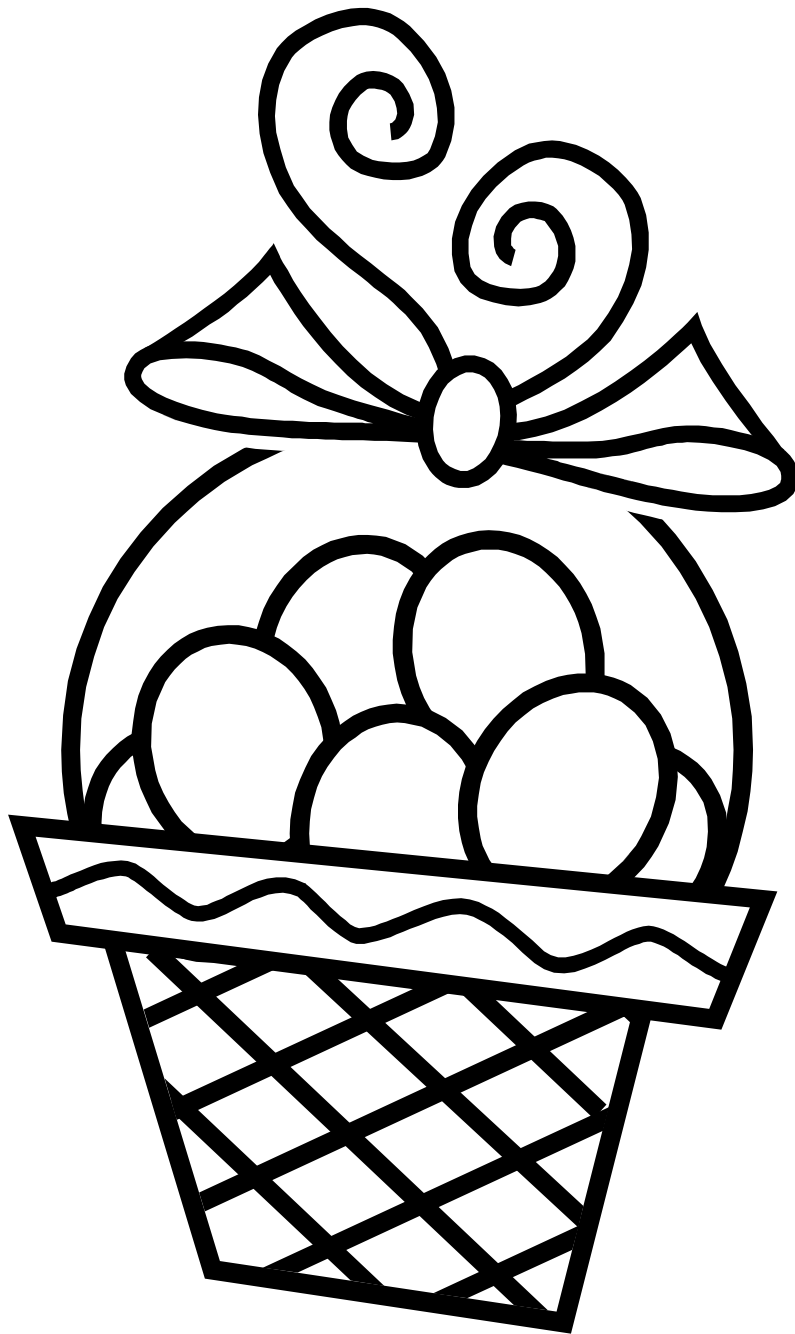


The Legend of the
EASTER EGG



The Legend of the Easter Egg

Book by Lori Walburg

Unit study and printables by Jolanthe Erb

BIBLE

Memory Verse (Isaiah 1:18 or Luke 24:5-6)

During the Good Friday service at church, the minister used Isaiah 1:18: "Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they will be like wool."

Mary talked to Thomas about Easter Sunday. Luke 24: 5-6: "Then the men asked, 'Why are you looking in a tomb for someone who is alive? He isn't here! He has risen from the dead!'"

Choose a verse to memorize this week.

Good Friday and Easter Sunday

Lapbook Component: Easter Celebrations

Good Friday (Read Mark 15)

Good Friday is celebrated on the Friday before Easter Sunday. Good Friday is the day that we remember Christ's crucifixion at Calvary. We remember how Jesus was arrested and handed over to the Roman soldiers. He was beaten and a crown of thorns was put on his head. Later, Jesus was made to carry His own cross to Golgotha. There he was crucified along with two criminals.

According to the Bible, Jesus was crucified at 9 AM (Mark 15:25). At noon darkness fell across the whole land (Mark 15:33). At about three o'clock the darkness left and Jesus died (Matthew 15:34-37).

Easter Sunday (Read Mark 16:1-9)

When Mary Magdalene and the other Mary went to visit the tomb where Jesus was buried, they saw an angel. The angel told them not to be afraid. Jesus' body had not been taken by anyone. He had risen from the dead! The angel told the women to go and tell the disciples what they had seen. They were so excited, they

ran all the way home to tell the disciples the good news: Jesus was alive! He had risen from the dead!

Jesus later appeared to many others: the disciples and other eyewitnesses. (1 Corinthians 15:3-6) Jesus proved that He was the Messiah – the Lamb of God. He died on the cross and rose from the dead, something that no one else had ever done before, or would ever do again. He was God and man. He overcame sin, death and hell. Because He overcame those things, they no longer hold power over those who believe in Him. We are no longer slaves to sin and death. John 8:36 says, “Him who the Son has set free, is free indeed.”

Communion

Lapbook component: Communion

The church also celebrated communion together. Mark 14: 22-24 talks about the Last Supper and the meaning of the bread and wine. Read the passage and discuss with your student.

What is the Symbolism of the Easter Egg?

Lapbook component: Easter Egg Symbolism

“Just as the chick breaks out of an egg, so had Jesus broken free of the tomb of death. Easter eggs remind us that Jesus conquered death and gives us eternal life.”

SOCIAL STUDIES

Faberge Eggs – adapted from [*The Faberge Eggs: An Illustrated Overview*](#)

Lapbook Component: Faberge Octagon Egg Book

Faberge eggs are the most expensive eggs in the world. They are jeweled eggs that were made by Peter Carl Faberge and his assistants from 1885 to 1917 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Sixty-eight eggs were created (56 Imperial eggs and another 12 for a Siberian gold mine owner) using precious metals or hard stones and decorated with enamel and gemstones. The eggs are considered masterpieces of jeweled art. Many of the eggs were created for Russian Tsars and private collectors.

