

EASTER

is the main celebration in the Christian liturgical year. According to the canonical Gospels, Jesus rose from the dead the third day after his crucifixion. His resurrection is celebrated on Easter or on Easter Sunday (also Resurrection Day or Resurrection Sunday). The chronology of his death and resurrection is variously interpreted. Easter marks the end of Lent, the forty day period of fasting, prayer and penance. Last week of Lent is called Holy Week and includes Good Friday, commemorating the crucifixion and death of Jesus. Easter is fiftyday period called Eastertide or the Easter Season, ending

Easter is a movable feast, which means that it is not fixed in relation to the civil calendar.

Interesting

From very early times, egg has been considered the very symbol of rebirth. The custom of giving eggs at Easter time has been traced back to Egyptians, Persians, Gauls, Greeks and Romans, to whom the egg was a symbol of life.



The first Easter baskets made looked like birds' nests.

The chocolate eggs regulations were established in Europe in the nineteenth century. Easter traditions vary throughout the Christian world, but decorating Easter eggs is a common theme. In the Western world, customs such as hunting eggs and the Easter Bunny extend the domain of the church, and often have a secular

Holy Week

It begins on **Palm Sunday** followed by **Maundy Thursday** (the Last Supper of Christ and the 12 Apostles), **Good Friday** (Crucifixion and death of Christ),

Holy Saturday (Christ's body put in the tomb) and finally **Easter Sunday**, the first day after His Resurrection.

of Jesus into Jerusalem. In the Catholic Church it is celebrated on Palm Sunday, which binds

Easter Palm

Easter Palm - or replacing it, a sprig of willow - is a traditional symbol of Palm Sunday. It commemorates the entry



to the custom of holy palms, known in Poland since the Middle Ages. The traditional Easter palms are made of willow twigs, which in the symbolism of the church is a sign of resurrection and immortality of the soul.

ANIMALS

Easter

Easter is one of the most important Christian festival commemorating the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. It is celebrated on the first Sunday after the first spring full.



Easter lamb is a symbol of Jesus the Lord, but also of humility and gentleness. The custom dates back to the seventh century.

Pope Urban V, who wanted to be faithful to the unforgettable and the most important message of this feast introduced the lamb onto the Easter table in the fourteenth century. In Poland Easter lamb was named Agnuszek and appeared in the seventeenth century.

Decorating Easter eggs is a colorful tradition. It has become a popular hobby.

Making Easter eggs preserves the old ways of decorating them as well as introduces new techniques in this beautiful tradition.

Easter Bunny looks like a normal rabbit, but it comes with the Easter basket and brings presents for the first day of Easter.

After waking up, or after Easter breakfast family members look for their hidden eggs.



What we put into an Easter basket

Bread, salt, sausages, eggs, vinegar, cheese, horseradish, cake, Lamb.

EASTER EGG

Easter eggs are special eggs that are often given to celebrate Easter or springtime. The oldest tradition is to use dyed or painted chicken eggs, but a modern custom is to substitute them with chocolate eggs, or plastic eggs filled with confectionery such as jelly beans. These eggs can be hidden for children, who may be told they were left by the Easter Bunny, to find on Easter morning.

The egg is seen by followers of Christianity as a symbol of resurrection: while being dormant it contains a new life sealed

During Paschaltide, in some traditions the Paschal greeting with the Easter egg is even extended to the deceased. On either the second Monday or Tuesday of Pascha, after a memorial service people bring blessed eggs to the cemetery and bring the joyous paschal greeting, "Christ has risen", to their beloved departed. In the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, the so called *święconka*, the



blessing of decorative baskets with eggs and other symbolic food is one of the most enduring and beloved Polish traditions on Holy Saturday.



LEGEND

Christmas tradition among followers of Eastern Christianity says that Mary Magdalene was bringing cooked eggs to share with other women at the tomb of

When the eggs in her basket miraculously turned bright red when she saw the risen Christ. The egg represents the boulder from the tomb of Jesus.

EASTER BUNNY

Easter Bunny is a character depicted as a rabbit bringing eggs, which is sometimes dressed in clothes. According to a legend, the creature brings baskets



TRADITION

filled with colored eggs, candies and sometimes toys to children's homes, and thus shows similarities to Santa Claus, because they both bring gifts to children on the night before the festival.

TOYS

Toy - an object used for fun mostly by children but also adults or animals. The most popular toys include dolls, toy soldiers, teddy bears, dogs and other animals, bitterns, blocks or cars.

Toys have been known for many thousands years, they were witnesses of the most ancient civilizations, including the Indus Valley civilization.

The history of toys in the world

jojo - Greece, 500 BC

LEGO

LEGO guy - Denmark, 1974

LEGO - Denmark, 1949

plasticine - Germany, 1880

Rubik's Cube - Hungary, 1974

resoraki - USA, 1906

rubber balloon - England, 1824

hulahop - USA, 1957

matryoshka - Russia, 1890

barbie doll - USA, 1959



Bear - The name ascribed to the toy hero in children's literature. A friendly character as well as a plush toy suggest that the bear is a pleasant and nonaggressive animal.



Toy car - a very small car, a toy, and sometimes an ornate model. Because of its small size cars are not practical application in the economy as a means of transport.

