

Lutheran Worship

Answer Key

CHAPTER 1 – WORSHIP IS CELEBRATING AS GOD’S PEOPLE

LESSON 1 – MEANING OF THE WORD “WORSHIP”

1. The English word WORSHIP combines two ideas:
 - (a) *Worth*
 - (b) *Honor*
2. The Old Testament Hebrew word for “worship” means what? *bow down*
3. The New Testament Greek word for “worship” means what?
 - (a) *Show respect (or show reverence)*
 - (b) *Practice serving*
4. Which sentence is true?
 - ___ (a) In worship, God talks to us in His Word.
 - ___ (b) In worship, We talk to God in our prayer.
 - X (c) **BOTH of those sentences are true.**

LESSON 2 – GOD BEGINS OUR WORSHIP

1. In worship God talks to us, how? *Through His Word and Sacraments*
2. In worship God tells us what?
 - (a) 1 John 1:9 *If we confess our sins, God will forgive our sins.*
 - (b) 1 John 2:1-2 *Jesus is the sacrifice that pays for all of our sins.*
 - (c) 1 John 3:1 *God’s love makes us His children.*
 - (d) 1 John 4:9-10 *God show His love to us by sending His Son to die for our sins.*

LESSON 3 – WE TOUCH GOD IN WORSHIP

1. Read Psalm 95:6-7 We worship God, why? *He is God*
2. Read John 14:6 We worship God, how? *through Jesus Christ*
3. Read Hebrews 10:25 We worship God, where? *with other believers*

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4. Draw lines to match the Bible verses that explain these sentences:

We worship God in our MIND. ~~Psalm 130:1-2~~

We worship God from our HEART. ~~Mark 12:30~~

We worship God with our BODY. _____ 1 Corinthians 6:20

5. Read Matthew 2:1-12 The Wise Men worshipped Jesus, how?

They gave gifts – gold, frankincense, and myrrh

6. Read Mark 12:41-44 The widow worshipped God, how?

She gave Him all the money she had.

LESSON 4 – A.C.T.S.

1. In worship, GOD ACTS, how?

Answers from the book, page 4:

- A) Absolves (forgives) our sins
- C) Confirms our faith in His promises
- T) Teaches us the way of life
- S) Sends us His Holy Spirit in His Word and Sacraments

Answers from the video lesson:

- A) All people sin; God forgives
- C) Changing hearts to trust His promises
- T) Teaching believers how they can live
- S) Sends believers His Spirit through His Word and Sacraments

2. In worship, the BELIEVER ACTS, how?

Answers from the book, page 4:

- A) Adore God with thankful hearts
- C) Confess our sins and our faith
- T) Tells others the Good News
- S) Serves God by serving others

Answers from the book, pages 18-19:

- A) Adoration
- C) Confession
- T) Thanksgiving
- S) Supplication (prayer for our needs)

Answers from the video lesson:

- A) Always worshipping with thankful hearts
- C) Confessing sins and confessing faith

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- T) Telling people God's Good News
- S) Serving God by serving people with His Name

3. Read Luke 17:11-19 The Samaritan leper worshipped Jesus, how?
He thanked Jesus for healing him.

LESSON 5 – WORSHIP IS CONFESSION

- 1. Read 1 John 1:8-9 We confess our sins to whom? *God*
- 2. Read James 5:16 We confess our sins to whom? *each other (other believers)*
- 3. Read Romans 10:9-11 We confess our faith in whom? *Jesus Christ*
- 4. Read Matthew 28:19-20 We confess our faith to whom? *all people*
- 5. Read Luke 5:4-11 In verse 8, Peter worshipped Jesus, how?
Peter confessed that he was a sinner.

LESSON 6 – WORSHIP IS CONVERSATION

- 1. Read 2 Corinthians 6:1-2 In worship, God tells us, what? *God has saved us*
- 2. Read Psalm 105:1-4 In worship, we tell God, what?
Give Him thanks
Praise Him for His wonderful acts
Give glory to His holy Name
- 3. Read Luke 2:8-20
 - a) In verses 13-14, the angels worshipped God, how? *Glorify and praise Him*
 - b) In verses 17-18, the shepherds worshipped God, how?
They told everyone what they had seen and heard.

