

# Life Church Message 2011-04-24 - Who Are You Looking For? (Easter Message)

- **Who Are You Looking For? (Easter Message)**  
Pastor Rocklyn Clarke - Sunday April 24, 2011  
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<http://www.LifeChurchBoston.org/>
- **New Material**
  - **Preparation**
  - **Who Are You Looking For? (Easter Message)**

I am aware that "For whom are you looking?" is the grammatically preferred usage! I've decided to take "preacher's license" to make the title sound less "stiff".
  - Raw Material
  - **Preparation - Mark 16:9-14**
  - Introduction
    - Welcome to another service at the Hampton Inn & Suites.
    - Welcome Cards -
      - "I want to call your attention to the Welcome Card that you were given on your way into the auditorium"
      - These cards do two things for us:
        - They help us get to know our new visitors better.
        - They also give anyone (visitors or members) a chance to express a need or to give us feedback.
        - By filling it out you will help us to better serve you.
      - We're going to provide time for you to complete the cards at the end of our service, but we encourage you to start filling them out now.
        - **Please use this card:**
          - if you're a **first time visitor** or if you've **never** filled one out before,
          - to tell us about a **decision you made** today,
          - to ask us for more information, or to give us **feedback**.
    - **Please include your contact information** unless we already have it. At the **end of service** we'll ask you to complete the card and then place it in the designated box or give it to someone from our staff on your way out.
  - Transition
  - Easter Sunday
    - For Jews, the day begins with evening (e.g. "there was evening and there was morning - the first day" - Gen 1:5)

- Maundy Thursday - Passover begins after sundown
- Good Friday - Passover culminates with the crucifixion
- Saturday - Sabbath (till sundown)
- Easter Sunday - resurrection
- Easter
  - Name possibly derived from German Eostre-monath
- Easter Bunny
  - Tradition began in the 1600s
  - Brought to U.S. by German immigrants.
- Transition
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- **Read the Passage - Mark 16:9-14**

When Jesus rose early on the first day of the week, **he appeared first to Mary Magdalene**, out of whom he had driven seven demons. She went and told those who had been with him and who were mourning and weeping. When they heard that Jesus was alive and that she had seen him, they did not believe it. **Afterward Jesus appeared in a different form to two of them while they were walking in the country.** These returned and reported it to the rest; but they did not believe them either.

**Later Jesus appeared to the Eleven as they were eating;** he rebuked them for their lack of faith and their stubborn refusal to believe those who had seen him after he had risen.
- **Exegetical Idea**

On the third day after his crucifixion Jesus rose from the dead and appeared to various different groups of his followers on several occasions., but they were slow to believe the reports.
- **What does this mean?**
  - "early on the first day of the week"
  - Jesus made several appearances
    - Jesus appeared to Mary Magdalene. - **John 20:1-18**

Early on the first day of the week, while it was still dark, Mary Magdalene went to the tomb and saw that the stone had been removed from the entrance. So she came running to Simon Peter and the other disciple, the one Jesus loved, and said, "They have taken the Lord out of the tomb, and we don't know where they have put him!"

So Peter and the other disciple started for the tomb. Both were running, but the other disciple outran Peter and reached the tomb first. He bent over and looked in at the strips of linen lying there but did not go in. Then Simon Peter, who was behind him, arrived and went into the tomb. He saw the strips of linen lying there, as well as the burial cloth that had been around Jesus' head. The

cloth was folded up by itself, separate from the linen. **Finally the other disciple, who had reached the tomb first, also went inside. He saw and believed.** (They still did not understand from Scripture that Jesus had to rise from the dead.)

Then the disciples went back to their homes, but Mary stood outside the tomb crying. As she wept, she bent over to look into the tomb and saw two angels in white, seated where Jesus' body had been, one at the head and the other at the foot.

**They asked her, "Woman, why are you crying?"**

**"They have taken my Lord away," she said, "and I don't know where they have put him."** At this, she turned around and saw Jesus standing there, but she did not realize that it was Jesus.

**"Woman," he said, "why are you crying? Who is it you are looking for?"**

Thinking he was the gardener, she said, **"Sir, if you have carried him away, tell me where you have put him, and I will get him."**

**Jesus said to her, "Mary."**

**She turned toward him and cried out in Aramaic, "Rabboni!" (which means Teacher).**

Jesus said, "Do not hold on to me, for I have not yet returned to the Father. Go instead to my brothers and tell them, 'I am returning to my Father and your Father, to my God and your God.'"

