



Disney's Winnie The Pooh



Study Guide

Thank you to our partners



Season 2022-2023

Dear educators, students and parents,

Thank you for your interest in the King Center Titan Youth Theatre & Community Engagement Program. Our mission is to inspire, nurture and sustain a lifelong appreciation for the performing arts among our youth theatre guests. This is accomplished by the diverse array of entertaining and educational performance arts offerings.

The study resource guide is made possible by each artist and their management team to augment the theatre experience. We hope you find the guide useful as you integrate the content with your learning goals and objectives.

A performance arts experience can leave a memorable impact even after the show is over. We are looking forward to your participation, so, *Let us edutain you!*

Yours in the arts,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Karen', with a stylized, cursive script.

Karen Wilson
Director,
Youth Theatre & Community Engagement

Disney Winnie the Pooh

THE NEW MUSICAL
STAGE ADAPTATION

EDUCATIONAL GUIDE



ABOUT THE SHOW

Disney's iconic Winnie the Pooh, Christopher Robin and their best friends Piglet, Eeyore, Kanga, Roo, Rabbit, and Owl (oh... and don't forget Tigger too!) have come to life in a beautifully crafted musical stage adaptation.

Featuring the Sherman Brothers' classic Grammy Award-winning music with further songs by A.A. Milne, this beautiful fresh stage adaptation is told with stunning life-sized puppetry through the eyes of the characters we all know and love, in a new story from the Hundred Acre Wood.

This production is created by renowned family entertainment creator Jonathan Rockefeller, and made by Rockefeller Productions alongside Disney Theatrical Productions. **The puppetry in this production received a Drama Desk nomination for Best Puppetry Design.** Following premieres in New York and Chicago, Pooh and friends **are now** touring the United States **beginning** Fall 2022!

ABOUT ROCKEFELLER PRODUCTIONS

Jonathan Rockefeller and Rockefeller Productions embraced the challenge of re-imaging Disney's Winnie the Pooh for a new audience by bringing it to life on stage in puppet form. The company has garnered global accolades, from critics and audiences alike, for their production of *The Very Hungry Caterpillar Show*, with 14 productions playing on four continents. An extended run of the show in New York City culminated in Drama Desk and Off-Broadway Alliance nominations, as did *Paddington Gets in a Jam*, which tours China and the US in 2022. Other projects include the award-winning short film, *10 Little Rubber Ducks*, written by preeminent author/illustrator Eric Carle and the recently released Christmas special *Paddington Saves Christmas*. Rockefeller Productions will debut their latest project, *Sesame Street the Musical*, in Fall 2022.

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THE
HISTORY
OF
WINNIE
THE POOH





A.A. MILNE

Alan Alexander Milne (or A.A. Milne for short) was born in England on January 18, 1882. He studied mathematics at university but realized writing was his true passion when he edited and wrote for a student magazine. From there he got a job writing essays and humorous poems for another magazine called Punch. He wrote many wonderful poems as well as plays.

He married his wife Dorothy and together they had a son named Christopher Robin. When Christopher Robin turned 1 year old, he received a birthday gift of a stuffed bear, who at the time was named Edward Bear. However, the bear was later renamed Winnie-the-Pooh. The part of the name Winnie was inspired by a famous Canadian Bear, Winnipeg, that Christopher Robin adored visiting at the London Zoo. The part of the name Pooh came from a swan that Christopher Robin fed on a holiday. They are not sure which part of the name came first, but that's the name Christopher Robin liked.

The Milne family had a cottage near Ashdown Forest where they would spend weekends and springs and summers. In Ashdown Forest, you can find the Five Hundred Acre Wood where Christopher Robin and his family loved to walk and



explore. It also became the inspiration for the setting of Winnie the Pooh's The Hundred Acre Wood.

Christopher Robin was a very curious and adventurous child who loved to hear stories. A.A. Milne was inspired by Christopher Robin's dear friendships with his toys, so he came up with bedtime stories about different adventures that Christopher Robin, Pooh and the other stuffed toys from Christopher Robin's nursery would go on. These bedtime stories ended up becoming the stories that the Winnie the Pooh books are based on.



Once A.A. Milne began compiling his stories to publish a book, he invited his illustrator friend, Ernest H Shepard, to come to visit the Milne family at their cottage. Milne took him around and asked him to sketch different parts of the Five Hundred Acre Wood and Christopher Robin's toys. These fabulously drawn illustrations were used in the Winnie the Pooh books. First verses of Pooh were in a book called When We Were Young (1924) and was very successful. From there Milne continued to write the book Winnie the Pooh and the sequel The House at Pooh Corner (in which Tigger is introduced) which have become household classics in children's literature around the world.





DISNEY HISTORY

When the Winnie the Pooh books were first published, they were household names in Great Britain and across Europe, but not many families in America knew of Pooh. However, one man did know and cherished these books and wanted to share the delightful friends of the Hundred Acre Wood with kids across the United States.

Walt Disney and his wife thoroughly enjoyed reading Winnie the Pooh to his daughters. After hearing his children's giggles at bedtime and asking for more of these stories, Walt Disney knew he wanted to adapt Winnie the Pooh to bring this joy to many more children in the States.

Disney received the rights to Winnie the Pooh in 1961, but he didn't want to create a full movie right away. He had an idea to slowly introduce Pooh through shorts (also called featurettes) so children could slowly get to know Pooh and all of his friends in the Hundred Acre Wood. With families more familiar with all the characters from the Hundred Acre Woods, he believed there would be more excitement and a bigger audience for the full length movie. He believed it would become classic and a household name and it worked!

While adapting Winnie the Pooh, the animators wanted to stay as close to the original beloved Earnest Shephard illustrations from the books. The only changes made were making sure all the characters could move well and have wide ranges of expression- this is what animators have to do when taking a still picture and making it animated! Disney also took care to make sure all the featurettes and stories were based on real chapters from the books, not only to make sure they captured the honesty, lovable characters and innocent childhood adventures of the original novels, but to remind children they could follow more adventures with Pooh in the books. That's why the animators often drew Pooh and his friends inside the books, interacting with words of the pages, and interacting with the narrator.

Along with songs written by the Sherman Brothers, Buddy Baker wrote and arranged the musical score for the first full length movie. He used different instruments to represent the different characters. For our show, different instruments and sounds were used to represent different seasons.

In 1977, the full length movie The Many Adventures of Winnie the Pooh was released which combined the previous featurettes with some new additional scenes as well as a new ending. Just as Disney had imagined and hoped for, many people flocked to see the new movie and children all across America fell in love with all the charming friends of the Hundred Acre Wood.

THE FIRST FEATURETTES

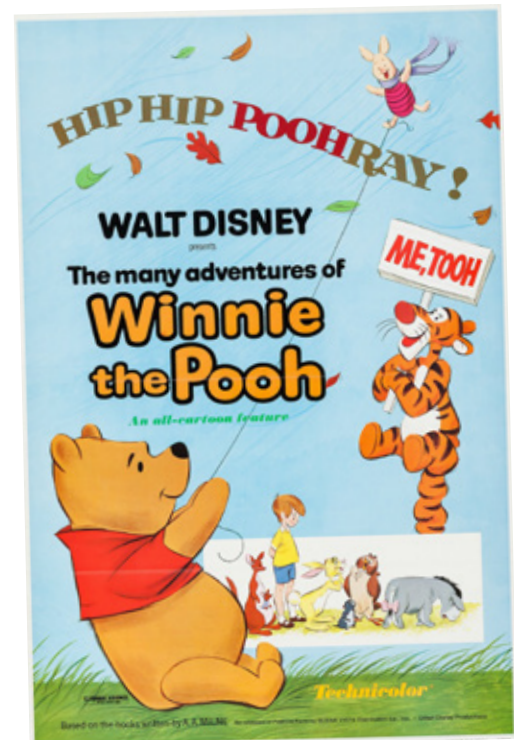
- Winnie the Pooh and the Blustery Day (1968)
- Winnie the Pooh and Tigger Too (1974)

ORIGINAL FULL LENGTH FEATURES

- The Many Adventures of Winnie the Pooh (1977)

LATER FEATURETTES

- Winnie the Pooh Discovers the Seasons (1981)
- Winnie the Pooh and a Day for Eeyore (1983)





SHERMAN BROTHERS

Robert Bernard Sherman (December 19, 1925 – March 6, 2012)

Richard Morton Sherman (June 12, 1928)

There are very few people who can call themselves true showmen like the Sherman Brothers can. They grew up in an extraordinarily musical family; their father was a successful songwriter and their mother was an actress who played piano. In their youth, both brothers learned piano and older brother Robert excelled playing violin (as well as writing poetry) and younger brother Richard learned several other instruments including flute and piccolo.

However the brothers didn't initially start composing together until their father gave them a challenge to do so in the early 1950s. Even though they had family connections, the brothers first struggled to get their music noticed, however their talents and craft continued to grow and they never lost their upbeat attitudes. Then in 1958, famous Mouseketeer Annette Funicello sang their song "Tell Paul", which caught the attention of none other than Walt Disney.

The Sherman brothers were hired for Walt Disney Studios and wrote a little song you may recognize- "It's a Small World (After all)" [Fun fact: This is the most publicly played song of all time.] They wrote music and songs for many Disney movies and the Walt Disney theme parks including The Parent Trap, Mary Poppins, The Jungle Book and of course The Many Adventures of Winnie the Pooh.

Their father taught them that songwriting needed to follow the 3 S's- simple, singable and sincere- which they never forgot when writing their songs. They also discovered for themselves that songs have another three parts: the music, the lyrics and the idea. For the brothers, the most important part was to come up with a good idea for a song- it was the first thing they always worked on. Once they had the seed of the idea, they could make it grow into a beautiful and memorable song.

When Walt Disney passed, the Sherman brothers left Disney to work as freelancers on many other projects. However in 2000 (more than 28 year later) they came back to Disney to write music for a new Winnie the Pooh movie, The Tigger Movie, proving that you can never be too old to return to the Hundred Acre Wood.

INSTRUMENTS USED FOR THE CHARACTERS

- Eeyore -- Bass Clarinet
- Kanga -- Flute
- Roo -- Piccolo
- Rabbit -- Clarinet
- Piglet -- Oboe
- Owl -- Ocarina & French Horn
- Pooh -- Baritone Horn



ABOUT THE SHOW



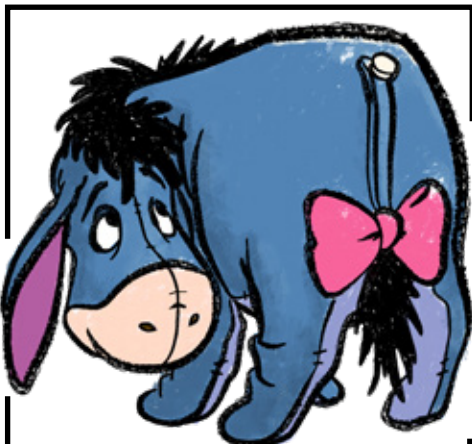
ABOUT THE SHOW

THE CHARACTERS



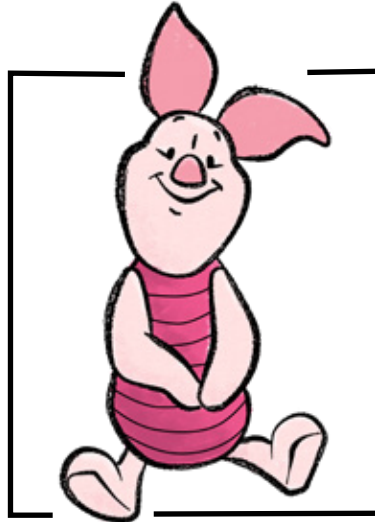
WINNIE THE POOH

Winnie the Pooh is a gentle and thoughtful bear who loves his friends and honey. He's quite clever, but he may not know it. He is always ready for a new adventure, or rather new adventures always seem to be ready for him.



EYORE

Eeyore is a donkey who loves to take his time. He is very proud of the house that he built for himself and is grateful when his friends come to visit him. He likes to give his opinion or advice, even if no one asks.



PIGLET

Piglet is a loyal, generous and sweet friend. He may be small, but Piglet loves to be helpful and he is good at problem solving. Piglet is always grateful to his friends who make him feel braver.



TIGGER

Tigger is so full of joy, energy and fun so he is constantly on the go looking for the next game to play with his friends. Tigger's favorite thing to do is bounce but the most wonderful thing about Tigger is he's the only one.



CHRISTOPHER ROBIN

Christopher Robin is a very kind and imaginative boy, who loves to explore. He always helps his friends and is quite resourceful.



THE CHARACTERS



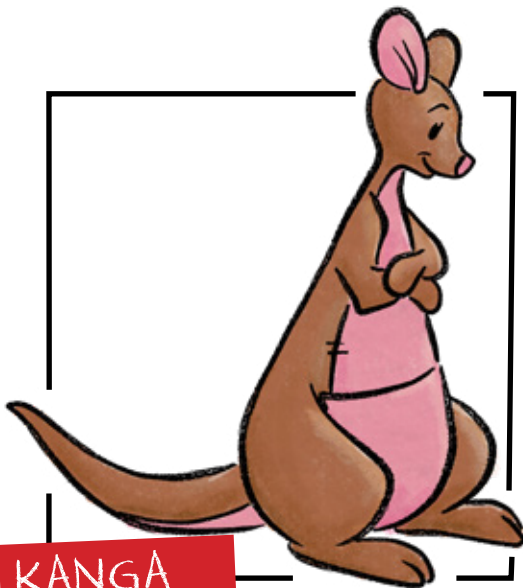
RABBIT

Rabbit is very organized and hardworking. He loves to garden and is good at being a leader and taking charge. He may be busy often, but he is a dependable friend.



