



ST MARGARET OF ANTIOCH, LEE TERRACE, LONDON SE13 5DL

Answers and Explanatory Notes



EDUCATION AND
CONSERVATION

Children's Answers are in Bold. Further information is for interest and discussion

1 FONT

1 The font is used for **baptism**

2 **Water** is put into it

Every church has a font. This one is of marble with a lead lining to hold water. The priest dips his finger into the water and makes a sign of the cross on the forehead of the baby or person being baptised (made a member of the Church), just as Jesus was baptised in the River Jordan at the start of his ministry.

2 LADY CHAPEL

1 St Margaret is standing on a green **dragon**

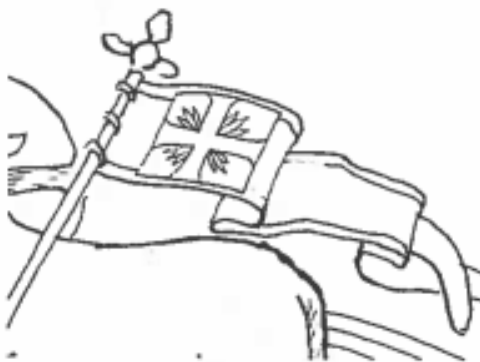
2 There are **shackles** or restraints on its leg

There are several saints called Margaret but this Church is dedicated to St Margaret of Antioch. There are more than 250 churches in England dedicated to her.

The story goes that Margaret, who lived in Antioch in central Turkey in the third century, refused to marry Antioch's Roman governor because he wasn't a Christian. Her punishment was said to include being swallowed alive by the Devil in the form of a dragon. St Margaret called on God for help. Her emblem is a dragon. This one is shown with shackles (or a fetter and chain) to show that St Margaret by her Christian faith has been victorious over the Devil in dragon form.

3 ALTAR

Your drawing should look like this -



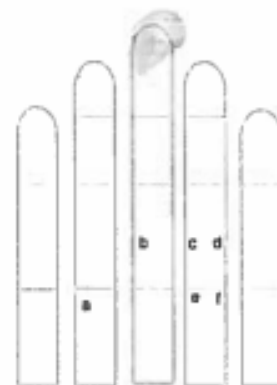
This picture is known as the Lamb of God (or in Latin, Agnus Dei). The lamb is shown with a halo, and holding the St George's flag. Lambs are symbols of sacrifice. Jesus, who sacrificed his life, is often described as the Lamb of God.

The St George's flag is a symbol of the risen Christ, and is called the banner of the Resurrection. The flag was used by the Crusaders, and it's part of the Union Jack. A halo (or in Latin, nimbus) is a gold roundel or circle painted or carved behind a head to show that the person pictured or represented is holy. The lamb's halo has a red cross because it represents Jesus.

4 EAST WINDOW

1 There are **6 swords** in the window. They are marked on the diagram opposite, and these are the people holding them -

- St Paul
- The Archangel Michael
- An unidentified Knight or Crusader (on the left)
- King Edward the Confessor (right)
- St George (on the left)
- St Alban (right).



2 It's St George

St George is the patron saint of England, and his emblem is a red cross on a white background. George was a knight from Turkey who rescued a young girl from a dragon. He was later punished for his Christian faith.

3 INRI

These are the initial letters of the Latin Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews). This was the mocking label put on Christ's cross by Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor.

5 MEMORIAL

1 The bearded man is **Frederick Law**, Rector of St Margaret's, 1873 - 1900, shown as a priest holding a chalice for communion wine. He transformed the previously plain Church interior into what you see today. Law married into one of the most important noble families in Britain, and Winston Churchill was his great-nephew. Law isn't buried under the memorial but outside in the churchyard.

2 It is made of **brass**

6 LECTERN

Lions

A lectern is a brass or wooden bookstand holding the Bible, from which scripture readings are given. The bird's outspread wings support the large volume. It is an eagle, the most majestic of all birds, perched on a globe (the world) with 3 lions below.

7 PULPIT

1 **Octagonal** - You can see 7 sides and the 8th side is attached to the wall.

2 This wooden canopy over the pulpit helped **increase the sound of the preacher's words** in the past before microphones were invented.

8 PAINTING OF ST JOHN

Your drawing should look like this –



St John was a fisherman. He's sometimes called St John the Evangelist or St John the Apostle. He wrote the fourth Gospel of the New Testament, and so is shown holding a book in his left hand. The gospels are part of the Holy Bible, the inspired writing of all Christian Churches.

John holds the chalice in his right hand. This is one of his symbols, it comes from the story that John's Christian faith was tested by making him drink from a poisoned chalice. John did drink, but his prayers turned the poison into a green dragon.

9 WINDOWS

The windows along this wall show outstanding people and important events in British church history.

1 1807

William Wilberforce was an MP, and campaigned in Parliament against the British slave trade. The Slave Trade Act 1807 prohibited the transport of people in British ships to be sold as slaves. A good start, but it wasn't until the Slavery Abolition Act 1833 that slavery was legally abolished in the British Empire.

2 1215

Magna Carta translates from the Latin as *great charter or written granting of rights*. *Magna Carta* is a charter of liberty or freedom and of political rights obtained from King John of England by his barons. One of these barons later became lord of the manor of Lee.

Opposite is an extract from the poem *The Reeds of Runnymede* by Rudyard Kipling, 1922 -

At Runnymede, at Runnymede,
Your rights were won at Runnymede!
No freeman shall be fined or bound,
Or dispossessed of freehold ground,
Except by lawful judgment found
And passed upon him by his peers.
Forget not, after all these years,
The Charter signed at Runnymede.

10 WALL PAINTING

Jesus Christ.

Jesus is seen surrounded by children and adults, and welcomes children.

The words underneath come from the Gospels in the New Testament. A modern edition of the Bible says (Mark 10, verses 14 and 16) –

"Let the children come to me; do not try to stop them; for the kingdom of God belongs to such as these. And he put his arms round them, laid his hands upon them, and blessed them."

11 LAST SUPPER WINDOW

Jesus is breaking or dividing **bread** to share with his disciples, his close followers, on the evening before he was arrested by his enemies and hastily put on trial and crucified. The meal was held at an especially holy time when the Jews remembered how their ancestors had escaped slavery in Egypt, and Jesus used it to ask his followers to remember his sacrifice of his own life for them, saying "**Do this in remembrance of me**".

MOMENT FOR THOUGHT

Allow the children to sit quietly for a while with their thoughts and to write them down. These can be discussed now or later.