LESSON 7 – WORSHIP IS CELEBRATION

- 1. Read 1 Corinthians 6:20 What should we do with our bodies? *glorify God*
- 2. Read Luke 2:25 Simeon worshipped God, why? *Simeon saw Jesus his Savior*
- 3. Read Matthew 4:8-10 Jesus told Satan that we must do two things:
 - a) We must *worship* God only.
 - b) We must *serve* God only.

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4. Read Acts 2:42-47 The first Christians worshipped God, how?
The believers studied what the apostles taught.
They shared their lives together -- fellowship.
They ate and prayed together.
They shared everything they had.
Every day they met together in the temple courtyard.
They ate meals together in their homes.
Their hearts were glad and sincere.
They praised God.

CHAPTER 2 – THE LITURGY

LESSON 8 – The Seven Parts of Worship

1. What is LITURGY? *the planned order for worship*
2. Most parts of the liturgy originally (first) came from where? *The Bible*
3. What are the seven parts of worship?
 - (1) *We prepare for worship.*
 - (2) *We confess our sins.*
 - (3) *We reach out to God. (We welcome God with us.)*
 - (4) *We think about God's Word.*
 - (5) *We respond to His message.*
 - (6) *We give God our gifts.*
 - (7) *We commune at His table. (We eat Jesus' body and blood that unites us.)*
4. What are things that we can do to get ready for worship?
Pray and study God's Word at home before we go to church.
While we sit in church waiting for worship to begin, we can pray, read the printed Bible lessons, songs, and prayers that we will use in worship.

LESSON 9 – The Service of Preparation

1. What are the three sections of the worship service?
 - (a) *The Service of Preparation*
 - (b) *The Service of God's Word*
 - (c) *The Service of the Lord's Supper (Sacrament)*

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2. What is the INVOCATION that begins a worship service?
“In the Name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.” In that, we ask God to be with us.
3. Read John 20:23.
 - a) During the worship service, the pastor says, “I ***forgive*** your sins.”
 - b) Here the pastor is speaking for whom? ***God***
4. What does the word ABSOLUTION mean? ***forgiveness***

LESSON 10 – The Service of the Word (Part 1)

1. Why is Bible reading always an important part of our worship services?
***All of our Christian teaching comes from the Bible.
The Bible is our guide for life.***
2. The INTROIT usually comes from what part of the Bible? ***Psalms***
3. a) The Latin word KYRIE means what? ***Lord***
b) What is the KYRIE prayer (in English)? ***“Lord, have mercy”***

LESSON 11 – The Service of the Word (Part 2)

Look at bulletins from your church’s Sunday worship to answer these questions:
Students’ answers will vary, depending on the liturgy that their churches use.

1. How many Bible lessons (Scripture readings) does your church normally have during worship? (1, 2, or 3?) _____
2. Write a check or “X” in front of the Bible lessons that you find in your worship bulletin:

_____ The First Lesson	_____ Old Testament Lesson
_____ The Second Lesson	_____ New Testament Lesson
_____ Epistle Lesson	_____ Gospel Lesson
3. Who reads those Bible lessons in your church? (Pastor only? Lay Reader and Pastor?)

4. Which Creed do you say/sign during worship at your church?

_____ The Apostles’ Creed
_____ The Nicene Creed

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5. Who leads the Creed in your church? (Pastor? Lay Reader?)_____
6. Some churches use the Athanasian Creed on one special Sunday. Which Sunday?
Trinity Sunday

LESSON 12 – Service of the Sacrament (Part 1)

1. What is the name of the Sacrament that members of the church receive during worship?
The Lord's Supper (or Holy Communion)
2. What are other names for this Sacrament?
Holy Communion, Eucharist, the Sacrament of the Altar, the Lord's Table
3. Explain how (or why) our gifts and offerings are an act of worship to God.
We give our offerings in response to God's blessings. (Students' answers will vary)
4. We find Jesus' words of institution for the Lord's Supper in which books of the Bible?
(a) ***Matthew***
(b) ***Mark***
(c) ***Luke***
(d) ***1 Corinthians***
5. In the Lord's Supper we receive bread and wine. We also receive what?
Jesus' true body and blood

