

A Lucky Break

Grades 4-6

English Language Arts



Objectives

Students will read about the ancient Etruscans and the origins of pulling the wishbone of a chicken apart for good luck, identify the main idea and supporting details of the passage, research to learn more about the ancient Etruscans, identify and decipher some common phrases in the English language related to poultry, learn the origins of some other poultry-related idioms, and use the idioms to write stories.

Vocabulary

clavicle—a bone found in fowl, often called a wishbone.

Etruscans—people who lived in ancient Etruria, in what is now Tuscany and parts of Umbria in western Italy

fowl—a bird, such as the duck, goose, turkey, or pheasant, that is used as food or hunted as game

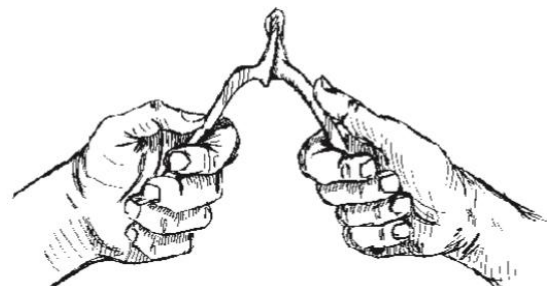
Background

The chicken is probably the most common bird in the world. It is raised for meat, eggs and byproducts such as feathers. Some people even raise chickens as a hobby. The chickens we know today came from red jungle **fowl** of southeast Asia. They were first tamed around 2300 BC. Chickens were kept for their eggs. When the birds grew too old to lay, they were used for meat.

The tradition of pulling apart the wishbone, or **clavicle**, may be as much as 2,500 years old. Ancient **Etruscans** in what is now Italy kept chickens in their temples to aid priests in interpreting signs of the future. When one of the sacred birds died, the collarbone was dried and saved. Believers would stroke the bone and then make a wish.

The ancient Romans, who came to live in Italy after the Etruscans, believed chickens had special powers. When sacred chicken bones from the temple became scarce, the people began breaking the collarbone of the chicken in half to create more bones for others.

The Romans carried the custom with them when they conquered the British Isles. The British were the first to believe good luck would come to the person left with the head of the bone still attached, or the “lucky break.”



A Lucky Break

Activity 1: A Lucky Break Reading Page, (ELA) 1-2 50 minute class periods

Students will read the history of breaking a chicken wishbone for good luck. They will research the Ancient Etruscans to learn more about their culture.

Oklahoma Academic Standards

Activity 1: A Lucky Break Reading Page (ELA)

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 4.3.W.2 | Students will write facts about a subject, including a clear main idea with supporting details, and use transitional and signal words. |
| 5.3.W.2 | |
| 6.3.W.2 | |
| 4.6.W.1 | Students will generate a viable research question about a specific topic. |
| 5.6.W.1 | |
| 6.6.W.1 | |
| 4.6.W.2 | Students will organize information found during research, following a modified citation style (e.g., author, title, publication date) with guidance and support. |
| 5.6.W.2 | |
| 6.6.W.2 | |
| 4.6.W.3 | Students will summarize and present information in a report. |
| 5.6.W.3 | |
| 6.6.W.3 | |

Materials

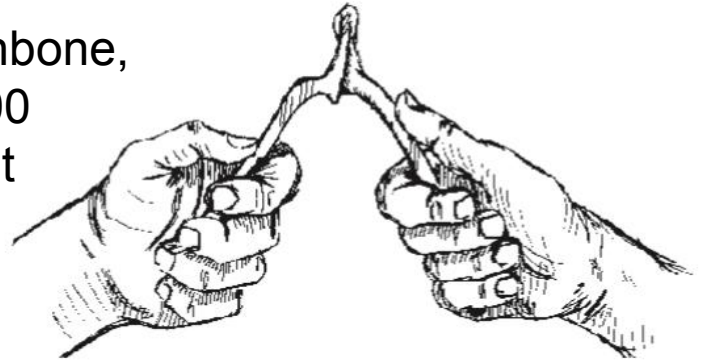
- Chicken wishbones, cleaned and dried
- Activity 1 Reading Page “**A Lucky Break**”
- Activity 1 Worksheet 1 “**A Lucky Break Summary**”
- Activity 1 Worksheet 2 “**Etruscans Research**”

