



St Augustine's Shrine and Pugin Centre

Education Pack for Primary Schools

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Welcome to the Shrine of St Augustine and Pugin Centre.

We invite you to St Augustine's Church and Shrine to enjoy the beauty of its architecture, art and atmosphere, and to learn about its stories and history.

We are delighted to welcome you and your group to use the church as a venue for learning.

This education resource is designed to support your visit to us, to enrich learning beyond the classroom and help you make the best use of the learning opportunities available here. This has been made possible with Heritage Lottery Funding.



LOTTERY FUNDED

We hope you find the following information useful and enjoy a memorable visit with us.

Acknowledgments

A big thank you to pupils and teachers at St Ethelbert's Catholic Primary School and Nursery in Ramsgate for their contribution.



St Augustine. Augustine Window, in this church (Eleanor Parker)

Education resource aims

This resource aims to develop pupils' awareness and understanding of the history, architecture and life of St Augustine's and its associated stories.

It is organised around three key themes:

- St Augustine
- Augustus Pugin
- St Augustine's Church and Shrine



(Audio Trails)

How to use this education resource

Intended for use with primary schools, this resource contains a variety of curriculum linked activity ideas to support self-led learning. The activities encourage pupils to explore, investigate, question, think, reflect and discuss.

The activity ideas are designed to support learning before, during and after a visit. They are flexible and can be used across year groups, and they can be carried out in number of ways. We encourage you to adapt and develop them to meet the needs of pupils you are working with.

Self-led learning

Your visit to us is an opportunity to lead your own learning in your own way, and your day will be spent in independent exploration. Our Shrine Priest and Visitor Centre Manager will be available to support you throughout your visit. We look forward to discussing your requirements with you and supporting you organise the activities for your visit.

You are advised to read through or download this resource in advance of your booking in order to plan and develop your activities.



(Audio Trails)

The curriculum

A visit to us links naturally to the RE, History, and Art & Design curriculum. It can also provide relevant and effective connections across many other subjects, supporting and evidencing a broad and balanced curriculum.

Links to the curriculum are highlighted for each activity, and there is guidance on:

- how long the activities may take
- the resources you may need
- the ideal locations around the church to undertake them.

Faith in action

The learning opportunities available during your visit closely embrace the enquiry-based areas of study for Christianity in the Kent Agreed Syllabus for R.E. A visit supports various themes including:

- Worship, Sacred places and Pilgrimage
- Symbols & Religious Expression
- Inspirational People
- Beliefs and questions
- Belonging



(Michael Desbruslais)

Catholic education

Religious education plays a central and vital part in the life of faith of a Catholic school and we offer a supportive environment in which to learn.

The activities in this pack can support the schemes of work you use in your school and should be adapted to meet the needs and ability of the individual pupils you teach.

The following Areas of Study from the 'Religious Education Curriculum Directory for Catholic Schools and Colleges in England and Wales' are incorporated:

- Revelation - Gospel accounts of key events in the life of Jesus: crucifixion.
- The Church - ways of taking part in the life and worship of the church, universal saints and how everyone can be part of the church.
- Celebration - significant events in the life of Jesus, signs and symbols and prayer.
- Life in Christ - human gifts and qualities, relationships, motives and emotions that influence choice, responsibilities and examining conscience.

Join us for quiet devotion and share experiences of reflection and prayer with us. Mass is held at noon each day and we welcome you to join us. Please find more information about services, parish activities and celebrations at St Augustine's Church and Shrine at augustineshrine.co.uk.

Planning your visit

We welcome you to spend a morning, afternoon or whole day with us. We are flexible to your needs and open throughout the year.

Booking your visit

Step one - Read through the education pack and choose your preferred activities.

Step two - Pre-book your visit and discuss your requirements by contacting us directly on **01843 606756** or email us at office@augustineshrine.co.uk.

Step three - We will email you a booking form and risk assessment guidance.

Step four - On the booking form you will be asked to list up to five activities from this pack that you would like to undertake during your visit.

Step five - Complete and return your booking form.

Step six - We will process your request and send confirmation of your booking by email.

Step seven - Plan your activities and complete a risk assessment during a preliminary visit. We look forward to seeing you.

Please ensure you plan your visit carefully.

Organising your day

No two visits to St Augustine's will be the same and will depend upon your group and the activities you have chosen to do. However, the following timetable with example activities, illustrates how your day may be organised.

Full day - 10.00am - 2.15pm

10.00am - Arrival, welcome, safety briefing and introduction to St Augustine, Augustus Pugin and St Augustine's Church and Shrine.

10.15am - Session 1. **Scavenger hunt.** St Augustine's is filled with fascinating objects, colours, patterns and images. Explore and find them.

11.00am - Session 2. **Beneath your feet.** Spend some time investigating Pugin's tiles. Choose your favourite and design your own.

11.45am - **Break**

12.00pm - Session 3. **Jesus' final journey.** Head to the North Cloister and explore the events leading up to Jesus' crucifixion through 'The Stations of the Cross'.

12.45pm - **Lunch.**

1.30pm - Session 4. **Stories in stained glass.** Learn all about St Augustine and his mission to England through the images in the stained glass.

2.15pm - **Depart.**

Half day

Morning - 10.00am - 12.00pm

10.00am - Arrival, welcome, safety briefing and introduction to St Augustine, Augustus Pugin and St Augustine's Church and Shrine.

10.15am - Session 1. **In the mood.** Capture how the atmosphere in St Augustine's affects how we feel. Use the senses to create moody poems.

10.45am - Session 2. **Monogram mania.** You will find Pugin's monogram everywhere around the church. Investigate what they are and have a go at designing your own.

11.15am - Break

11.30pm - Session 3. **The power of prayer.** Reflect upon why and how people pray. Use this opportunity to write a prayer of thanks in the form of a letter to a special person. Leave your letter of thanks at the Shrine of St Augustine.

12.00pm - Depart.

Half day

Afternoon - 12.30pm - 2.30pm

12.30pm - Arrival, welcome, safety briefing and introduction to St Augustine, Augustus Pugin and St Augustine's Church and Shrine.

12.45pm - Session 1. **Fact finding mission.** What do we know about Pugin? Find out about his beliefs and values, and create a biography from clues around the church.

1.15pm - Session 2. **Conduct a church survey.** Use your body and its parts to estimate and measure the dimensions of the church building and its features.

11.45 am - Break

2.00pm - Session 3. **A grand design.** Undertake four 'Observational Challenges' of the ornate baptismal font.

2.30pm - Depart.

We recommend that you organise your class into smaller groups before you arrive. This will make best use of the time and space available. Your chosen activities can then be undertaken on rotation.



(Michael Desbruslais)

Useful information

Admission

Entry to St Augustine's is free of charge, however we do invite you to make a voluntary donation, and recommend £3 per person.

Opening times

We are open from 10am to 4pm. Mass is held at 12 noon every day.

Toilets

Toilets are accessed via the East Cloister. Disabled toilets are at ground level with no steps. Please supervise toilet visits at all times.

Lunch

We have no lunch facilities or indoor space within the church to eat lunch, however, we are only a short stroll from a large, green picnic area. On a wet day a room in the monastery can be made available on request.

Parking

If you are arriving by coach your driver can make a brief stop directly outside the Visitor Centre for safe drop off.

Resource recommendations

You don't necessarily need specific equipment for your visit and you may decide not to bring anything with you. Many of the activities can be adapted to ensure no resources are needed.

We do provide you with resource recommendations for each activity to help you plan your sessions, as well as a selection of worksheets at the end of this resource. We also have an assortment of writing and

drawing equipment for you to use on site including pencils, pencil crayons, rulers, stencils, paper and clipboards. We also have 'Explorer Bags' for you to borrow. Each contains: a magnifying glass, torch, prism scope, coloured lens glasses, telescope and activity cards.

If you are unsure what to bring we recommend sketch books and a camera or smartphone/tablet.



St Augustine's Explorer Bags (*Audio Trails*)

Health and safety

We want your visit to us to be comfortable and safe, and our site is risk assessed annually to ensure this. Our risk assessment for educational visits (available to download separately) is written in accordance with Kent County Council's policy and should only be used for guidance.

Teachers and group leaders are responsible for carrying out their own risk assessment prior to the visit, in accordance with individual school's educational visits policy, and health and safety obligations.

If you are planning to visit us with a class or group we welcome you to a familiarisation visit in order to undertake your risk assessment and plan your activities. We are happy to support you with this.

During the visit

On arrival a safety briefing will be given by our Visitor Centre Manager or one of our volunteers.

This will include:

- Expectations of behaviour.
- Potential hazards to look out for.
- Fire and evacuation procedures.

St Augustine's is a public place of worship and leaders must remain with their group at all times to supervise them. Please ensure supervision ratios are met, and a first aider with a first aid kit accompanies you on your visit.

How to find us

Contact

Father Simon Heans
Shrine Priest and Visitor Centre Manager

Pugin's Church of St Augustine
St Augustine's Road
Ramsgate
CT11 9PA

office@augustineshrine.co.uk
01843 606756

augustineshrine.co.uk



On site resources

We have a range of resources to support teaching and learning.

St Augustine's volunteers

Our enthusiastic and knowledgeable volunteers are happy to help you during your visit and can advise you on points of particular interest and religious customs when visiting. They can also help you understand how the site is managed and looked after.

Gift shop

We have a small gift shop that stocks reasonably priced souvenirs should you wish to use it. It can be found inside the Visitor Centre.

Interpretation panels

You will find interpretation panels around St Augustine's that reveal the story of the site. We encourage you to use them as part of your day if appropriate to your group. The text is accessible for a range of abilities and the photographs, images and graphics reveal further information and facts.



Visitor Centre (Marie Muscat-King)

Family trails

We have three family trails at St Augustine's and you are more than welcome to try them out during your visit. The trails take around 45 minutes to complete and offer a fun and focussed way to explore. They can be downloaded and printed from our website and copies are available from the Visitor Centre.

We also have six 'Explorer Bags' available to borrow from the Visitor Centre. Each bag contains a range of resources that encourages a sensory exploration of St Augustine's and enables pupils to view the church in a unique way.

Trail 1. Animal Antics

Trail 2. Augustine's Alphabet

Trail 3. St Augustine's Explorer Bags

Please let us know on your booking form whether you would like to do one of our fun trails.



Story books

'The Story of St Augustine Apostle of England' is a beautifully illustrated book by James and Suzanne Robinson. Copies can be borrowed from the Visitor Centre to read on site during your visit. Please do talk to us about taking a free copy back to school with you.



(The Story of St Augustine Apostle of England by James and Suzanne Robinson)

Handling objects

Handling objects are available to you during your visit. They provide a unique opportunity for a physical and personal interaction with special objects related to St Augustine's. Being able to touch, play and closely observe these objects will engage many of our senses, and link us to the history, architecture and life of St Augustine's and its associated stories.

The handling objects are centred around the following themes:

1. People - Role play
2. Christianity - Catholicism
3. Art and Architecture

Please let us know on your booking form whether you would like to use the handling objects.

Worksheets

We have a range of optional worksheets available to download separately. They are designed to add to your pupils' learning experience and they include:

1. Biography frame
- 2 - 16. The Stations of the Cross
17. Signs and symbols search
18. Tile template
- 19 & 20. Scavenger hunt
21. Mood board
22. Table
23. Stained glass window template
- 24 - 28. Writing and drawing frames

Early life

A biography of _____

Date of birth _____ Date of death _____

Best known for _____

Family

Character traits

Portrait

Interesting facts

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

The Stations of the Cross

- Describe what is happening in the scene and who is there.
- What would each person be thinking/feeling/saying?
- How does it make you feel?