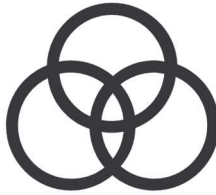
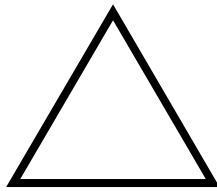
LESSON 13 – Service of the Sacrament (Part 2)

1. Jesus said to His Disciples, "Peace be with you." When?
After Jesus rose from the dead (John 20:19 & 26)
2. "Agnus Dei" means what? ***Lamb of God***
3. "Agnus Dei" means who? ***Jesus***
4. Jesus is like a lamb that was sacrificed in Old Testament worship. Explain.
Jesus died for our sins
5. When we go to the altar to receive the Lord's Supper, the pastor tells us what (*before* he gives us the Lord's Supper)?
"This is the body and blood of Jesus, shed to forgive your sins."
6. The word "benediction" means what? ***Blessing***

CHAPTER 3 – SYMBOLS OF WORSHIP

Lesson 14 – Why Symbols? / Symbols of the Holy Trinity

1. Jesus often used picture words to describe Himself. Name some of those picture words for Jesus:
 - (a) John 6:35 *the Bread of Life*
 - (b) John 8:12 *the Light of the World*
 - (c) John 10:9 *the Gate*
 - (d) John 10:11 *the Good Shepherd*
 - (e) John 15:5 *the Vine*
2. These are various symbols for God. Why?



the 3 sides of the triangle, the 3 united circles, the 3 leaves of the shamrock, all represent the three Persons of the Holy Trinity – Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Lesson 15 – Symbols for God the Father & God the Son



1. This is a symbol for (check one)
God the Father

Why? *The hand coming down from heaven represents God as our creator, provider, and protector for all that we need in life. (See Psalm 145:14-16.)*



2. IHS is a symbol for (check one)
God the Son

Why? *IHS are the first three letters (or first two and last letter) of the Greek spelling of Jesus' name: IHΣΟΥΣ (or Ἰησοῦς).*



3. This is a symbol for (check one)
God the Son

Why? *The first two letters of CHRIST in the Greek language (ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ or Χριστός) are Chi ("X") and Rho ("P"). In this symbol, those two letters combined to represent the name of Christ.*

ΑΩ

4. This is a symbol for (check one)

God the Son

Why? *Jesus said, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending" (Revelation 1:8; 21:16; 22:13). Alpha and Omega are the first and last letters of the Greek Alphabet.*

Lesson 16 – Oher Symbols of God



1. This cross is (check one)

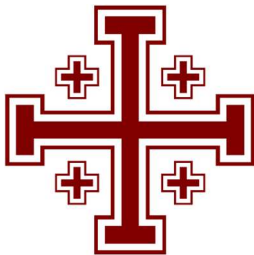
a Crucifix



2. This is an **empty** cross. What special meaning does that have for Christians?

The cross represents Jesus suffering and death.

The EMPTY represents Jesus' resurrection to life.



3. This is a **Jerusalem** cross. The four little crosses mean what?

Jesus' body was pierced by three nails and once by a spear.



4. Bread is a symbol for Jesus. Why?

Jesus said, "I am the Bread of Life." (John 6:35)

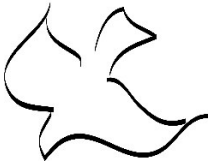
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5. The butterfly is a symbol for Jesus. Why?
The butterfly represents the resurrection of Jesus. Jesus came out of His tomb, similar to a butterfly which comes out of a chrysalis (like a moth's cocoon).



6. The lamb is a symbol for Jesus. Why?
Jesus is "the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world." (John 1:29)



7. The dove is a symbol for the Holy Spirit. Why?
At Jesus' baptism, the Holy Spirit came on Him looking like a dove. (Luke 3:22)



7. The flame of fire is a symbol for the Holy Spirit. Why?
During Pentecost, the Holy Spirit came on the Apostles looking like small flames of fire.