OWL

Owl is very wise and intelligent. He is very proud of his large family and loves to tell long stories about them. He enjoys when friends come to him for help, as he considers himself to be very reliable.



KANGA

Kanga is a kind and affectionate mother. She is warm to everyone in the Hundred Acre Wood and also likes time to enjoy and appreciate quiet peaceful moments.



ROO

Roo is a young, joyful, enthusiastic and curious kangaroo. He loves to explore and test out what new things he can do. He admires and looks up to his friends, especially Tigger.



ACTIVITY - 1

WHO ARE YOU?

How would you describe yourself? Here are some questions you can ask yourself to help describe yourself.

1. What are things that you love to do? _____

2. What makes you proud of yourself? _____

3. What kind of things do you like to do with your friends? _____

4. How do you like to help? _____

5. What are things you are curious about? _____

6. What is something or someone you are grateful for? _____

7. What new things are you excited to learn about? _____

8. Where do you like to play? Where do you like to rest? _____

9. Who is your best friend? _____

10. When do you feel most happy? _____

WHO ARE YOU?

Draw yourself

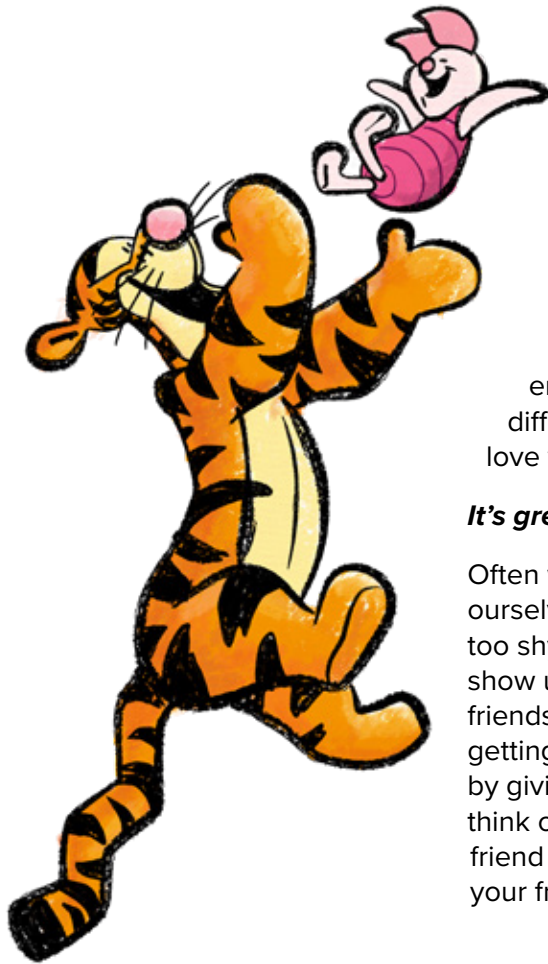
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FRIENDSHIPS

The theme of friendship is written in every Winnie the Pooh story and our show in no exception. Pooh loves his friends more than honey - which is saying a lot! When the script was written, we thought of new ways to reflect the friendship in the books and movies for the stage.

Here are some themes and lessons of friendship in our show.



Friends can be different

As Pooh in our show says, "It's a good thing to be different, otherwise we might all be the same." Your friends can look different from you, like different things, eat different things, and feel differently from you, but you can still be great friends! Piglet often feels because he is much smaller than his friends that he can't be a helpful friend, but Pooh thinks his smallness is special and very helpful. Eeyore shares that he can't climb a tree but he can encourage his friends who can to do so. Friends can come in all different shapes and sizes but there will always be kindness and love you can share together.

It's great to ask friends for help and fun to help our friends

Often we may feel like we should figure out things or do things by ourselves, but sometimes we may need a little help. We might feel too shy to ask to help but a lot of friends in the Hundred Acre Wood show us asking for help from a friend is a wonderful thing. Often our friends want to help! Piglet is overjoyed when Pooh asks for his help getting honey, which makes him braver to offer help later in the play by giving Mrs. Winter his scarf. Eeyore knows that maybe he can't think of an idea of how to get Pooh out of the honey tree but his friend Rabbit will. Asking for help is okay and a great way to show your friends you value them and a great way for them to care for you.

It's great to be welcoming to new friends

When Pooh hears that Winter is coming to the Hundred Acre Wood, he is excited to meet this new visitor and become her friend. While Winter is not quite what Pooh thought, Pooh teaches us how to treat new people with kindness. He wants any new visitor to feel welcomed. Pooh and Piglet were even thinking of throwing Mrs. Winter a welcoming party so they could get to know her more. When we're welcoming, we show kindness and get to learn more about a new person.



Friends can have disagreements and it's good to work together to problem solve.

Sometimes we might disagree with our friends, or they might do something to us that we don't like. Rabbit shares that he is upset with Pooh, Tigger and Roo once they have bounced all over his garden. He honestly shares that all he wanted was to plant vegetables today. But Roo and Tigger wanted to bounce together today. They end up problem solving and figuring out they can bounce the seeds into the ground, helping Rabbit plant his garden and letting Tigger and Roo enjoy bouncing. Rabbit was able to share he was upset and the friends were able to come up with a solution to their problem.

Stick together

When Pooh is stuck in the honey tree, Owl says that Pooh might be stuck in there for a long time - perhaps forever. Piglet and Tigger don't want Pooh to have to wait by himself, so they promise to stay with him while he is stuck. Sometimes when we are lonely or scared it's great to have a friend next to us so we're not alone.



FRIENDSHIPS (continued)



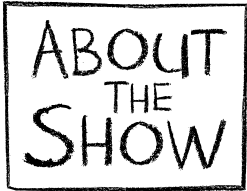
Speak up when you know something is important

Rabbit and Tigger get into an argument when they both think they came up with the idea to use a kite to get Pooh out of the honey tree. Tigger and Rabbit are arguing so much, Piglet speaks up because he realized Tigger and Rabbit forgot something really important. It didn't matter who's ideas it was, they needed to go help their friend. Sometimes we need to be brave and speak up when we know something is important. Our friends will appreciate the reminder.

No matter how much time has passed since you've seen your friend, they're still your friend and with you in your heart.

Christopher Robin and Pooh are the best of friends, but in our play Christopher Robin was away at school for a whole year. But just because you may not be able to physically be together with your friend, your friendship remains and you are loved by your friends and have an important and special place in your friend's heart. Hopefully, like Pooh and Christopher Robin you'll be able to see your friend again soon and pick up right where you left off.





FRIENDSHIPS (continued)

THEMES OF FRIENDSHIP QUESTIONS

After seeing the show, here are some questions to ask your children.

1. What are the different ways Pooh was encouraging to his friends? How do you encourage your friends?
2. What ways have you been encouraged by your friends?
3. What does Rabbit learn when he argues with Tigger? Have you ever argued with a friend? How did you solve your argument?
4. What does Pooh learn when he talks to Christopher Robin at the end of the show?
5. What does Piglet learn when he climbs the tree?
6. Pooh, Piglet and Tigger are very welcoming to Mrs. Winter. In what ways have you been welcoming to new friends?
7. Do you remember a time when someone was very welcoming to you?
8. Tigger and Rabbit are very different from each other. What are ways that they still have fun together?
9. Tigger teaches Roo a bouncing lesson. Have you ever learned new fun things from a friend?
10. Pooh gets stuck in the honey tree during Summer. How do his friends respond?



ACTIVITY - 2

FRIENDSHIP LETTERS

Write a letter to your friend!
In your letter you can tell your friend:

Write a letter to your friend! In your letter you can tell your friend:

- something they did that you find admirable
- what fun games you like to play with your friend
- something about your friend that makes you happy
- ways your friend has been helpful to you
- ways that you and your friend are different that you think is cool

Or write a letter to one of the characters from our show!

Did you learn something from one of the characters in the show or is there something you'd like to share with them? You can write a letter to tell them!

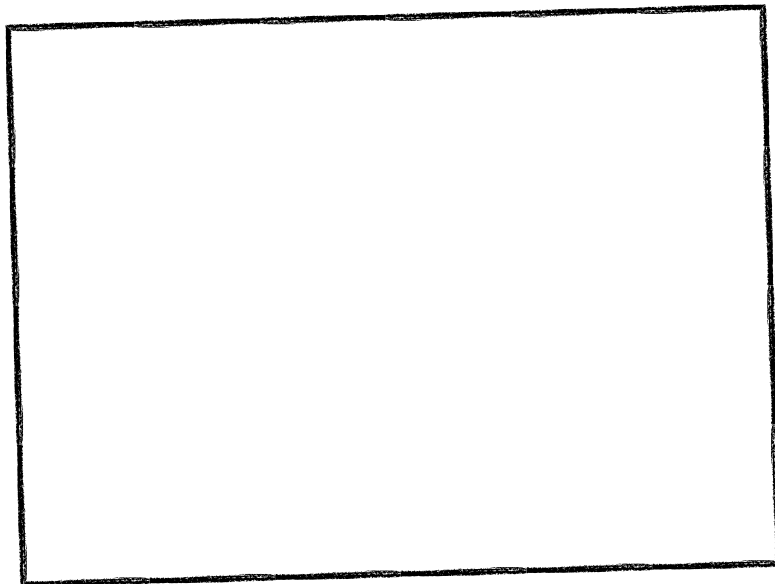
You can send your letters to:

Dear _____ ,

Thank you for _____

I like when we _____

Next time we see each other, we should _____



Your Friend,

SONGS



SONGS

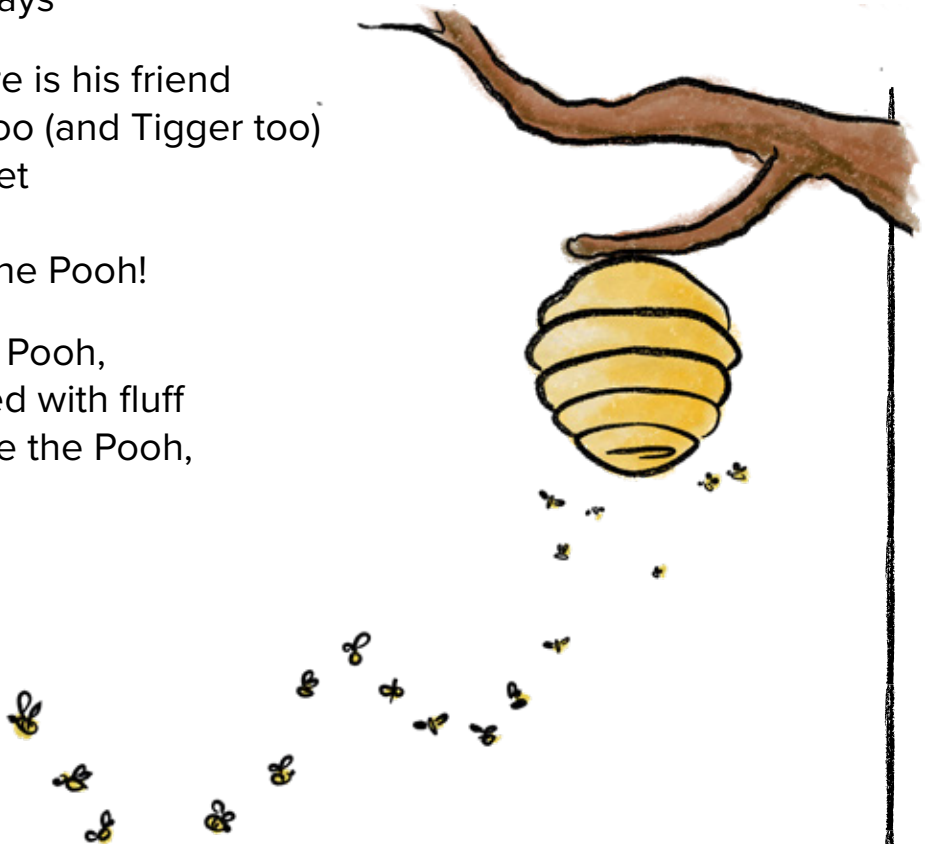
Winnie The Pooh Theme Song

(music & lyrics by the Sherman Brothers)

Deep in the Hundred Acre Wood,
Where Christopher Robin plays
You'll find the enchanted neighborhood,
of Christopher's childhood days

A donkey named Eeyore is his friend
And Kanga and Little Roo (and Tigger too)
There's Rabbit and Piglet
And there's Owl
But most of all Winnie the Pooh!

Winnie the Pooh, Winnie the Pooh,
Chubby, little cubby all stuffed with fluff
He's Winnie the Pooh, Winnie the Pooh,
Willy, nilly, silly old bear



SONGS

The Wonderful Thing About Tiggers

(music & lyrics by the Sherman Brothers)

The wonderful thing about Tiggers
Is Tiggers are wonderful things
Their tops are made out of rubbers
Their bottoms are made out of springs
They're bouncy, trouncy, flouncy, pouncy
Fun, fun, fun, fun, fun!
But the most wonderful thing about Tiggers is
I'm the only one

The wonderful thing about Tiggers
Is Tiggers are wonderful chaps
They're loaded with vim and with vigor
And love to leap in your laps
They're bouncy, trouncy, flouncy, pouncy
Fun, fun, fun, fun, fun!
But the most wonderful thing about Tiggers is
I'm the only one

Tiggers are wonderful fellahs
Tiggers are awfully sweet
Everyone else is jealous
And that's why I repeat...