Procedures

1. Read and discuss background and vocabulary.
 2. Ask students if they have ever pulled apart the wishbone of a chicken or turkey for good luck. If you have several wishbones available, let students try their luck at pulling them apart.
 - One student holds each end. Each makes a wish and pulls.
 - The one with the “head” of the bone still attached gets his or her wish.
 - If you don’t have enough wishbones, students may count off by ones and twos. One student will represent one group and one the other. Members of the group whose representative gets the head get their wishes.
 3. Provide copies of the “**Lucky Break**” Reading Page and Worksheet 1 for students to read and discuss in groups.
 - Students will discuss other customs that are said to bring good luck.
 - Students will identify the main idea and supporting details
 4. Pass out Worksheet 2 “**Etruscans Research.**”
 - Students will develop research questions about the ancient Etruscans and use online or library resources to research answers to their questions and write short papers based on their research.
 - Students will present their research to the class.
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The chicken is probably the most common bird in the world. It is raised for meat, eggs, and by-products such as feathers. Some people even raise chickens as a hobby. The chickens we know today came from red jungle **fowl** of southeast Asia. They were first tamed around 2300 BC. Chickens were kept for their eggs. When the birds grew too old to lay, they were used for meat.

The tradition of pulling apart the wishbone, or **clavicle**, may be as much as 2,500 years old. Ancient **Etruscans** in what is now Italy kept chickens in their temples to aid priests in interpreting signs of the future. When one of the sacred birds died, the collarbone was dried and saved. Believers would stroke the bone and then make a wish.



The ancient Romans, who came to live in Italy after the Etruscans, believed chickens had special powers. When sacred chicken bones from the temple became scarce, the people began breaking the collarbone of the chicken in half to create more bones for others.

The Romans carried the custom with them when they conquered the British Isles. The British were the first to believe good luck would come to the person left with the head of the bone still attached, or the “lucky break.”

What do you do for good luck? List the actions below.