Lesson 17 – Evangelists & Apostles

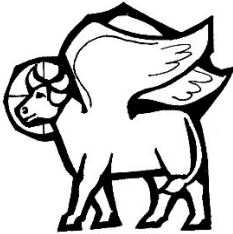


1. The winged lion is a symbol for (check one)
Mark

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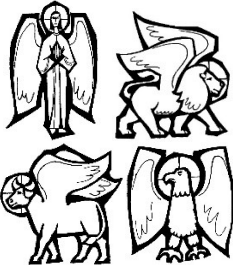
2. The eagle is a symbol for (check one)
John



3. The winged ox (bull cow) is a symbol for (check one)
Luke



4. The winged man is a symbol for (check one)
Matthew



5. These four word pictures that we use to symbolize the four Gospel writers come from which two books of the Bible?
(a) ***Ezekiel 1:10***
(b) ***Revelation 4:7***



6. Keys are a symbol for St. Peter. why?
Jesus said to Peter (and to us) "I give you the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven." (Matthew 16:19)



7. Money bags are another symbol for St. Matthew. Why?
Before Matthew became Jesus' Disciple, he was a tax collector (Matthew 9:9)

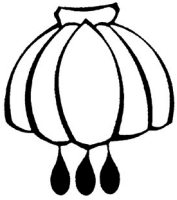
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8. Loaves of bread are in the symbol for St. Philip. Why?
Philip's name is mentioned in the story about Jesus feeding 5,000 people with five loaves and two fish (John 6:7).

Lesson 18 – Symbols for the Means of Grace and the Church

1. The Bible suggests several word-pictures as symbols for God's Word.
(a) Psalm 119:105 *a lamp or a light*
(b) Hebrews 4:12; Ephesians 6:17 *a sword*
(c) Jeremiah 36:1-2 *a scroll*
(d) Isaiah 58:1 *a trumpet*



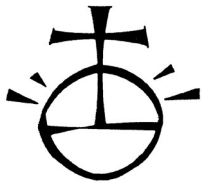
2. This picture is a symbol for which sacrament?
Baptism



3. This picture is a symbol for which sacrament?
The Lord's Supper



4. This picture is a symbol for the Church. Why? (Hint: See John 15:5)
Jesus said, "I am the vine; you are the branches." We believers are connected to Jesus for our life and fruitfulness.



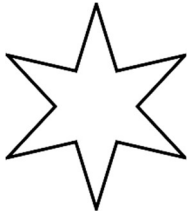
5. This picture is a symbol for the Church. Why?
The circle represents the world. The cross represents the Gospel message which the church brings to the world.

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6. A ship is a symbol for the Church. Why?
Christ carries us through the storms of life in this world to our eternal home in the comfort and protection of the Church.

Lesson 19 – Other Symbols



1. The six points of this star symbolize what?
God created the world in six days (Genesis 1). This is the “Creator’s Star.”



2. Two candles on the altar symbolize what?
The Two Natures of Christ (God and Man)
The two candles also represent the message of God’s Word: Law and Gospel.



3. A seven-candle candelabra symbolizes what?
The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit (Revelation 5:12)



4. What does this fish symbolize?
Christian fellowship – this is how Christians identified themselves during the Roman persecution.
The fish also reminds us that Jesus calls us to be “Fishers of Men.”



7. What does ΙΧΘΥΣ (ICHTHUS) mean?
These are the first letters of the Greek words: Jesus Christ God’s Son, Savior
“Ichthus” is also the Greek word for FISH.

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8. What does this crown symbolize?
***Christ is our victorious King, reigning in heaven.
It also symbolizes the crown of life that Jesus will give us (James 1:12)***



9. Martin Luther explained the meaning of his seal:
(a) Cross in the heart ***faith in Christ crucified who saves us***
(b) White rose ***peace and joy***
(c) Blue background ***future joy of heaven***
(d) Gold circle ***...that is more precious than gold***

CHAPTER 4 – THE CHURCH YEAR

Lesson 20 – The Church is Community

1. Explain the connection between our personal worship to God and our church family.
We worship and celebrate God with the whole family of God, the Church. We share God's joy and blessings together. And we serve each other.
2. This lesson said, "Each Sunday is like a little Easter." Explain what that means.
We meet for worship on Sunday because that is the day Jesus arose from the dead. Every Sunday we celebrate Jesus' death and resurrection.
3. Read Romans 12:1-8. What do these verses teach us about our responsibilities in church life?
We are all part of Christ's body. He gives each of us gifts and abilities to serve other members of His body.