The wonderful thing about Tiggers
Is Tiggers are wonderful things
Their tops are made out of rubbers
Their bottoms are made out of springs
They're bouncy, trouncy, flouncy, pouncy
Fun, fun, fun, fun, fun!
But the most wonderful thing about Tiggers is
I'm the only one



SONGS

Rumbly in my Tumbly

(music & lyrics by the Sherman Brothers)

Hum dum de dum, hum dum de dum
I'm so rumbly in my tumbly
Time to munch an early luncheon
Hum dum de dum, dum

Oh, I wouldn't climb this tree
If a Pooh flew like a bee
But I wouldn't be a bear then
So I guess, I wouldn't care then

Bears love honey and I'm a Pooh bear
So I do care, so I'll climb there
I'm so rumbly in my tumbly
A time for something sweet



SONGS

The Whoop-de-dooper Bounce

(music & lyrics by the Sherman Brothers)

The Whoop-de-Dooper Loop-de-Looper
Alley-Ooper Bounce!

The Whoop-de-Dooper Loop-de-Looper
Alley-Ooper Bounce!

It's got the zip that make
you flip and that's what really counts
In the Whoop-de-Dooper
Loop-de-Looper Alley-Ooper Bounce

The Whoop-de-Dooper Loop-de-Looper
Alley-Ooper Bounce!

The Whoop-de-Dooper Loop-de-Looper
Alley-Ooper Bounce!

The more you try the more
you fly and that's what really counts
In the Whoop-de-Dooper Loop-de-Looper
Alley-Ooper Bounce

It's best when done by tiggers
'Cause our tiggerific figures
Are filled with vims and vigors
And that's the thing that triggers



The Whoop-de-Dooper Loop-de-Looper
Alley-Ooper Bounce!

The Whoop-de-Dooper Loop-de-Looper
Alley-Ooper Bounce!

The more you try the more
You fly and that's what really counts

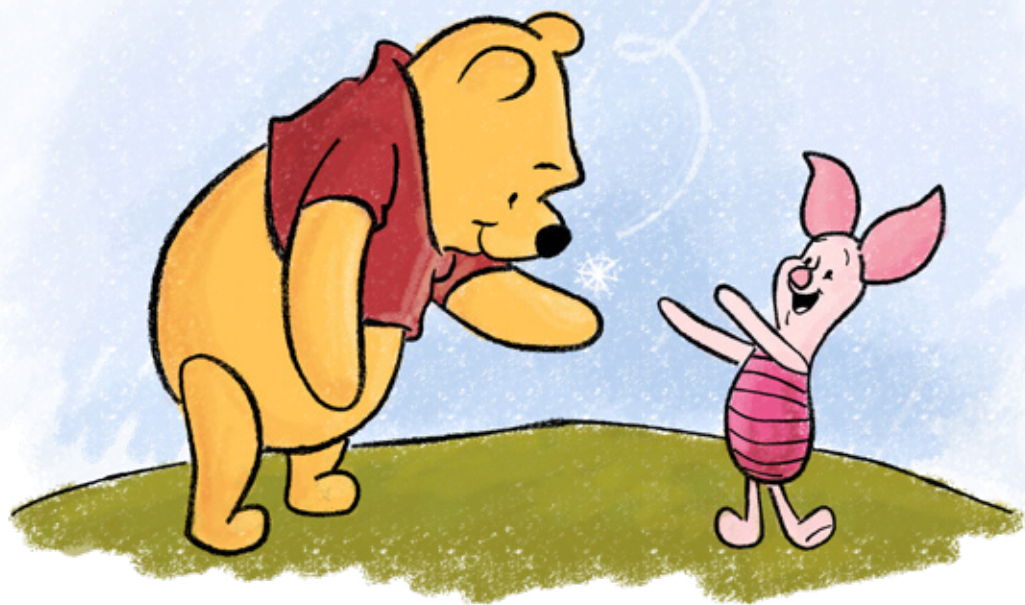
Right...it activates, and
elevates, accelerates and more
(wee)

You're bouncing off the ceiling,
like you never did before
(wooo)

The Whoop-de-Dooper
(Whoop-de-Dooper)
Loop-de-Looper
(Loop-de-Looper)
Alley-Ooper Bounce!



SET DESIGN



SET DESIGN

When you see theater, the set is what you call the scenery, which tells you where this story takes place. For our show, the set is the Hundred Acre Wood.

Sets are made up of decorative and functional parts. Decorative parts of the set make it feel and look like it's the real setting. The flowers, grass and trees tell the audience that this is the Hundred Acre Wood. When the audience sees toys around a tree, they realize that's Christopher Robin's house.

Some parts of the set that also need to be functional. For example, the bridge needs to be an actual real bridge so the puppet and performers can cross it. The designer and builders took special care while making the incline (how big or small the angle of a ramp is) so the puppets and performers can walk safely across it.

Sets also need to make sure that audience members can see everything that is happening on stage. A lot of trees would be a nice decoration and let the audience know this is the Hundred Acre wood, but if there are a bunch of trees in the front, how would the audience be able to see Pooh and his friends cross the bridge in the back of the stage? That's why Christopher Robin's tree is on a platform behind Rabbit's garden. The audience wouldn't be able to see the tree very well if it was on the same level as Rabbit's garden. The platform helps to raise that area so Rabbit's garden can still be in front, and the audience can see everything that is happening behind it.

However some things on the set are strategically placed to hide things the director and designers don't want you to see. Pooh needs to get stuck in



SPRING



SET DESIGN



SUMMER

the honey tree, but it needs to be a surprise before it happens. That's why the tree rotates! Pooh can stay hidden until the moment happens.

The show sees Winnie the Pooh going on adventures during the different seasons of the year, so the set needs to change for the different seasons. To help the set change, lighting is very important. For stage plays and theatre, there is a Lighting Designer who figures out how to best use lights for the show. The Lighting Designer and crew hang lights above the stage, and some of the lights are even above the audience! These lights are like very powerful flashlights that light up the stage. They can be programmed to turn off, on, dimmed or brightened by a button in the back of the theater! In front of some of the lights, designers and technicians (the lighting crew) can put gels - different colors of translucent (meaning you can see through it) plastic - sort of like how you can see through 3-D glasses or stained glass. This way, there can be different colors that suggest different times of the year and even different times of day.



SET DESIGN



AUTUMN



WINTER

THE PUPPETS



THE PUPPETS

Puppets were the obvious choice to bring the wonderful characters from the Hundred Acre Wood to life. Since Pooh and his friends are Christopher Robin's toys, the puppets were built to be like large toys that puppeteers operate.

To build the puppets, the puppet designers first need to map and sketch out plans for the puppets. Just as the animators had to make slight changes from Earnest Shepherd's illustrations to the final Disney animations, some changes were necessary for the puppets in our show. The designers wanted to stay as close to the versions of the characters in the movies, along with taking some inspirations from the illustrations in the books. (Notice how the Piglet puppet looks like the Disney Piglet, but his color scheme resembles the book illustrations.)

To make the puppets' bodies, the builders first carve out foam, like the foam you'd find in a couch, and sculpt out the bodies. Once the puppet has a foam base, fabric can be sewn on as a layer on top of the foam. The fabrics chosen for the puppets are soft and textured like stuffed animals. The Designer took special care to make sure the colors chosen matched the characters.

For each puppet, the mouth needs to be operational - that means the mouth needs to open and close so the characters can talk. A puppeteer uses their hand to make their puppet's mouth move, so the



THE PUPPETS

builders make a small opening like a hole in the back of the puppet's head for the puppeteer to put their hands in.

Owl and Eeyore needed something a little different for their mouths to open and close. Owl and Eeyore's mouths move from a separate device. There is a handle behind or on top of their heads with a trigger on it. When the puppeteer presses the trigger, it opens and closes the puppet's mouth so that puppet can talk.

The larger puppets, like Pooh, Tigger and Rabbit need help to stand up and walk (or bounce!) The puppeteers have harnesses they wear that connect them to their puppets which allows the weight of the puppets to be evenly distributed for the puppeteers and allow the puppets to stand up straight. The puppeteers also have shoes that connect to their puppet's feet with rods. With this connection, now the puppeteers can move their puppet's feet with their own feet! (Rabbit's puppeteer actually puts his feet directly into the puppet's feet!)

Sometimes there needs to be more than one puppet for the same character, because there is a specific action the main puppet is unable to do. Another puppet is made specifically to do that action. At the beginning of the show, Piglet needs to fly through the air while holding his kite. There is a separate Piglet puppet just for this moment! The Piglet puppet is



attached to the kite so he can be held high in the air. For the rest of the show, there is a different Piglet puppet that is able to walk on the ground.

There is one other character in the show that needed two different puppets. Can you guess which character that is?

ACTIVITY #3

MAKE YOUR OWN SIMPLE HONEY BEE PUPPET

MATERIALS

- Yellow Easter Egg
- Masking tape/Painter's Tape/Washi Tape (optional)
- Black paint
- Paint brush
- White paper
- Scissors
- 12" Wooden dowel
- Glue gun

INSTRUCTIONS

(Optional) Tape stripes on your Easter Eggs. The tape should cover the area you would like to keep yellow.

Paint the exposed parts of the Egg black. (you may need to paint one side, and wait for it to dry before painting the other!) Make sure to keep the face area yellow!

While waiting for your egg to dry, cut out wings for your bee out of white paper.

Once the egg is dry, remove tape.

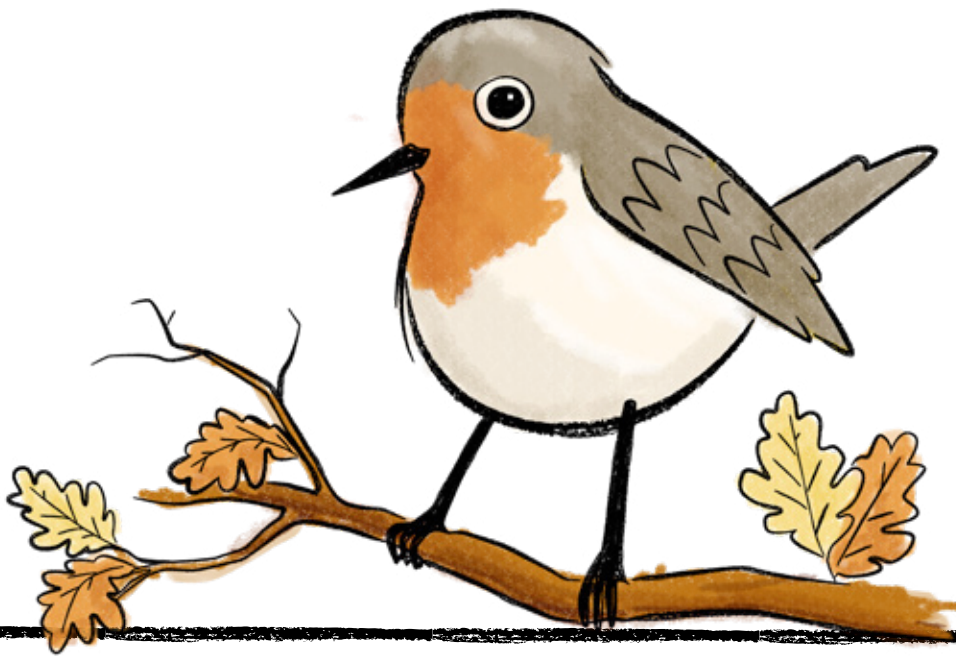
Paint a face on your bee, let children decide what expression the bee should make!

Once dry, glue the wings down on the bee's back.

Once the wings are set, glue a wooden dowel on the bee's back.

Once the wooden dowel is set, children can use it to fly their bees wherever they want!





CURIOUS
EXPLORING



CURIOUS EXPLORING

Real Animals from THE HUNDRED ACRE WOODS

Many wonderful adventures are often based off of real locations authors have actually explored. This is true for the Hundred Acre Wood - it's based off of a real forest! The Milne family had a cottage near the Five Hundred Acre Wood in Ashdown Forest in East Sussex England, which Christopher Robin explored as a child. AA Milne was very inspired by the forest and even made key places of what he saw in the map he made for Winnie the Pooh. The forest also sparked the idea of the different animals that would appear as Rabbit's friends and relations, as well as the extra animals we chose to be in our play. Here are some of the animals that would actually live in the Five Hundred Acre Wood that have been turned into puppets for

ROBIN

Different species of robins live all over the world, including Great Britain (where the Hundred Wood is). They are generally smaller and have nice red coats. They are quite common, and love to hang out near gardens - they are unafraid of people and like to watch gardeners while they dig up soil, in case they dig up earthworms or other foods that may turn up. They are considered gardeners' friends!

Humans are not the only creatures Robins are not afraid of- they will approach other large animals, like wild boar, while they are also digging. I guess you could say Robins are grateful for others to help them find food!

Male Robins are quite territorial - meaning they like to protect their home and the area around it that they consider to be theirs. They will defend their territory from other male robins and other small birds. Male Robins are so territorial, there have been times when a male Robin has seen his own reflection and tried protecting his home from it!

Robins are the subject of a very interesting scientific research - Robins have the ability to sense the magnetic field of the earth for navigation! Somehow they are able to do this by the way light enters a Robin's eye. Scientists and researchers still are figuring out exactly how Robins are able to do this.



CURIOUS EXPLORING

Real Animals from THE HUNDRED ACRE WOODS

EURASIAN BLUE TIT

Like its name suggests, this bird is primarily found in Europe and has a lovely blue coat. In Great Britain, these birds are found in many places like woodland forests, parks, gardens and have even ventured into towns.

