

# Intro to Anglicanism



## Week 1 Handout Revised 9/28/22

*No food or drinks except for water in chancel*

While you wait for class to begin, place Ribbons or bookmarks in your BCP as follows:  
White/Gold p. 28, Green p. 363, Violet p. 620, Red p. 756

**Resource Webpage for this course:**

[www.saintmatthiasokdale.com/intro-resources](http://www.saintmatthiasokdale.com/intro-resources)

### Intro to Anglicanism

## RESOURCES

[www.saintmatthiasokdale.com/intro-resources](http://www.saintmatthiasokdale.com/intro-resources)

<p><b>BEFORE Class 1</b></p> <p><a href="#">9/25 Homework (PDF)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Preface - BCP 2019 (PDF)</a></p> <p><a href="#">This Week's Sermon</a></p>	<p><b>Week 1 Resources</b></p> <p>Week 1 Handout (coming soon)</p> <p><a href="#">ACNA Congregation Map (link)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Dailyoffice2019.com (link)</a></p> <p><a href="#">2019 BCP Text (link)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Catechism: To Be A Christian (PDF)</a></p>
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## ANGLICANISM AS SECONDARY TO THE GOSPEL

### THE GOSPEL OF JESUS CHRIST

*The Gospel is the good news of God loving & saving lost mankind into living as citizens of His Kingdom through the ministry in word and deed of his Son, Jesus Christ.*

## ANALOGY OF THE CUP

*All Christian ways are like cups... Think of pouring wine into a cup. The wine itself is independent of the cup... The cup won't turn the wine into something else, but it will change the experience. It's best to put wine into the right kind of cup, but the cup isn't the most important thing. The wine is what matters. The Anglican Way is a cup. The Gospel of Jesus Christ is the wine.*

-Thomas McKenzie

## THE FOCUS OF THIS CLASS IS ON THE CUP, NOT THE WINE

The ACNA Catechism: *To Be A Christian* ([PDF link](#))

## TENTATIVE COURSE SCHEDULE, USING *THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER'S* T.O.C. AS A GUIDE

**Week 1** – Intro to the BCP & the Daily Office

**Week 2** – Church Symbols & Instructed Eucharist: Liturgy of the Word

**Week 3** – Church Architecture & Instructed Eucharist: Holy Communion

**Week 4** – Baptism & Confirmation

**Week 5** – Other Sacraments, Anglican Burial, & Categories of Clergy

**Week 6** – Church Calendar & Special Liturgies

**Week 7** – Anglican Church History into the 1700s

**Week 8** – Anglican Church History: 1700s to Present & Anglican Church Organization

A WALK-THROUGH LECTURE, BUT SPACE & TIME FOR QUESTIONS



SHARING - homework questions 2 & 3

2. Write down a brief summary of your religious background to share with the group.

3. If you did not grow up Anglican, was there something that felt particularly strange, curious, or attractive about the Anglican style worship when you first encountered it? If you were a cradle/Anglican Episcopalian, is there something about other styles of worship that has felt particularly strange, curious, or uncomfortable when you've encountered them?

WHAT IS ANGLICANISM?

Fr John's working definition:

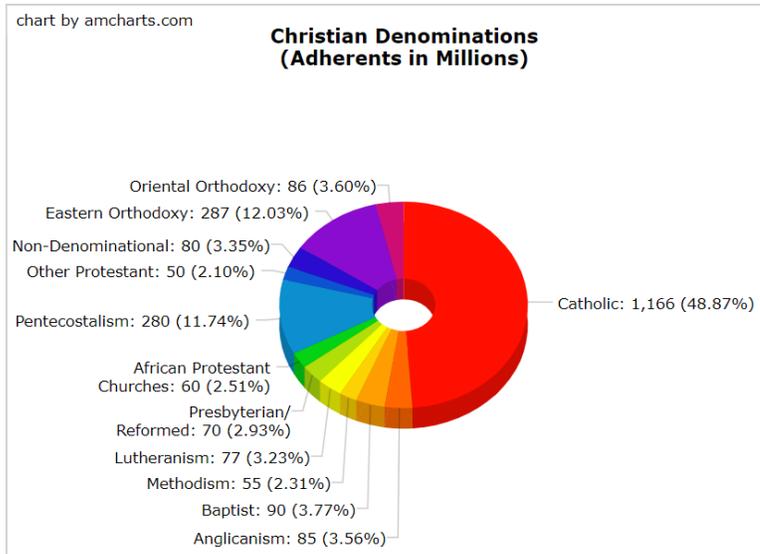
*Anglicanism is a manifestation of the Christian Church that, through various accidents of history, has incorporated some of the important doctrinal corrections of the Protestant Reformation while also retaining many of the traditions of the ancient Church.*

