**Be smart and creative…..**

**WorkshopS-**

**-Religion, Art and Computer**

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**Trzeci dzień pobytu grup partnerskich w naszej szkole był bardzo pracowity i ekscytujący.**

**Od rana uczniowie poszczególnych państw przedstawiali swoje prezentacje dotyczące życia i twórczości ich rodzimych poetów.**

**Następnie po krótkiej przerwie obiadowej uczniowie przystąpili do pracy w warsztatach, w których mogli rozwijać swoje kompetencje językowe, komputerowe i zdolności artystyczne.**

**The third day of the group's stay at our school was very hard-working and exciting.**

**From the morning students of some countries give presentations about the life and work of their native poets.**

**Then, after a short lunch break, students employed to work in a workshop in which we could develop our language, computer and artistic skills.**

**There were three groups: A, B and C**

**Group A**

**12-13 students**

**Tasks:**

* **Answer the questions**
* **Make The Christian Fish in clay**

**You have to divide yourselves into 2 groups: the first and the second**

**The first group has to find some information about Roman Catholic Church and answer the questions. Below you got some information which you can use to answer these questions. Also you can use the Internet. After that you are going back to your partners from the second group and help them to make a project.**

**Every member of the second group will get clay and will try to make**

**The Christian Fish, also called the Jesus Fish or Ichthys, which was a secret symbol of early Christianity. The partners from the first group have to help their partners from the second group to make this project.**

**Here are the questions:**

1. **Who started Christianity?**
2. **When does the Christianity start?**
3. **Who is Jesus and why he is important?**
4. **What does New Testament mean in the Bible**
5. **What was the secret symbol of early Christianity? How does it look?**
6. **Name two or more symbols of the Christianity.**
7. **Who is the Pope now?**

The hierarchy in the Roman Catholic Church is structured. The Pope heads the College of Bishops and leads the whole Church of Christ. He stands in Christ's place, on Christ's behalf, to shepherd Christ's flock.

**Christianity** is the religion that is based on the birth, life, death, resurrection and teaching of Jesus Christ. **Christianity began** in the 1st century AD after Jesus died as a Jewish sect in Judea but quickly spread throughout the Roman empire.

**New Testament**. The **New Testament is** the part of the **Bible** that deals with the life and teachings of Jesus Christ and with Christianity in the early Church.

In Christianity, **Jesus** is believed to be the Son of God and the second Person of the Holy Trinity. Christians believe that through his crucifixion and subsequent resurrection, God offered humans salvation and eternal life.

**Jesus**, also called **Jesus Christ**, **Jesus** of Galilee, or **Jesus** of Nazareth, (born c. 6–4 bc, Bethlehem—died c. ad 30, Jerusalem), religious leader revered in **Christianity**, one of the world's major religions. **He** is regarded by most **Christians** as the Incarnation of God.

Other **Christian symbols** include the dove (symbolic of the Holy Spirit), the sacrificial lamb (symbolic of **Christ's** sacrifice), the vine (symbolizing the necessary connectedness of the **Christian** with **Christ**) and many others. These all derive from the writings found in the New Testament

**The Christian Fish, also called the Jesus Fish or Ichthys, was a secret symbol of early Christianity**

Cross, the principal **symbol** of the **Christian religion**, recalling the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ and the redeeming benefits of his Passion and death. The cross is thus a sign both of Christ himself and of the faith of **Christians**.

Who founded Christianity?

**Christian** history begins with the life and death of Jesus Christ and continues with the formation of the early **Christian** church, Emperor Constantine's Holy Roman Empire and the great schism into Eastern and Western **Christianity**.8 cze 2009

**The Christian Fish, also called the Jesus Fish or Ichthys, was a secret symbol of early Christianity. The** Ichthys or fish **symbol** was used by early **Christians** to identify themselves as followers of Jesus Christ and to express their affinity to **Christianity**. Ichthys is the Ancient Greek word for "fish."6 gru 201

The use of the **Christian cross** as a **Christian symbol** began after the time of the Constantine, which occurred three centuries after the coming of Christ. The crucifixion and death of Jesus on the **cross** conferred a new significance to the use of the **cross** in **Christianity**.