The Eurasian Blue Tit is a very agile bird - meaning they move very quickly and very easily. They are great acrobats and can hang from almost anywhere! They have often been found swinging under bird feeders and singing a little song while they grab a snack.

These birds have also been known to learn and share their knowledge with other tits. In 1920, a Blue Tit was able to successfully open a milk bottle that had a foil tap to get the cream underneath! And then other Blue Tits were able to learn this as well! Nowadays, with different caps for milk, Eurasian Blue Tits aren't getting into milk bottles anymore. But because of this, Eurasian Blue Tits have learned to peel off small building materials to seek food such as small insects.



GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER

There are also many species of Woodpeckers in the world, and the Great Spotted Woodpecker is found in GB. As their name suggests, they peck wood! Woodpeckers peck wood so they can make holes in trees to rest in or make a home. Besides pecking the wood, Great Spotted Woodpeckers like to drum, making noise. This is to communicate with other woodpeckers, mark territory or sometimes just for fun. They will drum not only on trees and dead wood, but on some man-made structures as well!

Woodpeckers are great climbers- their feet have two toes facing in the front and two toes facing toward the back for a good even grip. Their tail feathers are also very stiff which they use to prop up against tree trunks - in fact the large bone of their vertebrae in their tail is very strong to help anchor them.

Adult Great Spotted Woodpeckers also have a complete moult, meaning they shed all of their feathers to grow new ones every year. They start shedding in summer and finish growing back their feathers in the fall.



CURIOUS EXPLORING

Real Animals from THE HUNDRED ACRE WOODS

GREEN FROG

Green Frog is a general term for more specific species, like Marsh Frogs (pictured) and Edible Frogs. Although green is in the name, different shades of green can be found on different species of Green Frog and a lot will commonly have a yellow stripe down their backs.

Frogs are amphibians which means they live part of their lives in water and the other part of their lives on land. Like many other amphibians, frogs go through metamorphosis - which means at different stages in a frog's life, they look very different. Frogs start off as eggs in water and then enter a new stage when they hatch into tadpoles. As tadpoles, they have gills to breathe underwater. There are two stages of being a tadpole before they go to their next stage and grow legs. This stage they are called froglets! (Doesn't that sound like Piglet?) Eventually froglets grow all four legs and their tails shrink, going into their final stage becoming full grown adult frogs.



INSECTS

Insects are found all over the world, including Antarctica! Insects are very important—they help pollinate plants, help to maintain soil so new life can grow and often are a food source for many different animals. In the Winnie the Pooh books, Rabbit has many friends who are insects like Alexander Beetle, so we decided to include a few insects in our show too.

There are many different types of butterflies in GB. Common Butterflies found in the Five Hundred Acre Woods are Peacock Butterflies, Eastern Tiger Shallowtail butterflies, Painted Lady butterflies and Blue Morpho butterflies.



Eastern Tiger Butterfly



Eastern Tiger Butterfly



Painted Lady Butterfly



CURIOUS EXPLORING

Real Animals from THE HUNDRED ACRE WOODS



Blue Morpho Butterfly

BUTTERFLIES

Like frogs, Butterflies go through metamorphosis. They start as an egg, hatch into a caterpillar, form into a chrysalis, and come out as a butterfly. Butterflies may look like they have just two wings, but they actually have four! (Two top, two bottom). Butterflies also need heat to be able to move. When you see a butterfly resting, it's getting heat from the sun so it can start flying again! Butterflies like to drink nectar from flowers and are pollinators. To learn more about pollination, read our section on Honey Bees.

Do you know the difference between a butterfly and a moth? Butterflies tend to be larger and more colorful than moths and their wings fold vertically behind their backs. Moths tend to be smaller with more neutral colors and their wings fold more like tents.

DRAGONFLIES

Along with Butterflies there are many different kinds of dragonflies that you can find in GB. Like Butterflies, Dragonflies go through metamorphosis, however, their metamorphosis is called incomplete. That's because dragonflies skip one of the steps, the pupal step (the pupal step for a butterfly is the chrysalis). They are excellent fliers, and are able to hover like helicopters. They even fly when catching and eating food! Dragonflies heads are mostly their eyes! They can look almost everywhere except right behind them.

Do you know the difference between a dragonfly and a damselfly? Damselflies have the same sized and shaped wings, whereas dragonflies' wings are differently shaped.



Dragonfly



Damselfly



ACTIVITY - 4

EXPLORING NATURE WALK ACTIVITY

Have your children go on a nature walk at a nearby park to observe any animals including insects that they can find. Bring a sketchbook or notebook so they can make sketches of animals they see and record their thoughts and observations. If kids have specific questions, make sure they write it down! Encourage them to try to find books in the library to help answer these questions.

Kids can also explore the plants of the area too. Try to name as many things as you can! If your park has a field guide, be sure to bring it along with you.

While on your nature walk, ask the children where they think Pooh and his friends would live, if they lived in the park you're walking in.

CURIOUS EXPLORING

Real Animals from THE HUNDRED ACRE WOODS

HONEY BEES

We couldn't have a Winnie the Pooh story without any honey bees!

There are over 20,000 species of bees in the world, but only one species makes a certain delicious food that Pooh loves: the honey bees.

Honey Bees, like most bees, live in hives also known as colonies. In a colony there are three types of honeybees:

- The Queen Bee - she runs the hive and lays eggs so more and more bees are born. She also helps guide the rest of the bees behavior.
- Worker Bees - worker bees are all the rest of the female bees who are not the queen. There are many different kinds of worker bees. Different jobs they might have include foraging for food, building and protecting the nest, cleaning the hive, making honey, and helping raise larvae.
- Drone Bees - these are all the male bees. They stay in the nest but leave once winter comes around.

Honey bees are pollinators --which means they help other plants grow. As bees collect nectar from flowers, some of the pollen on flowers falls and gets transferred to different parts of the plant, which allows seeds and fruit to grow.

Honey bees collect the nectar from flowers to bring back to their hive to make food. Once a worker bee brings back nectar to the hive, they turn it into honey. They work so hard that bees make 2 to 3 times more honey than they need or can eat! Luckily that means that other animals, like bears and humans, can enjoy honey as well.

Bees have an incredible sense of smell which they can use to communicate to other bees in the hive. Their sense of smell even helps them recognize different types of flowers. When worker bees find an excellent source of food, they return to the hive and perform a 'waggle dance' - they move in a figure eight and wiggle their bodies to indicate to the other worker bees where to find delicious food.



CURIOUS EXPLORING

Real Animals from THE HUNDRED ACRE WOODS

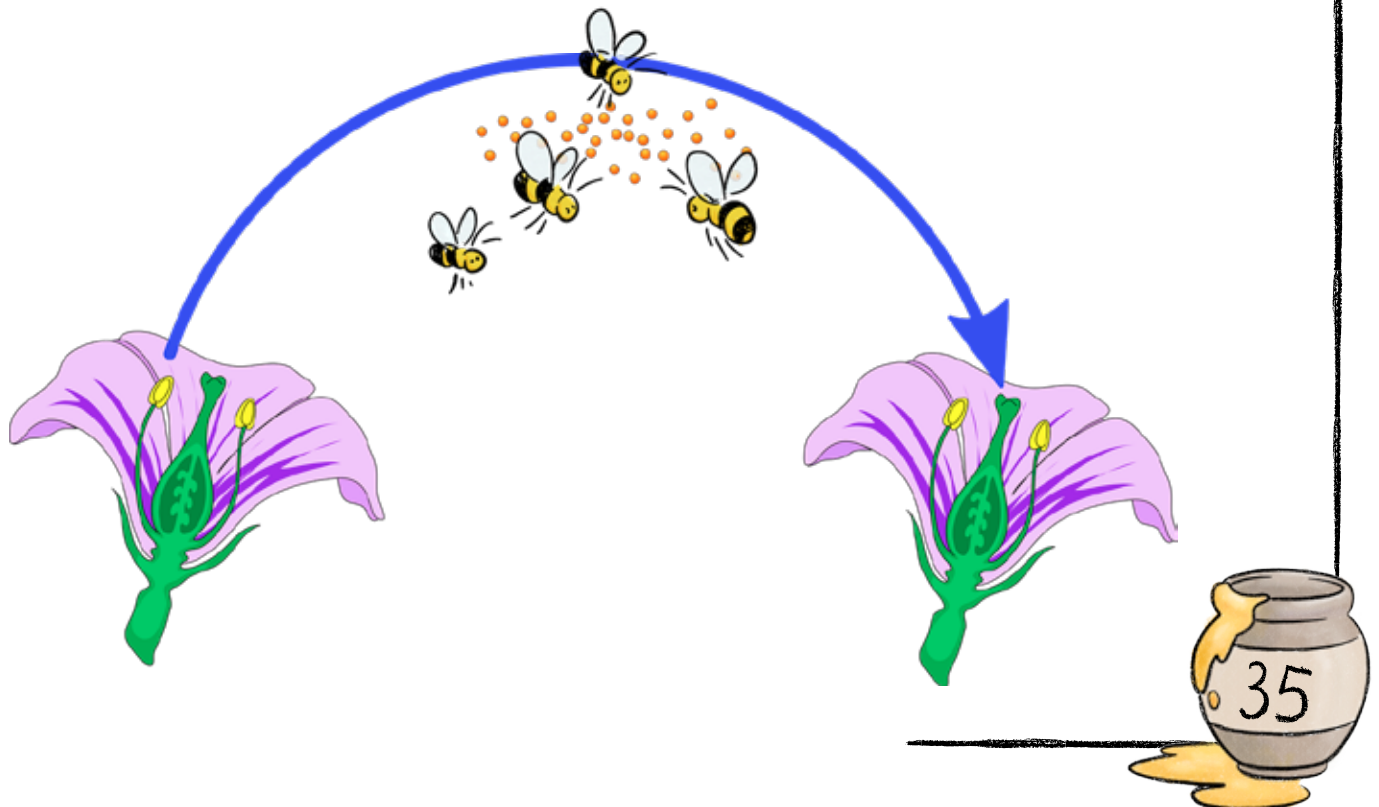
WHAT IS POLLINATION?

Pollination is the process of plants growing seeds and fruits by having pollen go from one part of the plant (called the anther) to another part of the plant (called the stigma). This fertilizes the plant so it can grow seeds and fruit! Pollination is very important because without it plants can't produce new seeds to grow new plants!

Plants are unable to pollinate themselves, so every plant needs pollinators to reproduce. Bees are pollinators for many different types of flowers and even herbs, but they are not the only pollinators. There are lots of different insects that pollinate different plants, but living things are not the only pollinators - wind is a pollinator as well!

While Honey Bees and other insects are important pollinators, they are actually unaware of what they are doing! Honey bees go to different plants and flowers to grab pollen and nectar to bring back to the hive. It just so happens that when they are grabbing pollen or trying to drink nectar, some of the pollen will get brushed off the anther and fall into the stigma which fertilizes the plant!

Flowers and Bees need each other to survive. Flowers need bees to pollinate them and bees need the nectar from flowers to make food. They help each other out! This type of relationship is scientifically called mutualism, which means both help and benefit from each other.



CURIOUS EXPLORING

Real Animals from THE HUNDRED ACRE WOODS

HOW DO BEES MAKE HONEY?

Step 1

Honey bees gather pollen and nectar from flowers. A worker bee will visit 100 flowers and drink their nectar before returning to the hive!

Step 2

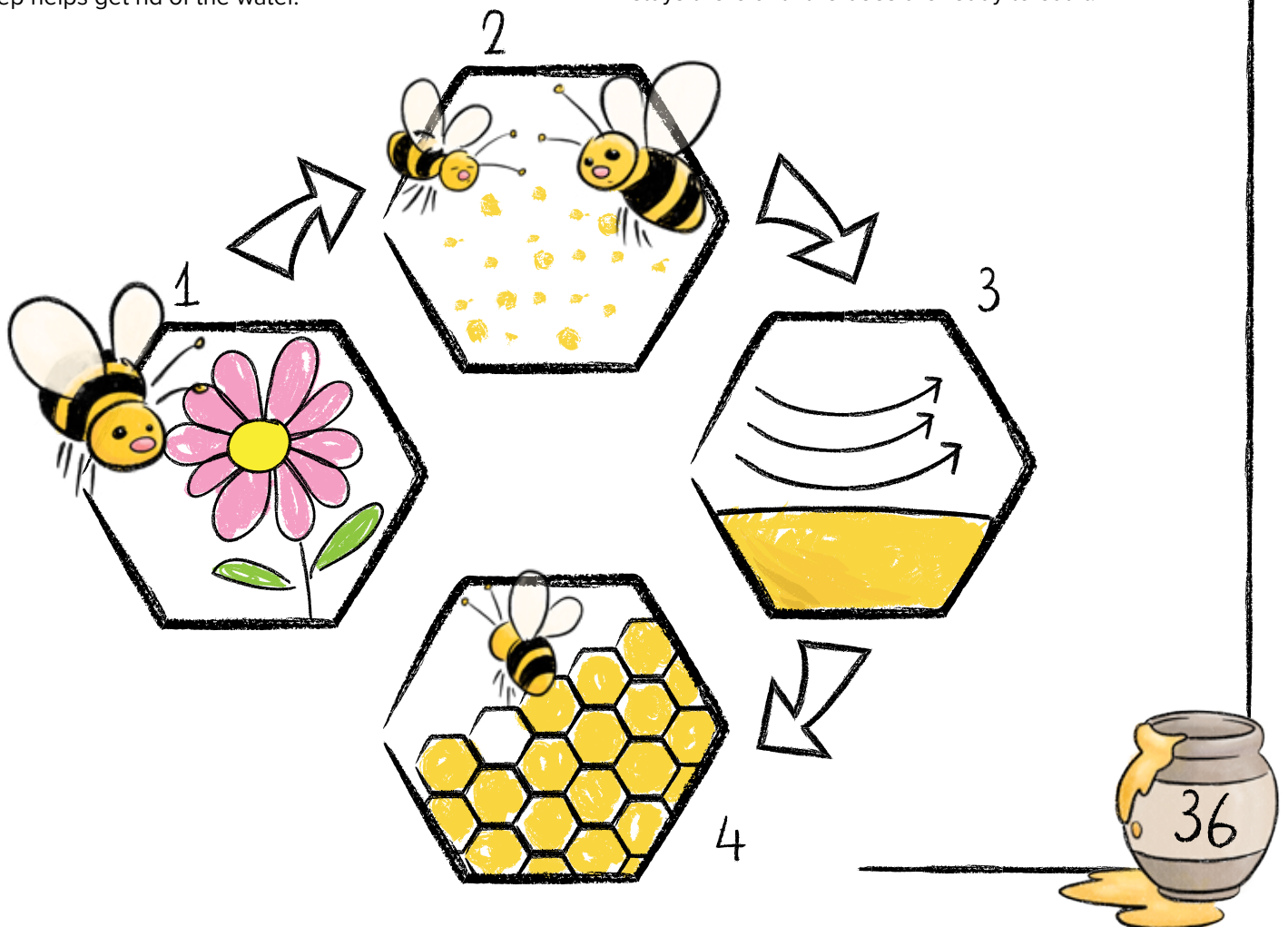
Once the foraging bee returns to the hive, she passes the nectar to a house worker bee who has been waiting. The nectar gets chewed and passed to other house bees who continue to chew and pass the nectar along. While they chew on the nectar, it changes some of the chemical properties of the nectar turning it into honey. This chewing process also produces a lot of water, too much water for the bees to store over winter, so the next step helps get rid of the water.