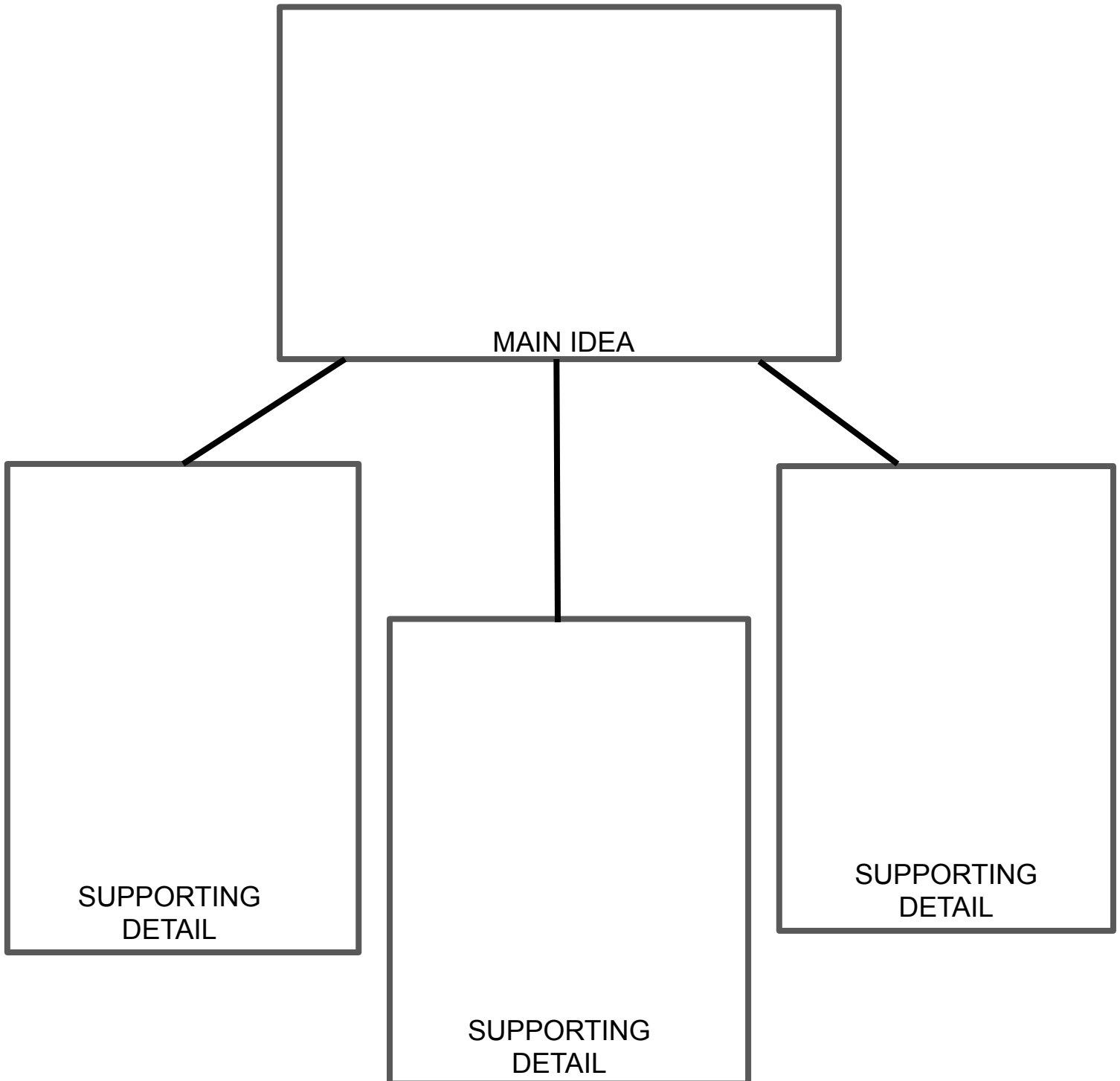
A Lucky Break

Activity 1 Worksheet 1: A Lucky Break Summary



Name: _____ Date: _____

In your own words, summarize the “Lucky Break” reading passage. Include the main idea and at least three supporting details that are facts. Once you identify these, rewrite them in paragraph form on another paper.



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Activity 1 Worksheet 2: Etruscans Research



Name: _____ Date: _____

What else do you want to know about the ancient Etruscans? Write your research question in the space below. Use an online search engine or library resources to find more information. Organize your information using the space below, then write a report to share your research with the class.

Research Question:

Main Idea:

Key facts to include in your report:

Conclusion:

Websites or other source of information:

A Lucky Break

Activity 2: Deciphering Idioms, (ELA) 1-2 50 minute class periods

Students will decipher idiom meanings with examples.

Oklahoma Academic Standards

Activity 2: Deciphering Idioms (ELA)

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 4.3.R.4 | Students will find examples of literary devices: simile, metaphor, |
| 5.3.R.4 | personification, onomatopoeia, hyperbole, imagery, symbolism, tone |
| 6.3.R.4 | |