The first egg was created in 1885 for the Tsar of Russia Alexander III as an Easter surprise for his wife. It looked very simple from the outside, but opened to reveal a golden yolk. The yolk itself had a golden hen inside it, which in turn had a tiny crown with a ruby hanging inside. His wife loved the gift and so each Easter following the tradition continued. The Tsar's son, Nicholas II of Russia, continued the tradition, annually presenting an egg to his wife and also his mother. Each egg contained a surprise.

The themes and appearances of the eggs varied widely through the years. One egg contained an entire tiny train made of gold. The eggs were made of various metals and stones. Faberge often used natural stones found in the area. These included jasper, rhodonite, agate, lapis lazuli, and jade. Precious stones included sapphires, rubies, emeralds and diamonds. Semi-precious stones included moonstones, garnets, olivines, and Mecca stones. A technique used by Faberge included guilloche, a surface treatment that could make waves and striations in the design and could be done by machine or by hand.

During the Russian Revolution some of the eggs disappeared during looting, while some remained boxed up in vault of the Kremlin. In 1930, Joseph Stalin sold fourteen of the eggs to raise money, some being sold for as little as \$400. Many were purchased by English Faberge dealers.

As of 2006, just twenty-one eggs remain in Russia, most of them on display at the Kremlin Armory Museum. Smaller collections are in the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, New Orleans Museum of Art and other museums around the world. Twelve eggs are in private collections, and eight are still missing. A total of sixty eggs are known to still exist today.

Geography- Russia

Lapbook component: Where is Russia?

If you study Faberge eggs, it would be a great time to study the country of Russia. Where is it? Do any oceans border it? What other countries border it? What continent is it on? How far are you from Russia? Could you get there by car?

European Russia is the mass of Russian land west of the Ural Mountains. It is not a separate country, but rather called European Russia because of its political and cultural blending with European countries and peoples.

St. Petersburg and Moscow (the capital) are located in European Russia. The entire country is geographically still considered a part of Asia.

The Russian Federation is spread over all climate zones except tropical and is the world's largest country. Its land stretches halfway around the planet.

Moscow is the country's major economic and political center. It is the seat of the President, the government and the State Duma.

Facts and Figures about Russia

Official name: Russian Federation

Population: 145,934,000

Capital city: Moscow (8.4 million)

Largest cities: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Nizhnij Novgorod, Novosibirsk, and Sverdlovsk

Official language: Russian

Currency: Ruble

Religions: Russian Orthodox, others

Land area: The country is approximately 5,592 miles west to east, with a total land area of 17, 075,400 sq. km (6,592,812 sq. miles)

Land Divisions: The Russian Federation is divided into 21 republics, 6 krais (federal territories), 2 federal cities, 49 regions, 1 autonomous region and 10 autonomous areas. It has 1, 067 major cities, with 12 having a population of 1 million or more.

Landforms: The European Plain or Volga River Plain extends from the Ural Mountains to its western borders. In the far southwest the Caucasus Mountains cross the land. The country's highest point, Mt. Elbrus, is located in the Caucasus Mountains and is 18,481 feet. The central and southern areas include large fertile areas, marsh, steppes (plains without trees) and massive coniferous forests. Siberia is a combination of frozen tundra, with rolling hills rising to plateaus, and numerous rugged mountain ranges. The northeast, south-central and southeast areas are covered by a wide variety of mountain ranges. There are active volcanoes

on the Kamchatka Peninsula. Russia has more than 100,000 rivers with a length of 7 miles, or more. Significant rivers include the Volga, Dnieper and Dvina (in the east) and the Lena, Ob, and Yenisey (central). Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world, at 5,310 ft.

LANGUAGE ARTS

Figures of speech: Simile

Lapbook Component: Dusty as the Ash

In the story, Thomas helps clean out the cook stove and his face gets dirty. He is wiped clean, “But inside, his heart felt as dusty and grey as the ash.”

Similes are a way to describe something. Similes are comparisons that show how two things that are not alike are similar in one way. Similes use the words “as” or “like” to make the connection between the two things that are being compared.

Examples:

O my love is like a red, red rose.

His temper was as explosive as a volcano.

Vocabulary

Lapbook component: Vocabulary Pocket With Eggs

The following is a small list of vocabulary words taken from the book.

- bedlam – a time of confusion
- pelt – to hit hard
- conquer – to win or to overcome
- mourn – to feel sad
- trample – to crush or ruin
- batter – to damage
- smidgens – very small pieces
- bound – to leap or jump

Poetry

Lapbook Component: Egg Poem

Coloring Easter Eggs

by Sarah Benedetti

I take an egg
All shiny white
And then I dip
It out of sight.

I leave it there
Within the cup
Then after a minute
I pick it up.

And oh!
It's a lovely shade of green!
The prettiest Easter egg
I've ever seen.

MATH

Telling Time

Lapbook Component: What Time is It?

All the businesses in town closed at noon on Good Friday for the church service. Discuss the different times of day and when they start: morning, afternoon, and evening. Talk about the difference between AM and PM and also the difference between digital and analog clocks.

Days of the Week

Various days of the week are discussed throughout the book. The businesses closed early on Good Friday, Thomas cleaned the cook stove on Wednesday, and Easter is on Sunday. Practice the days of the week (or spelling of them). Are there certain things that happen on different days of the week?

Estimation, Place Value, and Graphing

Provide each child with a small bag of jellybeans. Don't count the jellybeans. All bags should contain a similar, but different, number (between 40 to 60) and a variety of jellybean colors.

Estimation

Have your child estimate the number of jellybeans in their bags.

Place Value

Have each child fold a sheet of paper in half. Label the left side of the sheet TENS and the right side ONES. Then count out 10 jellybeans on the ONES side of the sheet. Each time 10 jellybeans are in the ONES column, have them take one jellybean in the TENS column to represent a group of 10 jellybeans and put the other nine aside. Keep doing this with all the jellybeans until they have all been counted. At the end of the activity, figure out how many groups of 10 jellybeans their bag contained. Questions to ask: How many single jellybeans are left over in the ONES column? How many jellybeans did their bag contain? How close was their guess from the previous activity?