Use this mood board to record words, images, sketches and textures.

Mood Board

Does the atmosphere make you think of a particular colour?

Use your mood board as a plan for a story or poem.



Background information

St Augustine

Augustine of England was a Benedictine monk who became the first Archbishop of Canterbury. He is considered to be the 'Apostle to the English' and the founder of the English Church.

Augustine was the prior of the monastery of St Andrew in Rome when Pope Gregory the Great chose him in AD595 to lead a mission to convert the English from paganism.

The Anglo-Saxons had invaded and settled on the island of Britannia one hundred and fifty years before. They were Pagans when they came to Britain and worshipped many Gods.

In AD597, Augustine landed on the Isle of Thanet, and at a meeting at Ebbsfleet with King Ethelbert, the ruler of Anglo-Saxon Kent, Augustine first proclaimed the gospel to the English. Augustine and his group of forty monks were invited back to Canterbury and converted 10,000 local people to Christianity. King Ethelbert was also baptised and allowed the monks to establish a Cathedral church and a monastery. From Augustine's foundation, missionaries were sent to establish the Christian faith in London, Rochester and York.

Augustine died on May 26th in AD604, which is now remembered as his feast day. He was soon revered as a saint and his shrine was designated at Canterbury.

Augustine's influence has been felt throughout English history, and has enduring legacies in music, writing, religious events and poetry. He brought Gregorian chant to England, along with a new tradition of architecture, art, and

works of charity.

In the 16th century, when Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church in Rome, he ordered that Catholic abbeys, monasteries and convents across England, Wales and Ireland be closed. This became known as the 'dissolution of the monasteries'. As a result, in 1538, St Augustine's shrine at Canterbury was destroyed and only a few fragments of his bone remained. His shrine was restored on the 1st March 2012 at Pugin's Church of St Augustine, Ramsgate.

St Augustine of Canterbury is central to the story of Christian conversion alongside St Cuthbert at Lindisfarne and St Columba at Iona.



St Augustine Augustine Window, in this church (Eleanor Parker)

Further reading

Augustine of Canterbury written by Margaret Deanesley. Southampton: The St Austin Press (1997)

Background information

Augustus Welby Pugin (1812-1852)

Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin was the driving force behind the Gothic Revival in the Victorian period. He believed in the virtues and values of the medieval period, and was inspired by medieval Gothic style. He used it in the design and adornment of the buildings he created. As well as building St Augustine's he also designed the Houses of Parliament at Westminster.

Pugin was born in London on the 1st March 1812. He is the son of a French draughtsman who instilled in him an interest in Gothic architecture.

At the age of 24 Pugin published *Contrasts*, the first architectural manifesto and a book that made him famous. In it he redefined architecture as a moral force, filled with political and religious meaning. He wanted to reform society through architecture and argued for a revival of medieval, Gothic architecture, and the faith and social structures of the Middle Ages. At the time conditions for the poor in Victorian society were desolate, and this left wealthier Victorians uneasy. Pugin believed his architectural ideas would transform their conditions and he dedicated his life to the cause.

He was energetic and high spirited, and by the age of 30, he had built 22 churches, three cathedrals, three convents, six houses, several schools and a Cistercian monastery.

Pugin was fascinated by St Augustine after whom he was named. In 1843, he bought a cliffside property in Ramsgate by Ebbsfleet,

because it was, 'close to the spot where blessed Augustine landed'. First, he built a family home, 'the Grange' from which he also worked, and then a personal church dedicated to Augustine.

Pugin died in 1852 at the age of 40 having never seen his church finished. During his short life he married three times and had eight children. His work would influence generations of architects.



Augustus Pugin (*The Pugin Society*)

Further reading

'Gods Architect: Pugin and the building of romantic Britain' by Rosemary Hill. London: Penguin Books (2008)

Background information

St Augustine's Church and Shrine

St Augustine's is a working Catholic church, and is the nearest church to the landing site of Augustine, his first preaching and his momentous encounter with King Ethelbert of Kent in AD597.

Augustus Pugin built the church between 1845-1852 to his 'true principles of Christian architecture'. He described it as 'my own child' and he is buried here with his family. He states in his letters that he selected the Ramsgate site because 'blessed Austin landed nearby' and he personally chose the dedication name, wanting the church to be a memorial to the founding identity of Christian England and its early saints.

It stands as a symbol of the Catholic revival of the 19th century, epitomised by Pugin's own life and conversion. It is also an integral part of Pugin's own medieval Gothic revival which inspired the nation at large. He was building the church at the same time he was designing the new Palace of Westminster and 'Big Ben'.

Pugin spared nothing in the churches construction using only the finest materials and workmen. It was completed in stages, as and when money became available to him. This resulted in the church taking seven years to build and was unfinished when he died.

St Augustine's was consecrated in 1884. English Heritage Grade-1 listed in the church in 1988. From the 1860s until 2010 the church was home to the Benedictine monks of St Augustine's Abbey (constructed opposite the church by Edward Pugin). In 2010 the Benedictines withdrew from the church and it returned to the jurisdiction of Southwark Archdiocese. The church has now undergone

a programme of restoration and has been brought back to its former glory.

On the 1st March 2012, the Archbishop of Southwark formally established Pugin's church of St Augustine as the official shrine commemorating St Augustine and the arrival of the Gospel for the English people.

In an official decree the Archbishop granted the shrine canonical privileges and designated it as a place of pilgrimage. A rare surviving relic of St Augustine's body, donated by the Fathers of the Oxford Oratory, was placed in the reliquary in the church by the Archbishop at the shrine inauguration on 20th May 2012. Many pilgrimages have since followed.



St Augustine's Church and Shrine
(James and Suzanne Robinson)

Further reading

'A Flint Seaside Church: A Guide to St Augustine's Church, Ramsgate'
by Libby Horner and Gill Hunter.

Locations around the church

East and West Cloister

A cloister is a covered walk or open gallery, running along the walls of buildings and forms a garth. When in a church a cloister is linked to monastic life, it forms a barrier between the monks and the outside world.

St Joseph's and St John's Chapel

Two enclosed chapels with an altar. One is dedicated to St Joseph and one to St John.

North Cloister

Arranged in sequence along the wall of the North Cloister are the Stations of the Cross. Fourteen painted pictures depicting the events leading up to and immediately following the crucifixion of Jesus. At the east end of the cloister there is an altar to the Sacred Heart.



The North Cloister (*Marie Muscat-King*)

Garth

An enclosed quadrangle or cloister garden.

Nave

The main body of the church filled with rows of pews where the congregation sits on either side of a central aisle. The word comes from 'navis', meaning ship, the idea being that the church is a ship carrying passengers towards God. The congregation sits facing eastwards, towards the rising sun and the 'Holy Land' where Jesus lived. A statue of St Augustine is found at the north east end of the nave.

The confessional can be found here. It comprises two stone cubicles built into the walls of the church. It has with wooden doors standing side-by-side and linked by a grille so that anonymity can be assured. The priest sits on one side and listens to the confessions of the person kneeling on the other side.



The Nave (*Marie Muscat-King*)

Tower

The tower draws the eyes 'heavenwards'. It ensures that the church dominates the landscape and is visible from a distance. It usually houses the church bells which ring out over the surrounding area.

Chancel

The space around the altar including the choir stalls and sanctuary. It is surrounded by a carved, wooden rood.



The Chancel (Marie Muscat-King)

The altar is the stone table covered in cloth, with candles placed upon it. It is the focal point of the church, where Catholics believe the bread and wine offered become the body

and blood of Christ. It represents the table at which Jesus ate the Last Supper with his disciples and on which he instituted the ritual of the Sacrifice of the Mass or Eucharist.



The altar (Marie Muscat-King)

The tabernacle is a container made of stone or precious metals. It stands on the altar. The tabernacle contains the reserved sacrament. The reserved sacrament is there for prayer and adoration, and is used to administer communion to people who are housebound or sick or dying. A light burns constantly in front of the tabernacle to symbolise the perpetual presence of Christ.

A book called a lectionary with readings from the bible rests on the lectern.



(Michael Desbruslais)

South Aisle

The baptismal font holds blessed holy water used in the solemn administration of the sacrament of baptism. Every church has one.



The baptismal font, designed by Augustus Pugin
(*Marie Muscat-King*)

Pugin Chantry

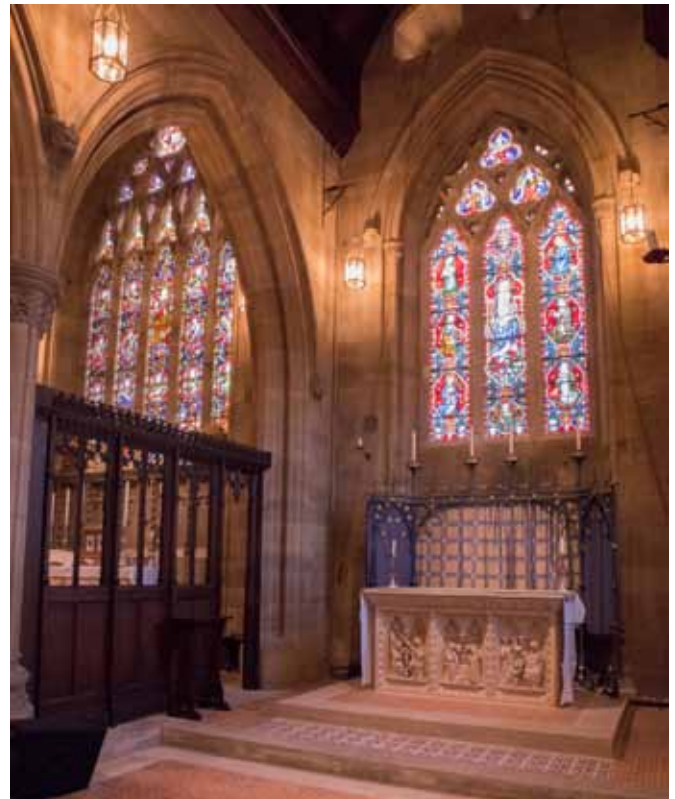
An enclosed chapel dedicated to Augustus Pugin. The tomb of Pugin and most of his family lays there.