Materials

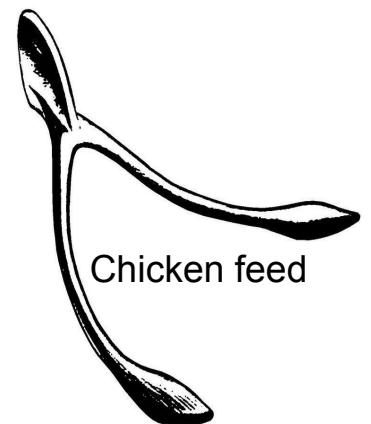
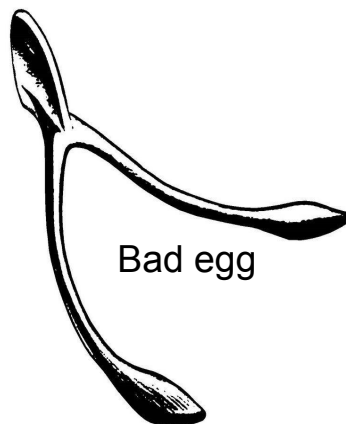
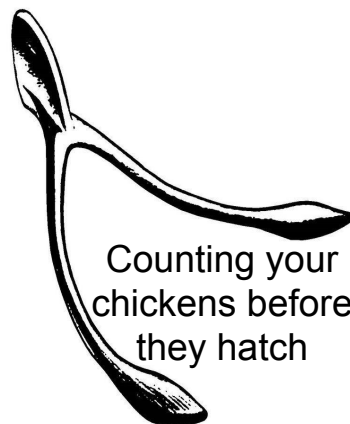
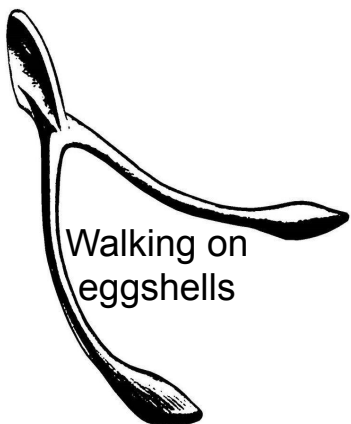
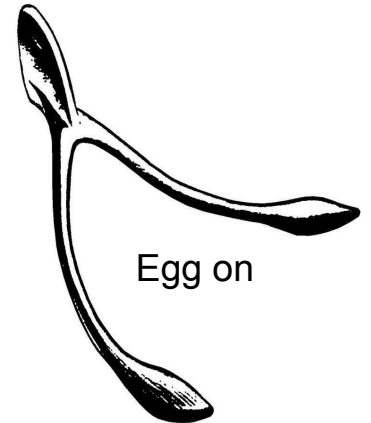
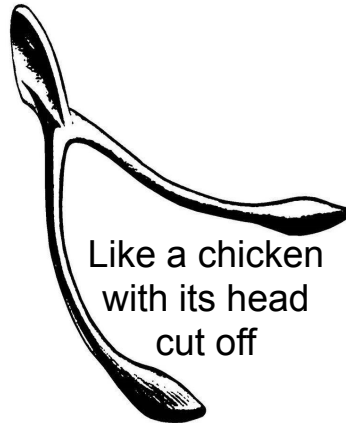
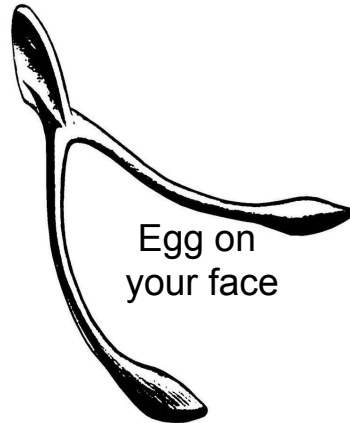
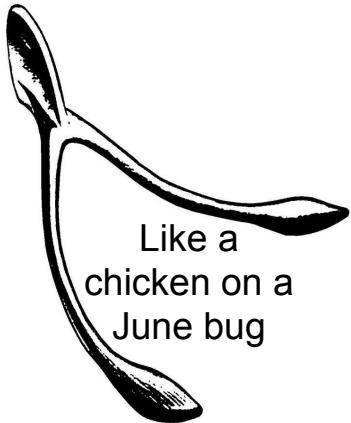
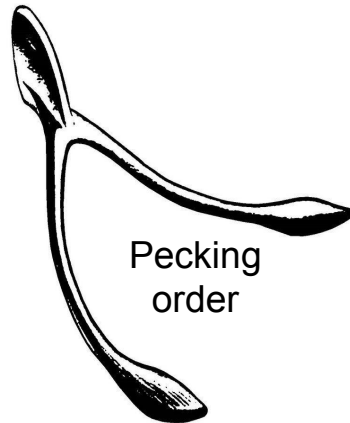
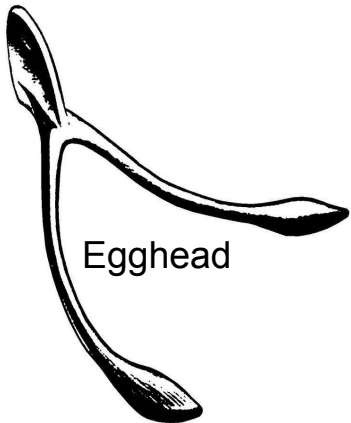
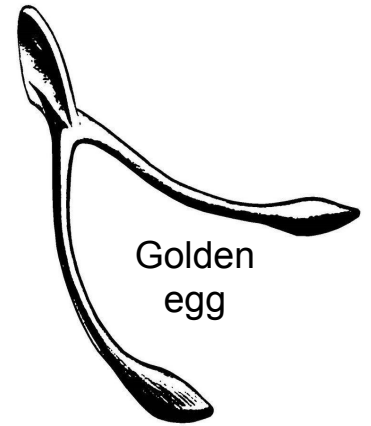
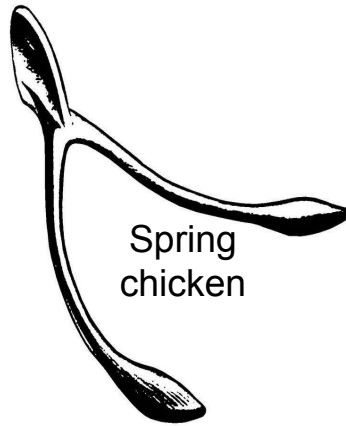
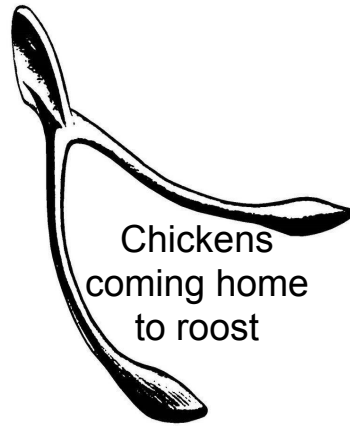
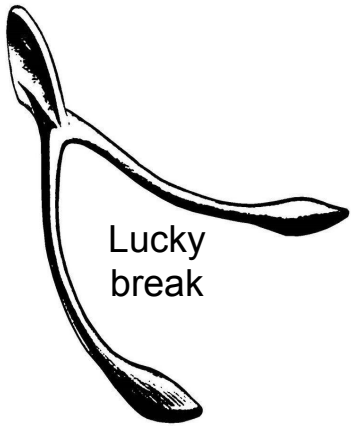
- Chicken wishbones, cleaned and dried
- Activity 2 Worksheet 1 “**Deciphering Idioms**”
- Activity 2 “**Idiom Cards**” and “**Idiom Meanings**” cards
- Activity 2 Information page “**Poultry-Related Idioms and Their Origins**”