Step 3

The bees start to dehydrate the honey in the next step - meaning they need to get the water/moisture out of the honey. There are two things the bees do: first, they spread the honey over the honeycomb to increase the surface area, kind of like instead of having a blanket all clumped together, laying the blanket flat so more blanket is showing. Bees will then use their wings to fan the air near the honey so water in the honey will evaporate into the air.

Step 4

Bees then store the honey in the cells of the honeycomb. They cover it with wax and it safely stays there until the bees are ready to eat it.



ACTIVITY #5

EXPLORING NATURE WALK ACTIVITY

Have your children pretend to be bees and go through the honey making process!

SET UP

Set up an area for flowers and another area for the hive. The flower area can be an actual garden, or fake flowers. The hive can be a tent or fort. 'Inside' the hive you can make hexagon shapes to be the honeycomb. You can mark hexagons out with masking tape or perhaps cut out paper hexagons. Either the children themselves can pretend to be bees, or you can make your own honey bee puppets by following our instructions in the Puppets section of this educational guide.

PLAY

Have the children decide if they want to be foraging worker bees, or honey-making worker bees (they can play several times so they can do both roles). You (or an eager child) can narrate the process for the kids to act out.

The foraging bees will fly over to the flowers to collect nectar (if the children themselves are pretending to be bees, tell them their and bring it back to the hive. (You could use play-doh or silly putty or the nectar can be imaginary.)

The honey making bees will pass the nectar in between them, pretending to chew on it (if children themselves are pretending to be bees, say that their hands are going to be the mouths). Then they can spread out the nectar on the honeycomb, pretend to fan it with their wings, and then pretend to put wax on top. would live, if they lived in the park you're walking in.

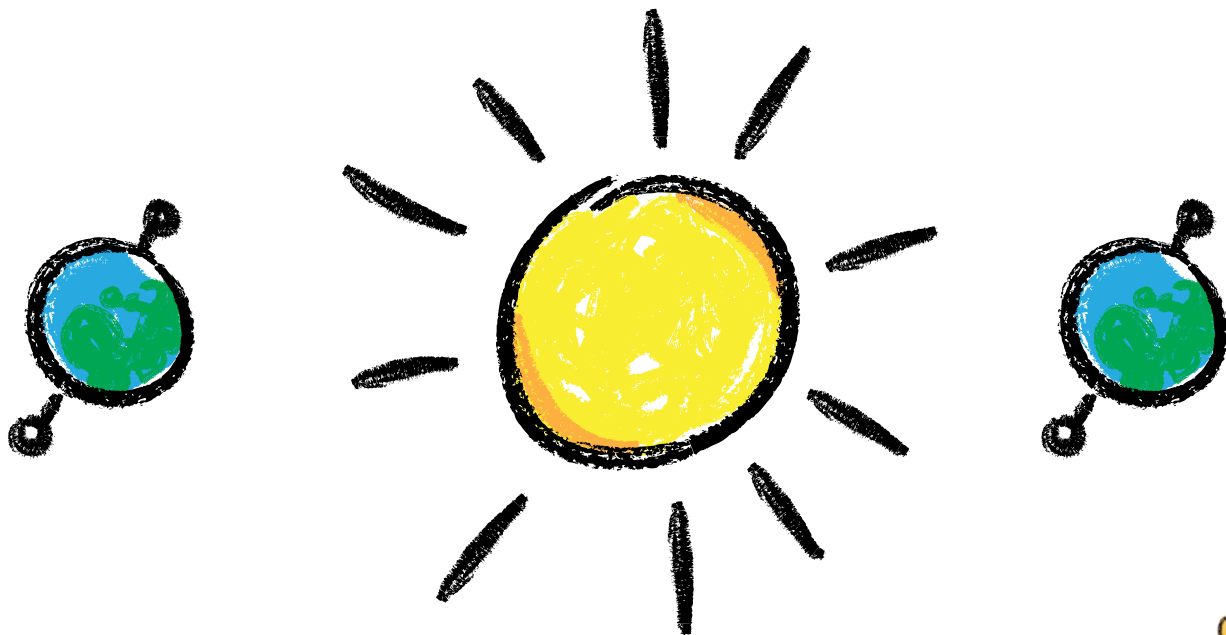
In our play, we get to see Pooh and his friends during each season. But why are there four seasons? To answer this question, we have to look at the Sun!

THE SUN

The Sun is the center of our solar system. The Earth, although it feels still, is actually constantly moving! It rotates (or travels) around the Sun. For the Earth to travel around the Sun in one loop, it takes 365 days, or better known as a whole year.

The Earth not only rotates around the sun, it rotates around itself! This is why Earth has night and day! When the side of the Earth we are on rotates and faces towards the Sun, it's daytime. When the side of the Earth we are on rotates and faces away from the Sun, it's nighttime.

When the Earth is rotating around itself, it is rotating on its axis (An invisible line that goes through the center of the Earth vertically up and down). But that is not all the moving the Earth does! The Earth also moves during its travel around the sun, by tilting on its axis.



CURIOUS EXPLORING

SEASONS AND WEATHER

To help understand, you can demonstrate this with a beachball. Beachballs are the same shape as the Earth, a sphere. You can tilt the top towards you and away from you. That's what the Earth does around the Sun!

The Upper part of the Earth is called the Northern Hemisphere. It's called the Northern Hemisphere because north is its direction and hemisphere means half of a sphere. That means the lower half of the Earth is the Southern Hemisphere. Winnie the Pooh lives in England, which means he lives in the Northern Hemisphere of Earth.

When the Northern Hemisphere tilts towards the Sun, it's closer to the Sun and receiving more direct light from the Sun! The Sun is a great ball of energy that produces heat, so that means getting direct light from the Sun causes the Northern Hemisphere to be warmer and sunlight during the day to last longer. When this happens, it's Summer in the Northern Hemisphere.

However, when the Northern Hemisphere tilts away from the Sun, it's further away and receives less direct light from the Sun. That means the Northern Hemisphere is colder and the sunlight during the day does not last as long. When this happens, it's Winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

During Spring and Autumn the Earth is in the middle of its tilting so that means it will be receiving more direct sunlight than Winter, but less direct sunlight than Summer. So the days are longer than Winter, but shorter than Summer. That also means it's not as cold as Winter, or hot as Summer. So the Seasons all depend on how much sunlight a Hemisphere is getting depending on how the Earth is tilting.

FUN FACT: The Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere experience opposite seasons because of the way the Earth is tilted. When it's Winter in the Northern Hemisphere, it's Summer in the Southern Hemisphere!



CURIOUS EXPLORING

SEASONS AND WEATHER

PLANTS

The four seasons are Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn. The seasons also affect plants on Earth. Seasons have an enormous influence on vegetation and plant growth. Winter typically has cold weather, little daylight, and limited plant growth. In spring, plants sprout, tree leaves unfurl, and flowers blossom. Summer is the warmest time of the year and has the most daylight, so plants grow quickly. In fact, many plants are in full bloom and vegetation during Summer. In autumn, temperatures drop, so you'll notice that leaves start to change color. You might have heard a grown up say the leaves are turning, meaning they are turning different colors. The leaves also start falling off trees which is another reason why Autumn is sometimes called Fall.

WEATHER

Often when someone says, "What's the weather like today?" They want to know the temperature (how hot or cold it is outside) and if it is sunny, cloudy or if there is some kind of precipitation - like rain, sleet, hail or snow. People also like to know how windy it might be outside, and if the wind is making the temperature feel cooler. Wind happens in every season.



Generally, Winter's weather is cold, and it usually only snows during Winter time. Sometimes during warmer parts of Winter, there can be sleet, which is like the inbetween of rain and snow.

Spring's weather is known for being warm. There generally tends to be rain in Spring to help flowers grow.

Summer's weather is known for being very warm, even hot. When it rains it can even feel warm.

Autumn's weather is known for being cooler. There might be rain, or fog.



CURIOUS EXPLORING

SEASONS AND WEATHER

WHAT TO WEAR DURING DIFFERENT SEASONS

As you may have noticed, the temperature changes during the seasons, so we have different clothes for different seasons to help either keep us warm or cool.

HERE ARE SOME DIFFERENT TYPES OF CLOTHES FOR DIFFERENT SEASONS

Autumn - jackets, sweaters, pants, shoes and socks, fun boots, light scarves

Winter - warm hats, warm scarves, mittens, warm pants, snow boots, snow pants, sweaters, coats

Spring - shorts, light jackets, t-shirts, baseball caps

Summer - summer hats, swimsuits, dresses, shorts, sunscreen

DIFFERENT OUTSIDE GAMES DURING THE SEASONS

Different seasons mean playing different games that you can play outside!

Autumn - leaf collecting, leaf crunching, jumping in leaves

Winter - sledding, building snowmen, making snow angels and snowballs.

Spring - smelling flowers, gardening

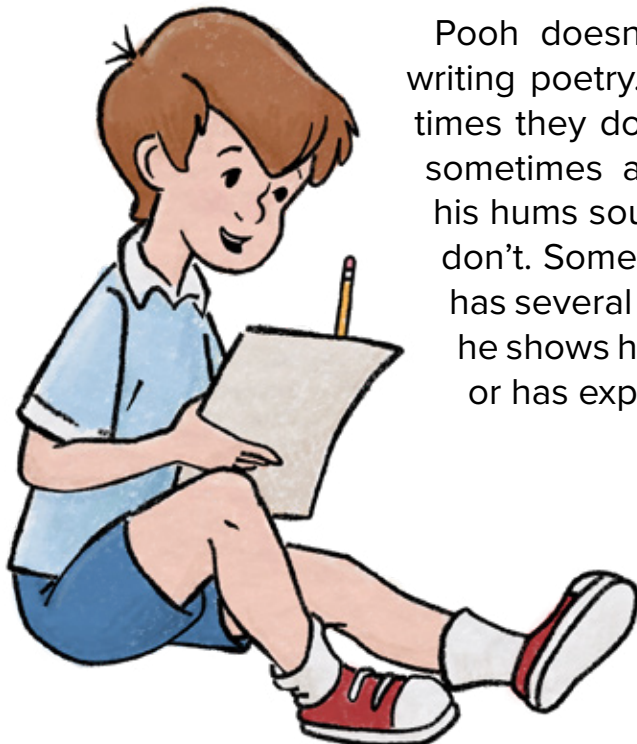
Summer - Water balloons, swimming, sprinklers



“But it isn’t Easy” said Pooh to himself, as he looked at what had been Owl’s House. “Because Poetry and Hums aren’t things which you get, they’re things which get you. And all you can do is to go where they can find you.”

--from *A House on Pooh Corner* (Chapter 9)

In the Winnie the Pooh books and Disney movies, there are many songs, poems and hums. Author A.A. Milne was a big fan of poetry and wrote a lot of beautiful poems, which made turning those moments into songs for the movies very easy and seamless. A hum to Pooh is like a poem that you decide if you’d like to come up with a tune for it or not. Pooh will often come up with Hums while he is walking. There are many different things that inspire Pooh to come up with a hum: feeling snow on his toes, remembering a brave thing a friend did that he finds very admirable, a sight that he sees that makes him want to use his words creatively or a feeling of pride after he helps a friend in need.



Pooh doesn’t always stick to sets of rules when writing poetry. Sometimes his hums rhyme and other times they don’t. Sometimes he has made up words, sometimes all the words are common. Sometimes his hums sound like they are songs, other times they don’t. Sometimes his hums are short, other times he has several verses and it’s long. In most of his poems he shows his curiosity about what he is experiencing or has experienced.



HUMS FROM THE WINNIE THE POOH BOOKS.