Graphing

How many of each color jellybean are there in the bag? Have your child count and graph the number of each color jellybean. They can create various types of graphs: a pictograph, a bar graph, or another type of graph using the data they collected. Which color do they have the most of? The least?

SCIENCE

The Difference Between White and Brown Eggs

Lapbook Component: Compare Contrast Eggs

White eggs come from white chickens and brown eggs come from brown (or brownish) chickens. There are many different varieties of chickens, but there is a secret to telling what color eggs that a chicken will lay: look at their ear tufts or earlobes (did you even know chickens had earlobes?). The outer layer of the eggshell will always be about the same color as the earlobe of the chicken that laid it.

White eggs in our grocery store usually come from the White Leghorn breed of chicken. The brown eggs come from breeds such as the Plymouth Rock, the Rhode Island Red, and the New Hampshire. These breeds are generally a reddish-brown color.

There is no nutritional difference in the white and brown eggs.

Parts of an Egg

Lapbook Component: Egg Parts Envelope

The egg has four basic parts: the shell, the air space, the albumen and the yolk. The **shell** of the egg is the protective covering. It has very tiny openings which we cannot see with our eyes (it is porous). When a baby chick hatches, the shell is cracked open. We do not eat the egg shells, but they can be used as compost in our gardens to make the soil rich. The **air space** is a small pocket of air in the large end of the egg. It is between the shell and the albumen (the egg white). The air space acts as a cushion for the baby chick as it is developing. The yellow part of the egg is called the **yolk**. On the yolk there is a small white spot called the germinal disk or the **egg cell**. The baby chick develops from this part of the egg. While the baby chick is developing, the yolk will provide food for the chick. The thick, clear substance that surrounds the yolk is called the **albumen**. We also call it the egg white. In the albumen, there are some small white strands of material that hold the yolk in the center of the egg shell. These strands are called **chalazae** (pronounced shah-LAY-zee). The eggs that we buy at the store are not fertile eggs. That means that baby chicks will not grow inside them or hatch.

Weather: Hail and Freezing Rain

What is hail? Hail is a large frozen raindrop made by intense thunderstorms. In these storms there can be both snow and rain. As the snowflakes fall, liquid water freezes onto them and they form ice pellets. These pellets grow as more and more droplets are accumulated. When they reach the bottom of the cloud, some of the ice pellets are carried by the updraft back up to the top of the storm, where it freezes because of the high elevation. The cycle repeats until the weight of the hailstone is too heavy for the updraft. It then falls down to the ground. Some hailstones can be as large as a baseball.

What is freezing rain? Freezing rain develops as falling snow meets a layer of warm air. The snow melts and becomes rain. As the rain falls, it passes through a thin

layer of cold air which cools it to a temperature below freezing. The drops themselves do not freeze though (called supercooling). When the supercooled drops strike the frozen ground (or other object like tree branches), they instantly freeze and form a thin layer of ice.

Natural Egg Dyes

There are several things that can be used to make natural egg dyes. Wash eggs in mild soap water to remove any oily coating on the egg (otherwise the dye may be prevented from adhering to the egg). Cover the eggs with water; add ¼ tsp of white vinegar, and one of the following items. Bring eggs to a boil and simmer for 20 minutes.

Green gold: yellow Delicious apple peels

Golden orange: yellow onion peels

Reddish-purple: beets

Blue: canned blueberries or red cabbage leaves

Mauve: grape juice

Yellow: Orange or lemon peels, carrot tops, celery seed, ground cumin, or turmeric

Egg Experiments

Lapbook Component: Eggsperiments

Experiment #1:

Items needed:

- a hardboiled egg
- a raw egg

Experiments #2-3:

Items needed:

- 1 egg (hard boiled is less messy)

- 1 cup vinegar
- clear jar or glass

Experiment #2:

Directions:

1. Pour 1 cup of vinegar into the jar
2. Add the egg
3. Record what you see (bubbles should rise from the egg)
4. Leave the egg in the vinegar for one day
5. Remove the egg and feel it
6. Record your observations (egg shell will be soft)

Why did this happen?

Eggs contain something called “calcium carbonate”. This is what makes them hard. Vinegar is an acid known as acetic acid. When calcium carbonate and acetic acid (the vinegar) combine, a chemical reaction takes place and carbon dioxide (a gas) is released. This is why you see the bubbles. The chemical reaction keeps happening until all of the carbon in the egg is used up.

When you take the egg out of the vinegar it's soft because all of the carbon floated out of the egg in those little bubbles.

Experiment # 3:

Leave the same egg sitting out on the table for another day. Feel it again. It will be hard again. The calcium left in the egg shell stole the carbon back from the carbon dioxide that is in the air.

Experiment #4:

Items needed:

- raw egg
- your hand

Make sure you hold the egg in the palm of your hand. No fingers. Do not wear any rings. What will happen to the egg if you squeeze it with one hand as hard as you can? The egg should not break! Try it!

Why didn't the egg break?

An egg shell is very strong because it is in the shape of an oval. An oval is one of the strongest shapes in the world because it spreads a force equally over the entire surface.

ART / CRAFT IDEAS

Eggshell Mosaic

You can use broken eggshells to create pretty mosaics. To dye eggshells, immerse them in a small amount of hot water with a few drops of food coloring. A drop of vinegar will help set the color. The longer you leave the shells in the coloring, the more varied the dye shade will be. Dry the shells on towels.

Arrange the shell pieces in a mosaic design before gluing. When you like the design, glue the pieces in place using white glue. To create a shiny glaze, use a clear spray lacquer to coat the entire mosaic.

Coloring Easter Eggs

Lapbook Component: Coloring Eggs Sequencing

Use some of the natural dyes in the science section for coloring eggs, or just have fun coloring eggs with your own things.

RECIPES

Braided Easter Egg Bread

This bread has whole eggs baked into it. Do not pre-cook the whole eggs. They will bake at the same time that the bread does. The eggs can also be dyed for extra color.