Barbie

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Barbie - the doll manufactured by Mattel, one of the best selling toys and the most familiar icons of mass culture. Barbie was created by Ruth Handler in 1958. It was originally intended for adults as German Lilli doll. Barbie made her debut on March 9,



1959 in New York Toy Fair, after buying the rights to Lilli by Mattel company, founded by Ruth and Elliott Handlers. Barbie is a nickname for Ruth daughter, Barbara, for which she bought a copy of the Ruth Lilly during his stay in Switzerland. The full name is Barbara Millicent Roberts doll.

FILOFUNY

Filofun - performed by looped braid of manycoloured strands or cords. Known patterns indicate the use of three or four entangled crossstitches. Braids can be easily shaped from these complex structures forming keyrings, ornaments in the shape of animals. To make filofuns you need 3 to 8 strands or cords.

Lizard making

Make a halftwo links and make a flat knot and then continue with the binding technique with four square wires. Approximately 4cm further use the pen or pencil to form inside the gap. Approximately 2cm, in turn, tie the knot and make another internal gap. Lizard legs will go

Eyes: Finish the knot and thread the beads containing the most links. Continue

Just before the end of the face put a node of a small piece of wire through . Thread a small piece of the red link. Carefully cut off the rest of the links.

Finally, using small scissors cut the middle of a small piece of red links in such a way as to form a forked tongue.

Here one can help the matter by omitting and adding beads (with glue) at the end. But then you should use something else, eg the eyes of a teddy bear or doll. (a tiny bubble with a dot in the middle).

Legs: Apply a round 3-wire bonding technique with two short pieces. Make it to 4 cm and thread through the hole. You can strengthen it by applying a little glue.



Animals that can be made from filofuns are: snakes, dinosaurs, mice, elephants, horses, lizards, crocodiles,

caterpillars. Other styles include: square, circle, triangle, spiral, Elizabethan knot, the knot fig. You can also make bracelets, necklaces and earrings.



Animals

Dog

American Staffordshire Terrier

American Staffordshire Terrier appeared in Poland in the early 90s. Despite this, it became popular in a short time, which gave rise to many farms, selling dogs without

There are different versions of the creation of the breed. One says that the breed comes from the bull terrier, dogs bred to fight bulls. AKC and FCI recognized the breed Staffordshire Terrier in 1936. In 1972 the name changed to American Staffordshire Terrier.



Staffordshire Terrier dog impresses with its high strength relative to its weight and height. It's a strong, muscular, yet agile dog, alert to the signals of the environment.



is it dangerous?

This dog has increased from 42 cm up to 50 cm. With such growth, and specific design it gives the impression of a dangerous dog, but it is not.

It has got very long legs. It has short, adherent and shiny hair. Colours of ointments are usually brown, but other variations are possible.

Nature

American Staffordshire Terrier is a dynamic, bold and vigorous animal, hence, has a great need for movement. Its life span is very useful in the countryside, where he



cleans the area from the pests. It's a strong dog that is subordinate to the owner from puppyhood.

Animals

Jack Russell terrier

Jack Russell Terriers come from England. The breed was

created through the efforts of the Reverend John Russell. In 1800 he bred and refined foksterier's line, which ran alongside foxhound hunting, came into the ground, drove the foxes and other animals from their burrows or



hiding places. Two varieties evolved with basically similar pattern except for some differences in the growth and overall proportions. The higher



the dog, the more the contour similar to a square. it is now known as the Parson Russell Terrier, and a somewhat less elongated silhouette is named Jack Russell terrier.

Nature

Jack Russell Terrier is a small factor for the average length and agile. The tail may be docked. Parson Russell Terrier is a bit higher, due to the much longer legs.



Nature

This dog has the height of 25 cm to 30 cm. It weighs from 5 kg to 6 kg.

Animals

Bullterrier

Approximately 1830 students from Oxford bred white bull

terriers, and in 1842 Sir Richard Burton took the dog to India, where the race had become one of the most popular among the colonists. James Hinks is the keeper of animals. Around 1850 he began to cross bull with white terriers. Your participation



in the uprising of the race was certainly pointer, Bedlington Terrier and the Staffordshire bull terrier. Hinks had the ambition to grow the white race of sorts. His

dogs were not only more beautiful than the old bull terriers, but must also have their qualities - courage and agility.

Nature

Bull dogs are strong, muscular and proportionate build. Not repeatable profile of the head can not go wrong with the other bull terrier Bull type terriers.



Nature

This dog is from 48 cm to 56 cm tall. It weighs between 20 kg to 30 kg.

Animals

Russian Terrier

This breed was approved in the former Soviet Union in 1981.

Soviet authorities' intention was to get a durable dog, resistant to climatic changes and of universal utility, used for the army and the border police. They started a breeding program in which the output for today's races,



Black Russian Terrier, were to be: a giant Schnauzer, Airedale Terrier and Rottweiler. The creation of this race also had its share:



New Fundlands and Flanders Cattle dogs.

Nature

These dogs are courageous, confident, strong, wary of strangers. They are also cautious, not excitable. They are perfect for training, They are also docile and obedient.



Nature

Black Terrier is loyal, devoted to family, it loves children. It does not destroy the objects in the house, and is in agreement with other animals. He barks very little or not at all.