Mary Magdalene went to the disciples with the news: "I have seen the Lord!" And she told them that he had said these things to her.

- Jesus appeared to Peter.
- Jesus appeared to two disciples en route to Emmaus. - **Luke 24:13-35**

Now that same day two of them were going to a village called Emmaus, about seven miles from Jerusalem. They were talking with each other about everything that had happened. As they talked and discussed these things with each other, Jesus himself came up and walked along with them; but they were kept from recognizing him.

He asked them, "What are you discussing together as you walk along?"

They stood still, their faces downcast. One of them, named Cleopas, asked him, "Are you only a visitor to Jerusalem and do not know the things that have happened there in these days?"

"What things?" he asked.

"About Jesus of Nazareth," they replied. "He was a prophet, powerful in word and deed before God and all the people. The chief priests and our rulers handed him over to be sentenced to death, and they crucified him; but we had hoped that he was the one who was going to redeem Israel. And what is more, it is the third day since all this took place. In addition, some of our women amazed us. They went to the tomb early this morning but didn't find his body. They came and told us that they had seen a vision of angels, who said he was alive. Then some of our companions went to the tomb and found it just as the women had said, but him they did not see."

He said to them, "How foolish you are, and how slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Did not the Christ have to suffer these things and then enter his glory?" And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he

explained to them what was said in all the Scriptures concerning himself. As they approached the village to which they were going, Jesus acted as if he were going farther. But they urged him strongly, "Stay with us, for it is nearly evening; the day is almost over." So he went in to stay with them.

**When he was at the table with them, he took bread, gave thanks, broke it and began to give it to them. Then their eyes were opened and they recognized him, and he disappeared from their sight. They asked each other, "Were not our hearts burning within us while he talked with us on the road and opened the Scriptures to us?"**

They got up and returned at once to Jerusalem. There they found the Eleven and those with them, assembled together and saying, "It is true! The Lord has risen and has appeared to Simon." Then the two told what had happened on the way, and how Jesus was recognized by them when he broke the bread.

- Jesus appeared to the eleven (minus Thomas). - **Luke 24:36-44**

While they were still talking about this, Jesus himself stood among them and said to them, "Peace be with you."

They were startled and frightened, thinking they saw a ghost. **He said to them, "Why are you troubled, and why do doubts rise in your minds? Look at my hands and my feet. It is I myself! Touch me and see; a ghost does not have flesh and bones, as you see I have."**

When he had said this, he showed them his hands and feet. And while they still did not believe it because of joy and amazement, he asked them, "Do you have anything here to eat?" **They gave him a piece of broiled fish, and he took it and ate it in their presence.**

He said to them, "This is what I told you while I was still with you: Everything must be fulfilled that is written about me in the Law of Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms."

- Jesus made sure the disciples knew that he had a body that could be touched. It was proof that he was the same Jesus who had suffered and that his pain had a purpose.

- **Homiletical Idea:**

He's risen! What did you expect?

- **Purpose of the Sermon (what listeners should do)**

- Recognize that Jesus is risen.
- Expect Jesus to reveal himself to you. When he does, share it with other believers.
- Tell the world.

- **Recognize that Jesus is risen.**

- We're dealing with eyewitness testimony - **1Corinthians 15:1-8**

Now, brothers, I want to remind you of the gospel I preached to you, which you received and on which you have taken your stand. By this gospel you are saved, if you hold firmly to the word I preached to you. Otherwise, you have believed in vain.

**For what I received I passed on to you as of first importance: that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, that he was buried, that he was**

**raised on the third day according to the Scriptures, and that he appeared to Peter, and then to the Twelve.** After that, he appeared to more than five hundred of the brothers at the same time, most of whom are still living, though some have fallen asleep. Then he appeared to James, then to all the apostles, and last of all he appeared to me also, as to one abnormally born.