Ingredients:

2 ½ cups flour, divided
¼ cup white sugar
1 tsp salt
1 (.25 ounce) package active dry yeast (2 tsp)
2/3 cup milk
2 Tbsp. butter
2 eggs
5 whole eggs, dyed if desired
2 Tbsp. butter, melted

Directions:

1. In a large bowl, combine 1 cup flour, sugar, salt and yeast; stir well. Combine milk and butter in a small saucepan; heat until milk is warm and butter is softened but not melted.
2. Gradually add the milk and butter to the flour mixture; stirring constantly. Add two eggs and 1/2 cup flour; beat well. Add the remaining flour, 1/2 cup at a time, stirring well after each addition. When the dough has pulled together, turn it out onto a lightly floured surface and knead until smooth and elastic, about 8 minutes.
3. Lightly oil a large bowl, place the dough in the bowl and turn to coat with oil. Cover with a damp cloth and let rise in a warm place until doubled in volume, about 1 hour.
4. Deflate the dough and turn it out onto a lightly floured surface. Divide the dough into two equal size rounds; cover and let rest for 10 minutes. Roll each round into a long roll about 36 inches long and 1 1/2 inches thick. Using the two long pieces of dough, form a loosely braided ring, leaving spaces for the five colored eggs. Seal the ends of the ring together and use your fingers to slide the eggs between the braids of dough.
5. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Place loaf on a buttered baking sheet and cover loosely with a damp towel. Place loaf in a warm place and let rise until doubled in bulk, about 45 minutes. Brush risen loaf with melted butter.
6. Bake for 50 to 55 minutes, or until golden.

Resurrection Rolls Read Matthew 27:57-61

These are fun rolls to make with your child and serve a dual purpose. Not only are you cooking together, but you are also teaching a Bible lesson.

Preheat Oven to 350 degrees

Ingredients:

Crescent rolls

Melted butter

Large marshmallows

Cinnamon

Sugar

1. Give each child a triangle of crescent rolls. The crescent roll represents the cloth that Jesus was wrapped in.
 2. Give each child a marshmallow and tell them it represents Jesus who died on the cross for us.
 3. Have them dip it in melted butter to represent the oils they anointed Jesus with.
 4. Roll it in sugar and cinnamon to represent the spices they used.
 5. Then wrap the marshmallow in a crescent roll just like they used the fine linen cloths.}
 6. Put the wrapped Jesus in the tomb (oven at 350 degrees) for 3 days (12-15 minutes). When the rolls are cool enough, the children can look inside and see that Jesus is not there – He is risen! (The marshmallow melts and the roll is puffed up, but empty). Do not undercook, as the rolls will sink and not be hollow.
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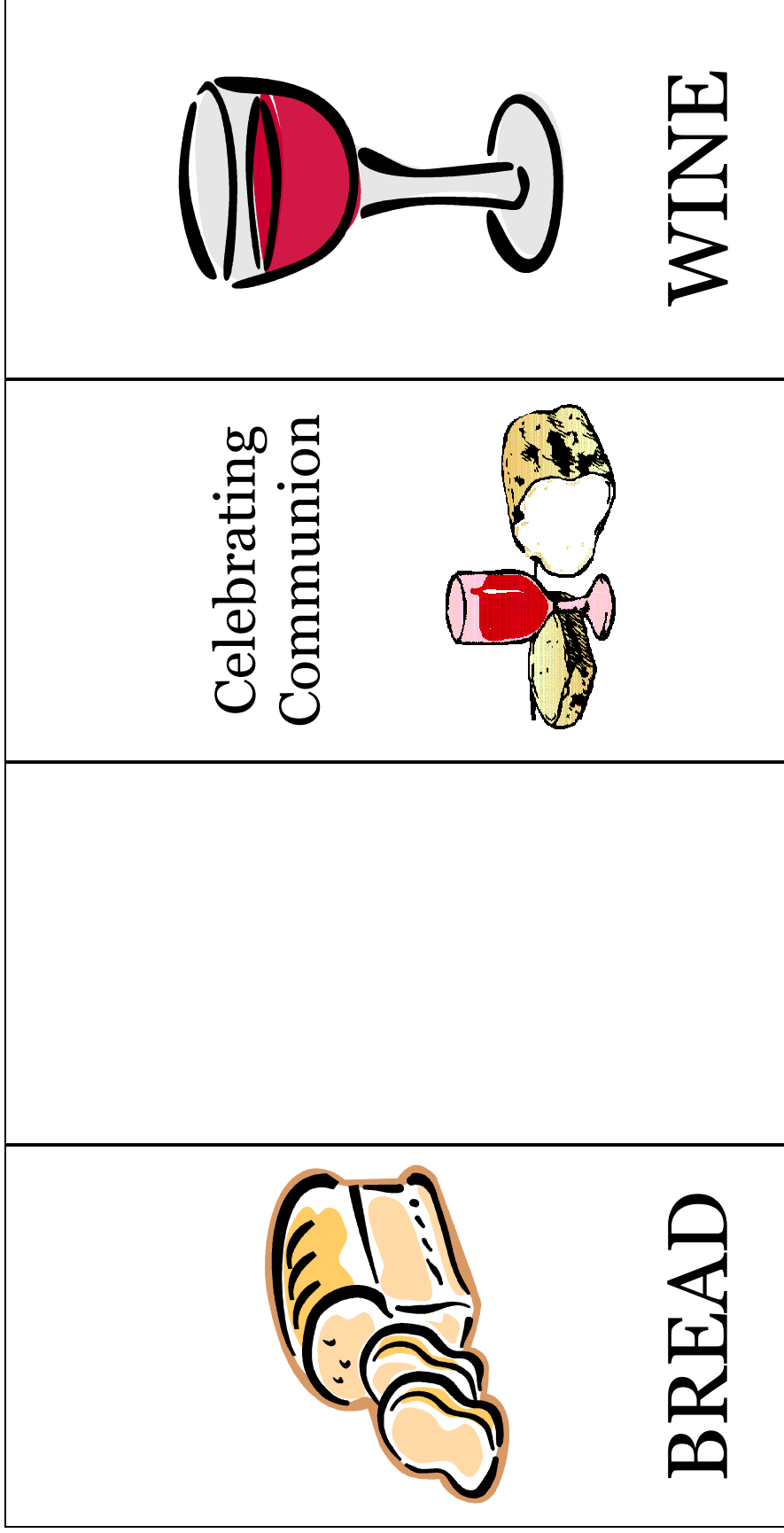
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Cut out the sequencing sheet on the outside line. Cut out each of the pictures and then sequence them in the order you should color Easter eggs.

