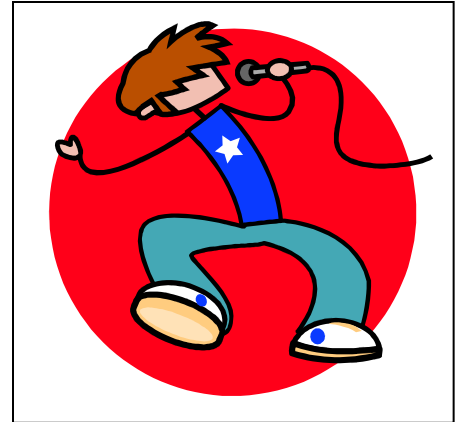


i. Recognise the need for vital and relevant worship experiences

This is a real need for the spiritual growth of all Christians. And God loves it when our hearts and minds cry out to him. There are eternal implications to our temporal worship gatherings. Don't be afraid to give extensive fellowship time and leadership energy to corporate worship (in its many forms).



Bolder. Broader Worship

ii. Incorporate hymns into worship times.

Challenge worship teams to introduce one new hymn a month to the fellowship. Update musical styles to be more culturally engaging. Talk about the lyrics of the hymn when introducing it. This is a great way to add intellectual content and expand the emotional range of our worship times.

iii. Consider issues of musical and lyrical style.

Most music that students listen to (regardless of their cultural background) is built around a groove (rhythm is everything), or distorted electric guitars, or the musical quality of "soul" (aka emotional intensity, deep expressiveness, etc...) - or all three. If campus worship musicians are not equipped with the skills to incorporate contemporary styles of music, encourage them to get to know and learn from non-Christian musicians on campus. Our campuses are filled with garage band musicians from whom we can often learn a lot. This is an evangelistic opportunity and a chance to make our worship music more culturally relevant and engaging.

iv. Encourage musicians to grow in their craft through receiving instruction. For example:

- Most guitar players could stand to learn new skills. Acoustic players should learn basic finger picking technique, play more open chords, and become comfortable with an open tuning or two (e.g. drop d). Many guitar players should consider learning to play electric - and not just with a clean tone and acoustic guitar technique. Growing in familiarity with "non-guitar keys" is also important (e.g. E-flat, B-flat, etc...) since many piano players and almost all Gospel piano and

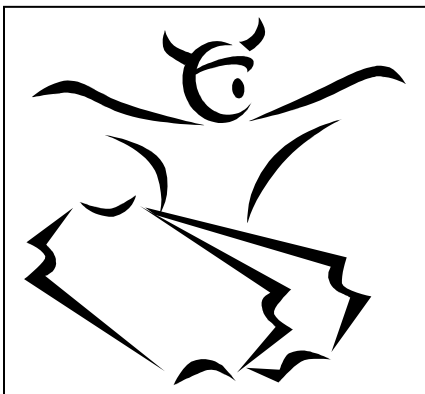
keyboard players naturally use these keys (using a capo and simply learning new chords will move players toward this goal).

- Keyboard players should listen to contemporary college music and use sounds other than acoustic pianos. Organs, strings, retro electric pianos (e.g. Wurly, Fender Rhodes), pads, and other sounds are widely used in popular music, but are conspicuously missing from our worship music. Keyboard players not familiar with "guitar keys" should practice playing in E, A, G, and D (major and minor).

More Ethnically Diverse

v. Strive for diversity of style; and leader; with unity of value; and relationship; in worship.

Talk about and explore differences in worship styles. Incorporate some of them. Learn from the strengths of how others worship. Invite the gifts of those from different worshipping backgrounds. Worship leaders should consider worshipping regularly with those unlike them.



how experienced the musicians are). In general, teach no more than one new song per weekly meeting.

Worshipping Communities

vi. Limit musical repertoire

This helps worship leaders get comfortable enough with music to begin to worship as they lead; it helps new people feel a part of group and confident enough to sing; and it creates a sense of community from regular common experience. Thirty to thirty-five songs for a fellowship (per year) and twenty to twenty-five for a weekend conference are good guidelines (depending on how much time is given to singing and

vii. Utilize worship resources across area; and regions.

Students learn so much from talking with each other about their experiences as worship leaders (they're often only one of a few on their own campus, so gathering with worship leaders from other cfs presents a unique opportunity for them).

Teaching and Training

viii. Teach on worship

(e.g. Why do we do this? What does it mean? How does it connect with daily life?). Worship is extremely important to our students, but we teach on it very little - especially compared to: Lordship; prayer; relationships; evangelism; Bible study; social justice; etc. Students will learn about worship solely by what is modeled to them by all sources (good or bad) if we do not teach on the subject. Address the Biblical and historical views and experiences of worship in small groups, large group meetings, leaders' meetings, camps and conferences, etc. Teach about different forms of corporate worship.

ix. Develop a long-term plan for training worship leaders.

We need to put time, thought, and strategy into mentoring and training students as worship leaders and musicians. Part of this plan should be to recruit and train worship leaders - not just musicians. In other words, it should not always be assumed that the best musicians in a cf should be its worship leaders. Worship leaders need to be trained and prepared to be able to plan and lead meaningful group experiences where individuals and fellowships meet God through many different expressions of corporate praise.

x. Affirm worship leaders.

It's extremely vulnerable to lead worship - especially since almost everyone has an opinion about how it should be done. It's very public, and since it involves artistic expression, it's also personal and risky.