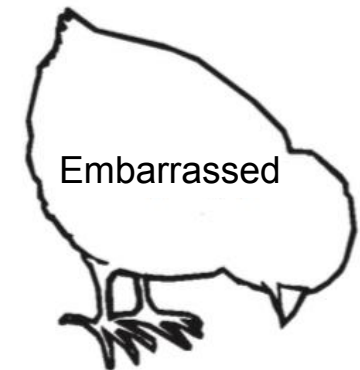
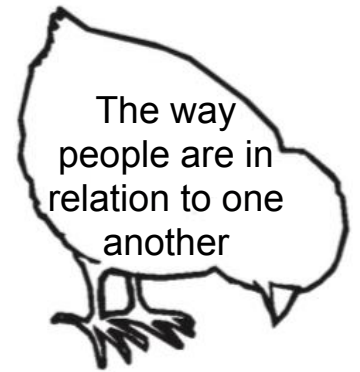
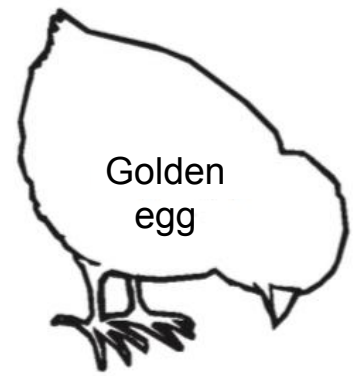
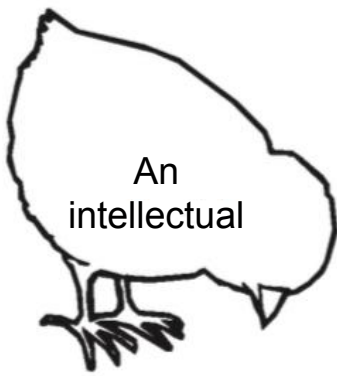
Procedures