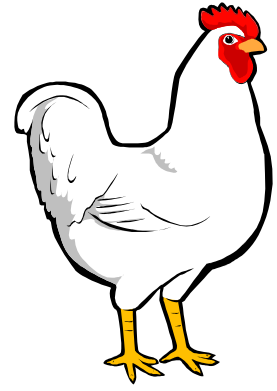
<i>Coloring Easter Eggs</i>		
glue	glue	glue





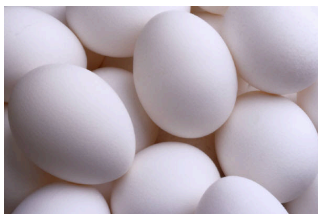
Cut out as one piece. Fold in half. Open. Fold ends to the inside. Fold in half again. After the flaps are folded, write the meaning of the bread and wine and why we celebrate communion.

Cut out book as one piece on solid black lines and fold matchbook style on the dotted grey lines. After cutting along the outside, cut on the dotted black line to separate the two egg types. Use the inside of the book to compare and contrast the two topics by having your child dictate to you, or write their own findings. Clip art is also provided for the different chickens.

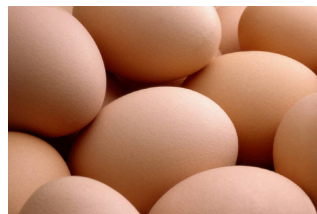


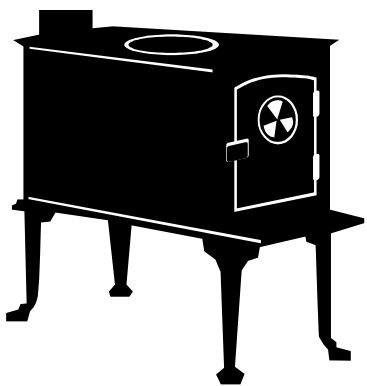
Why are Chicken Eggs Different Colors?

White Eggs



Brown Eggs

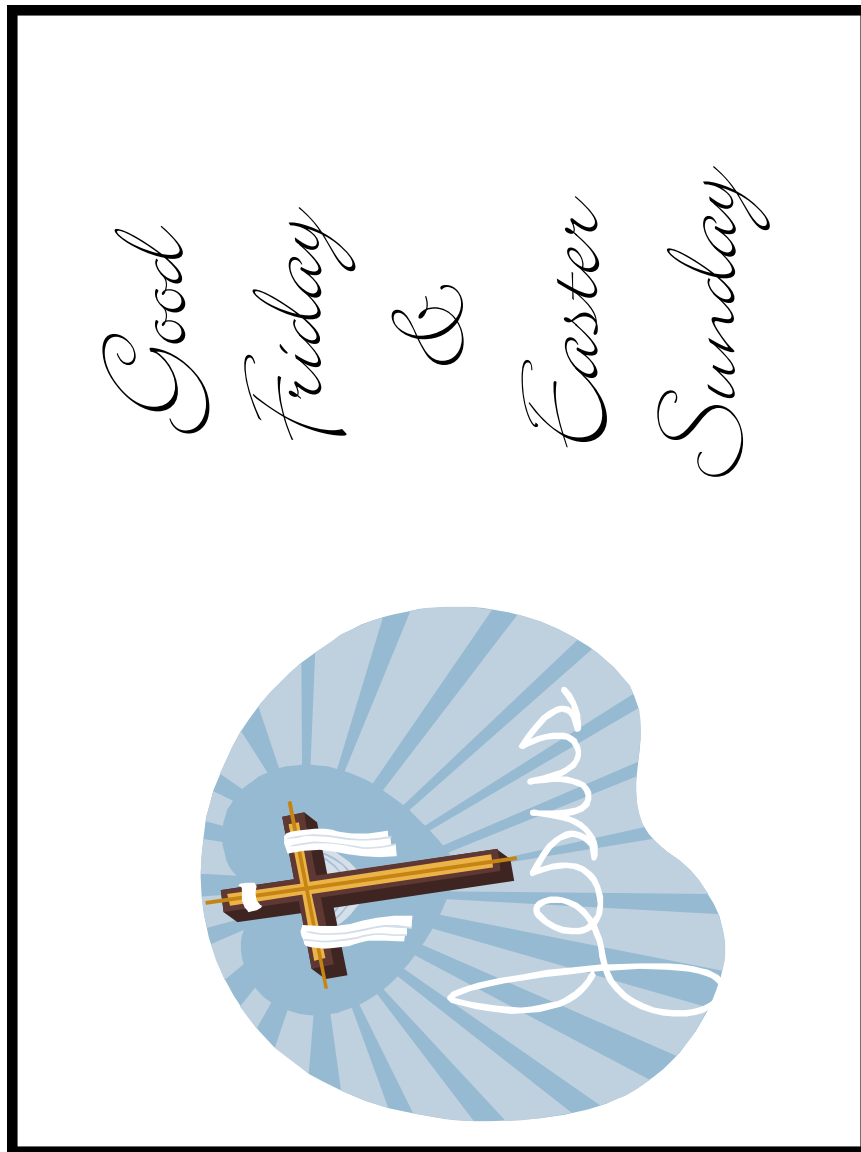




After Thomas finished
cleaning the stove, his
heart felt as dusty and
grey as the ash.

What does that mean?