Pugin's effigy. Pugin Chantry
(*Michael Desbruslais*)

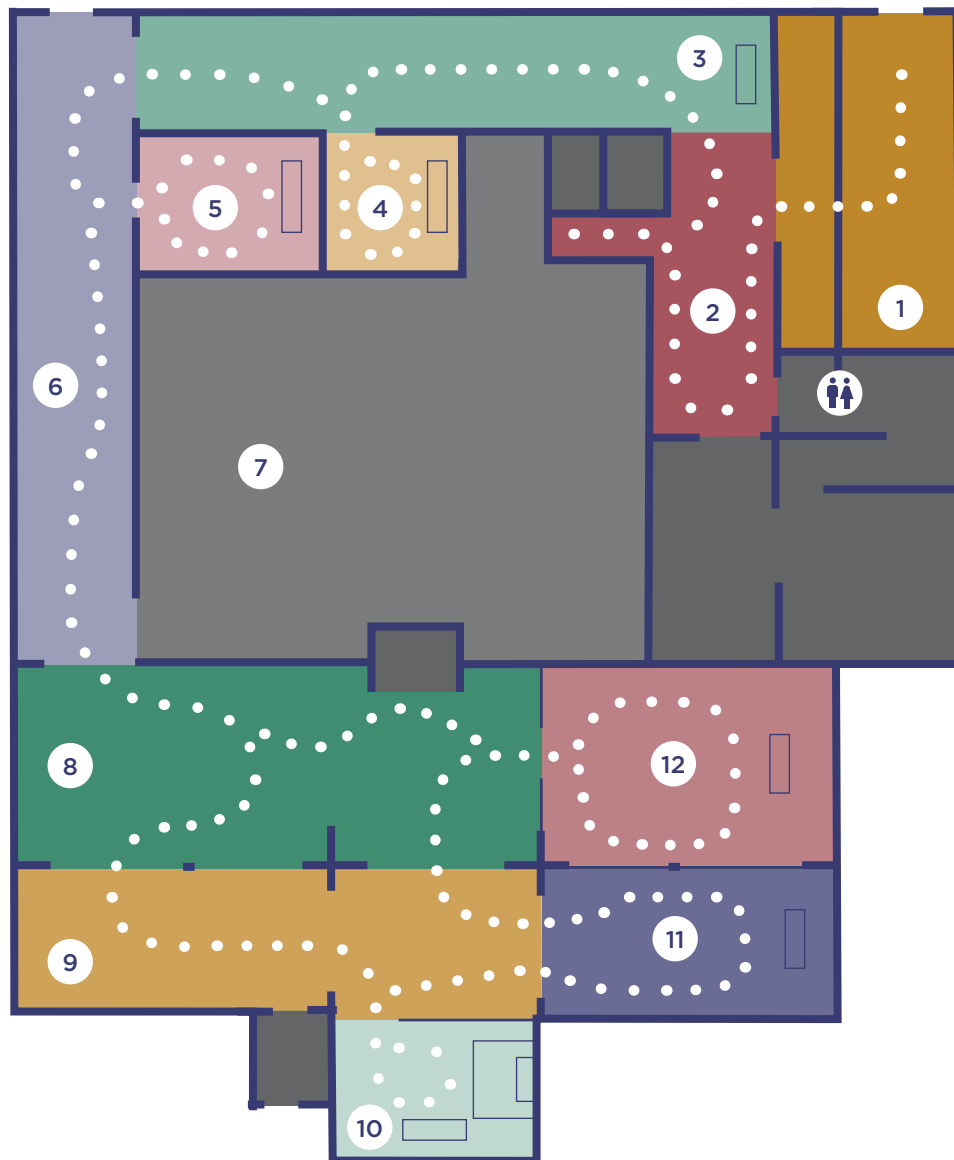
Lady Chapel

A side chapel dedicated to Mary, the mother of Jesus. It is used for personal prayer and quiet reflection.



The Lady Chapel (*Marie Muscat-King*)

Site map



1. Visitor Centre
2. East Cloister
3. North Cloister
4. St Joseph's Chapel
5. St John's Chapel
6. West Cloister
7. Garth
8. Nave
9. South Aisle
10. Pugin Chantry
11. Lady Chapel
12. Chancel

Before your visit activities

Prepare pupils for a visit with the following activities.

Learn the lingo

On page 62 and 63 you will find a glossary relating to St Augustine's. Cut along the dotted line and jumble up the words and their meanings. In pairs or small groups challenge pupils to match them correctly. The glossary can be used in a variety of other ways:

- Cover the definitions and search for them in books and dictionaries.
- Invent your own meanings.
- Mix up the words and re-arrange them in alphabetical order.
- Find a different definition for each word.
- Sort the words and their meanings into groups or themes.
- Display the words as key vocabulary and use them in writing.

Plan your visit

Involve pupils in planning the visit. They could:

- Research St Augustine's - location, facilities, accessibility, history.
- Plan the journey. How far away are you? How will you get there? How much will the travel cost? Which is the best value?
- Plan the activities. What would you like to learn when you get there?
- Draft and write a letter to parents/guardians informing them of the trip. What information needs to be included? What will you need to bring with you on the day?

Special delivery

Arrange for a package to be 'delivered' to the classroom that contains a selection of objects/artefacts linked to three key themes; St Augustine, Augustus Pugin and St Augustine's Church and Shrine. The objects should

stimulate pupils' curiosity, prompt discussion and introduce the visit. As you unpack the objects, encourage pupils to ask questions about what they reveal. A new topic, a special visit? Objects could include: a map, leaflet, crucifix, bible, candle, patterned tile and photographs of St Augustine's.

Tell us a story

Use St Augustine's Church and Shrine as a unique place to tell the story of Augustine's journey to England. Copies of James and Suzanne Robinson's illustrated book, 'The Story of St Augustine Apostle of England' can be borrowed from the Visitor Centre to read during your visit.



(The Story of St Augustine Apostle of England by James and Suzanne Robinson)

All dressed up

Why not dress up and spend your day with us in character? You could visit as a Victorian architect or builder, or as a Benedictine monk, St Augustine, King Ethelbert or Queen Bertha.

Be prepared

This activity is designed to prepare you for a visit to a sacred place of worship and to ensure everyone feels welcome and confident to explore. It is important pupils feel relaxed and enjoy themselves just as much as they would if visiting another historic place. Steer pupils into thinking about what they expect from the visit and how they think they should behave when visiting a church or any holy site. Agree a useable code of conduct - a set of rules on how pupils think their class should behave during their visit. Pupils could design a colourful poster for display.

In the know

Steer thinking and organise questions with a K - W - L (Know - Want to know - Learned) session. Brainstorm: What do I know about St Augustine's? What do I want to find out? Create a list, chart or mind map of your discussions and ideas. At the end of your project or visit, plan time to reflect and think about: What have I learned?

St Augustine

Curriculum links

The following activities are centered around the story of St Augustine and his journey from Rome to Ramsgate.

Who was Augustine ?

Activities	Curriculum links	Time	Location	Resource
Tell us a story	<p>RE Reflect upon why and how cristians remember saints.</p> <p>Explore why many churches are named after saints.</p> <p>Understand that the qualities of a person can be shown in the stories told about them.</p>	45 minutes	<p>Start and end in the Visitor Centre</p> <p>Explore the whole church</p>	<p>Biography frame</p> <p>Writing and drawing materials</p>
Special qualities	<p>RE Reflect upon what makes us all special.</p> <p>Writing Use poetic devices to express ideas.</p>	30 minutes	Nave	<p>Writing frame</p> <p>Writing and drawing materials</p>
Keep trying	<p>PSHE Reflect upon achievemnts and set aspirations and goals.</p> <p>RE Recognise the important role perserverance plays in our actions and in the actions of others.</p>	30 minutes	Nave	Writing and drawing materials

1. Who was Augustine?

Augustine was the prior of St Andrew, a monastery in Rome. Pope Gregory chose him to lead a mission to convert the English to Christianity.

During your visit

Tell us a story

As you explore the church discuss - Why do churches have stained glass windows? What do the statues, carvings and pictures tell us? Why are they here?

Stained glass windows, statues, carvings and art are used in churches to tell stories and act as visual reminders of important events and people.

Around the church you will find many images of St Augustine in glass and stone as well as many other saints. Explore the church and search for images of Augustine. Find out about him through the stories expressed in the images. Think-pair-share - What do the images around the church tell us about St Augustine? How many different images did you find?

What do you think Augustine was like? Use the biography frame (worksheet 1) to collect information about him. Draw what you think he looked like and describe his character.

The interpretation panels in the Visitor Centre gives you extra details about St Augustine. Use this information to add detail to your St Augustine biography.

How many saints are depicted around the church? Make a list of the saints you encounter as you explore.

Special qualities

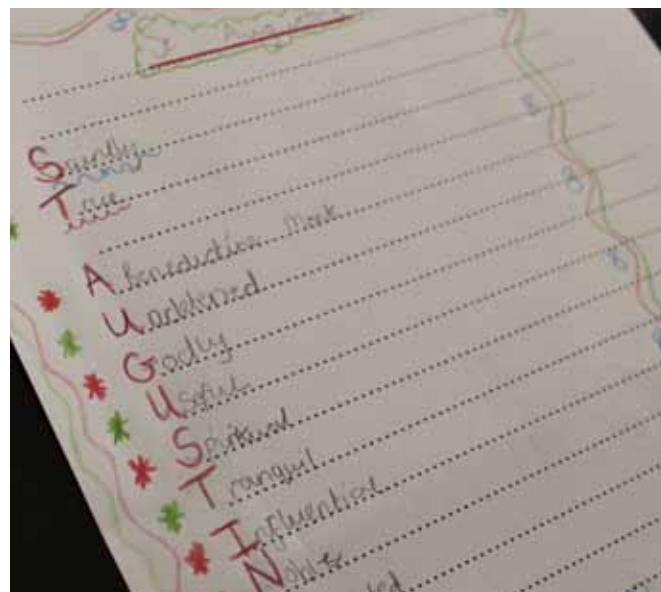
Discuss - What is a saint?

Saints are ordinary people who lived extraordinary lives and have been 'canonised' that is proclaimed a saint by the Church. The word saint comes from the Latin sanctus and literally means 'holy'.

Discuss - What are the qualities that make a person special or unique? Brainstorm ideas and create a list of personal and spiritual characteristics.

In pairs or small groups work on a list of wonderful words to describe St Augustine and his special qualities. Think of adjectives for each letter in St Augustine's name to create an acrostic poem. Use a writing frame (worksheets 24 - 28) to write and illustrate your poem dedicated to St Augustine.

You could also write and illustrate an acrostic poem dedicated to someone you know - a family member or friend. Collect wonderful words to describe them. Share your poems with the group.



Keep trying

Augustine didn't always meet with success during his mission to England. He made mistakes, he faced many obstacles and he wasn't always confident when making decisions, often writing to Pope Gregory for advice. But he persevered and he teaches us what perseverance can look like.

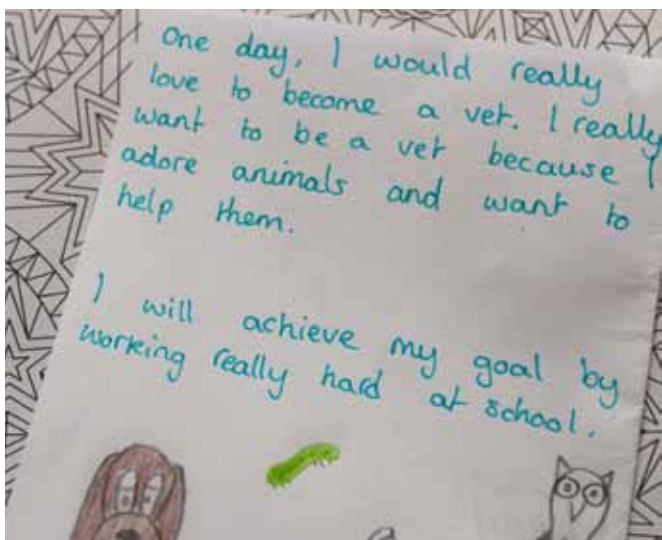
Think-pair-share

What do you think perseverance is?

1. Staying with a task and not giving up.
2. Showing commitment, pride and a positive attitude.
3. Trying again and again.
4. Getting it wrong and trying something new.
5. Being patient and willing to work hard.

It takes perseverance to fulfil our goals and complete our 'missions' in life.

On a small piece of paper write down a dream, goal or life mission that you hope to achieve one day. Decorate it carefully and share your goal with your group. Discuss: What will you do to achieve your goal? Who will you turn to for help and guidance? How can you help people achieve their goals? You can leave these in the petition box at the relic of St Augustine and light a candle as an act of prayer.



Back in the classroom

Prove it

Is it possible to prove a historic event took place? How can you find out about an event in the distant past when we weren't even there? Did Augustine's journey really happen? Research and create a 30 second presentation that proves it did.