Lesson 21 – The Festival Half of the Church Year

1. The first half of the church focuses on what? ***Jesus' life and work on earth.***
2. The focus of the Advent season is what?
(a) ***Jesus' first coming to be our Savior***
(b) ***Jesus' second coming to take us to heaven***
3. The Advent season has how many Sundays? ***4***
4. What important holiday happens at the end of the Advent season? ***Christmas***
5. The Day of Epiphany celebrates what event in Jesus' life? ***The Wise Men visit***
6. Find the Gospel Lesson for the First Sunday after Epiphany. That story is about what?
Jesus' baptism

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7. What day begins season of Lent? *Ash Wednesday*
8. What day ends the season of Lent? *Good Friday*
9. Easter celebrates what event in Jesus' life? *His resurrection from the dead*
10. What happened in Jesus' life 40 days after Easter? *Jesus ascended into heaven*

Lesson 22 – The Church Half of the Church Year (The Pentecost Season)

1. What day begins the second half of the church year? *Pentecost Sunday*
2. Explain the difference between the Festival Half of the Church Year and the second half.
The first half focuses on Jesus work on earth. The second half focuses on Jesus daily work in us, through the power of the Holy Spirit in His Word.
3. Find the first Sunday after Pentecost in your hymn book. That Sunday focuses on what?
The Holy Trinity

CHAPTER 5 – WHERE WE WORSHIP: HISTORY

Lesson 23 - A Holy Place for a Holy People

1. The design (plan) of our worship space shows how we feel about God. Explain that, and give examples.
(Students' answers will vary)
2. As a group of Christians plan their worship space, what things should most important? Why?
(Students' answers will vary)

Lesson 24 – Worship Places in the Bible

1. After the people of Israel escaped from Egypt, God gave them a plan for their first worship place. (Exodus 25 – 27; 36 – 38). What kind of place was it?
A tent (the Tabernacle)
2. Explain how King David and his son Solomon tried to honor God in the way they designed the first Jewish temple in Jerusalem. (1 Chronicles 22; 28; 29; 2 Chronicles 3 – 4)
large, expensive, fancy

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3. That temple was destroyed. The people of God learned an important lesson about places to worship God. What did they learn?
We can meet together to worship God in any place.

Lesson 25 – The First Christian Churches

1. During the first 300 years, Christians met for worship in their homes. Often they met for worship in secret places. Why?
Christians suffered persecution.
2. In the year AD 313, something important happened that changed the ways and places that Christians met for worship. What happened?
Constantine became Emperor. Many people converted to Christ, so they needed bigger buildings for worship.
3. A *martyria* was a 8-sided building where Christians buried and honored their pastors and missionaries who died for their faith (the *martyrs*). Later they copied the design of the *martyria* for a room near their church buildings that they used for what special purpose?
Baptism

Lesson 26 – Middle Ages & Reformation

1. During the Middle Ages, how did the design of church buildings change?
Church buildings were bigger. Priests and people were in separate areas.
2. Churches built during the Middle Ages had two main parts. What are these parts?
(a) ***Chancel***
(b) ***Nave***
3. Look in a dictionary to find the old meaning of the word “nave.” ***Ship***
4. Churches built during the Middle Ages had a big problem that affected the way people worshipped. What was that problem?
Clergy and people were separate. People didn't have the Lord's Supper.
5. The Reformation changed the way people worshipped. This led to changes in the church buildings. Explain.
Worship focused on preaching God's Word. Clergy were closer to the people, so they used a freestanding altar. People participated in the liturgy, so churches added organs to lead singing.

Lesson 27– Modern Designs

1. Describe some of the changes in church designs built during the Enlightenment period.
Some designs were more plain and simple. The altar was close to the people. The pulpit was most prominent.
2. Describe some of the changes in church designs built now in modern times.
The altar is in the middle of the nave, with people seating around it. Many churches movable seating so they can change the layout. Churches now are using more video media and modern music.
3. What are the reasons for these changes?
New church designs bring people closer together, giving them a greater feeling of community, fellowship with each other, and fellowship with God. (Students' answers will vary.)