- Mark recorded Peter's testimony.
- Luke was a careful researcher.
- John was an eyewitness.
- How could Christianity have survived the opposition of the Jewish authorities if the tomb wasn't empty?
- Why else did the disciples go from despair to joy so quickly?
- Why else were the disciples willing to die for their testimony?
- Jesus' resurrection was God's seal of approval on his life and teaching.
- Jesus' sacrifice on our behalf has been accepted.
- **Expect Jesus to reveal himself. Share the revelation with the church.**
  - We need to learn from Jesus' rebuke to his disciples. It's important to him that we recognize him when he shows up.
  - Jesus appeared to them despite their failures. Our past failures needn't disqualify us from seeing Jesus.
  - Overall, the disciples fell short in the following ways:
    - They failed to grasp the implications of Jesus' prediction of his own death and resurrection.
    - They failed to believe reports of Jesus' resurrection from their peers; at least some of them were stubborn in their unbelief.
    - They had difficulty accepting Jesus' post-resurrection appearances.
  - Each of Jesus' followers had the following experiences:
    - Hearing that Jesus had risen.
    - Struggling with unbelief.
    - Seeing Jesus.
    - Struggling with unbelief.
  - Expect Jesus to reveal himself to you at various times in your life.
  - Gather with other believers to share what Jesus revealed to you.
  - Jesus is the foundation for everything God is doing. Everything we do in ministry should be driven by the revelation of Jesus.
  - Like Mary, you might not recognize him until he calls your name.
  - Like the two on the way to Emmaus, you might not recognize him until he breaks bread with you.
  - Like the eleven, you might not recognize him until you've gathered together with the church.
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- **Tell the world.**
  - This is a command to the church as a whole.
  - We have to work together to fulfill it.
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- **Conclusion**
  - Recognize that Jesus is risen. Ask him to help you with this!
  - Expect Jesus to reveal himself. Ask him to help you receive him.
  - Share the revelation with the church. Ask him to give you boldness.
  - Jesus wants to reveal himself to us today!
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  - Possible period of prayer and waiting on the Lord?
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- **Altar Call / Welcome Cards / Communion ?**
  - Welcome Cards - refer to script
  - We're almost ready to close this portion of our service, but first we want to give you a chance to respond to what you've heard.
  - Earlier in the service we mentioned the welcome cards and we encouraged you to begin filling them out.
  - Right now we want you to complete your welcome card. We especially want you to use this card if:
    - if you're a first time visitor
    - if you've never filled one out before,
    - if you want to tell us about a decision you made today,
    - if you want to ask us for more information, or to give us feedback.
  - Please be sure to include your up to date contact information unless we already have it.
- **MC & Worship Team continue with tithes, offerings, and worship**

- **Benediction - Numbers 6:24-26**

““The LORD bless you and keep you; the LORD make his face shine upon you and be gracious to you; the LORD turn his face toward you and give you peace.””

- **Men's Prayer**

- **Life Group Material**

- **Life Group Word Material**

These are sample discussion questions / topics. Your life group leaders may choose to adjust these questions, substitute new ones, or spend the Word section of the meeting in a different way altogether.

Scripture taken from the [HOLY BIBLE, NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION \(NIV\)](#). Copyright © 1973, 1978, 1984 [International Bible Society](#). Used by permission of Zondervan Bible Publishers.

- **Mark 16:9-14**

When Jesus rose early on the first day of the week, **he appeared first to Mary Magdalene**, out of whom he had driven seven demons. She went and told those who had been with him and who were mourning and weeping. When they heard that Jesus was alive and that she had seen him, they did not believe it.

**Afterward Jesus appeared in a different form to two of them while they were walking in the country.** These returned and reported it to the rest; but they did not believe them either.

**Later Jesus appeared to the Eleven as they were eating;** he rebuked them for their lack of faith and their stubborn refusal to believe those who had seen him after he had risen.

- **Discussion Questions / Topics:**

- Have you ever stubbornly refused to believe something that God wanted you to accept? Discuss.

- **John 20:1-18**

Early on the first day of the week, while it was still dark, Mary Magdalene went to the tomb and saw that the stone had been removed from the entrance. So she came running to Simon Peter and the other disciple, the one Jesus loved, and said, “They have taken the Lord out of the tomb, and we don’t know where they have put him!” So Peter and the other disciple started for the tomb. Both were running, but the other disciple outran Peter and reached the tomb first. He bent over and looked in at the strips of linen lying there but did not go in. Then Simon Peter, who was behind him, arrived and went into the tomb. He saw the strips of linen lying there, as well as the burial cloth that had been around Jesus’ head. The cloth was folded up by itself, separate from the linen. **Finally the other disciple, who had reached the tomb first, also went inside. He saw and believed.** (They still did not understand from Scripture that Jesus had to rise from the dead.)

Then the disciples went back to their homes, but Mary stood outside the tomb crying. As she wept, she bent over to look into the tomb and saw two angels in white,

seated where Jesus' body had been, one at the head and the other at the foot.