Compare and contrast

What is Rome like today? Find Rome and Ramsgate on a map of Europe and compare the two locations. Look at their climate, culture, food, physical and human geography. Create two brochures highlighting the key features of each.

Hit the road

Plan a two-week holiday for a family of four to Rome.

Think about:

- Flights and accommodation
- Car hire
- Exchange rates
- Spending money for food and activities

What will you need to pack?

How much will it cost?

Where would you like to visit when get there?

How much will it cost?

Don't forget your passport!

Meet the saints

Choose a saint and find out more about them. Create a biography or fact file. You could also retell their story in your own words. Use your biography frame as a planning sheet, and write a 'A Biography of St Augustine' to tell the true story of his life. You may need to do some extra research about him.

St Augustine

Curriculum links

The following activities are centered around the story of St Augustine and his journey from Rome to Ramsgate.

Rome to Ramsgate

Activities	Curriculum links	Time	Location	Resource
Stories in stained glass	History Study local history linked to Christian conversion. Understand that our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. Reading Read in different contexts.	30 minutes	Pugin Chantry	
Are you sitting comfortably?	Reading Listen to and discuss a range of stories. RE Understand that the qualities of a person can be shown in the stories told about them.	20 minutes	Pugin Chantry	'The Story of St Augustine, Apostle of England' by James and Suzanne Robinson
Jesus' final journey	RE Recognise, describe and explain the Stations of the Cross as a devotional practise associated with Lent. Spoken language Participate in performances and role play.	45 minutes	North Cloister	The Stations of the Cross worksheets Writing and drawing materials

2. Rome to Ramsgate

We make journeys for lots of reasons, they are part of life. Christians may describe their faith as a journey with significant milestones along the way.

During your visit

Stories in stained glass

The story of Augustine's mission to England in AD597 is told in a series of stained glass windows above Pugin's tomb. As light floods through the stained glass each panel reveals the story of his journey and the moment he set foot on land. Spend some time here, and read this fascinating story.



The Story of St Augustine's Mission to England *Augustine Window (Audio Trails)*

The middle panels, read from left to right.

1st - The founder of Augustine's monastery was a Roman monk called Gregory. One hot day, as he walked through the market place in Rome he saw a group of fair-haired slaves. Gregory cared deeply for the poor and he was concerned for them. He asked the slave dealer, "Who are they?" The slave dealer replied, "They come from England and their people are called 'Angles'". Gregory said, "They're not Angles, but Angels!"

2nd - Several years later, and after he became Pope, Gregory remembered the English slaves in the market place. He set to work on a plan to convert the Pagan Anglo-Saxons in England to Christianity. Pope Gregory knew and trusted Augustine and called for him to lead the mission. 40 monks with various skills were chosen to accompany him, and in 596AD they all courageously set off on their journey to England.

3rd - After a long journey in which Augustine and his monks faced fear and uncertainty, they eventually arrived in England, landing on the Isle of Thanet in 597AD.

4th - They were greeted by Ethelbert, the Pagan King of Kent. King Ethelbert's wife Bertha was already a Christian and she was free to practice her faith. Speaking to the king through an interpreter, Augustine gave a powerful presentation of Christianity, and Ethelbert listened respectfully to his words.

The upper panels, read from left to right.

5th - King Ethelbert gave Augustine and his monks permission to preach Christianity to his subjects and he gave them the use of a little stone church in Canterbury called St. Martin's. Augustine and his monks entered the city of Canterbury in a procession with the Cross and an image of Christ.

6th - St Martin's in Canterbury was built during the Roman occupation of Britain and Augustine made it his home. There, he celebrated mass, sang, prayed, preached and baptised.

7th - Augustine baptised King Ethelbert, and he became the first Christian King of Kent.

8th - Augustine marked the rebirth of Christianity and laid the foundation stone of St Augustine's Abbey in Canterbury.

In pairs or small groups create a dramatic freeze frame of one of the panels. Show your freeze frame to the group and discuss the emotions you have explored.

Are you sitting comfortably?

'The Story of St Augustine Apostle of England' is a beautifully illustrated book of Augustine's journey to Ramsgate from Rome, retold by James and Suzanne Robinson. During your visit find a comfortable spot to read it. Copies can be borrowed from the Visitor Centre.

Questions to ask after the story

- Which part of the story is your favourite / least favourite? Why?
- Was there any part of the story that surprised you?
- If you met Augustine or one of the other characters in the story today, what would you say to him or her?
- What would Augustine have needed to take on his journey? Was he prepared?
- If you were Augustine, would you have done anything differently? Why?
- Does this remind you of another story you know?

Jesus' final journey

In the North Cloister, you will find the Stations of the Cross. 14 pictures made from terracotta that are used to show Jesus' final journey carrying his heavy cross. The stations are a spiritual pilgrimage for the believer and are thought to have been created so those who were unable to make a physical journey to the Holy Land could make a spiritual one. During the season of Lent catholics remember the story of the Passion of Christ and take part in a special service called the Stations of the Cross. The images are used to remind us of Jesus's sacrifice and lessons.

Lead pupils through the Stations of the Cross.



1. Jesus is condemned to death. At the first station, Jesus stands before the judge, Pilate who pronounces his sentence.



3. His first fall. The cross Jesus bears is very heavy and he falls.



2. The cross is laid upon Jesus. Soldiers place the cross upon Jesus' back and he is forced to walk with it to the place of crucifixion.



4. He meets Mary. His mother, Mary meets him on the path.



5. Simon of Cyrene is made to bear the cross for Jesus. A man called Simon of Cyrene bears Jesus' cross, on the orders of the soldiers who think Jesus is walking too slowly.



8. Jesus meets the women of Jerusalem. The women of Jerusalem are crying. In this station, Jesus is represented as comforting them.



6. Jesus' face is wiped by Veronica. A woman called Veronica pushes her way to the front of the crowd and wipes Jesus' face. Some say his face was imprinted on the cloth as a sign of his gratitude.



9. His third fall. Jesus falls for the third and last time. After seeking the help of God, he gets up again. This station is about perseverance.



7. His second fall. Jesus falls for a second time.



10. Jesus is stripped of His garments. At the tenth station, Jesus is further humiliated and his clothes are taken away from him.



13. His body is taken down from the cross. He is supported by his mother.



11. Jesus is crucified. This station represents Jesus being nailed to the cross. Jesus asks God to forgive his tormentors.



14. He is laid in the tomb. This is the last station and recalls the wrapping of Jesus in a sheet and placing him in a tomb. A heavy boulder is passed over the entrance of the tomb.



12. Jesus dies on the cross. This station remembers that Jesus gave his life for humanity.

At each station pupils could:

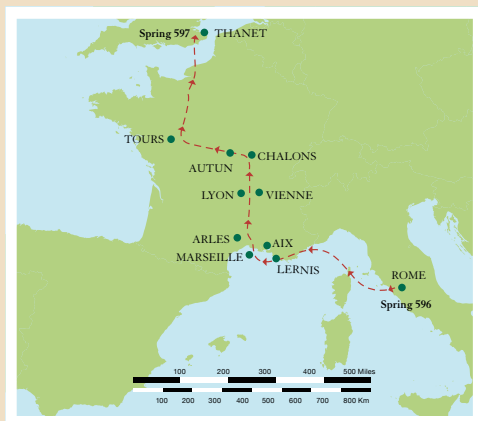
- describe what is happening
- sketch a scene
- reflect on what each person in the scene would be thinking/feeling/saying
- act out the scene or copy the scene as a freeze frame

Use The Stations of the Cross worksheets to guide this activity (worksheets 2-16).

Back in the classroom

Fear of the unknown

During his journey to England Augustine and his travelling companions heard terrible stories about what England was like. The monks were afraid and they sent Augustine back to Rome. Once there, Pope Gregory motivated him with words of reassurance and sent him back with a letter of encouragement.



St Augustine's route from Rome to Ramsgate.

Fear of the unknown is a normal emotion. We all feel at some time, and Augustine reminds us that is ok to be afraid.

Discuss

- What would Augustine have thought and felt as he left his life of security and routine for an uncertain mission to a foreign country?
- How would he have prepared for his journey?
- What do you think he was afraid of?
- What are we afraid of?
- How can we help people overcome their fears?
- What happens when we face our fears?

In the hot seat

Take on the role of Augustine and:

- Use a thought tracking technique to create an inner monologue at different stages of

the journey.

- Take the 'hot seat' and in his voice answer questions from the class.
- Develop and act out a conversation between Augustine and Pope Gregory before the journey. Think about Augustine's fears.

Repeat the above activities, this time take on the role of one of the monks who journeyed with Augustine.

World exclusive

In pairs conduct an 'exclusive interview' with Augustine while he is traveling from Rome. Take it in turns to play the role of Augustine and the interviewer. Ask questions about his journey and take notes on the answers given.

Top tip: A good interviewer asks open, clear and well researched questions. Write up your interview notes as a newspaper report or magazine feature. Include a headline, facts and opinions, quotes and a picture with a caption.

Everyday journeys

Talk about the journeys you make every day.

To:

- school
- the park
- shops
- family/friend's house

In pairs take it in turns to describe a familiar journey to your partner. At each stage of the journey describe:

- feelings
- sights/sounds/smells
- the people you meet
- the landmarks you pass by

Each pair recall your partners journey to the rest of the class.

St Augustine

Curriculum links

The following activities are centered around the story of St Augustine and his journey from Rome to Ramsgate.

Christianity

Activities	Curriculum links	Time	Location	Resource
A signs and symbols search	RE Understand how Christians use signs and symbols to speak about or express their beliefs. Understand how some features of religious buildings and artefacts are used.	45 minutes	Start and end in the Visitor Centre Explore the whole church	Signs and symbol worksheet Writing and drawing material

3. Christianity

We make journeys for lots of reasons, they are part of life. Christians may describe their faith as a journey with significant milestones along the way.

During your visit

A signs and symbols search

Christians use signs and symbols to speak about or express their beliefs and you can explore Christianity through the signs and symbols you find around St Augustine's. Some signs and symbols you can touch or see. Sometimes signs and symbols are a little more subtle, like words and gestures. For example, Catholics make the sign of the cross in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Discuss - Why is the cross an important symbol for Christians? What other important Christian symbols do you expect to see?

Use the signs and symbols sheet (worksheet 17), to collect signs and symbols you see around the church.

Sketch them, record their location and write a sentence about what you think the symbol is saying to us.

The following signs, symbols and objects can be found at St Augustine's.



Crucifix - A cross with the figure of the body of Jesus Christ. The crucifix is a symbol of sacrifice and it reminds Christians that Jesus died for us.



The mediaval crucifix, on top of the rood screen
(Michael Desbruslais)

Altar - The altar is the holiest part of the church and it is the focal point for worshippers. It is the place where Catholics believe bread and wine becomes the body and blood of Jesus.



The Altar *(Marie Muscat-King)*

Tabernacle - This is where the Eucharist is reserved as the presence of Jesus in the Church and for communion for the sick and the dying. Before the congregation sit in the pews for Mass they always genuflect towards the tabernacle as a mark of reverence.

Sanctuary Lamp - This is a reminder that the Sacrament is reserved in the tabernacle.



Cross - A symbol of Jesus' death and resurrection. Also, a symbol of hope.

Alpha and Omega - The first and last letter of the Greek alphabet. Jesus refers to himself as the Alpha and the Omega, that is the first and the last.

Image needed



Sacred heart - A symbol of the love of Jesus for all of humanity. When depicted as the Sacred Heart, the heart is shown pierced with a cross and thorns are twisted around it. This shows that Jesus was prepared to suffer and die for all people. His love is eternal.



