



NEWSLETTER

April 2012

Easter Issue No. 55

EDITORIAL

Spring marks the beginning of a truly beautiful season when flowers appear with the first rays of the sun, the grass turns green and the whole world seems to be joyful. Easter, commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ, is the time of hope, a new life symbolised by the egg, and a firm belief in rebirth and renewal. Spring is also the time of hard work before the examinations scheduled for the end of the semester.

I wish you Happy Easter and hope that during this short break you will find time to wind down, think about your priorities, and charge your batteries for the months to come. I also trust that you will enjoy the time spent with your families idling around and meeting those you really care about.

On behalf of all staff members,

Aneta Jawinewska

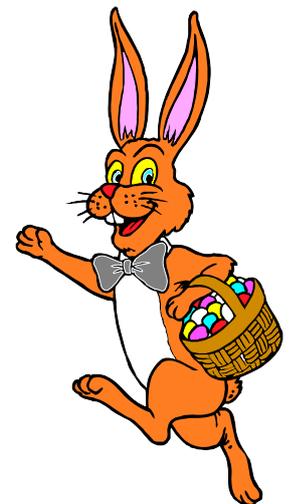
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EASTER RIDDLES – Kasia Ostrowska

- ☺ Why shouldn't you tell an Easter Egg a joke? because it might crack up!
- ☺ Why did the Easter Bunny cross the road? to prove he wasn't chicken
- ☺ Do you know why rabbits are good in maths? because they multiply so fast
- ☺ What do you get if you pour hot water down a rabbit? hot cross bunnies
- ☺ What did the rabbit say to the carrot? it's been nice gnawing you
- ☺ Why did the Easter Egg hide? He was a little chicken
- ☺ How do you post a bunny? Hare mail
- ☺ How does the Easter Bunny say Happy Easter? Hoppy Easter
- ☺ What do you call a bunny with a large brain? Egghead!



The Story of Easter for kids



Jesus had to go to Jerusalem with some friends, it was a long journey so he went on a donkey.

When he arrived people were very excited they were cheering and waving to him.



The priests in Jerusalem were jealous of Jesus because all the people liked him. The priests wanted to get rid of Jesus and kill him.



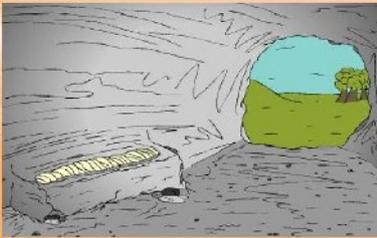
Jesus sat down to eat with his twelve friends. He looked very sad. His friends asked him 'What is the matter?' He told them he would be killed and would be with his Father in heaven.



The next day Jesus was in the garden praying. As he prayed two men with swords came to get him. The priests had sent them.



The next day Jesus was crucified. He died on the cross.



Jesus' friends Mary, Peter and John carried his body to a cave.



They pushed a large stone in front of the cave.



The next day Mary, went back to the cave, Jesus' body had gone. Two angels appeared and told her not to be scared Jesus has risen, go quickly to Galilee where you will see him.



Jesus went to see his friends Mary, Peter and John. He told them not to be scared, he has risen and will live with his Father in Heaven. Mary, Pete and John told everybody the met that Jesus had risen.