**They asked her, "Woman, why are you crying?"**

**"They have taken my Lord away," she said, "and I don't know where they have put him."** At this, she turned around and saw Jesus standing there, but she did not realize that it was Jesus.

**"Woman," he said, "why are you crying? Who is it you are looking for?"**

Thinking he was the gardener, she said, **"Sir, if you have carried him away, tell me where you have put him, and I will get him."**

**Jesus said to her, "Mary."**

**She turned toward him and cried out in Aramaic, "Rabboni!" (which means Teacher).**

Jesus said, "Do not hold on to me, for I have not yet returned to the Father. Go instead to my brothers and tell them, 'I am returning to my Father and your Father, to my God and your God.'"

Mary Magdalene went to the disciples with the news: "I have seen the Lord!" And she told them that he had said these things to her.

- **Discussion Questions / Topics:**

- Who are you looking for? Who did Jesus say he was, and what did he promise that he would do? Does it surprise you when Jesus does what he said he would do? Discuss.
- Can you identify with Peter and John (the "other disciple") in this passage? Can you identify with Mary Magdalene? Discuss.

- **Luke 24:13-35**

Now that same day two of them were going to a village called Emmaus, about seven miles from Jerusalem. They were talking with each other about everything that had happened. As they talked and discussed these things with each other, Jesus himself came up and walked along with them; but they were kept from recognizing him.

He asked them, "What are you discussing together as you walk along?"

They stood still, their faces downcast. One of them, named Cleopas, asked him, "Are you only a visitor to Jerusalem and do not know the things that have happened there in these days?"

"What things?" he asked.

"About Jesus of Nazareth," they replied. "He was a prophet, powerful in word and deed before God and all the people. The chief priests and our rulers handed him over to be sentenced to death, and they crucified him; but we had hoped that he was the one who was going to redeem Israel. And what is more, it is the third day since all this took place. In addition, some of our women amazed us. They went to the tomb early this morning but didn't find his body. They came and told us that they had seen a vision of angels, who said he was alive. Then some of our companions went to the tomb and found it just as the women had said, but him they did not see." He said to them, "How foolish you are, and how slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Did not the Christ have to suffer these things and then enter his glory?" And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he explained to them what was said in all the Scriptures concerning himself.

As they approached the village to which they were going, Jesus acted as if he were

going farther. But they urged him strongly, “Stay with us, for it is nearly evening; the day is almost over.” So he went in to stay with them.

**When he was at the table with them, he took bread, gave thanks, broke it and began to give it to them. Then their eyes were opened and they recognized him, and he disappeared from their sight. They asked each other, “Were not our hearts burning within us while he talked with us on the road and opened the Scriptures to us?”**

They got up and returned at once to Jerusalem. There they found the Eleven and those with them, assembled together and saying, “It is true! The Lord has risen and has appeared to Simon.” Then the two told what had happened on the way, and how Jesus was recognized by them when he broke the bread.

- **Discussion Questions / Topics:**

- What elements of this passage can you identify with? Discuss.

- **Luke 24:36-44**

While they were still talking about this, Jesus himself stood among them and said to them, “Peace be with you.”

They were startled and frightened, thinking they saw a ghost. **He said to them, “Why are you troubled, and why do doubts rise in your minds? Look at my hands and my feet. It is I myself! Touch me and see; a ghost does not have flesh and bones, as you see I have.”**

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He said to them, “This is what I told you while I was still with you: Everything must be fulfilled that is written about me in the Law of Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms.”

- **Discussion Questions / Topics:**

- What did Jesus want the disciples to understand? Why? Discuss.

- **1Corinthians 15:1-8**

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- **Discussion Questions / Topics:**

- How familiar are you with this passage? How important is Jesus' rising from the dead to your understanding of Christianity? Discuss.

- **Scriptures For 4/24/2011 Life Church Sermon**

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according to the Scriptures, and that he appeared to Peter, and then to the Twelve. After that, he appeared to more than five hundred of the brothers at the same time, most of whom are still living, though some have fallen asleep. Then he appeared to James, then to all the apostles, and last of all he appeared to me also, as to one abnormally born.

- **Reading**

- **Easter**

Wikipedia contributors, "Easter," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Easter&oldid=353836255> (accessed April 4, 2010).

## Origins and etymology

### Anglo-Saxon and German

*Ostara* (1884) by [Johannes Gehrts](#).