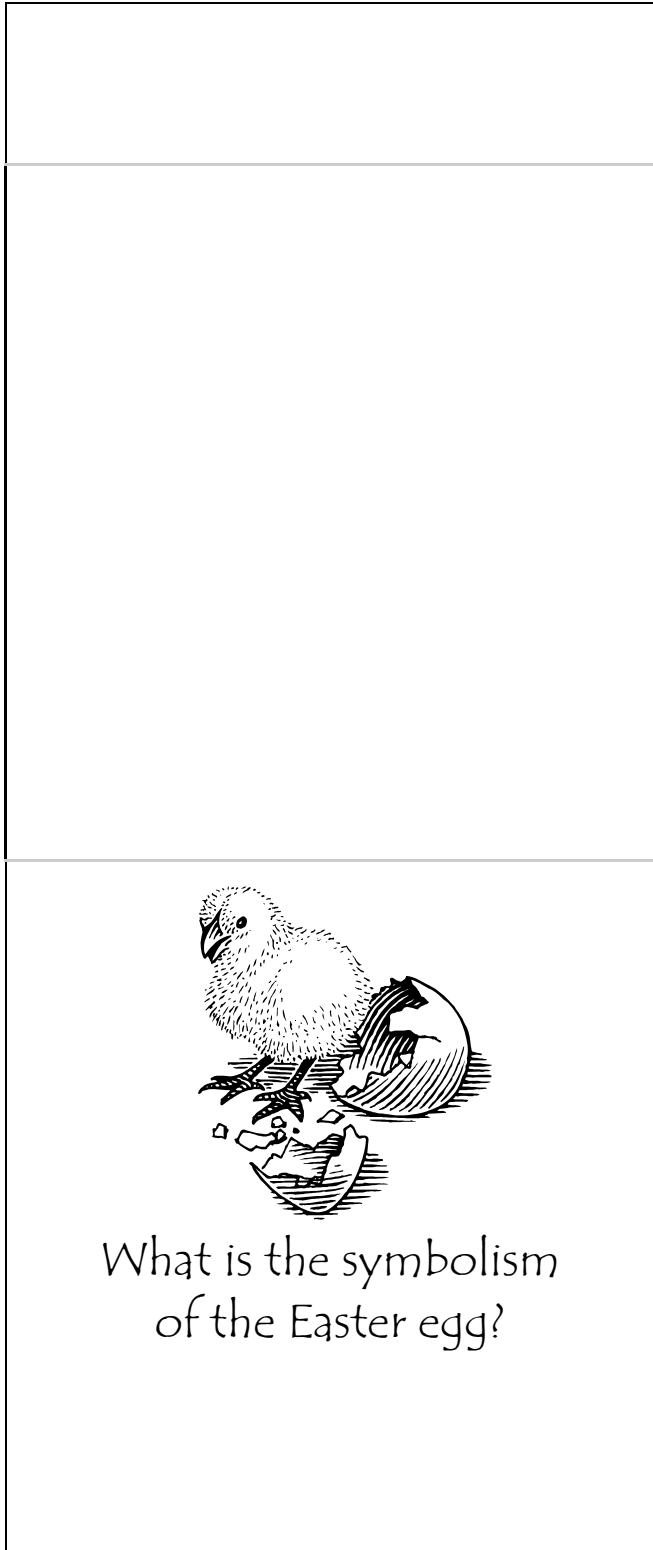
Cut books out on solid lines; fold on dotted lines.



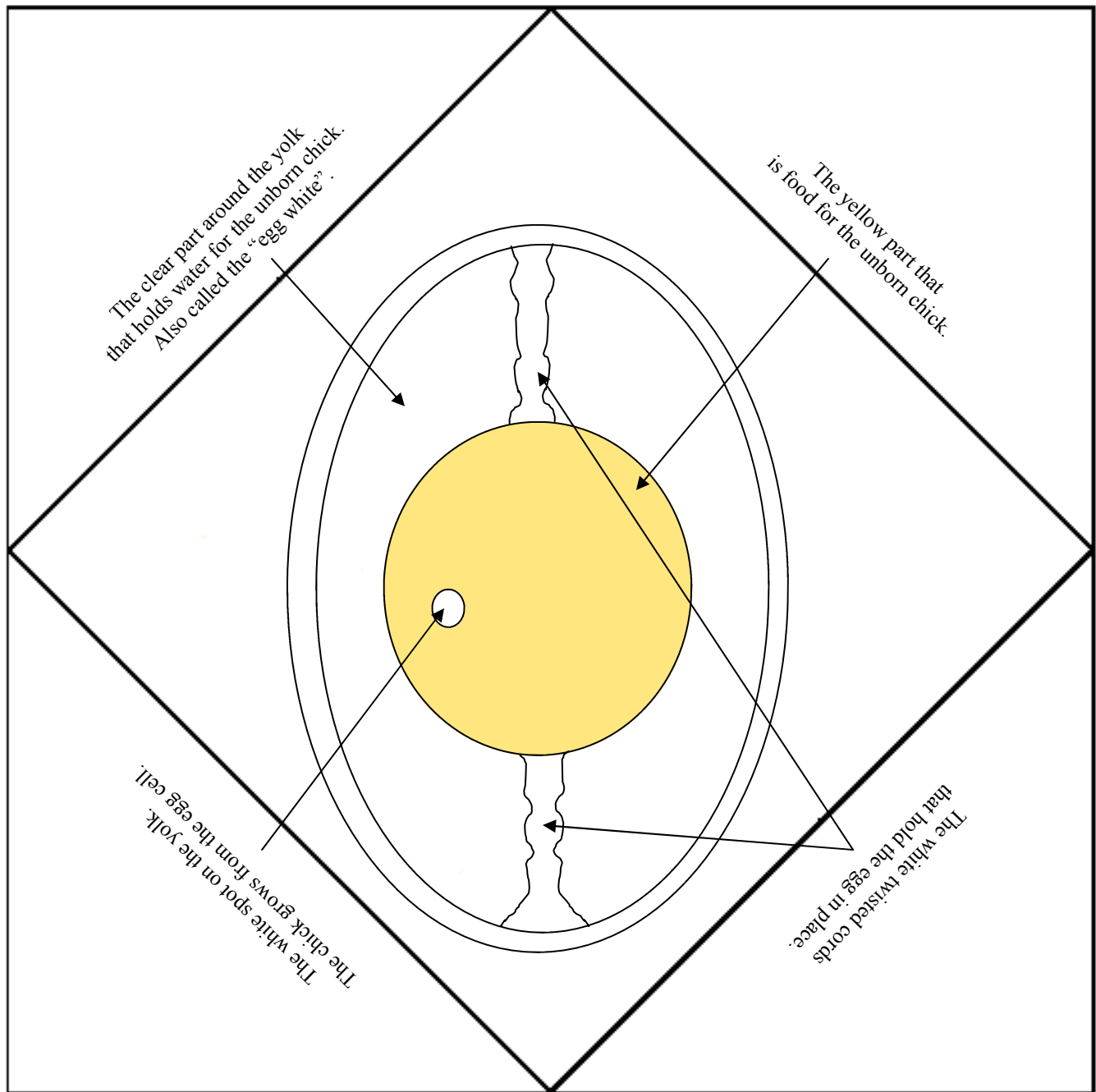
Cut rectangles out. Stack in order and staple on the top of the front cover (above the picture and words so that it flips up. Have your child dictate to you or write what happened on each day.

Easter Sunday

Good Friday



Cut book out following outside line. Fold matchbook style on grey lines, with question and picture on the front. Color the chick and egg and have your child answer the question inside the matchbook (either by dictation or on their own).



Inside an Egg

albumen

yolk

chalazae

egg cell

Cut out the envelope book following the outer square solid line. Fold the four corners into the center by folding on the black lines. Cut out the four egg vocabulary words and glue them above their descriptions. Cut and glue the book title on the outside of the envelope when you have folded it up.