The Altar of the Sacred heart *North Cloister*
(Audio Trails)

Fleur-de-Lis - One example of a symbol of Mary. The whiteness and beauty of the lily is symbolic of the purity of Mary.



An encaustic tile. *Pugin Chantry* (Audio Trails)

Dove - A symbol of the holy spirit. The dove is sometimes depicted with an olive branch in its mouth as a symbol of peace. It also symbolises God's grace.



Doves found in stained glass in the Lady Chapel

IHS - The letters IHS is a shortened form of the Greek word for Jesus.

Candles - The flame of a candle is used to symbolise the eternal presence of Jesus who is also called the light of the world.

Water - Water is used in baptisms to symbolise freedom from sin.

Lamb - An important symbol of Jesus is the Lamb. Jesus as the Lamb of God is mentioned in the bible.



Tiles found in the North Cloister

Back in the classroom

Christian conversion

What do Ramsgate, Iona, Canterbury and Lindisfarne have in common? They are all important centres of early Christianity and played a vital role in shaping British culture. In Roman Britain, many people had been Christians, but the early Anglo-Saxons were not, they were Pagans.

The following research project titles and questions are related to Britain's conversion to Christianity and Augustine's journey.

Choose one to research and present your findings in a variety of ways. For example, as a written report, PowerPoint presentation, story, poster, song, speech, newspaper report, drama, piece of art etc.

- What do Ramsgate, Iona, Canterbury and Lindisfarne have in common?
- A day in the life of an Anglo Saxon.
- King Ethelbert was a Pagan. What did he believe?
- What would Augustine have seen when he landed in England in AD597
- St Augustine, St Cuthbert and St Columba - who are they and why are they remembered?
- Explore how conversion to Christianity has shaped British history.
- What was it like to travel from Rome to Ramsgate.
- Ramsgate now and then.



Anglo-Saxon Canterbury
(© Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd)

St Augustine

Curriculum links

The following activities are centered around the story of St Augustine and his journey from Rome to Ramsgate.

A monk's life

Activities	Curriculum links	Time	Location	Resource
Silence is a virtue	RE Explore the different ways people express their beliefs and values.	20 minutes	Nave	
Create a chorus	RE Explore the different ways people express their beliefs and values. Music Use voices with increased expression and control. Develop an understanding of the history of music.	30 minutes	Garth and Chancel	
Follow the rules	PSHE Understand that rules keep us safe and help us make good choices. Reflect upon how an agreed code of conduct can affect our behaviour.	30 minutes	Nave	

4. A monks life

When Augustine was a young boy, he entered the monastery of St Andrew in Rome. There, he followed the Rule of St Benedict and he took vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. His daily life revolved around prayer and worship, study, and manual labour. You can find a statue of St Benedict in the Nave, and the stained glass window there shows scenes from St Benedict's life.

During your visit

Silence is a virtue

Chapter Six of the Rule of St Benedict is silence and solitude. Benedictine monks carried out their daily tasks in quiet. But how did they communicate with each other when observing this strict rule of silence? How would they ask - pass the butter please? Monks used sign language or hand gestures to 'speak' to each other.

Use your hands to express the following:

What time is it please?

The time is half past 2.

I am hungry.

My favourite food is spaghetti.

Now try this one - I'm looking forward to the weekend.

In pairs invent signs and symbols to communicate with your friends. With your

partner use hand gestures, facial expression, and body language to 'talk'. Can your friends understand what you are trying to say? You could create a poster illustrating how to communicate common words or phrases.

Practice your silent communication skills with a game of 'charades' and act out a phrase without speaking - choose a film, book, TV or song title.

Discuss - How would it feel to live in silence? How would you cope?

Create a chorus

St Augustine brought 'chants' to England, and they were first sung on Ramsgate's shores. They are often called 'Gregorian Chants' because it is said that Pope Gregory the Great invented them. They are usually sung in groups, "a cappella", which means without musical instruments and they are used all over the world by people of different religions.

Discuss - Where do you hear chants? Football matches, sporting events, in the playground, in church. How many examples can you think of?

Why not give it a go? It's not complicated, essentially you can choose any word, short sentence or phrase to sing in any tune you wish. Start with the name of your school or 'Alleluia' which means 'praise'.

Practice your chants outside in the Garth. When you are ready, form a straight line and in the spirit of the Benedictine monks make your way in a procession to the choir stalls in the Chancel in silence. Once seated perform your chant.

Follow the rules

St Benedict wrote a book with 73 chapters of instructions for his monastery. It includes many rules, and monks vow to follow them when they join the monastery. You can find a statue of St Benedict in the Nave. He is holding the Rule of Benedict. Can you find him?

Discuss - What do you think about rules? What rules do you have to follow at school? At home? Why do we need rules? What happens when we don't follow rules? If you had to write one rule of life what would it be?

You can find out more about St Benedict and the Benedictine Monks in the stained glass window at the west end of the Nave. What do the images tell you about their lives?



(Michael Desbruslais)

Back in the classroom

Illuminated letters

Monks devoted their lives to writing and learning and spent lots of time writing manuscripts with beautiful decorations and handwriting. They recorded historical events which was a very important task.

Illuminated letters were used to decorate the pages. An illuminated letter is usually the first letter of a page or paragraph. It is large, colourful and contains a picture or figure.

Research examples of illuminated letters and collect your favourites. Retell the story of St Augustine's mission to England and include an illuminated letter at the beginning of each paragraph.



From an illuminated manuscript of Bede's 8th century history
(© Wiki Commons)

Augustus Pugin

Curriculum links

The following activities are centred around Augustus Pugin, a leading Victorian architect, designer and writer, and a pioneer of Gothic revival.

Who was Augustus Pugin ?

Activities	Curriculum links	Time	Location	Resource
Monogram mania	<p>History Learn about people and places in their own locality.</p> <p>Art and Design Investigate, research and record ideas about great artists, architects and designers in history.</p> <p>Use sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p> <p>Experiment with design techniques.</p>	45 minutes	Pugin Chantry	<p>Sketch books</p> <p>Writing and drawing material</p>
Mighty motto's	<p>History Learn about people and places in their own locality.</p> <p>Art and Design Investigate, research and record ideas about great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>		Pugin Chantry	<p>Sketch books</p> <p>Writing and drawing material</p>
Fact finding mission	<p>Reading Develop information retrieval skills in a range of contexts.</p> <p>Writing Use biographical narrative structures to express ideas.</p>		Visitor Centre	<p>Biography frame</p> <p>Writing and drawing material</p>

1. Who was Augustus Pugin?

St Augustine's was Pugin's personal church. He described it as 'my own child' and he put his heart and soul into its design and construction. As you explore the building you will see Pugin's ideas and thoughts everywhere.

During your visit

Monogram mania

Pugin's monogram appears everywhere around the church including on floors and windows. A monogram is a design made by overlapping or combining two or more letters to form one symbol. It is usually made with someone's initials and may include other symbols or flourishes.



Pugin's monogram in the East Cloister window
(Audio Trails)

Take a closer look at one of Pugin's personal monograms. The floor in Pugin's Chantry is a good place to start. He designed his own alphabet styles or fonts. Can you make out his initials, AWP? Trace each letter with your finger.

Find other monograms around the church and collect examples in your sketch book. How many different monograms can you find?

Monograms date back to the 1st century and are among Christianity's oldest symbols. For example, the first two Greek letters in Christ are the Chi and the Rho, which look like an X and a P. These letters combined make a symbol that represents Jesus. Can you find an example of the Chi Rho around the church?

Use your sketch books if you have them to practice and experiment designing your own personal monograms like Pugin's. Collect ideas from the monograms found around St Augustine's.



A monogram of Mary, the mother of Jesus in the East Cloister window (Audio Trails)

Mighty motto's

A motto is a short sentence or phrase that expresses the beliefs or ideals of a person or family. Pugin's motto is, 'En Avant' or 'go forward' and it seems he lived up to this message. He was an innovator and reformer. He was enthusiastic, intense and he achieved a lot in his short life. Can you find his motto in Pugin's Chantry?

Think about other mottos. Does your school have one? Does your town have one or your favourite team? Share some of the mottos that you know and use. The Benedictine monks have a motto; PAX meaning peace. Can you find this motto in the benedictine window at the west end of the nave?



Benedictine monk's monogram in the North Cloister
(Audio Trails)

If you had a motto what would it be? Create one to motivate and inspire you. One that tells people about who you are and how you look at the world. Write your motto down and decorate it. If you are working in a group mix up all your mottos and share each one in turn. Can you guess whose motto is who's?

Fact finding mission

There are many clues around the church that reveal Pugin's beliefs and values and the interpretation panels in the Visitor Centre gives you extra details about him. Did you know that Pugin designed the Houses of Parliament at Westminster?

You will find the answers to the following questions in the panels:

- What was it like to be one of Pugin's children?
- Why did Pugin love Ramsgate?
- How old was Pugin when he died?
- What are the names of Pugin's wives and children?

Use the biography frame (worksheet 1) to collect interesting facts and information about Pugin from the panels. Use the back of the biography frame to create a 'Pugin Family Tree'.

Back in the classroom

Fabulous fonts

Collect different types of font from newspapers, magazines and packaging. Copy the fonts you like and have a go at inventing your own for each letter in your name. You could use your new design to write your motto if you created one.

Refine the monogram sketches you made during your visit to create a final design. Use paints, chalks, pastels or ink to add colour, pattern and texture to your personal monogram.

Fact finding mission

Use your biography frame as a planning sheet, and write a 'A Biography of Augustus Pugin' to tell the true story of his life. You may need to do some extra research about him.

Augustus Pugin

Curriculum links

The following activities are centred around Augustus Pugin, a leading Victorian architect, designer and writer, and a pioneer of Gothic revival.

Pugin the architect

Activities	Curriculum links	Time	Location	Resource
Amazing architecture	<p>History Learn about people and places in their own locality.</p> <p>Art and Design Understand how art and design both reflect and shape our history, and contribute to the culture, creativity and wealth of our nation.</p> <p>Use sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p>	45 minutes	Start and end in the Visitor Centre Explore the whole church	Sketch books Writing and drawing material
Artistic impression	<p>Design and Technology Understand how individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world.</p> <p>Art and Design Use sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p> <p>Improve drawing techniques through experimentation and practice.</p> <p>History Understand that our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p>	30 minutes	Explore the whole church	Sketch books Writing and drawing material

Augustus Pugin

Curriculum links continued

Pugin the architect

Activities	Curriculum links	Time	Location	Resource
Design detectives	Art and Design Improve drawing techniques through experimentation and practice. Use sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.	45 minutes	Pugin Chantry Garth	Sketch books Writing and drawing material
Experimental style	Art and Design Use sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. Experiment with design techniques.	45 minutes	Explore the whole church	Sketch books Writing and drawing material
Rooftop challenge	Art and Design Use sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. Improve drawing techniques through experimentation and practice.	20 minutes	Garth	Sketch books Writing and drawing material
A grand design	Art and Design Improve drawing techniques through experimentation and practice. Develop close observational skills	30 minutes	South Aisle	A4 paper Writing and drawing material
Snap shot	Art and Design Explore ideas using digital sources. Computing Record, collect, manipulate and store visual information digitally.	45 minutes	Explore the whole church	Digital cameras iPads

2. Pugin the architect

Pugin had an idea that buildings should be true to structure, material and purpose. He urged architects and designers to work from the rules of the charitable and social Middle Ages. He believed that buildings should be about the people who will live in and use them.

During your visit

Amazing architecture

Gothic revival describes an architectural style. Pugin was passionate about it. Spot the Gothic revival architectural features.