### UNIQUENESS OF ANGLICANISM

- Theologically Protestant
- Catholic ecclesiology (polity & worship style)
- Theological wiggle room on adiaphora (doctrines or practices that are neither commanded nor forbidden in the Bible or where the interpretation of scripture is unsettled) - this 'wiggle room' is still within some theological boundaries of orthodoxy
  - "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." - attributed to St Augustine

THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION

THE COMPASS ROSE

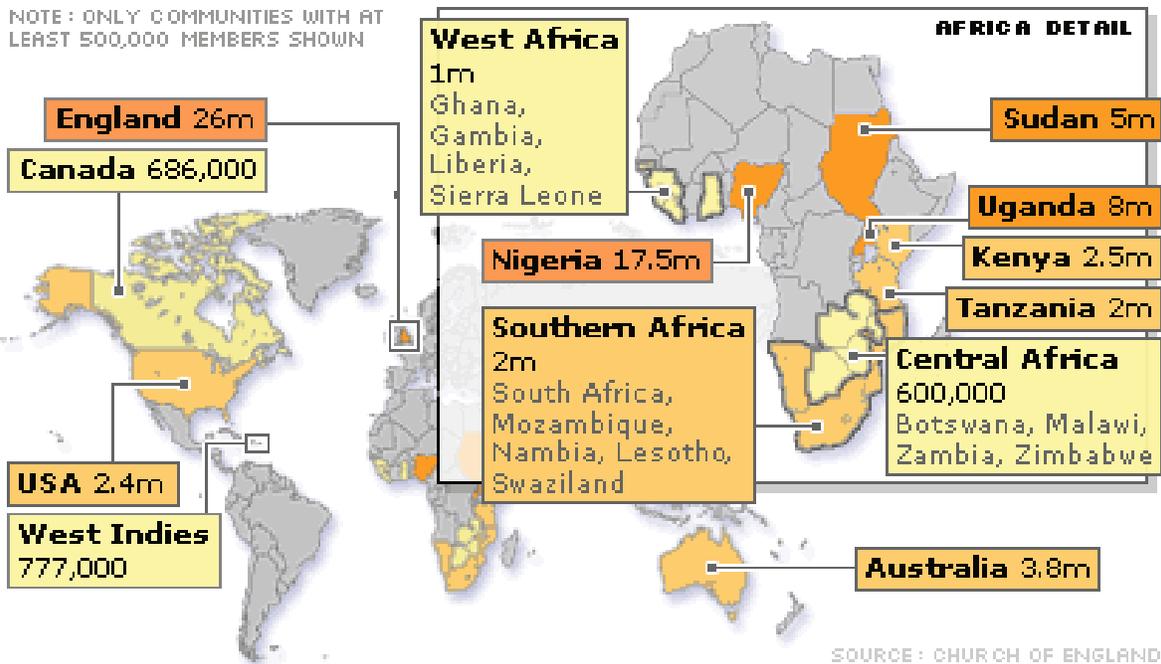


1

2

ANGLICAN CHURCH MEMBERSHIP WORLDWIDE

NOTE: ONLY COMMUNITIES WITH AT LEAST 500,000 MEMBERS SHOWN



SOURCE: CHURCH OF ENGLAND 3

TWO DEFINITIONS

- **Anglican** - The word "England" means "Land of the Angles", a Germanic tribe that came to Britain in the 3rd century AD. The word "Anglican," also based on the word "Angle," simply means "English". The Anglican tradition/branch of the Christian Church originated in England.
- **Episcopal** - "Episcopal" just means "of Bishops". When the English began to colonize North America, they established Anglican churches here. After the American Revolution, the Anglican Church in the United States began calling itself "Episcopal".