1

Here is an example of two Hums that Pooh comes up with when climbing a tree. The first poem is one he hummed when he first started climbing and the second is hummed after he has been climbing for a while. Notice how both poems rhyme! Now try to notice some differences as well! What feels different about the second hum compared to the first?

*Isn't it funny
How a bear likes honey?
Buzz! Buzz! Buzz!
I wonder why he does?*

*It's a very funny thought that, if Bears were Bees,
They'd build their nests at the bottom of trees.
And that being so (if Bees were Bears),
We shouldn't have to climb up all these stairs*

ACTIVITY - This poem also rhymes. Rhymes means that the words have the same sounds at the end. Have you ever tried to keep coming up with words that rhyme? How about you give it a try! Here are a few words for you to try to keep coming up with more words that rhyme:

*Bear
Tree
Honey
Fun
Friend
Silly
Roo*



2 Here is a Hum with some made up words, that when strung along sound like a little like music

*Tra-la-la, tra-la-la,
Tra-la-la, tra-la-la,
Rum-tum-tiddle-um-tum.
Tiddle-iddle, tiddle-iddle,
Tiddle-iddle, tiddle-iddle,
Rum-tum-tum-tiddle-iddle.*

ACTIVITY - If you hummed this little hum, would you turn it into a song? What would it sound like?

Sometimes after being proud of something he has done, Winnie the Pooh will sing a little hum. Here is the hum he sings after he found Eeyore's tail and brought it back to him.

*Who found the tail?
"I," said Pooh,
"At a quarter to two
(Only it was quarter to eleven really),
I found the Tail!*

This is a fun poem because Pooh wanted to make a rhyme. The words Pooh and Two rhyme, but Pooh found Eeyore's tail at a different time, which he also admits in the poem. Have you ever made up something because it sounded nice or fun, but also then told the truth?

ACTIVITY - Prompt for a poem: Write a hum about a time you helped a friend.



CURIOUS EXPLORING

POEMS & HUMS

4 Sometimes Pooh would come up with a Hum when he was looking for something he couldn't find:

*It's very, very very funny,
'Cos I know I had some honey;
'Cos it had a label on,
Saying HUNNY.*

*A goloptious full-up pot too,
And I don't know where it's got to
No, I don't know where it's gone--
Well, it's funny.*



ACTIVITY: Prompt for a Hum: Make up a poem about a question you have.

5 Here is an example of a Hum that was in the books, as well as in our show!
What do you notice that is similar about them? What's different?

Book:

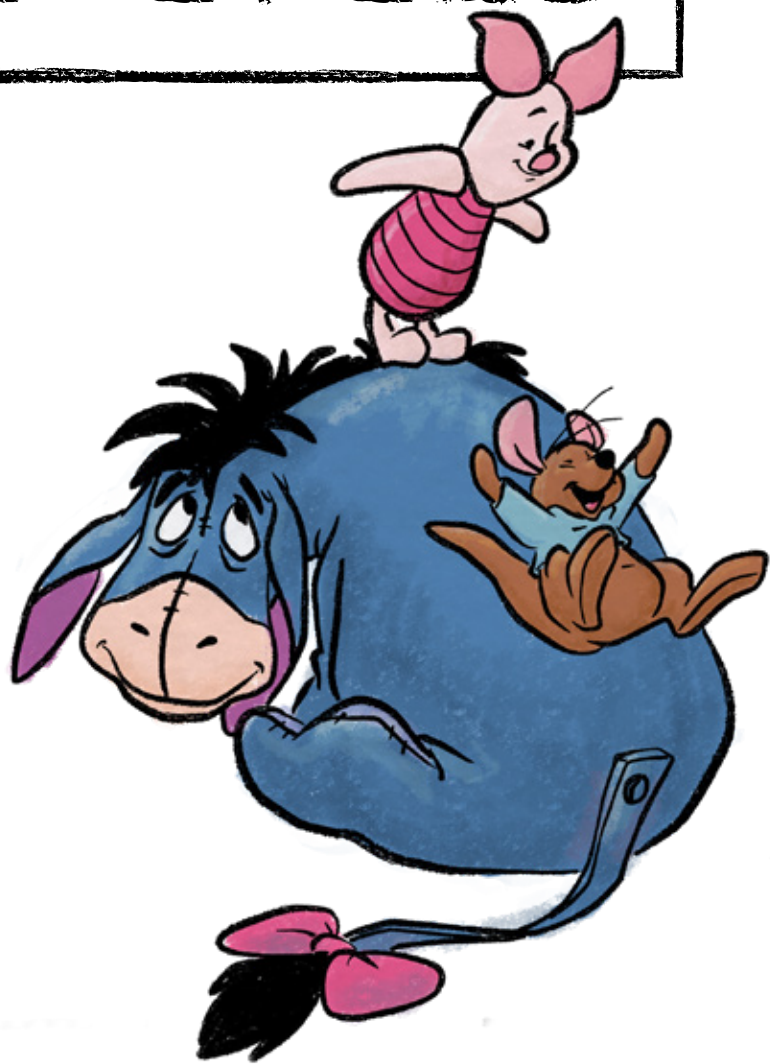
*The more it snows
(tiddley pom),
The more is goes,
(tiddley pom),
The more it goes
(tiddley pom),
On snowing
And nobody knows
(tiddley pom),
How cold my toes
(tiddley pom),
How cold my toes
(tiddley pom),
Are growing.*

Our Show:

*The more it snows (tiddley pom),
The more is goes, (tiddley pom),
The more it goes (tiddley pom),
On snowing
And nobody knows (tiddley pom),
How cold my toes (tiddley pom),
How cold my toes (tiddley pom),
Are growing.
As Autumn ends
Come brand new friends
As Winter snow starts falling
We must be bold
And face the cold
A Winter friend is calling (tiddley
pom, tiddley pom, tiddley pom)*



MORE ACTIVITIES



ACTIVITY 6 - GARDENING

EGG CARTON STARTER SEEDS

New seeds like to grow in smaller areas giving them a better chance to sprout. This project recycles cardboard egg cartons and coffee grounds to plant new seeds!

MATERIALS

- Cardboard egg cartons
(these are biodegradable- do not use plastic or styrofoam)
- Scissors
- Potting soil
- Coffee grounds
- Seeds
- Waterproof tray or container



INSTRUCTIONS

1. Mix your coffee grounds with potting soil and set aside. Make a half-and-half mixture of equal portions of soil and of grounds. You will want a soup bowl worth of this mixture for one egg carton. For non coffee drinkers, you can stop by Starbucks to ask for coffee grounds (they are usually very willing and will give them out for free).
2. Cut the cups of your egg carton apart. You can wait to cut until after your seeds have sprouted, but cutting before helps keep roots from tangling, as well as keeping you from accidentally crushing or breaking sprouts while trying to separate the cups later.
3. Fill your individual egg cups about half full with the soil/grounds mixture. Keep the recommended planting depth in mind. You should be able to find this information on your seed packets.
4. Add the seeds. Be sure not to add too many seeds to each egg cup. Overcrowded seedlings will often die off. Larger plants - 1-2 seeds, smaller plants 4-5 seeds.
5. Cover the seeds with a thin layer of the soil/grounds mixture. Once again, you'll need to keep the recommended depth in mind. Some seeds like more cover than others.
6. Place the seed cups in a waterproof tray or container
7. Water your seed cups. Since your cups are in a waterproof container, you can simply pour water into the container. The paper cups will soak up the water and keep your seeds moist. Try to maintain about 1cm of water at the bottom of your container.
8. Place your seed cups in the sun. Different plants have different sunlight requirements—your plants' seed packets should give you the particulars—but all plants need sunlight to grow. Be sure that your seed cups are in a place where they can get enough sun.
9. Water your cups regularly. Enjoy watching your seeds sprout and grow!
10. Once seeds have sprouted, you can plant your egg carton cup directly into the ground or a potted soil!

ACTIVITY 7 -GARDENING

REGROWING VEGETABLE SCRAPS

Kitchen scrap gardening is when you grow plants from items you'd normally throw away or compost. Not only is this a fun way to garden, it's a great way to recycle and reuse - and there's a bit of magic in it for children! This activity won't take long to plant, but will last several days as you watch your garden grow.

MATERIALS

- **Vegetable scraps** (like celery, scallions, onions, ginger, carrots, beets, sweet potatoes)
- **Fruit scraps** (oranges, lemons, limes)
- **Growing containers**
- **Potting soil**
- **Water**

INSTRUCTIONS

FIRST - Collect vegetable and fruit scraps.

AND THEN - Depending on the type of scrap, plant in the following way ...

OPTION ONE: LITTLE CITRUS SEEDS (the seeds in oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and limes)

1. Fill a 4-inch-diameter pot with moistened potting soil.
2. Remove whole seeds from the fruit and plant three to four of them one inch deep in the pot.
3. The seeds should sprout in two to four weeks and you'll have a mini citrus orchard. Keep the seedlings well watered for about six weeks and then transplant individual trees into bigger pots. It will be quite a while before you see citrus flowers (let alone fruit - these trees won't bear for many years, and most eating-quality fruits are borne on grafted, not seed-grown trees.) But you can enjoy the leaves. The leaves smell like whatever type of citrus you're growing, so be sure your children do some "rub and sniff" tests.



ACTIVITY 7 - GARDENING

REGROWING VEGETABLE SCRAPS

OPTION TWO: SWEET POTATOES

1. Prop a sweet potato over a water-filled glass by poking three toothpicks in a circle into the middle of the tuber and resting the toothpicks on the rim of the glass so that the narrower, pointed half of the tuber is submerged in the water.
2. Place the glass in a sunny window. Soon roots will begin to sprout from the portion in the water, and usually within a few weeks, stems and leaves will begin to grow from the top of the tuber.
3. To keep your sweet potato as a houseplant, carefully transplant it into a container of potting soil once a good root system has developed.



OPTION THREE: GINGER

1. Suspend a chunk of ginger with toothpicks over a glass of water or place it in a container of moistened potting soil.
2. If using the water method, transfer the new plant to a container of potting soil once roots appear.



OPTION FOUR: CARROTS, PARSNIPS, BEETS

1. Slice off the head end along with one to two inches of the root and place it in a saucer filled with pebbles for support and water. In a week or so new greens should appear from the top.
2. Then snug the root into a container filled with potting soil.



OPTION FIVE: GARLIC, ONIONS, SCALLIONS

1. Plant old cloves of garlic, bulbs of onions, bulb ends on scallions just below the surface in containers filled with moistened potting soil. Within a few weeks you'll see sprouts.
2. These ones you can eat!



OPTION SIX: CELERY

1. Use the Bulb end of the celery. Place in a container and fill the bottom with water.
2. In a few days leaves will appear on top. Wait a few more days and roots will form on the bottom. Then pot in planting soil. Celery likes shade during the hottest parts of the day.
3. You can eat this as well!



ACTIVITY 8 - GARDENING

LEARNING WHERE VEGETABLES GROW - HELP RABBIT PLANT HIS GARDEN!

Rabbit loves to plant vegetables in his garden, but not all of them grow the same way!

ROOT VEGETABLES

These grow underground and are called root vegetables, because the root is that main part of the vegetable that you eat! Green leafy stems will grow above ground and often can be eaten as well or used for soup and stocks. Examples of root vegetables are carrots, parsnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onion and turnips.



ON GROUND VEGETABLES

These veggies have roots, but the part of the vegetable you eat is above ground. When these vegetables grow, it almost feels like they are sitting right on the ground! These veggies may have leaves as well - on some the leaf is the part you eat! Examples are lettuce, like spinach or kale, pumpkins, broccoli, celery, and asparagus.



ABOVE GROUND VEGETABLES

These veggies have roots, stalks as well as the part of the vegetable you eat. Roots will grow underground and above ground, the stalk (or stem) will grow. The part of the vegetable that you eat is technically the flower of the plant! Often these vegetables are really fruits, but are used in cooking as vegetables. Examples of these vegetables are tomatoes, corn, green beans, peppers and peas.



ACTIVITY 8 -GARDENING

LEARNING WHERE VEGETABLES GROW - HELP RABBIT PLANT HIS GARDEN!

Here we have Rabbit planting his garden. He has an area for vegetables to grow underground, an area to ground plants on the ground, and an area to grow plants above ground.

Draw in the veggies making sure to grow them in the



ACTIVITY 9 - BAKING

Food is very important to Pooh - especially honey! Having a little smackerel of something is a wonderful way to spend time with your friends. Here are some Winnie the Pooh inspired recipes and snack ideas that can be made at home or in the classroom.

WINNIE THE POOH PARFAITS

MATERIALS

- Yellow Pudding
- Strawberries
- Bananas
- Vanilla Wafers
- Honey
- Mason Jars
- Sharpie

INSTRUCTIONS

1. On your mason jars, draw a small Pooh face near the top. You will be putting ingredients in the jar in layers.
2. The bottom layer will be vanilla wafers (as Pooh's legs and feet).
3. Next layer will be pudding (as Pooh's tummy).
4. Honey is next (since Pooh always has honey in his tummy).
5. Next is layer in some sliced strawberries
6. Add another layer of pudding (this should match up with the face drawn on the jar for Pooh's head).
7. Then add a layer of bananas for the top of his head



What Small Kids Can Do

1. Children can help wash and strawberries peel bannanas
2. Children can draw their own face and add their own layers

ACTIVITY 10 & 11 - BAKING

HONEY APPLE "NACHOS"

MATERIALS

- Apples (sliced)
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of honey
- 2 Tbsp of chocolate chips
- 2 Tbsp of melted peanut butter (optional)
- 1 Tbsp of melted caramel (optional)
- 1 Tbsp of shredded coconut (optional)



INSTRUCTIONS

1. Slice apples and spread on a plate.
2. Drizzle honey over the apples.
3. Sprinkle chocolate chips over the apples (and sprinkle other additional ingredients you choose).

