

Liturgy: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

Session 11

The Services of Prayer

1. The Divine Service is the service of _____ and _____. That service continued to be the normal and regular service used every Sunday to what time in history? _____
 - a. What began to be celebrated less frequently? _____
 - b. What is the current trend in the Lutheran Church? _____
 - c. How do you feel about that trend? _____
2. There are other ways to mark time and celebrate the Lord's presence in our midst; name the four prayer services: _____
3. What prayer services are included in The Lutheran Hymnal: p. 32 _____, p. 41 _____
4. In Luther's Small Catechism, there is a section called Daily Prayers (beginning on p. 32 in the 1986 version). What times are prayers encouraged? _____
How could following a schedule of daily prayers be beneficial? _____

5. Our lives in Christ:
 - a. Write out 1 Thessalonians 5:17 _____
 - b. Write out Matthew 28:20b _____

 - c. Since Jesus is with us _____, it's only fitting that we constantly acknowledge His presence by speaking to Him in _____.
6. As Jews thought of their life in God, so very early Christians thought of their life in _____.
 - a. Name (and define) the very early document that flowed from the synagogue liturgy and was used by Christians to offer regular prayers to God? The _____, A. D. 40-60
(_____)
 - b. Regarding the Didache:
 - i. How many times each day did its author say the Lord's Prayer should be prayed? _____
 - ii. At what three times each day? _____
7. In the year A. D. 220 a bishop in Rome named Hippolytus wrote an even more detailed pattern for daily prayers. Fill in the six times of day noted in the video:
 - a. In connection with Jesus' passion: (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
 - b. In connection with Jesus' death/resurrection: (4) _____ (5) _____
 - c. In connection with eschatology: (6) _____
8. What children's prayer reminds us that we will one-day be with the Lord? _____

9. As prayer services developed, there arose the Cathedral Office [*the prescribed order or form for a service of the church or for devotional use*] in the ____th century and the Benedictine Office in the ____th century. The primary participants were the ____ Christians; however, the laypeople could also participate. Even Martin Luther, who was an ____ monk, probably used the Benedictine Office during his years in a monastery. For monks and nuns, they basically prayed around the clock. How many times each day did those in monasteries and convents gather together for prayer, according to the video? _____
10. Martin Luther reduced the number of prayer services noted above to *three*. (These are their basic components: Scripture, preaching, psalms, hymns, Lord's Prayer, prayers, blessing.) *Name the three services and when they take place:*
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
11. As a church uses the liturgy of the hours (the prayer services noted above), what statement is it making? _____
12. Prayers for what or whom might be included in a prayer service? _____
13. Is the purpose of prayer to let God know what's going on? Y N If no, what is its purpose? _____
14. With what attitude should we offer every prayer? _____
15. Should Bethlehem offer a simple yet regular service of prayer during the week? Y N
- a. If yes, when? _____
- b. Would you attend? Y N
- c. If yes, how often? _____