CHAPTER 6 - WHERE WE WORSHIP: PURPOSE
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Lesson 28 – Worship Life

The focus of our worship includes God's Word, especially the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and the Sacraments. Explain how our worship space helps us in that focus:

1. God's Word
The place and design of the lectern and pulpit help us receive God's Word when it is read and preached
2. The Gospel of Jesus Christ
The cross and other symbols of the Gospel are the main visual focus.
3. Baptism
The design and place of the baptismal font helps us remember our baptism.
4. The Lord's Supper
The church space is designed to help everyone experience the Lord's Supper.

Lesson 29 – The Place of Baptism

1. Old Lutheran church buildings have a small baptismal font in front on the side. New church buildings often have a large baptismal font in the back of the church. Explain the reason for these change.
The baptismal font is the first thing we see as we enter the sanctuary. This reminds us of our baptism, and our entry into the church through baptism

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2. Describe other changes in the design of the baptismal font (mentioned in the video).
 - *The font needs to have its own space, enough room for people to gather, with a Paschal candle (symbolizing Christ's victory)*
 - *More water is better*
 - *No cover on the font*
 - *Running water seems alive & is best*
 - *Granite, slate, or stone perimeter*
 - *Large font – not small.*
3. Where is the baptismal font in your church? *[Students' answer will vary.]*
4. Is the baptismal font in your church always kept filled with water? ...or is it normally empty or covered except when there is a baptism? *[Students' answer will vary.]*

Lesson 30 – The Place of the Word

1. Jewish Synagogues show respect for God's Word, how?
*The Torah scrolls are kept in the a special container called the Ark.
When it is time to read the scripture, scrolls are removed and carried among the people, who touch the scrolls with their prayer shawls as a sign of devotion.
The scrolls are laid on a desk on a raised platform and read.*
2. When in history did the pulpit become an important feature in our worship space?
After the Reformation

Lesson 31 – The Place of the Meal

1. The stone altars of the early church were where? *over the graves of the saints.*
2. During the Middle Ages, church altars were built against the wall. That is a problem. Why?
Christ offers us Himself in the Lord's Supper. He comes to be WITH His people, not AWAY from His people.
3. We often call the Lord's Supper "*Holy Communion.*" What is the connection between the words "communion" and "community"?
Both words mean sharing life together with other people.
4. During the Lord's Supper we have communion with whom?
 - (a) *Christ*
 - (b) *Fellow Christians*

Lesson 32 – A Comfortable Place

1. What concerns do Deaf people have in a comfortable, helpful worship place?
***The room must have comfortable lighting.
People must be able to see everything easily.***
2. A large, attractive narthex (room between the building entrance and worship room) is helpful for worship. Why?
The narthex is an important place for people to greet each other and talk together as they prepare to enter for worship. (The narthex also separates the sanctuary from outside noise and distractions.)

Lesson 33 – A Flexible and Unified Place

1. Is the worship space of your church flexible? Or is everything set in one place?
(Students' answers will vary)
2. What are some benefits of movable furnishings in our worship space? (If your church has movable furnishings, describe changes in their arrangement that you have seen.)
Moveable chairs, pulpit, altar (etc.) allows changes in layout for special worship activities. Examples: Drama, guest choir, holiday events.

Lesson 34 – A Beautiful Place

1. Describe some thing that make your church's worship space a beautiful place that honor God and help people worship Him.
(Students' answers will vary)
2. If you could make some improvements to improve your church's worship space, what are those changes?
(Students' answers will vary)
3. Sometimes Christians have a problem when they visit churches that have a very fancy worship space. Why?
All the fancy stuff is distracting from the true purpose of worship.

CHAPTER 7 – THE GOSPEL SIGN

Lesson 35 – The Incarnation

1. *The Incarnation of Christ* means what? ***God became human in Jesus Christ***
2. Our worship place show's Christ's incarnation, how?
***We experience God with us through the Gospel and the Sacraments.
The church goes out to bring Christ to the world.***

Lesson 36 – Redemption & Sanctification

1. Our church worship place help us experience the Gospel of salvation, how?
***The Gospel of Salvation in Jesus Christ is the central message of our liturgy,
preaching God's Word, the Sacraments, and even in the design of our worship space.
We then carry the message of salvation out to the world.***
2. Our church worship place help us experience God's power for a holy life, how?
***The Holy Spirit works through God's Word, through the Sacraments, and through our
fellowship with other Christians to give us power and motivation for a holy life that
honors God.***