1. Read and discuss background and vocabulary.
2. Ask students if they have ever pulled apart the wishbone of a chicken or turkey for good luck. If you have several wishbones available, let students try their luck at pulling them apart.
—One student holds each end. Each makes a wish and pulls.
—The one with the “head” of the bone still attached gets his or her wish.
—If you don’t have enough wishbones, students may count off by ones and twos. One student will represent one group and one the other. Members of the group whose representative gets the head get their wishes.
3. Explain that the “lucky break” is only one of many idioms in the English language that are related to poultry.
—Ask students what it means to call someone a “chicken” and why.
—Ask students if they are familiar with any other sayings related to chickens.
4. Divide students into groups of four or five or use this activity in a language center.
—Make one copy each of the “**Idiom Cards**” and “**Idiom Meanings**” cards for each group. Cut up the pages to make cards.
—Students work together to pair the idioms with the correct explanations.
—After students have had time to put the cards together, read each idiom aloud, and have students give their answers.
5. To check answers and discuss possible origins of the idioms, use the information on the “**Poultry-Related Idioms and Their Origins**” information sheet.
6. Distribute the “**Deciphering Idioms**” worksheet to assess individual understanding of the idioms.

Extension

1. Pair students in groups. Each group will write a story using as many of the idioms as possible.
—Students will read their stories to the class.
2. Students will write their own idioms based on topics or objects with which they are very familiar.





bad egg—a person who disappoints expectations

A rotten egg looks fine from the outside, but on the inside they are rotten.

chickens coming home to roost—someone's words or acts come back to cause trouble for them

Chickens which stray during the day return to their roost at night.

chicken feed—a small sum of money

In pioneer days table scraps and inferior grain were used to feed chickens.

counting your chickens before they are hatched—depending on getting something before you actually get it.

One of Aesop's fables describes a market woman saying she will get so much for her eggs that with the money she will buy a goose; the goose in time will bring her so much, with which she will buy a cow, and so on; but in her excitement she kicks over her basket, and all her eggs are broken.

don't put all your eggs in one basket—don't risk all you have on just one thing.

See above "counting your chickens before they are hatched."

egg on—urge someone on

*The origin of this phrase actually has nothing to do with chickens or eggs. It is a corruption of the Saxon word *eggian*, which means "to incite."*

egg on the face—embarrassed

This American idiom doesn't have a clear origin. One possible source goes back to theater during the 1800s and early 1900s when sub-par actors would be hit with rotten eggs. Another possible origin comes from the farmyard where farm dogs sometimes eat an egg, and in order to find which dog is guilty, a farmer looks for dog with egg on its face.

egghead—an intellectual

At one time large foreheads were considered a sign of great intelligence. Because heads with this characteristic resembled eggs, people with great intelligence came to be called "eggheads." During the 1952 presidential campaign between Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson, the Eisenhower campaign brought the word into common usage by using it to describe Stevenson and his supporters.