BE AN EXPERT IN EASTER by Father Adam

LENT	Lent is a forty day season prior to Easter Sunday. It is a period of fasting or doing without certain foods, praying and repentance . This is to serve as a reminder of the forty days Jesus fasted in the wilderness .
THE HOLY WEEK	It is the last week of Lent. It begins with the observance of Palm Sunday, the Sunday before Easter Sunday. The Lenten season and Holy week end with Easter Sunday (the Resurrection of Jesus Christ).
PALM SUNDAY	The name of Palm Sunday comes from Jesus' entry in Jerusalem. The crowd laid carpets of palms in the street for Jesus proclaiming him the messianic king. This Sunday is also known as Passion Sunday to commemorate the beginning of Holy Week and Jesus' final agonizing journey to the cross. The English word <i>passion</i> comes from a Latin word that means " to suffer ," the same word from which we derive the English word <i>patient</i> .
HOLY (MAUNDY) THURSDAY	The term Maundy comes from the Latin word <i>mandatum</i> (<i>mandate</i> in English), which means "to give," and " to entrust ." Jesus told his disciples to love one another. On this day we also celebrate The Last Supper .
GOOD FRIDAY	This Friday, also called Good Friday, is the day on which the church commemorates Jesus' arrest (since by Jewish customs of counting days from sundown to sundown it was already Friday), his trial , crucifixion and suffering, death, and burial . In short, Good Friday is the anniversary of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ on the cross.
HOLY SATURDAY	It is traditionally a day of quiet meditation as Christians contemplate the darkness of a world without a future and without hope apart from God and his grace .
EASTER SUNDAY	On this day people celebrate the resurrection of Jesus. Jesus rose from the dead . Easter Sunday is the main reason why Christians keep Sunday the most important day of their religious observance

Glossary

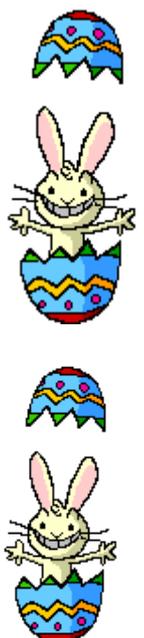
Lent – Wielki Post
fasting – postzczenie
to do without sth – obywać się bez czegoś
praying – modlenie się
repentance – skrucha
the wilderness - pustkowie / dzika natura
observance – praktyka religijna / obchody
to lay carpets of palms – rozkładać dywany palmowe
to proclaim – ogłaszać

to commemorate – upamiętnić
agonizing – bolesny, w męczarni
to suffer – cierpieć
to entrust – powierzyć
disciples – uczniowie (biblijni)
the Last Supper – Ostatnia Wieczerza
a trial – rozprawa sądowa
burial – pochówek
crucifixion – ukrzyżowanie
grace – łaska
He rose from the dead – dosłownie: powstał ze zmarłych



FACTS ABOUT EASTER

- ◆ The ancient Saxons celebrated the return of spring with a festival commemorating their goddess of offspring and of springtime, Eastre. When the second-century Christian missionaries met the tribes of the north with their pagan celebrations, they converted them to Christianity.
- ◆ Easter is observed by the churches of the West on the first Sunday following the full moon that occurs on or following the spring equinox (March 21). So Easter became a "movable" feast which can occur as early as March 22 or as late as April 25
- ◆ The Easter Bunny is not a modern invention. The symbol originated with the pagan festival of Eastre. The goddess, Eastre, was worshipped by the Anglo-Saxons through her earthly symbol, the rabbit. The Germans brought the symbol of the Easter rabbit to America. It was widely ignored by other Christians until shortly after the Civil War. In fact, Easter itself was not widely celebrated in America until after that time
- ◆ As with the Easter Bunny and the holiday itself, the Easter Egg predates the Christian holiday of Easter. The exchange of eggs in the springtime is a custom that was centuries old when Easter was first celebrated by Christians. From the earliest times, the egg was a symbol of rebirth in most cultures. Eggs were often wrapped in gold leaf or, if you were a peasant, coloured brightly by boiling them with the leaves or petals of certain flowers.
- ◆ The Cross is the symbol of the Crucifixion, as opposed to the Resurrection. However, at the Council of Nice, in A.D. 325, Constantine decreed that the Cross was the official symbol of Christianity. The Cross is not only a symbol of Easter, but it is more widely used, especially by the Catholic Church, as a year-round symbol of their faith.





Semana Santa in Andalucia by Przemek

Janiszewski

In English speaking countries Easter is an important religious holiday, but if you really want to experience the thrills of elaborate processions, a myriad of colours, and music that is literally everywhere, go to Spain for Semana Santa (Holy Week) which starts on *Domingo de Ramos* (Palm Sunday) and goes through *Domingo de Resurrección* (Easter Sunday).