Shapes to find: pointed arches, narrow triangles, quatrefoils (an ornamental design with four lobes or leaves), trefoils (an ornamental design with three lobes or leaves).

Materials to find: stone, brick, iron metalwork, clay, wood, stained glass.

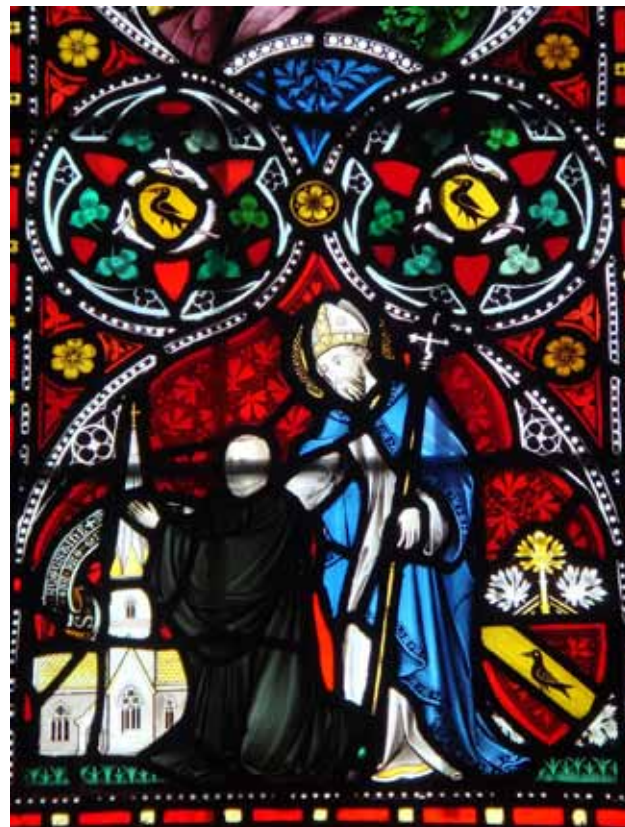
Features to find: rich colours, elaborate decoration, intricate designs, organic or natural replications (living plants and flowers, floriated design).

Find three examples of Gothic architecture. Draw each example in detail in your sketch book or take a photograph. Add labels to your drawing.

Design detectives

In the bottom left panel of the stained glass window in Pugin's Chantry you can see Pugin wearing a monk's habit and kneeling next to

St Augustine's Church. The picture shows St Augustine's with a spire, can you find it?



Augustus Pugin. *Augustine Window* (Audio Trails)

Go out to the garth and look towards the church rooftops. Can you see a tower? Does it have a spire? Pugin planned for the church tower to be topped with a spire to form a landmark for passing boats. But he couldn't decide how the tower should look. The stained glass window in Pugin's Chantry does hint at what he may have had in mind.

Imagine you have been commissioned to complete the tower and design a spire for St Augustine's in Pugin's style. Use your sketch books or a drawing frame (worksheet pages 24 - 28) to record your ideas.

Experimental style

Pugin used a sketch book to collect and order his ideas, as well as to experiment with different design styles. He went from church to church collecting in his sketch book.

Look at the structure of the church from different angles and heights, searching for geometric shapes, lines and angles within it. Look at how it is constructed - its joints, corners and frame. You could use a viewfinder to focus on smaller areas.

On one page of your sketchbook create an observational collage of sketches. Experiment and collect just as Pugin did.

Rooftop challenge

Stand in the middle of the garth and look up to the church rooftop on the skyline. Trace it with your finger as you turn 360°. If you have your sketch book with you use it to experiment with lines and shapes.

Without moving your pencil off the page of your sketch book draw the shape of the rooftop as you turn 360° from one side of your page to another. Repeat this as you move down the page.

Artistic impression

Artistic impressions are used to help us visualise the past. In history, they are used to bring to life something we can no longer see. They are based on ideas, research and knowledge.

Discuss - What would it have been like here while the church was being built? Who would you have met? What would they be doing? Sit and sketch an artistic impression of a busy day building the church. Use what you know about the buildings architecture to help you.

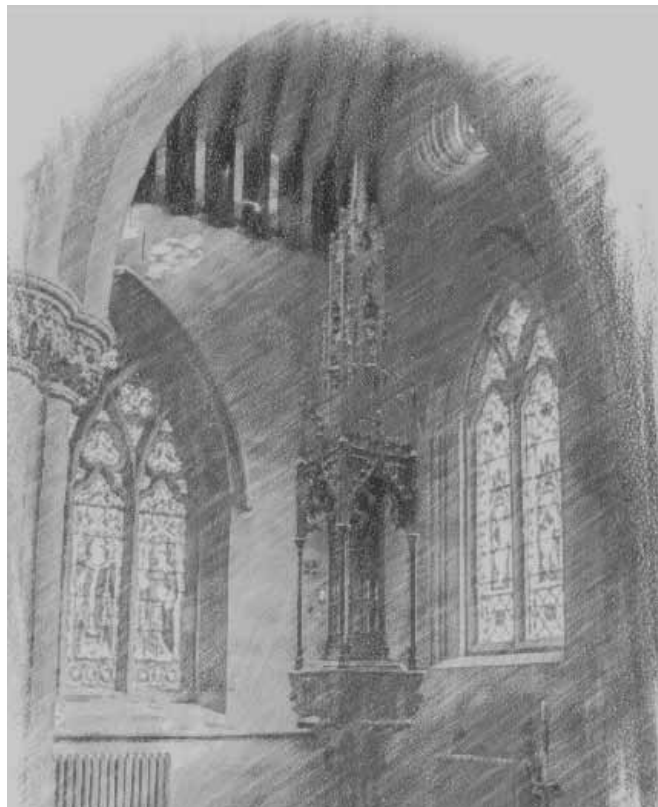
A grand design

Investigate the baptismal font found in the corner of the South Aisle. View the font from a range of positions and angles. Lay down on your back close to the font and look up. What does it look like from this angle?

The font is heavily carved and was exhibited at the 1851 Great Exhibition where it was admired by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

Find a comfortable spot around the font and fold a piece of A4 paper in half and in half again. Unfold and use the four boxes created by the folds for each of the following 'Observational Challenges'.

1. A quick freehand sketch.
2. A 3D perspective.
3. A continuous line drawing - draw the outline without taking your pencil off the page.
4. A detailed close-up of a small section of the font.



Snap shot

Discuss - What does St Augustine's look like when viewed through a lens? As you explore use a camera's viewfinder to frame the church's special features. Use your 'viewfinder fingers' to help focus your observations. Take various shots of a range of features from different angles and positions. Experiment with: portrait, landscape, close-up, focus, zoom, blur, colour, flash on, flash off.



Back in the classroom

St Augustine's exhibition

Manipulate the photographs you took on the day of your visit using image-editing software. Think about how you can brighten, contrast, crop, rotate, colour and focus to capture the mood on the day of your visit.

Print out your favourite photographs. Mount and frame them and exhibit them alongside other work undertaken during your visit. Invite other classes or parents to view your 'St Augustine's Exhibition'.

A grand design

Recreate the shapes you discovered and sketched of the baptismal font. A fun and easy way to do this is to carve a bar of soap. Look carefully at your sketches and draw a design on a bar of soap. Use scrapers (plastic knives work well) and peelers to shave away the soap. This activity would work with all the carvings discovered around the church, including the gargoyles and statues.

Amazing architecture

Investigate the gothic revival architectural style and collect examples of well-known buildings or monuments in the style. Design your own gothic revival building. Experiment

with cutting, tearing and folding paper techniques to showcase your design.

Test it out

A visit to St Augustine's Church can spark ideas for a range of science experiments, and design and technology projects. The ideas below are just the beginning:

- Design and make a church spire. Construction kits such as Lego, Knex and Meccano are great to test your ideas.
- Design and make a 'Personal Church'. Research church design and draw a detailed plan. Label its features, materials used and how it is constructed.

Test the strength of arches of different shapes and sizes by building models. Use the sketches made during your visit to help with this and answer the question - how strong is an arch?

Conduct a set of experiments that test the characteristics of the materials used to build St Augustine's. How do they change when - frozen, immersed in water, buried in mud, heated, hit or dropped? Repeat the experiments. What do you notice?

Augustus Pugin

Curriculum links

The following activities are centred around Augustus Pugin, a leading Victorian architect, designer and writer, and a pioneer of Gothic revival.

Pugin the designer

Activities	Curriculum links	Time	Location	Resource
Beneath your feet	Art and Design Improve drawing techniques through experimentation and practice. Use sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.	45 minutes	Explore the whole church	Sketch books Writing and drawing material
Commit to memory	Spoken language Give well-structured descriptions and listen to instructions.	20 minutes	Lady Chapel	
Design favourites	Art and Design Take inspiration from great artists, architects and designers. Writing Collect varied and rich vocabulary to express feelings and ideas.	45 minutes	Explore the whole church	Sketch books Writing and drawing material
Scavenger hunt	Writing Collect varied and rich vocabulary inspired by physical surroundings, atmosphere and feelings.	45 minutes	Explore the whole church	Scavenger hunt worksheet

3. Pugin the designer

As well as designing buildings Pugin created elaborate designs for the inside of buildings too. He designed furniture, tiles, wallpaper and even jewellery and candlesticks.

During your visit

Beneath your feet

The floor tiles were designed by Pugin and made by his friend Thomas Minton. They are called 'encaustic' tiles - tiles with decoration inlaid into their surface with contrasting coloured clay. Pugin believed that encaustic floor-tiles were an essential part of his architectural ideas.

He was often inspired by nature and used geometry to create 2D patterns.



Tiles of Pugin's monograms and coat of arms *Pugin Chantry (Audio Trails)*

His tiles can be found all around the church. How many different tile designs can you find? Which is your favourite design? Why? Choose two different designs to carefully trace or copy.

Now design your own Pugin inspired tile on the template (worksheet 18) or in your sketch books.

Commit to memory

With a partner spend five minutes studying the stained glass window in the Lady Chapel. It is filled with imagery and stories. Now, turn your back to the window and spend another five minutes writing a list of everything you can remember about it. Compare your list with your partners. Who remembered the most things? You could repeat the activity with another stained-glass window.

In a small group play the game- "Through the stained-glass window I saw..." (This is played as 'I went to market and bought... an apple. I went market and bought... an apple and a ball. Etc.)

Start at the beginning of the alphabet and say something you saw in the stained glass beginning with the letter 'A'. "Through the stained glass window, I saw an acorn. The next person repeats the sentence and adds something beginning with 'B' "Through the stained glass window I saw an acorn and a bible. Go around the group until you can go no more.

You could also use the stained glass windows around the church to play 'I-Spy'.

Design favourites

Discuss - What is your favourite Pugin design? Why? Find it and a comfortable spot to sketch it in detail. It could be a pattern, tile, feature, window, object etc. Frame your artwork with vivid words and phrases that describe it. Include words to describe what you can see, smell, touch and hear, and words that express your emotions. Discuss - how is colour, light and pattern used to make places of worship beautiful?

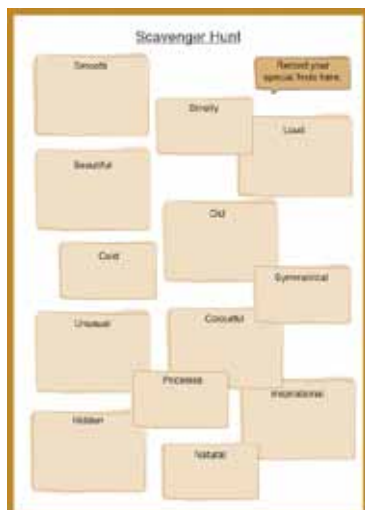
Scavenger hunt

St Augustine's is filled with fascinating objects, colours, patterns and images. If you look high, low, in, around and under you will see fascinating finds. Test your observational skills and find something:

Smooth, smelly, loud, busy, important, expensive, green, beautiful, calm, natural, old, man-made, colourful, imaginary, symmetrical, inspirational, unusual, hidden, cold.

