-Korean church), due by no later than by the 2nd week of November (20%)

- Contemporary Worship Service
- Greek Orthodox
- Afro-American Church
- Quakers
- Jewish Synagogue

4) Interview with music directors or church-related music person, and report of short paper (2-3 pages) – Optional for extra credit

No need of presentation;
The questions are:
- Length of involvement in music ministry;
- Why is music ministry necessary/significant;
- What’s your vision of music ministry;
- what are the major obstacles of the ministry;
- What is the compensation amount;
- What are the ways that the church can help for the improvement of music ministry;

7. Class Schedule

9/2: Introduction of Class
- Understanding of Assignment
- Appointment of Presentations
- Appointment of class representative and refreshment
- Worship surveys
- Ontological Basis of Worship

9/9: Topic 1: Why worship is necessary? How does it work? ______________________
Readings:
James White, Introduction, chap 1,
9/16: Topic 2: Biblical and Historical Backgrounds of Worship

Reading:
Bible Chronicles 5: 11 - 7: 22, Psalm 96, 100, 147-150; Acts 2; 1 Corinthians 10-15; Ephesians 5; Colossians; 1 Timothy; Thompson, Introduction, Selections I and II
James White, Brief History, chap 1, chap

9/23: Topic 3: Middle Age Worship

Reading:
James White, Protestant Worship, chap 2, chap 3, Brief History, chap III.

9/30: Topic 4: Reformation Worship

Reading
James White, Protestant Worship, chap 4 Brief History, chap 4

10/7: Topic 5: Worship of Modern Times

Reading
White, Brief History, chap V Protestant Worship, 7,8, 10

10/14: Topic 6: Elements of Worship

Reading
White, Introduction, chap II, III, VI

• Creating a model worship, if possible by the class (Taize worship), or
• Special Worships (Wedding, Funeral)

10/21: Topic 7: Sacraments

Reading
White, Introduction, VII, VIII, 정 장복, 예배 입문, VIII

Participation of Baptism and Eucharist
Protestant Worship: Quaker Worship ______________________

10/28: Field Trip Week

11/4: Topic 8: Preaching and Lectionary _________________________________ Reading

김 은철, 가슴 시원한 설교

White, V

정 장복, V

Protestant Worship: Frontier Worship, _________________________________

11/11: Topic 9: Pentecostal and Afro-American Worship ______________________ Reading

White, Protestant Worship, 11

From various sources including internets

11/18: Topic 10: Future/Digital/Cyber Worship ______________________________ Reading

White, Introduction, IX

_______, Brief History, VI

11/25: Worship among Different Traditions

• Uniqueness of Korean Worship from other Liturgical Practices
• Inculturation of Korean Worship to Future Trend of Worship
• Review of other Liturgical Practices

12/2: Review, Reflection and Closing

• Presentation of creative model worship – 15 min each for everyone
• Reflection and Review
Survey and Discussion

1. What is the style of worship of my church?

2. How does congregation like our church worship?

3. In your opinion, the worship style is adequate for the congregation? Eg) bored, motivated, any reaction?

4. Does the church receive energy and life from worship service? What is the congregation’s energy level after service?

5. How the worship service affect to the outside community of church?

6. What would be the best worship style and format that you suggest for your church?
Christian worship grew out of Jewish worship. Jesus Christ was a religious Jew who attended the synagogue and celebrated Jewish festivals, and his disciples were familiar with Jewish ritual and tradition. The first obvious divergence from Judaism was making Sunday the holy day instead of Saturday. By doing this the day of Christian worship is the same as the day that Jesus rose from the dead. Liturgical moments such the festivals of the saints and cycles of Christmas and Easter. Christian Sacraments. The most important Christian rituals are the seven sacraments: 1) baptism; 2) Eucharist (communion); 3) confirmation; 4) penance and confession; 5) marriage; 6) unction (anointing the sick); and 7) holy orders (by which laymen are raised for the priesthood).

Christian liturgy. Quite the same Wikipedia. Just better. Christian liturgy is a pattern for worship used (whether recommended or prescribed) by a Christian congregation or denomination on a regular basis. Although the term liturgy is used to mean public worship in general, the Byzantine Rite uses the term "Divine Liturgy" to denote the Eucharistic service.[1]. YouTube Encyclopedic. 1/5. In the liturgy, the Orthodox Christian is in constant touch with the fundamental truths of the faith. Worship becomes a theology of fervent prayer, a living sacrifice of praise of a biblical people, a vision of the spiritual world, a betrothal with the Holy Spirit, and foretaste of the things to come. Paschal in character and essentially eschatological in spirit, Orthodox worship while continuously rehearsing the mighty works of God in history, joyously celebrates the kingdom of God already come and already given to us as the pledge of our salvation through the birth, death, and resurrection o... The sacrament is used for the sick and may be celebrated at any time, in the Church, home or hospital. In earlier times the sacrament was celebrated in the context of the Divine Liturgy.
Christian liturgy is a pattern for worship used (whether recommended or prescribed) by a Christian congregation or denomination on a regular basis. Although the term liturgy is used to mean public worship in general, the Byzantine Rite uses the term "Divine Liturgy" to denote the Eucharistic service. It often but not exclusively occurs on Sunday, or Saturday in the case of those churches practicing seventh-day Sabbatarianism. Liturgy is the gathering together of Christians to be taught the 'Word of Congregation for divine worship and the discipline of the sacraments. Directory on popular piety and the liturgy. Principles and guidelines. Vatican City December 2001. SUMMARY. Abbreviations Extracts from the address of His Holiness Pope John Paul II Decree. 2. The Sacred Liturgy, described by Sacrosanctum Concilium as the summit of the Church's life, can never be reduced to a mere aesthetic reality. Neither can it be considered simply as a means to pedagogical or ecumenical ends. Before all else, the celebration of the sacred mysteries is an act of praise to the Triune God's sovereign majesty, and is willed by God Himself.