Cut out shapes on solid black lines. Fold on dotted lines like an accordion (back and forth, back and forth). Use the strips on the following page to piece the egg poem together on the opposite side, or have your child write the poem out by hand.

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Glue here

Coloring Easter Eggs

By Sarah Benedetti



I take an egg
All shiny and white

And then I dip
It out of sight.

I leave it there
Within the cup

Then after a minute
I pick it up.

And oh!
It's a lovely shade of green!

The prettiest Easter egg
I've ever seen.

Coloring Easter Eggs
By Sarah Benedetti

I take an egg
All shiny and white
And then I dip
It out of sight.

I leave it there
Within the cup
Then after a minute
I pick it up.

And oh!
It's a lovely shade of
green!
The prettiest Easter egg
I've ever seen.

Glue to the back of the next strip

Experiment #3

What happens when the egg from Experiment #2 sits out of the vinegar for 24 hours?

I predict that:

- ☐ the egg will get softer
- ☐ the egg will get hard
- ☐ nothing will change with the egg

Observations from Experiment #3

What happened with the egg?



Egg-speriments

Experiment #1

Which spins faster: a hard-boiled egg or a raw egg?

I predict the fastest spinning egg will be:

- ☐ The hard-boiled egg
- ☐ The raw egg
- ☐ Neither
- ☐ Both will spin the same speed

Experiment #2

What happens when an hard-boiled egg soaks in vinegar for one day?

I predict that:

- ☐ the egg will explode
- ☐ the egg will get very hard
- ☐ the egg will get very soft
- ☐ nothing will change with the egg

Observations of Experiment #2

What happened with the egg?

Cut out each strip as one piece. Glue where indicated. Fold like an accordion (so that the picture will be on top facing out). Before you do each experiment (in the unit study), have your student make the prediction from the list. When you have completed the experiments, write your observations in the provided squares. Glue the back side of Experiment #1 to the lapbook. The extra tab is to glue onto the actual lapbook.



Lilies of the Valley Egg



15th Anniversary Egg

Faberge eggs are jeweled eggs that were made in Russia . They are the most expensive eggs in the world. The first egg was made as an Easter gift for the wife of the Tsar of Russia. There were sixty-eight eggs created using gold, other metals and precious stones such as diamonds, rubies, and emeralds.



Rosebud Egg

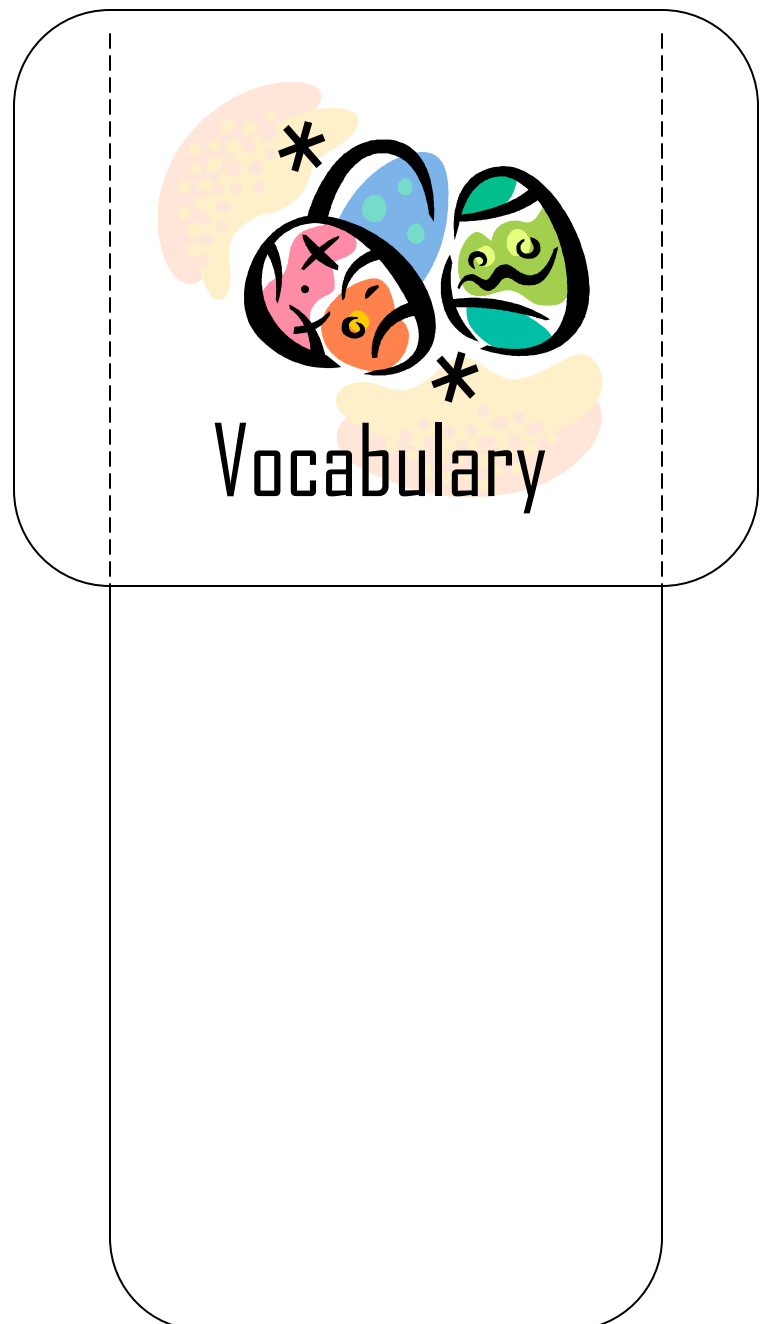


Peter the Great Egg

Cut out book along the outside edges of each octagon. Fold the four outside octagons in toward the center to make an octagon shaped booklet.

Cut each of the eggs out along with their definitions. Each egg is color coded to match the definition. You can either glue the definition to the back side of the word egg or you can leave them separate for a matching game. Store the eggs in the envelope below after gluing into lapbook.

To make pocket, cut along outer border. Fold back flap up and wrap the side flaps around the back and glue down. Glue the back of the pocket into your lapbook.