Main article: [Ēostre](#)

The modern English term *Easter* is speculated to have developed from [Old English](#) word *Ēastre* or *Ēostre* or *Eoaster*, which itself developed prior to 899. The name refers to *Eostur-monath*, a month of the [Germanic calendar](#) attested by [Bede](#) as named after the [goddess Ēostre](#) of [Anglo-Saxon paganism](#).<sup>[15]</sup> Bede notes that Eostur-monath was the equivalent to the month of April, and that feasts held in her honor during Ēostur-monath had died out by the time of his writing, replaced with the Christian custom of Easter.<sup>[16]</sup> Using comparative linguistic evidence from continental Germanic sources, the 19th century scholar [Jacob Grimm](#) proposed the existence of an equivalent form of Eostre among the pre-Christian beliefs of the [continental Germanic peoples](#), whose name he reconstructed as *Ostara*.

The implications of the goddess have resulted in theories about whether or not Eostre is an invention of Bede, theories connecting Eostre with records of Germanic folk custom (including [hares](#) and [eggs](#)), and as cultural descendant of the [Proto-Indo-European goddess of the dawn](#) through the [etymology](#) of her name. Grimm's reconstructed Ostara has had some influence in modern popular culture. Modern German has *Ostern*, but otherwise, Germanic languages have generally borrowed the form pascha, see below.

- **Easter Bunny**

Wikipedia contributors, "Easter Bunny," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Easter\\_Bunny&oldid=353837576](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Easter_Bunny&oldid=353837576) (accessed April 4, 2010).

## Easter Bunny

### From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(Redirected from [Easter bunny](#))

The **Easter Bunny** or **Easter Hare** (sometimes **Spring Bunny** in the U.S.<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>) is a character depicted as a [rabbit](#) bringing [Easter eggs](#), who sometimes is depicted with clothes. In legend, the creature brings baskets filled with colored eggs, candy and sometimes also toys to the homes of

children on the night before [Easter](#). The Easter Bunny will either put the baskets in a designated place or hide them somewhere in the house or garden for the children to find when they wake up in the morning.

The Easter Bunny is very similar in trait to its [Christmas](#) holiday counterpart, [Santa Claus](#), as they both bring gifts to children on the night before their respective holiday. It was first mentioned in Georg Franck von Frankenu's *De ovis paschalibus* (About the Easter Egg) referring to an Alsace tradition of an Easter Hare bringing Easter Eggs (and the negative impact of too much egg consumption).

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## [\[edit\]](#) Origins

The Easter Bunny was not originally an Easter symbol. Bringing Easter eggs seems to have its origins in [Alsace](#) and the [Upper Rhineland](#), both then in the Holy Roman Empire, and southwestern [Germany](#), where the practice was first recorded in a German publication in the early 1600s. The first edible Easter Bunnies were made in Germany during the early 1800s and were made of pastry and sugar.

The Easter Bunny was introduced to America by the German settlers who arrived in the [Pennsylvania Dutch](#) country during the 1700s.<sup>[4]</sup> The arrival of the Osterhase was considered one of "childhood's greatest pleasures," similar to the arrival of Kriist Kindle (from the German *Christkindl*) on Christmas Eve.

According to the tradition, children would build brightly colored nests, often out of caps and bonnets, in secluded areas of their homes. The "O\_ster Haws\_e" would, if the children had been good, lay brightly colored eggs in the nest. As the tradition spread, the nest has become the manufactured, modern Easter basket, and the placing of the nest in a secluded area has become the tradition of hiding baskets.<sup>[5]</sup>

## [\[edit\]](#) Symbols

### [\[edit\]](#) Rabbits and hares

Eggs, like rabbits and hares, are [fertility](#) symbols of extreme [antiquity](#). Since [birds](#) lay eggs and rabbits and hares give birth to large litters in the early spring, these became symbols of the rising

fertility of the earth at the [Vernal Equinox](#).

The saying "[mad as a March hare](#)" refers to the wild caperings of hares as the [males](#) fight over the females in the early spring, then attempt to mate with them. Since the females often rebuff the males' advances before finally submitting, the mating behavior often looks like a crazy dance; these fights led early observers to believe that the advent of spring made the hares "[mad](#)."<sup>[6]</sup> This bold behavior makes the hares, normally timid and retiring animals, much more conspicuous to human observation in the spring.