NO BAKE CARROT CAKE

(Nut Free, Gluten Free, Grain Free)

MATERIALS

FOR CAKE

- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups lightly packed shredded carrots
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins
- 5 tbsp coconut palm sugar
- 4 medjool dates, pitted
- 3 tbsp coconut butter, softened
- 1 tsp cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp nutmeg
- $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp salt

FOR COCONUT CREAM

- 5 tbsp coconut butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup unsweetened coconut milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup maple syrup or honey
- 1 tsp pure vanilla extract
- $\frac{1}{4}$ salt



ACTIVITY 11 - BAKING

NO BAKE CARROT CAKE

(cont'd)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Line a 6"x6" container (or something of similar size, or cupcake molds) with parchment paper.
2. Process all cake ingredients in a food processor into a finely crumbled/sticky mixture (be careful not to process into a paste).
3. Transfer this mixture into the prepared container and press it into an even layer with the back of a spoon. Cover with a piece of parchment paper.
4. Place the tray in the freezer.
5. Make sure the Coconut Cream ingredients are at room temperature.
6. Blend all cream layer ingredients in a small blender until smooth.
7. Bring out the cake layer from the freezer. Remove the top layer of parchment paper.
8. Pour mixture on prepared cake layer, smooth over and put back in the freezer.
9. Freeze for 4 hours or overnight.

What Small Kids Can Do

1. Measure ingredients.
2. Learn how to use blenders and food processors



ACTIVITY 12 - BAKING

VEGGIE TIGGER

MATERIALS

- Orange Bell Pepper
- Baby Carrots
- Seaweed
- Broccoli
- Hummus
- Kitchen scissors
- Knife
- Plate
- Black sesame seeds (Optional)



INSTRUCTIONS

1. Cut up Orange bell pepper into slices and small some curved shapes.
2. Use a pair of kitchen scissors to cut seaweed into strips for Tigger's stripes. Cut out a nose, mouth and eyes out of seaweed for Tigger's face.
3. Put a dab of hummus on the middle of a plate in an oval.
4. Use Orange Bell Peppers around the hummus for Tiggger's tummy. Use carrots or orange bell peppers for Tigger's arms, legs and tail.
5. Put a small amount of hummus above Tigger's tummy for his mouth. Add a little bit of pepper in small shapes for Tigger's checks. Add a little more hummus for around Tigger's eyes. Add a little more pepper above for the top of his head and his ears. Dab a small amount of hummus on Tigger's ears.
6. Put broccoli beneath Tigger's feet as grass.
7. Arrange seaweed on Tigger's body as stripes and his eye brows. Put nose, eyes and mouth on his face as well.

Optional: Use a small clump of black sesame seeds for Tigger's eyes instead of seaweed.

What Small Kids Can Do

1. Children can help form Tigger and place all of the ingredients on the plate

ACTIVITY 13

CREATIVE EXERCISES & CRAFTS

CHALK OBSTACLE COURSE

Make a chalk obstacle course where you perform things like different characters from Winnie the Pooh! You could do this in a classroom setting by putting masking tape on the ground or other indicators instead of chalk.

EXAMPLES

- go up down touch the ground 3 times like Pooh stretching
- crawl on all fours like Eeyore on a drawn line (pretend it's a log he's crossing!)
- bounce like Tigger
- jump like Kanga
- bounce in place 10 times like Roo
- pretend to rake a row of vegetables like Rabbit
- flap your wings and fly fast in between "trees" like Owl
- make yourself as small as you can and then pretend to climb a tree like Piglet

ACTIVITY 14

CREATIVE EXERCISES & CRAFTS

CLOSED PASSAGES

FALL

On a _____ day Pooh set off to find some honey.

Kanga told Pooh to ask _____ if he had any
_____.

Pooh saw his friend Piglet flying with a _____.

Pooh and Piglet followed a _____ to find some honey.

While looking at the honey tree Pooh bumped into his friend
_____.

Pooh said Piglet was very helpful because he was so
_____.

Piglet reached the honey by the _____ blew him down
onto _____.

Eeyore, Piglet and Pooh searched for Eeyore's
_____.

While Pooh and Piglet were looking for Eeyore's house, they
found _____.

Pooh and Piglet were looking for their new friend
_____.

ACTIVITY 14

CREATIVE EXERCISES & CRAFTS

CLOSED PASSAGES

WINTER

Pooh and Piglet were looking for their new friend
_____.

Pooh helped push Piglet on a _____.

Owl told Pooh and Piglet pointed to Mrs. Winter but she was a
_____.

Mrs. Winter was wearing a lovely _____.

Pooh and Piglet tried to greet Mrs. Winter but she
_____.

Pooh thought that they needed help from an overly friendly
person when all of a sudden _____ showed up.

Tiggers are best at _____.

Tigger thought Mrs. Winter was _____ so Piglet offered
his _____.

To get Mrs. Winter warm, Pooh suggested they bring Mrs Winter
_____.

ACTIVITY 14

CREATIVE EXERCISES & CRAFTS

CLOSED PASSAGES

SPRING

Rabbit promised to get Pooh honey if Pooh _____.

Tigger gave Roo a _____ lesson.

Tigger and Roo bounced all over Rabbit's _____.

All Rabbit wanted to do that day was to _____.

Tigger and Roo told Rabbit they would help _____
by bouncing.

Pooh heard a _____ noise and knew that that noise
came from a _____.

WINTER

Pooh ate so much honey he got _____.

Eeyore went to ask _____ for help.

Owl said Pooh could be stuck _____.

Rabbit brought _____ to help Pooh get out of the tree.

Rabbit, Tigger and Piglet worked together to get Pooh out of
the tree but then Pooh _____.

_____ came back to the Hundred Acre Wood and
brought Pooh a present of _____.

ACTIVITY 15

CREATIVE EXERCISES & CRAFTS

MEMORY GAME

Using card stock print 2 copies of provided memory cards of the puppets from the show on the following pages. Cut out and play a classic game of memory. For more of a challenge Print 3 copies!





ACTIVITY 14

CREATIVE EXERCISES & CRAFTS

WINNIE THE POOH CHARACTER PLANT POTS & HUNNY POTS

MATERIALS

- Orange Bell Pepper
- Plant Pots (different sizes for different characters)
- Paint
- Paint brushes

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Paint plant pots to look like honey jars or characters from Winnie the Pooh!



WINNIE THE POOH AND FRIENDS PAPER PLATES

MATERIALS

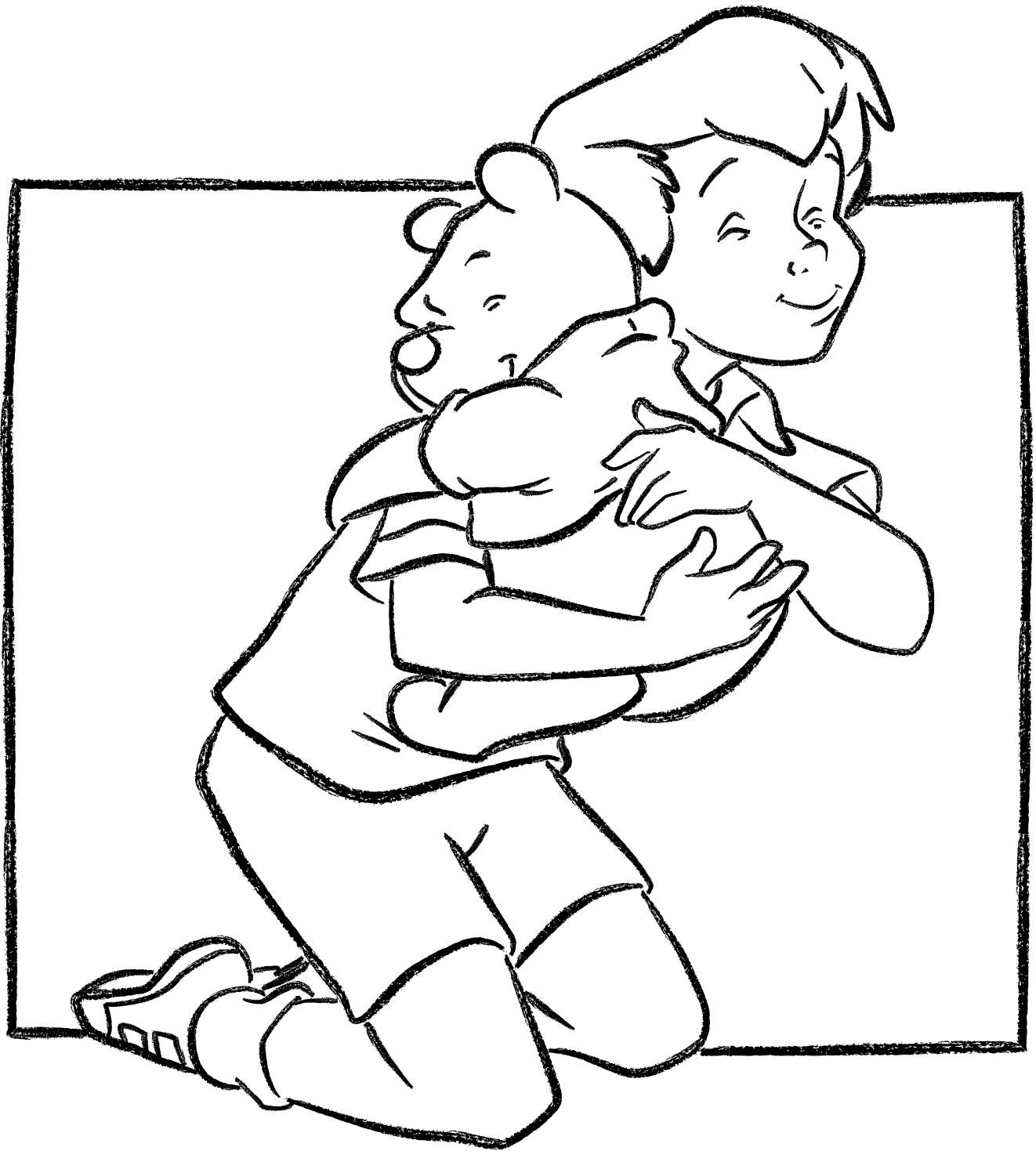
- Paper plates
- Construction Paper
- Scissors
- Glue

INSTRUCTIONS

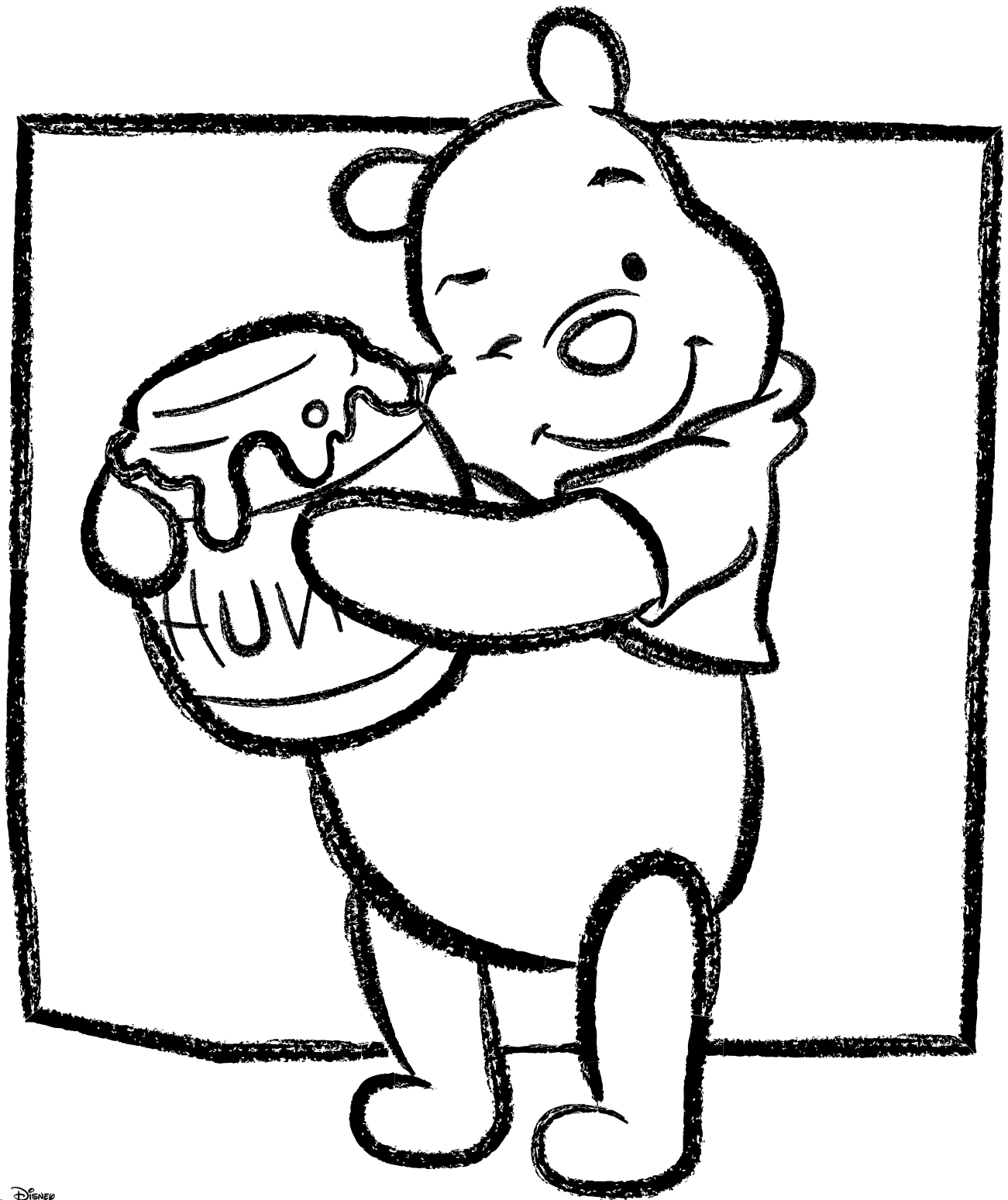
1. Cut shapes out on construction paper and glue to paper plates to make different character's faces from Winnie the Pooh!