Use the scavenger hunt sheet (worksheets 19 & 20) to collect your special finds. Can you say or write another word to describe it? Can you connect your finds in some way? For example; natural objects, made of stone, linked to the bible, connected to St Augustine, designed by Pugin.

Can you choose a favourite? Which find is the most surprising or unusual?



Back in the classroom

Symmetrical style

Use the tile template (worksheet 18) to design a floor tile with:

- one line of symmetry
- rotational symmetry

Stained glass

The stained glass windows at St Augustine's Church spark ideas for a range of art and design projects. The list below is just the beginning:



- Use paint, felt pens, highlighters, or Sharpies to draw designs directly onto wax paper or acetate. Frame your designs and display on a window.
- Paint or glue coloured cellophane or tissue paper directly onto your classroom window.
- Create a tissue paper collage in an arch frame to display on a window.
- Glue coloured cellophane on a black frame and hang by a ribbon in the window.
- Laminate large colourful leaves and petals. Cut around, frame and hang with a ribbon. Watch the light stream through the natural materials.
- Create faux stained-glass windows. Draw an arch frame in the middle of a page. Use a ruler to draw lines across the whole page. Decorate each shape using.
- On a frosty day collect colourful natural materials in a mould or container with water and a piece of string. Leave outside overnight (a frosty one), and in the morning, hang your ice stained glass in the trees.

St Augustine's Church and Shrine

Curriculum links

The following activities are centred around St Augustine's, a Catholic church and shrine where people worship God every day.

Architectural atmosphere

Activities	Curriculum links	Time	Location	Resource
In the mood	Spoken language Communicate and express feelings. Writing Draft writing by collecting varied vocabulary inspired by physical surroundings, atmosphere and feelings.	30 minutes	Explore the whole church	Mood board worksheet Writing and drawing materials
Directional poetry	Geographical skills Use the eight points of a compass. Writing Use poetic devices to explore ideas. Note initial ideas for further development.	30 minutes	Explore the whole church	Writing and drawing materials
Conduct a church survey	Maths Apply mathematical skills to explore and find practical solutions.	30 minutes	Explore the whole church	Table worksheet Writing and drawing materials
Arches in action	Design and Technology Generate and communicate ideas. Understand how individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world.	30 minutes	Explore the whole church	Writing and drawing materials

1. Architectural atmosphere

People come here to enjoy the architecture, the art and the atmosphere and the church welcomes pilgrims, worshippers and visitors throughout the year.

During your visit

In the mood

Poets and writers use their senses to express a mood in a story or poem. The atmosphere in St Augustine's affects our mood in different ways. It may lift our spirits and make us feel awe or it may spark our imagination. Some parts of the church may make us feel spooked or spiritual. Our five senses trigger our mood or emotions and they influence how we feel.

Discuss - As you move around the church how does the building make you feel? Do you feel the same in different areas of the church? Do you think the way the church is designed and built has an impact on the way you feel? How?

Use your senses and imagination to collect and capture words and ideas as you embark on a sensory trail around the church. Use the mood board (worksheet 21) to express how the church makes you feel. Record words, take photographs, sketch and doodle. Does the church's atmosphere make you think of a particular colour? Use this colour to influence the mood board.

Why not use St Augustine's Church as a setting for a story or poem? Your mood

board could be used to plan and influence your story. Think about - St Augustine's at night, during a storm, during a celebration or service.



The font, cover and window (Michael Desbruslais)

Directional poetry

At various places around the church establish north, south, east and west. Remember the congregation faces eastwards.

As you stand in each place turn and face each direction. Write one sentence to describe what you can see as you look N, E, S, W. E.g. In the north, I can see light streaming through the stained glass. Or, if you look south you will see doves soaring. Or, I look east, I can see birds, pattern and colour.

Write several verses, one for a different place round the church, and share your poems with your group. Different groups could concentrate on different senses. E.g. In the north, I can hear footsteps on the tiles. When I look south it makes me feel warm and inspired.

Conduct a church survey

Estimate and measure the:

- area of a floor tile
- width of a window
- width of a doorway
- depth of steps
- width of an arch
- space between two pillars
- the area of the West Cloister
- length and height of a pew

To build this church Pugin and his builders would have used precise measurements. But you don't have to. If you don't have measuring equipment use your body and its parts instead. How about using your fingers, hand span, feet, stride or forearms?

You could record your results in the table (worksheet 22).

Arches in action

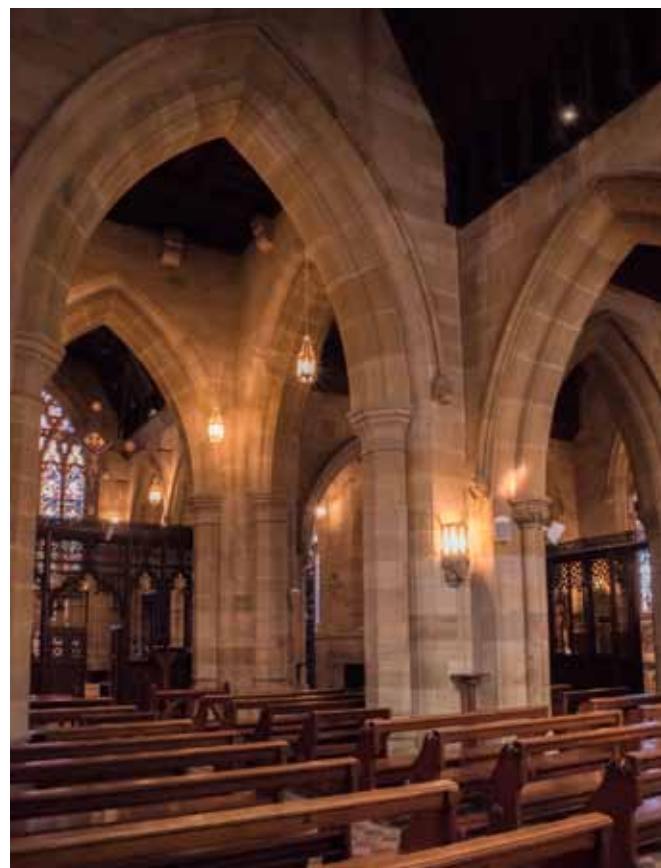
Arches are everywhere. They are practical, decorative and very, very strong. In pairs test the forces at work in arches. Stand opposite each other and form an arch by putting your palms together at shoulder height. Lean towards each other and carefully slide your feet back as far as you can. Can you feel compression (pushing)? Where in your body? In an arch, weight is transferred to the abutments on each side in the same way.

Discuss - Why are the arches all pointed at the top? Have you ever wondered why they are used so much in churches? The pointed arch is a feature of Gothic revival architecture.

The arches extend upward to great heights and allow for a greater distance between the pillars beneath them. They also symbolise humanity reaching towards God. Can you see any other parts of the church that reach up to a point?

St Augustine's Church has many pointed arches of different sizes. Some are very decorative, some plain. Draw three arches in detail that are very different from each other. Label the drawings noting the material, location and function of each. Look at the materials, size and shape of each individual part.

Discuss - Why did they build an arch here? How did they build it? How is the arch held together? Would a different structure be better?



Arches in the Nave (*Marie Muscat-King*)

Back in the classroom

In the mood

Use the sensory words and ideas collect on your mood board during your visit to inspire story and poetry writing.

St Augustine's Church and Shrine

Curriculum links

The following activities are centred around St Augustine's, a Catholic church and shrine where people worship God every day.

People power

Activities	Curriculum links	Time	Location	Resource
Welcome to St Augustine's	Reading Develop information retrieval skills in a range of contexts. Writing Use narrative and non-narrative structures to organise ideas.	45 minutes	Explore the whole church	Writing and drawing materials
Seafront cemetery	RE Understand how signs and symbols are used around the church.	30 minutes	Cemetery	Writing and drawing materials
Care and repair	PSHE Appreciate the positive impact human activity has on the built environment. Value the aesthetic qualities of the surroundings. Spoken language Participate in discussions and debates.	45 minutes	Explore the whole church	Table worksheet Writing and drawing materials
Building inspector	History Explore sources in order to gather evidence of a buildings heritage and its associated history. PSHE Engage with built heritage and understand what is being done to protect it.	30 minutes	Explore the whole church	Writing and drawing materials

2. People power

St Augustine's Church and Shrine is about people in the present and future, as well as people in the past. During your visit, you will see people who worship and work in the building today. You may even see those who work hard to protect and conserve it.

During your visit

Welcome to St Augustine's

St Augustine's Church and Shrine is a unique visitor destination, and people visit for many different reasons. When visitors come they like to find out as much information as they can and they like to know where to find fascinating objects and features.

Gather interesting facts, stories and information about St Augustine's Church for a 'Welcome to St Augustine's Church and Shrine' brochure, leaflet or guidebook to help visitors explore. You may want to take photographs or video footage, or sketch some of the important features, objects or symbols found. You may also want to map the site too. This is a great opportunity to ask St Augustine's volunteers about their favourite parts of the church.

Why not use St Augustine's Church as a setting for a story or poem? Your mood board could be used to plan and influence your story. Think about - St Augustine's at night, during a storm, during a celebration or service.

Seafront cemetery

Discuss - Why is this area important to people? What happens here? The picturesque cemetery at St Augustine's Church overlooking the sea is a place of activity as well as mourning; with weddings, celebrations and visitors.

Before you explore the graves and memorials talk about how important it is to behave in a respectful way? Why? How can we show our respect for the cemetery through our behaviour? It is important to understand that people may be visiting graves and may appreciate peace and quiet.

Sign, symbols and words can be found all around the churchyard. Walk around and collect symbols and words that interest you or mean something to you. Collect your favourites by drawing detailed sketches in your sketch book or copy the sentences or verses from the graves. What do you think the symbols and verses mean? Is there anything in the cemetery that is unusual or has surprised you? Talk about what you have discovered with your partner or group. Invent a symbol or verse that represents your personality, interests and values. Sketch your ideas in your sketch book.

How many graves have symbols linked to the sea? What are they and why?



Church and cemetery (© Ludmila Griffin)

Care and repair

With the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund St Augustine's Church and Shrine has been restored to its former glory and protected for the future.

Where do you stand? Position yourself along an imaginary line depending on your views. Stand at the start of the line if you "Strongly Agree" and at the end of the line if you "Strongly Disagree". You can position yourself at any point in between to show where you stand on the following issues.

We should protect our built heritage.
We should find new uses for old buildings.
We should not restore old buildings, we should build new ones instead.
We should spend money on more important things.

Discuss - How does it make you feel when you see a building that is empty for a long time or one that has been left to fall apart? How would you feel if St Augustine's had no one to take care of it? What would happen to the building if we did not protect it? Why should we protect it?

Building inspector

Use your observational skills to carefully investigate the building - inside and outside. Can you spot the old and the new? How can you tell? Can you spot the areas of the building that have been repaired? Can you spot the areas of the building that still need some work?

Work as a building inspector to conduct a survey of the work that has been done and still needs to be done. Under the following headings - **Repaired - Renewed - Restored - Adapted** - record your observations of the building in a table (worksheet 22). Use the plan of the church on page 19 to help.

Repair - Work done to correct defects caused by decay, damage or use.