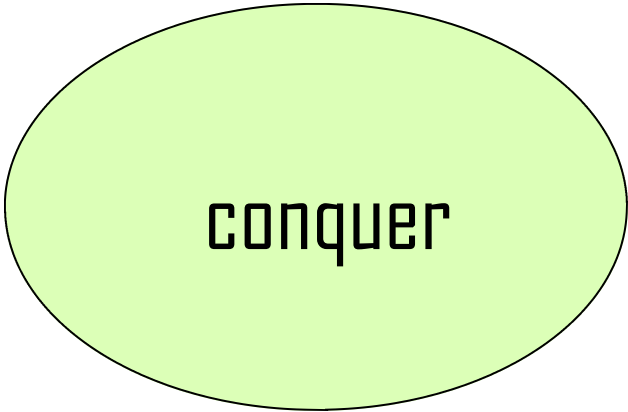


A light pink oval with a thin black border.

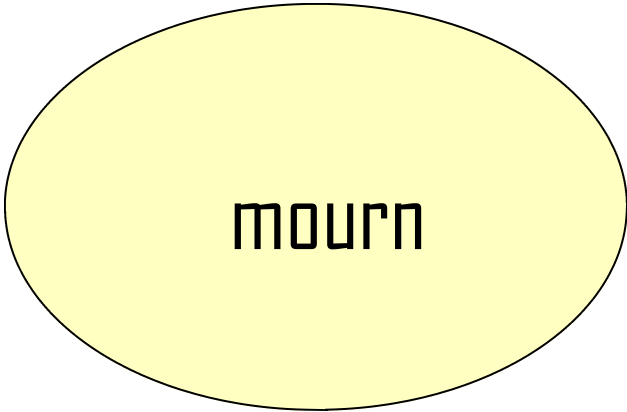
bedlam

A light blue oval with a thin black border.

pelt

A light green oval with a thin black border.

conquer

A yellow oval with a thin black border.

mourn

A light purple oval with a thin black border.

trample

A light orange oval with a thin black border.

batter

A blue oval with a thin black border.

smidgens

A light green oval with a thin black border.

bound

a time of confusion

to hit hard with
something

to win or
to overcome

to feel sad

to crush or ruin

to damage

very small pieces

to leap or jump

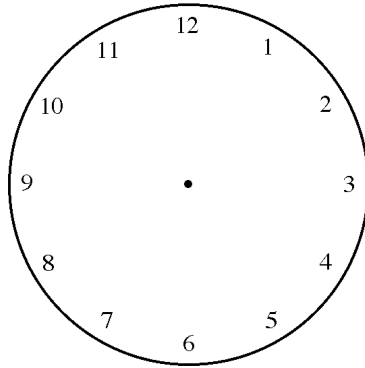
Cut out each shape (cut along the dark black lines; do not cut any gray lines). Fold each book in half on the gray line (three small books and one large book). Glue the back sides of the small books into the inside of your large book. Cut out the digital times and glue them to the fronts of the appropriate mini book. On one of the books your child will write the correct digital time in the box.



WHAT
TIME
IS IT?

Thomas and his sister went outside and pretended they were hunting for Easter eggs one morning.

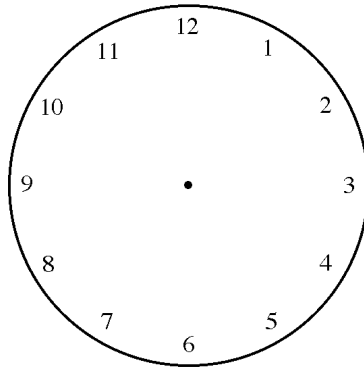
Draw hands on the clock to show the time of 10:30.



10:30

On Good Friday the stores in town closed at noon.

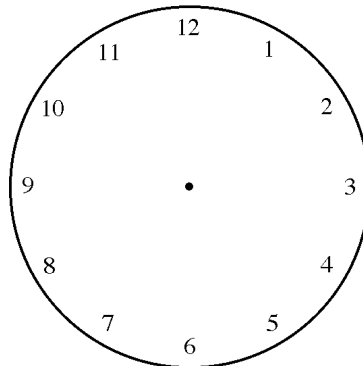
Draw hands on the clock so that it reads noon.



12:00

Thomas woke up very early Easter morning. The sun had not even come up yet.

Draw hands on the clock to show what time it might have been when Thomas woke up.



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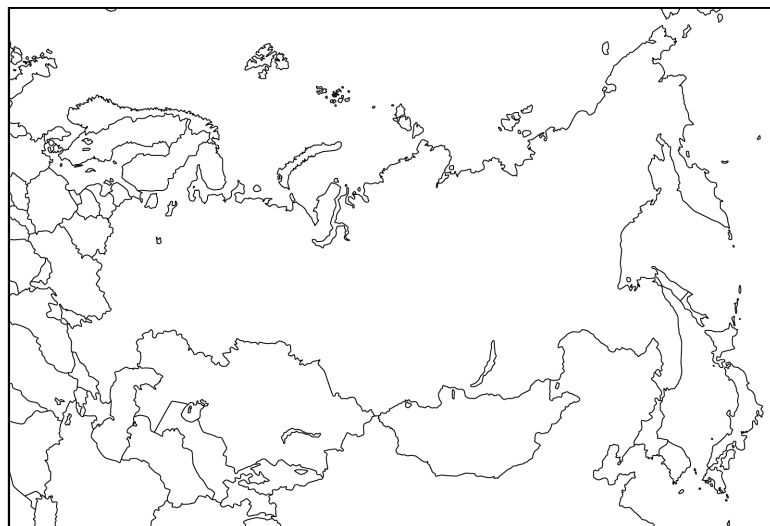


Where in
the world is...

Cut out book as one piece following the solid black lines. Fold shutter style on the gray lines, folding the bottom flap up and then the covering with the shutters. Cut out the world map and glue on top of first flap, coloring the country of Russia. Cut out the detailed map and glue to the inside of the book, marking to show where Saint Petersburg and Moscow are on the map.



Cut out book as one piece following the solid black lines. Fold shutter style on the gray lines, folding the bottom flap up and then the covering with the shutters. Cut out the world map and glue on top of first flap, coloring the country of Russia. Cut out the detailed map and glue to the center inside of the book,. Cut out the questions box for places in Russia and mark to show where Saint Petersburg and Moscow are on the map.



The capital of Russia is Moscow. Draw a star showing where Moscow is.

Faberge eggs were made in St. Petersburg. Put a red dot on the map to show where St. Petersburg is.