COLORING PAGE



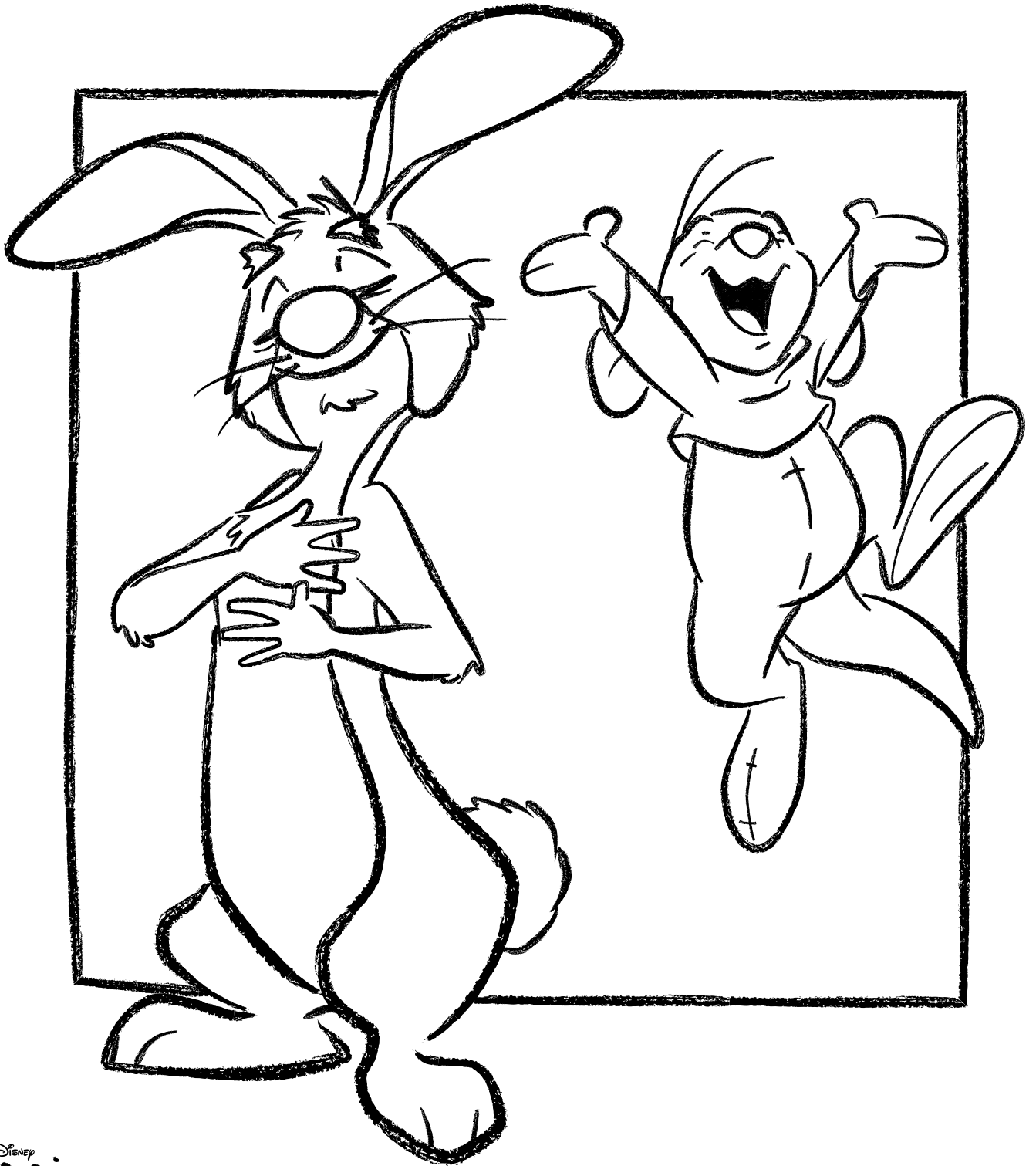
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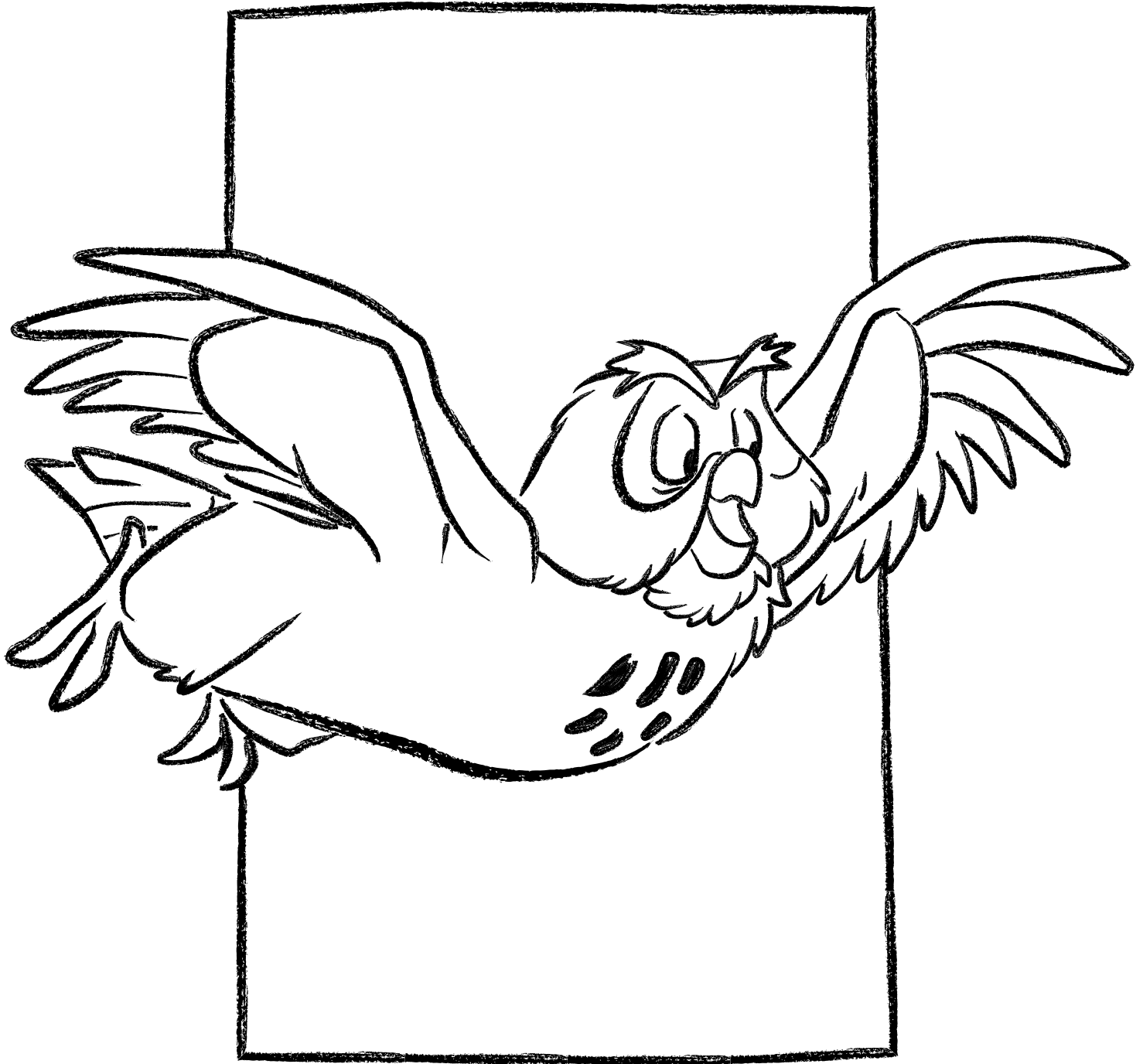
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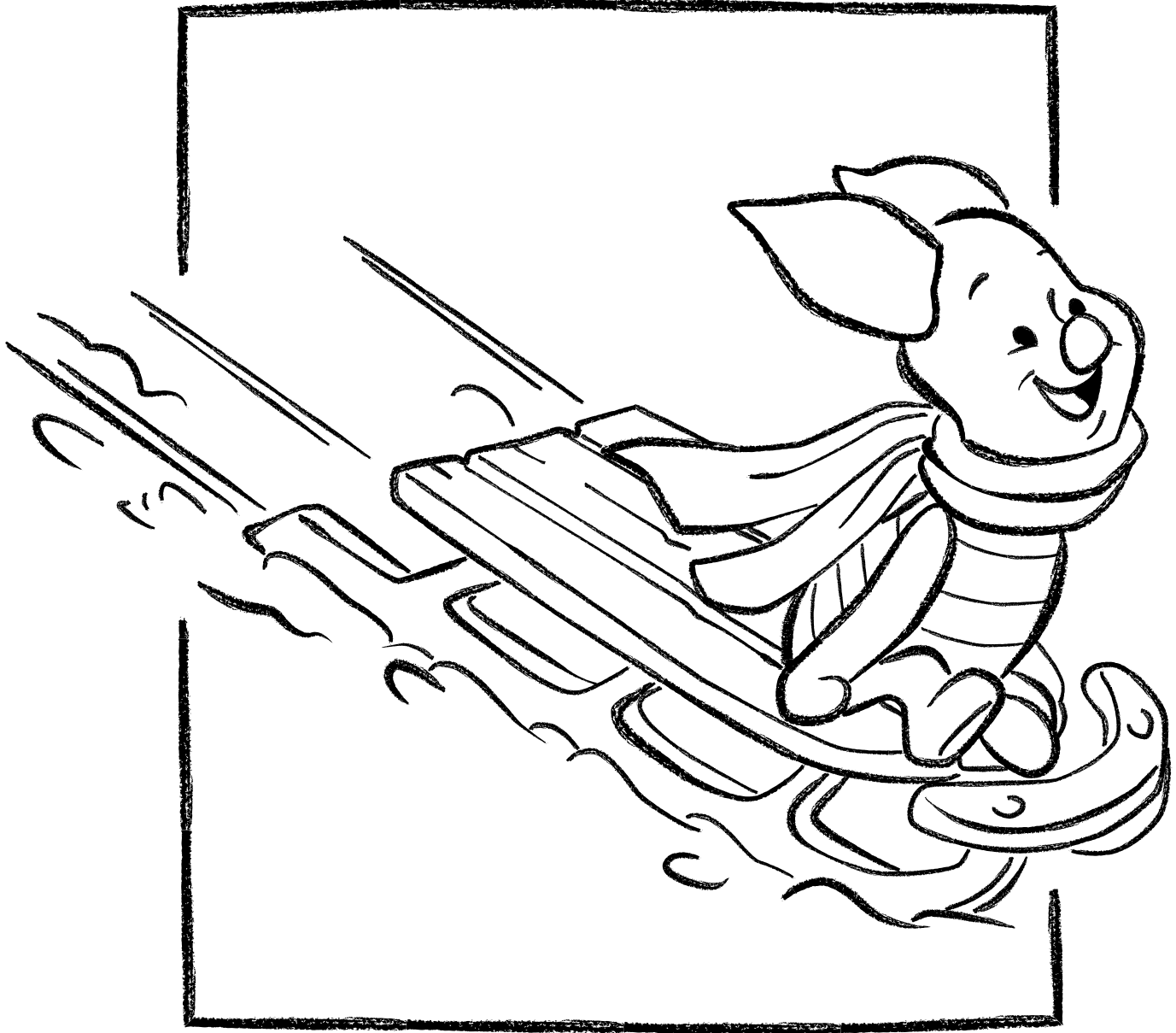
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WATCH LIST & FURTHER READING

WATCHLIST

FILM

- *The Many Adventures of Winnie the Pooh* (1977)
- *Pooh's Grand Adventure: The Search for Christopher Robin* (1997)
- *The Tigger Movie* (2000)
- *Winnie the Pooh A Very Merry Pooh Year* (2002)
- *Piglet's Big Movie* (2003)
- *Springtime with Roo* (2004)
- *Pooh's Heffalump Movie* (2005)
- *Winnie the Pooh* (2011)
- *Christopher Robin* (2018) *live action*

TV

- *The New Adventures of Winnie the Pooh* (1988-1991)
- *The Book of Pooh* (2001)
- *My Friends Tigger and Pooh* (2007-2008)

READING LIST

By A.A. Milne

- *A Gallery for Children* (1925)
- *Winnie the Pooh* (1926) illustrated by E.H Shepard
- *The House at Pooh Corner* (1928) illustrated by E.H Shepard
- *When We Were Very Young* (1924) illustrated by E.H Shepard
- *Now We Are Six* (1927) illustrated by E.H Shepard

Other Related Books

- *Finding Winnie: The True Story of the World's Most Famous Bear* by Lindsay Mattick
- *The Tao of Pooh* by Benjamin Hoof
- *The Te of Piglet* by Benjamin Hoof