Renewal - Anything that revitalises a place. This can include replacing the damaged parts.

Restoration - To return a place to its original state using historical evidence. This can involve removing later additions or rebuilding lost ones.

Adaptation - Work that changes or adapts a place to suit a new use.

(Images x4 of restoration and repair etc)

Back in the classroom

Welcome to St Augustine's

Create your 'Welcome to St Augustine's Church and Shrine' brochure, leaflet or guidebook for tourists.

Wish you were here

Print out one of the photographs of St Augustine's taken on the day of your visit. Use the other side of it to write a postcard to a friend or family member telling them what you did and what you learnt on your trip.

Just the job

What do the people who work at St Augustine's do? Research their roles and responsibilities. Write a job advertisement detailing the personal qualities and skills required to carry out the job. You could even apply for the job by writing a formal letter of application in response to the job advertisement. Together read the letters of application and shortlist candidates. Conduct an interview and choose the new class St Augustine's team.

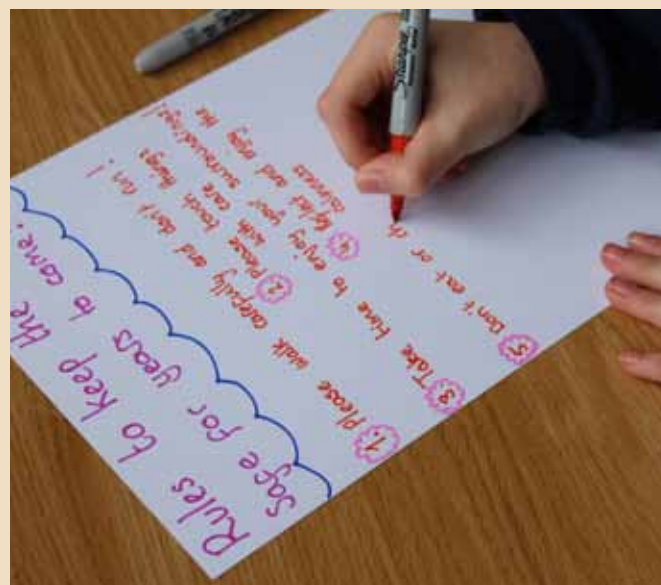
Local legend

Research the life of a person buried or remembered in the churchyard or within the church. Identify their contributions to the community of Ramsgate or the wider world. Begin by reading the inscriptions on headstones or memorials for clues. Collect names, dates and any additional information. Create a biography of your chosen local legend.

Golden rules

Discuss - How do you think St Augustine's Church should be cared for so it is protected for future generations? Should we protect it? Think about the different groups of people who visit St Augustine's Church. What should they do to look after it? Create a code of conduct for one of those groups of people with

tips and advice about how they should look after the Church. Present your golden rules as a poster.



St Augustine's Church and Shrine

Curriculum links

The following activities are centred around St Augustine's, a Catholic church and shrine where people worship God every day.

A pilgrimage

Activities	Curriculum links	Time	Location	Resource
The power of prayer	<p>RE Develop an understanding of what prayer is and why people pray.</p> <p>Know words and actions associated with prayer.</p> <p>Express own beliefs and views through prayer.</p>	30 minutes	Various locations around the church	Writing and drawing materials
Become a pilgrim	<p>RE Understand the tradition of pilgrimage in the christian faith.</p> <p>Reflect upon what makes a pilgrimage destination special.</p>	45 minutes	Start at the South Aisle	Writing and drawing materials
Sit spot	<p>RE Understand and reflect upon the importance of stillness and quiet during times of reflection.</p> <p>PSHE Recognise how reflection can positively affect physical, mental and emotional health.</p>	30 minutes	Various locations around the church	Writing and drawing materials

3. A pilgrimage

A pilgrimage is an important part of spiritual life for Christians. Christians see life itself as one long journey to God. During a 'pilgrimage' the 'pilgrim' will separate themselves from everyday life. They will spend time with God as they travel to a place of special meaning. A pilgrimage is a symbol that is acted out. St Augustine's Shrine is a focus of prayer and devotion for pilgrims and visitors.

breast, then the left shoulder, and finally the right shoulder. As they do this, they say, "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, Amen."

Discuss - What are you thankful for? When do we say thank you? List the ways that we thank people. Is it the same when we talk to God? Why is it important to say thank you? Who would you like to thank?

Find a quiet place in the church to think about the person you would like to say thank you to. Write a short letter to them and offer your thanks. Decorate your letter and leave it in the petition box at the relic of St Augustine as an act of prayer. Or give your letter to the person you want to thank. Light a candle to offer thoughts and prayers.

During your visit

The power of prayer

Discuss - Why do people pray? Is prayer helpful? Can you see images around the church of people praying? What do people say and do when they pray?

Christians talk to God through prayer and will often use this time to say thank you. People pray to God for many other reasons. What could they be? Do you know any words Christians use to talk to God?

The Trinity is a way of describing the three ways of being God – God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. The words are often used in prayer. E.g. Catholics will make the sign of the cross by using the right hand to touch the forehead, then the middle of the

image of relic of St Augustine

Sit spot

With the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund St Augustine's Church and Shrine has been restored to its former glory and protected for the future.

Sit spot tasks

- Do three quick start sketches of what you can see. Ask one question about each of your observations. E.g. Why is the window made this way? How did they make it?
- Create a sound map - mark yourself in the middle of a piece of paper and listen to what is making sound around you. Mark on the paper the sounds you can hear and where they are coming from. Draw, write or colour the sounds you can hear around you.
- Take notes about what you see and feel.

At the end of the 20 minutes reconvene and share your thoughts and work.

Discuss - What did you notice? What changed over the 20 minutes? Did you feel relaxed? Did you see anything that you have never seen before?

You could return to your sit spot at the end of the visit. This provides you with an opportunity to reflect on what you have learned and enjoyed about the day. It will also show how the church changes throughout the day.

Become a pilgrim

Examine the Shrine of St Augustine carefully.

Discuss - What is a shrine? What makes it holy? Why is this place special? You will find information about the shrine on panels and leaflets and St Augustine's volunteers will also be happy to answer any of your questions about it.

Embark on a pilgrimage around the church. A Christians journey begins at Baptism at the font near the shrine. Can you spot it? You could start your journey there.

Why were pilgrim badges so important? Badges were sold as souvenirs, a memento of a pious journey. Before souvenirs were made pilgrims would sometimes break pieces off shrines, which could lead to irreparable damage.

Design a pilgrim badge for St Augustine and light a candle as a pilgrim at his shrine, offer your own thoughts or prayers.

Back in the classroom

Pilgrimage probe

Investigate the following:

Why do Christians go on pilgrimage? Where do pilgrims go?

What is a devotion?

Pilgrimage is a practice shared by several world religions. Find out about a shrine in each continent from different world faiths. Create a fact file or poster for each.

Become a pilgrim

Use the pilgrim badge design you made during your visit and make your own out of wire or clay.

Guided church tour

The guided church tour offers a unique ‘prayerful religious journey’ through the church and covers all three key themes: St Augustine, Augustus Pugin and St Augustine’s Church and Shrine.

If you are looking for deeper religious engagement with the site this tour is an ideal option. The aim of the tour is to enable pupils to experience the awe and wonder of St Augustine’s as a sacred place of worship and pilgrimage, and to explore its special architectural features.

The tour will:

- investigate the Christian faith through the special areas in the church
- highlight the Gothic revival architectural features and consider why the church is designed this way
- introduce the history of St Augustine’s through the stories of St Augustine and Augustus Pugin
- explore the meaning of the church’s special objects and features, and how they are used and valued
- identify the signs and symbols that can be seen around the church and those that cannot be seen, and explore patterns of faith, belief and worship
- reveal the stained glass, statues, memorials, decorations and design
- encourage questions about what pupils are thinking and how the church makes them feel

The tour also provides pupils with an opportunity to ask Fr Simon questions about his vocation and how he supports Catholics to worship and follow Jesus.



(Michael Desbruslais)

Useful websites and places to visit

Websites

Our website welcomes you to the **Shrine of St Augustine**, England's newest shrine recalling its first missionary. You will find detailed information about our history, a gallery of photographs, events, and information about how to get in touch with us augustineshrine.co.uk.

The Pugin Society website celebrates the life and work of Augustus Pugin, his family and close contacts. There you will find detailed information, news, images and publications. You can also download a selection of creative education resources centred around the 'Operation Pugin' workshops for schools thepuginsociety.co.uk.

Explore the Christian faith at **REquest**, a resource to support the teaching of Christianity in Religious Education in schools. This website helps teachers support pupils to develop their own thinking and understanding of Christianity. It also encourages them to ask 'big questions' about the religion request.org.uk.

The **Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education (SACRE)** is a statutory body that oversees the delivery of Religious Education (RE) and collective worship in the country. It also provides guidance and documents that aim to support teachers in the planning and implementation of visits to places of worship, and to pre-empt any parental concerns kelsi.org.uk.

Places to Visit

St Augustines Cross is just over 3 miles away from the Shrine of St Augustine. It is a stone memorial, that marks what is traditionally thought to have been, the site of St Augustine's landing on the shores of England in 597AD. The cross is cared for by English Heritage, and you will find details about how to find it here english-heritage.org.uk.

St Augustine's Abbey in Canterbury is 18 miles away from his Shrine in Ramsgate. It is an important part of the Canterbury World Heritage Site, along with the cathedral and St Martin's Church. It also marks the end of Augustines historic journey. Today it is cared for by English Heritage and is open to visitors english-heritage.org.uk.

Pugin's '**Ramsgate Town Trail**' is a walking trail around our historic town. It highlights architecture connected to Pugin and his family. Find town trail leaflets at St Augustine's Shrine or a pdf version on the Pugin Society website thepuginsociety.co.uk.

Glossary



Architect	A person who designs buildings.
Architecture	The style in which a building is designed and constructed.
Bishop	A leader of the church in a particular area, called a diocese. Bishops are successors of the Apostles.
Catholic	A member of the Roman Catholic Church. Catholic means universal and the Catholic Church is found in every country and united around the Pope in Rome.
Chancel	The separated part of a church near the altar.
Chant	Means to 'sing'. Often used by group in worship and using ancient tones.
Chapel	A part of a church with its own altar and dedication.
Christianity	The religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ.
Cloister	A covered walk by a church and often linked to a monastery.

Communion	Receiving the Body and Blood of Jesus under the forms of bread and wine consecrated in the Mass.
Congregation	A group of people who have come together to worship.
Crucifix	A cross with a figure of Christ on it.
Eucharist	The service or sacrament where Jesus' death on the Cross is re-presented in ritual and bread and wine are consecrated and become, in Catholic belief, the Body and Blood of Jesus.
Font	A container in a church for the holy water used in baptism.
Geometry	Maths linked to the properties and relations of points, lines and surfaces.
Monogram	A motif of two or more interwoven letters.
Monastery	A building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.

Glossary

Monk	A member of a religious community of men living under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
Pew	A long bench in rows in the main part of the church to seat the congregation.
Pilgrimage	A sacred journey to a holy destination.
Prayer	A personal or communal worshipping of God. Often it is a request for help or expression of thanks to God.
Restoration	The action of returning something to a former condition.
Sacrament	The seven rites of Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Confession, Anointing of the Sick, Ordination (Holy Orders), and Matrimony.
Saint	A holy or virtuous person who is canonised.
Spire	The structure on the top of a building, usually a church that gradually reaches a point.

Symbol	A thing that represents or stands for something else.
Worship	A religious ceremony or act in praise, repentance, thanksgiving or petition before God.