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The dove represents the [Holy Spirit](https://www.learnreligions.com/who-is-the-holy-spirit-701504) or Holy Ghost in Christianity. The Holy Spirit descended upon Jesus like a dove when he was baptized in the Jordan River:

One of the most vivid symbols of Christianity is the crown of thorns, which Jesus wore before his [crucifixion](https://www.learnreligions.com/crucifixion-of-jesus-christ-700210):

**Group B**

**12 students**

**Tasks:**

* **Answer the questions**
* **Paint Icons on the pieces of wood**

**You have to divide yourselves into 2 groups: the first and the second**

**The first group has to find some information about The** **Greek Catholic Church** **and answer the questions. Below you will got some information which can help you to answer these questions. Also you can use the Internet. After that you are going back to your partners from the second group and help them to make this project (to paint the icons)**

**Every member of the second group will get a piece of a wood and will try to paint the icon on it.**

**The partners from the first group have to help their partners from the second group to make this project (paint the icon) and to share with those the information which he/she found.**

**Here are the questions:**

1. **What is the Greek Catholic religion?**
2. **Are there any differences between the Greek Catholic religion and Roman Catholic religion?**
3. **If yes, Could you write at least two differences between these churches?**
4. **What are icons in religion?**
5. **What the main colours used to paint icons?**
6. **What do these colours mean?**
7. **What kind of materials are used to make the icons?**

The **Greek Catholic Church** refers to a number of Eastern **Catholic** Churches following the **Byzantine** (**Greek**) liturgy, considered collectively or individually. ... Individually, any 14 of the 23 Eastern **Catholic** Churches which use the **Byzantine** rite, a.k.a. **Greek** Rite: the Albanian **Greek Catholic Church**.

* An **icon** (from the Greek εἰκών eikōn "image", "resemblance") is a **religious** work of art, most commonly a painting, in the cultures of the Eastern Orthodox Church, Oriental Orthodoxy, the Roman Catholic, and certain Eastern Catholic churches. The most common subjects include Christ, Mary, saints and angels.

Differences between Greek and Roman Catholic Religion.

1. Believers of Greek Orthodoxy are mainly found in Northern Africa, Asia Minor, and Middle East; Roman Catholics are mainly seen in Western Europe, Northern and Western part of the Mediterranean region.  
2. Greek language is used in church functions of Greek Orthodox; Latin is the official language of Roman Catholic churches.  
3. During Divine Liturgy, Byzantines use leavened bread; Roman Catholics use unleavened bread.  
4. Byzantines emphasize on divinity of Christ; Roman Catholics emphasize on humanity of Christ.  
5. Byzantines consider highest Bishop as the supreme authority of the sect, but do not consider him as infallible. They do not accept papacy; Roman Catholics accept Pope as the supreme authority of the sect, and consider him as infallible.  
6. Byzantines believe that Mary committed the original sin; Roman Catholics believe Mary did not commit the original sin.  
7. Byzantines pay homage to icons; Roman Catholics pay homage to statues.  
8. Eastern Orthodoxy allows marriage of clergies; Roman Catholics do not allow marriage of clergies.  
9. Byzantines do not believe in the concept of purgatory and stations of cross; Roman Catholics believe in both.  
10. By unity of churches Byzantine understand membership in one of the churches; whereas Roman Catholics understand by it – participation in the organization headed by Pope.

**An icon (from the Greek εἰκών eikṓn "image", "resemblance") is a religious work of art,** most commonly a painting, in the cultures of the Eastern Orthodox Church, Oriental Orthodoxy, the Roman Catholic, and certain Eastern Catholic churches.

**Color Symbolism of icons**

In iconography there are two distinct categories of colors. First there is white, red, green and blue, used to express life, purity, peace and goodness. The second category of colors is black, brown, grey and yellow, and they are used to express danger and impurity. Christian beliefs follow the thought of Dionysus the Aeropagite who distinguishes three types of symbols: noble, middle and base.

**What do colors represent in iconography?**

**White:** is the color that represents eternal life and purity.

**Blue:** represents celestial beings, God's dwelling place, the sky.

**Red:** symbolizes activity. In Hebrew thought, red represents life. We find it mentioned in several books of the Old Testament: in the Second Book of Samuel, Saul dressed the daughters of Israel in red garments: *"O daughters of Israel, weep over Saul, who clothed you in scarlet, with luxury..."* (2 Samuel 1:24)[[1]](http://www.orthodox.cn/catechesis/iconhistory_en.htm#_ftn1). In Proverbs we find that the perfect wife wears red, in the book of Jeremiah, Jerusalem beautifies herself in a red garment. The martyr's clothes are red, the clothing of the seraphims are red also. Red is also the color that depicts health, fire and the Last Judgment.

**Purple**: purple is the symbol of royalty, wealth, power, and priestly dignity. In the book of Daniel we learn that the king dressed himself in purple, and in the Psalms it is mentioned that the king and the queen are robed in purple.