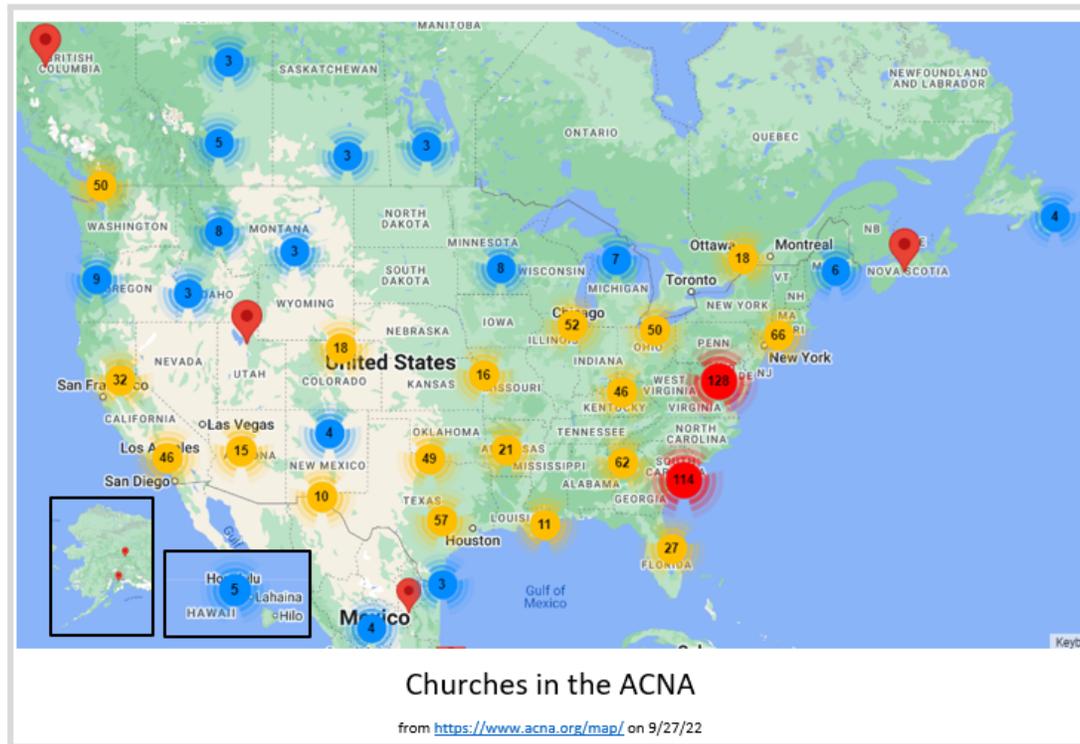
<sup>1</sup> <https://congregationsong.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Christian-Denomination-Breakdown-Graphic.png> source of statistics 2015 wikipedia

<sup>2</sup> [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d9/Anglican\\_Cross\\_Rose\\_%28without\\_background%29.svg/2048px-Anglican\\_Cross\\_Rose\\_%28without\\_background%29.svg.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d9/Anglican_Cross_Rose_%28without_background%29.svg/2048px-Anglican_Cross_Rose_%28without_background%29.svg.png)

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.ambassadors.net/archives/images/anglican.gif>

## NORTH AMERICA IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE THERE ARE OVERLAPPING ANGLICAN CHURCHES

- The U.S. has the Episcopal Church + the Anglican Church in Canada
- The 15 year-old Anglican Church in North America (ACNA) has approximately 110,000 members



## INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER

“SCRIPTURE ORGANIZED FOR WORSHIP”

FIRST BCP - 1549 by THOMAS CRANMER, the first ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY following the Church of England’s split from the Roman Catholic Church

CHURCH OF ENGLAND’S BCP WAS REVISED MANY TIMES: in 1552, 1559, 1604, & 1662  
(1928 was unofficial)

EVERY NATIONAL BRANCH OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH HAS ITS OWN VERSION

IN U.S.A....

EPISCOPAL CHURCH (U.S.A.) BCPs (1789, 1892, 1928, 1979)

ACNA BCP WAS PUBLISHED IN 2019

HEARKENS BACK TO THE 1662 BCP IN MANY WAYS

*Preface of 2019 (p.4) on 1662:*

*“At the beginning of the 21st century, global reassessment of the Book of Common Prayer of 1662 as “the standard for doctrine, discipline, and worship” shapes the present volume, now presented on the bedrock of its predecessors. Among the timeless treasures offered in this Prayer Book is the Coverdale Psalter of 1535 (employed with every Prayer Book from the mid-16th to the mid-20th centuries), renewed for contemporary use through efforts that included the labors of 20th century Anglicans T. S. Eliot and C. S. Lewis, and brought to final form here.”*



