

# Christ- Centered Worship



Jesus is at the center of liturgical worship. Some parts of the liturgy stay the same each Sunday. This is to make sure that Jesus is proclaimed and praised during every service. Some parts of the liturgy change every week. These changes are based on the appointed calendar of the church. This calendar makes sure that we cover the important events and teachings of Jesus every year.

➔ What are the seasons of the church year?

## **I. ADVENT (LATE NOVEMBER—DECEMBER)**

The church year begins with Advent at the end of November and spans the next four weeks before Christmas. Advent means “coming” and it’s time of quiet reflection in preparation for the coming of Christmas and the coming of Christ at the end of the world.

## **II. CHRISTMAS (LATE DECEMBER—EARLY JANUARY)**

For twelve days we celebrate the coming of God as a man to save us.

## **III. EPIPHANY (EARLY JANUARY—FEBRUARY)**

Epiphany is a Greek word that means “appearing.” We remember the appearing of the star to the wise men, telling us that Christ is the Savior of all nations. We also see Christ appearing to his disciples, making himself known as the promised Savior as he begins his ministry.

## **IV. LENT (FEBRUARY/MARCH—MARCH/APRIL)**

Lent is a time for humble and solemn meditation on the seriousness of our sins and the depth of Christ’s love for us that he took those sins upon himself.

## **V. EASTER (MARCH/APRIL—APRIL/MAY)**

The sorrow of Lent is broken by the triumphant celebration of Easter, the highest of holy days for Christmas. We rejoice in the victory of the risen Christ over all of our enemies.

## **VI. PENTECOST (MAY—NOVEMBER)**

The season of Pentecost begins 50 days after Easter and covers the remaining half of the church year. During Pentecost we focus on the teachings of Christ and their application to us.