**Green:** in the Holy Scriptures, green represents nature and vegetation, and it is thus representative of growth and fertility. It is mentioned in the Song of Songs and the Book of Jeremiah. In iconography it is used for the robes of martyrs and prophets.

**Brown:** represents density and lack of radiance. Brown is composed of red, blue, green and black, and it is used to depict soil, rocks and buildings. It is also used as a symbol of poverty and renunciation for the dark garments of monks and ascetics.

**Black:** represents absence of life; it symbolizes a void. It is the opposite of white. While white represents the fullness of life, black represents the lack of it. Monks and Great Schema monks wear black garments, as a symbol of their renunciation of all that is material.

**Yellow**: representing sadness, it is used in the icon of the Savior being placed in the tomb. In Deuteronomy it is mentioned as a sign of misfortune, bad harvest and blight.

**The material used for the icons**: wood, paint, stone, fabric, glass, metal, elements of the created world, ..

**Group C**

**12 students**

**Tasks:**

1. **Answer the questions**
2. **Write on the pieces of a stone the meaning of Shahada (ا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا الله مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ الله)**

**You have to divide yourselves into 2 groups: the first and the second**

**The first group has to find some information about Islam as a religion and answer the questions. Below you will got some information which can help you to answer these questions. Also you can use the Internet. After that you are going back to your partners from the second group and help them to make the project (to write on the stone)**

**Every member of the second group will get a piece of stone and will try to write on it.**

**The partners from the first group have to help their partners from the second group to make this project (write on the stone) and to share with those the information which he/she found.**

**Here are the questions:**

1. **What is Islam as a religion?**
2. **What does Allah mean?**
3. **Who are Muslims?**
4. **What does Shahada mean in Islam?**
5. **What is the** [**Quran**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quran)**?**
6. **Who wrote the Quran?**
7. **Why is Shahada the most important?**

**Islam (/ˈɪslɑːm/) is an Abrahamic, monotheistic religion teaching that there is only one God** (Arabic: Allah), and that Muhammad is the messenger of God. It is the world's second-largest **religion** with over 1.8 billion followers or 24% of the world's population, most commonly known as Muslims.

**Allah is the standard Arabic word for God** and is used by Arabic-speaking Christians and Jews as well as by Muslims regardless of their native tongue. **Allah is the** pivot of the Muslim faith.

**Muhammad wrote Quran**

**Muslims believe that the Quran was orally revealed by God to the final Prophet, Muhammad, through the archangel Gabriel (Jibril), incrementally over** a period of some 23 years, beginning on 22 December 609 CE, when Muhammad was 40, and concluding in 632, the year of his death.

**Muslims are people who follow or practice** [**Islam**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam)**, a** [**monotheistic**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monotheistic)[**Abrahamic religion**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abrahamic_religions)**. Muslims consider** **the** [**Quran**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quran)**, their** [**holy book**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_book)**, to be the verbatim word of** [**God**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/God_in_Islam) **as revealed to the** [**Islamic**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_in_Islam)[**prophet and messenger**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prophets_and_messengers_in_Islam) [Muhammad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad). The majority of Muslims also follow the teachings and practices of Muhammad ([*sunnah*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunnah)) as recorded in traditional accounts ([*hadith*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hadith)).[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslims#cite_note-31) "Muslim" is an [Arabic word](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language) meaning "submitter" (to God).[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslims#cite_note-32)

**Islam** (/ˈɪslɑːm/) is an Abrahamic, monotheistic **religion** teaching that there is only one God (Arabic: Allah), and that Muhammad is the messenger of God

**Shahada means faith. The Shahadah is the Muslim declaration of belief in the oneness of God and** on Muhammad as his final Prophet..” *La ilaha illa Llah wa Muhammad rasul Allah*”

ا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا الله مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ الله

The **Shahadah is the Muslim declaration of faith and the first Pillar of Islam** . **It expresses the belief that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.**

In order to become a Muslim, a person simply has to declare the **Shahadah** in front of witnesses. This highlights the key importance of the **Shahadah** in Islam. The first part of the **Shahadah** is stated in the Qur'an Surah 3 verse 18. Muslims use the name 'Allah' for God in the **Shahadah**.

Muhammad

Muslims believe that the **Quran** was orally revealed by God to the final Prophet, Muhammad, through the archangel Gabriel (Jibril), incrementally over a period of some 23 years, beginning on 22 December 609 CE, when Muhammad was 40, and concluding in 632, the year of his death.