Fantastically decorated platforms (*pasos*) are carried by some strong men, usually members of a religious brotherhood. These extremely heavy platforms have statues of Christ on the cross, and his mother Virgin Mary in mourning. At the head of the processions are *los Nazarenos* – people who carry candles and banners and who wear special clothes that cover their faces. They also have long cone-like hats on their heads.

Then follow *los Penitentes* who perform the act of penitence. They carry a wooden cross and often walk barefoot.

The sight of the procession weaving slowly through narrow streets, the raised platform that moves majestically with the music, the hush of the crowds and the unfamiliar smell of burning incense – all this creates an extraordinary event.

The most spectacular Easter week processions take place in the cities of Sevilla, Málaga, Córdoba and Granada.

There are usually several *pasos* each day during Easter week, so it's easy to come across processions without any special plans.



Sevilla getting ready for the procession



In Ronda people start marching early in the morning



In Granada the processions are breathtaking



In Malaga the biggest events happen in the old town



In Cadiz people walk towards the cathedral

Cake

1-1/4 cups lukewarm milk
2 packages active dry yeast
6 tablespoons sugar
6-6 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
10 egg yolks
3/4 lb + 2 tablespoons unsalted butter [softened]
1 cup white seedless raisins
2 tablespoons finely grated orange peel
1 tablespoon finely grated lemon peel

Pour lukewarm milk into a small bowl. **Sprinkle** it with yeast and add 1/2 teaspoon of the sugar. Let the mixture stand for 2-3 minutes, then **stir** to dissolve the yeast completely. Set the bowl in a warm draft-free place for 10-15 minutes [until the mixture doubles in size].

Place 6 cups of flour, the remaining sugar, and the salt in a deep mixing bowl and make a well in the centre. Pour the yeast mixture into the centre and the egg yolks; with a large spoon, gradually stir the flour into the liquid ingredients. Continue to stir until well mixed, and then **beat** in 3/4 lbs of butter a few tablespoonfuls at a time. The dough should be firm enough to be gathered into a medium soft ball. If you have to, stir in about 1/2 cups more of flour -- but **add** it by the tablespoons.

Transfer the dough to an electric mixer equipped with a kneading hook; **knead** about 20 minutes or until the dough is very smooth. Shape the dough into a ball, place in a lightly buttered bowl, dust the top with flour. Drape a towel over the bowl and set it aside in a draft-free place for about 1 hour, or until dough doubles in size. With a pastry brush, **spread** the 2 tablespoons of softened butter over the bottom and the sides of a 12 inch tube pan or a turban mould. Sprinkle the melted butter with the remaining 1/4 cup of flour, then **tilt** the pan from side to side to spread it evenly.

Remove any excess flour from pan. Punch the dough down, then knead the raisins, orange peel, and lemon peel. Pat the dough evenly over the bottom of the buttered and floured mould, drape with a towel, and set aside for another hour, or until the dough has doubled in size [i.e. almost to the top of the mould].

Pre-heat the oven to 375° F and bake the cake in the middle of the oven for 40 minutes, or until golden-brown. Ease cake onto a cake rack and let it cool.

White Icing:

In a small bowl, combine confectioner's sugar, water, and lemon juice; beat with a spoon until it's smooth. Drizzle icing slowly over the top of the warm cake. Allow it to run down the sides. Let Babka **cool** at room temperature before serving.



Easter Babka: a specialty from POLAND

White Icing

2 cups of sugar
1/4 cup of cold water
2 teaspoons of fresh lemon juice

Glossary

lukewarm – letni
a bowl – miska
flour – mąka
egg yolk – żółtko
dough [dau] ciasto (przed upieczeniem)
a mould – forma
a pan – garnek / rondel
orange peel – skórka z pomarańczy

VERBS USED IN THE KITCHEN

to sprinkle – posypać
to stir – mieszać
to dissolve – rozpuścić (np. sól)
to pour – wlewać
to beat – ubijać
to add – dodawać
to knead – zagniatąć
to spread – rozsmarować
to remove – usunąć
to pre-heat – podgrzać (np. piekarnik)
to cool – ostudzić
to tilt – przechylić (np. patelnię)