Rabbits and hares are both prolific breeders. The females can conceive a second litter of offspring while still pregnant with the first. This phenomenon is known as [superfetation](#). [Lagomorphs](#) mature sexually at an early age and can give birth to several litters a year (hence the sayings, "to breed like bunnies" or "multiply like rabbits"). It is therefore not surprising that rabbits and hares should become fertility symbols, or that their springtime mating antics should enter into Easter [folklore](#).

## [\[edit\]](#) Eggs

[220px-Easter\\_Postcard\\_1910](#)

[magnify-clip](#)

Postcard dated 1911 by Wunsch

The precise origin of the ancient custom of [coloring eggs](#) is not known, although evidently the blooming of many flowers in spring coincides with the use of the fertility symbol of eggs - and eggs boiled with some flowers change their color, bringing the spring into the homes. Many Christians of the [Eastern Orthodox Church](#) to this day typically dye their [Easter eggs](#) red<sup>[7]</sup>, the color of blood, in recognition of the blood of the sacrificed [Christ](#) (and, of the renewal of life in springtime). Some also use the color green, in honor of the new foliage emerging after the long dead time of winter.

German [Protestants](#) wanted to retain the [Catholic](#) custom of eating colored eggs for Easter, but did not want to introduce their children to the Catholic rite of [fasting](#). Eggs were forbidden to Catholics during the fast of [Lent](#), which was the reason for the abundance of eggs at Easter time.<sup>[8]</sup>

The idea of an egg-laying bunny came to the [United States](#) in the 18th century. German immigrants in the Pennsylvania Dutch area told their children about the "Osterhas," sometimes spelled "Oschter Haws." "Hase" means "hare," not rabbit, and in Northwest European folklore the "Easter Bunny" indeed is a [hare](#), not a rabbit. According to the legend, only good children received gifts of colored eggs in the nests that they made in their caps and [bonnets](#) before Easter.<sup>[9]</sup> In 1835, [Jakob Grimm](#) wrote of long-standing similar myths in Germany itself. Grimm suggested that these derived from legends of a goddess called [Ostara](#),<sup>[10]</sup> but as a romanticist, he tried to connect contemporary customs to pre-Christian traditions, knowing that no written sources of that time existed. Additionally, a goddess of that name is only mentioned in a single ancient source giving an ambiguous statement about an Ostara month.

## [\[edit\]](#) Media

Easter has become a commercially celebrated event, with shops and media advertising Easter around Spring. The Easter Bunny is usually a big part of Easter for younger children, so, it often appears on Easter commercials. The Easter Bunny is also featured a lot on Easter TV specials, and in Easter themed films, such as [Here Comes Peter Cottontail: The Movie](#).

## **[edit]** See also

- [Easter Bilby](#)
- [Santa Claus](#)

## **[edit]** References

1. [^](#) [Spring bunny vs. Easter rabbit](#) – *ScrippsNews*. March 2, 2007. Retrieved March 23, 2010.
2. [^](#) [Kids, how do you like your eggs?](#) – *Andover Townsman*. March 18, 2010. Retrieved March 23, 2010.
3. [^](#) [Spring Bunny Photos | The Gardens Mall](#) – *The Forbes Company*. Retrieved March 23, 2010.
4. [^](#) [Easter Symbols](#) from Lutheran Hour Ministromy. Accessed 2/28/08
5. [^](#) <http://www.lhmint.org/easter/symbols.htm>
6. [^](#) ["Dylan Winter – Irish Hare"](#). BBC Radio 4. [http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/science/sharedearth\\_20070209.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/science/sharedearth_20070209.shtml). Retrieved 2007-04-14.
7. [^](#) [How To Dye Red Eggs with Onion Skins for Greek Easter](#) by Nancy Gaifyllia from Your Guide to Greek Food on About.Com Accessed April 9, 2008
8. [^](#) [Shrove Tuesday Pancakes!](#) by Bridget Haggerty - Irish Culture & Customs, World Cultures European, paragraph 5 line 2 refers to the catholic custom of abstaining from eggs during Lent. Accessed 3/1/08
9. [^](#) [Easter Symbols](#) from Lutheran Hour Minisitries. Accessed 2/28/08]
10. [^](#) Grimm, Jacob (1835). *Deutsche Mythologie* (German Mythology); From English released version *Grimm's Teutonic Mythology* (1888); Available online by Northvegr © 2004-2007, Chapter 13, page [10+](#)

## **[edit]** Further reading

- [Ostara's Hare: The Pagan Origin of Easter](#)
- [Easter Origins and the Easter Bunny](#)