## INTRODUCTION TO *THE DAILY OFFICE*

- THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE HOURS OF PRAYER INTO THE DAILY OFFICE
  - In Judaism, the third, sixth, and ninth hours (9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 p.m.) were times of private prayer,
  - 'Office' is from the Latin word officium, meaning "service" or "duty,"
  - Later it was taken on (and from laity) by Monastics
    - 6th century: St Benedict established 8 times
      - Matins: Midnight
      - Lauds: 3 a.m.
      - Prime: 6 a.m.
      - Terce: 9 a.m.
      - Sext: Noon
      - None: 3 p.m.
      - Vespers: 6 p.m.
      - Compline: 9 p.m.
  - After the English Reformation, Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556) reduced the eight monastic offices to the two services of **Morning and Evening Prayer** (pages 11 & 41 in the 2019 BCP, respectively) intended for all people
    - Goals of Cranmer's with Daily Office:
      - Prayer + Praise + Scripture
        - Serves as a school for prayer: teaches what to pray for
      - that the church read through whole books of the Bible in sequence on a daily basis throughout the church year
    - Daily Office lectionary (BCP p. 734))
      - Psalms read through 1x per month (p.735 + Psalter pp. 270-470)
      - Scripture read through continuously:
        - Old Testament & Gospel at Morning Prayer
        - Old Testament & New Testament Epistle at Evening Prayer
      - (one year cycle can be adjusted to two years if one only does MP or EP)
      - This lectionary (unlike Sunday lectionary) is based on the civil calendar year, not the liturgical year.
  - In the early 19th century (with the advent of publishers' binding in 1825), it became possible for anyone to purchase a Prayer Book and own them in their homes.
    - This led to the Daily Office to be done individually, or in a small group gathering or family worship
  - Devotionally as an individual or small group
    - [dailyoffice2019.com](http://dailyoffice2019.com)



## WHY I DON'T PUSH THE DAILY OFFICE FOR EVERYBODY

- Factors of Temperament, Baggage, and ultimately Fruitfulness should be considered
- Limitations of plain reading of scripture
- Fr John's Sermon on why he doesn't do the Daily Office regularly:  
[www.saintmatthiasoakdale.com/8-29-21-sermon](http://www.saintmatthiasoakdale.com/8-29-21-sermon)

## A BRIEF WALK THROUGH A MORNING PRAYER SERVICE ON DAILYOFFICE2019.COM

[https://www.dailyoffice2019.com/morning\\_prayer/2022-9-28/](https://www.dailyoffice2019.com/morning_prayer/2022-9-28/)

Ribbons: White/Gold p. 28, Green p. 363, Violet p. 620, Red p. 756



**The Daily Office** 4+  
Morning and Evening Prayer  
The Daily Office, LLC  
Designed for iPad  
★★★★★ 5.0 • 163 Ratings  
Free

[link to app](#)

## OTHER OFFICES IN THE 2019 BCP

- Midday Prayer (p. 33)
- Compline (p. 57) - service to close the day the first American prayer book to include compline was the 1979 BCP, but the liturgy is quite old, dating to the 4th C.
- Family Prayer (p. 67)



## SERMON DISCUSSION (time-permitting)

### Homework question #4:

4. If you heard the sermon (on 9/25/22), what struck you the most by being either helpful, confusing, encouraging, or disagreeable? (To hear or read the sermon, visit [saintmatthiasoakdale.com/lifegrouphisweek](http://saintmatthiasoakdale.com/lifegrouphisweek) )

### Homework for next week:

1. Try doing Morning Prayer, Evening Prayer, or Compline devotionally once at some point in the next week, using either the BCP, [dailyoffice2019.com](http://dailyoffice2019.com), or The Daily Office app. Feel free to shorten the scripture readings of Morning Prayer or Evening Prayer if so desired.
2. Reflect on your experience with #1. Do you think doing this with some regularity would be a good fit for you and fruitful in your life? Why or why not?
3. Read the “Concerning the Divine Service of the Church” section of the BCP, pages 6-8 or found at [www.saintmatthiasoakdale.com/intro-resources](http://www.saintmatthiasoakdale.com/intro-resources)
4. If you heard the sermon on 10/2/22, right down what strikes you the most by being either helpful, confusing, encouraging, disagreeable, or challenging? And why? (To hear or read the sermon after the fact, visit [saintmatthiasoakdale.com/lifegrouphisweek](http://saintmatthiasoakdale.com/lifegrouphisweek) on Sunday evening or later)