Stevenson was considered an intellectual. He was also bald, which made the term seem even more appropriate. Although great intelligence is normally considered a good thing, in this case Stevenson's critics used it against him by claiming it meant he was out of touch with the common people.

golden egg—great profit

From the story of Jack and the Beanstalk.

like a chicken on a June bug—very quickly

Chickens eat all kinds of bugs and pounce on them very quickly in order to catch them before they fly away.

like a chicken with its head cut off—in a hurried or disorganized way

Killing a chicken involves taking its head off. A decapitated chicken often continues to flutter its wings and flap about wildly for several seconds before dying. When people kept chickens in their yards for eggs and meat, this was a familiar sight.

lucky break—unexpected good fortune

From the practice of breaking the wishbone of the chicken for good luck. The English believed good luck would come to the person left with the head of the bone still attached, or the “lucky break.”

mad as a wet hen—very angry

This phrase has no basis in fact, since hens do not get particularly excited when wet. Hens are known to cluck angrily and peck when provoked, however.

pecking order—the way people are ranked in relation to each other.

Among animals, the stronger animal in a group always asserts dominance over the weaker ones. In a chicken yard, the most dominant chickens peck at the weaker ones without fear the weaker ones will peck back.

spring chicken—a young woman

Chicken was once a seasonal meat, produced from spring eggs, hence the term “spring chicken.” Today’s spring chicken may not be hatched in spring at all, but the term still applies to a young bird, from two to ten months old, with tender flesh. Likewise, chickens were formerly raised mostly for eggs and were not cooked for their meat until they were no longer able to lay eggs. Since their diets were fairly lean, their meat tended to be tough— “a tough old bird.” In slang this phrase refers to a tough old woman.

walking on eggshells—behaving in a careful manner so as not to offend someone

This refers to people who are easily offended, like eggshells are easily broken.

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Activity 2 Worksheet 1: Deciphering Idioms



Name: _____ Date: _____

Idioms are sayings that have hidden meanings. The expressions mean more than what the words actually say. Many of the idioms come from a time when most people were involved in agriculture. One example is “like a chicken on a June bug.” This phrase is used to describe someone doing something very quickly. It refers to the quick way chickens pounce on all kinds of bugs in order to catch them before they fly away. Since most Americans no longer live or work on farms, many of these words and phrases have no meaning, apart from the way we have come to understand them. For example, most people know that the phrase “chicken feed,” means “a small sum of money.” They may not know that it comes from a time when table scraps and inferior grain was used to feed chickens.

Match the following idioms with their meanings. Write the correct letter on the line.

1. ___spring chicken	a. In a hurried or disorganized way.
2. ___walking on eggshells	b. A young woman.
3. ___like a chicken with its head cut off	c. Behaving in a careful manner so as not to offend someone.
4. ___chicken feed	d. A small sum of money
5. ___lucky break	e. The way people are ranked in relation to each other.
6. ___egg on your face	f. Unexpected good fortune
7. ___counting your chickens before they hatch	g. Embarrassed
8. ___Don't put all your eggs in one basket.	h. Very angry
9. ___mad as a wet hen	i. Depending on getting something before you actually get it
10. ___pecking order	j. Don't risk all you have on just one thing.

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Activity 2 Worksheet 1: Deciphering Idioms ANSWER KEY



Name: _____ Date: _____

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Match the following idioms with their meanings. Write the correct letter on the line.

1. <u>b</u> spring chicken	a. In a hurried or disorganized way.
2. <u>c</u> walking on egg shells	b. A young woman.
3. <u>a</u> like a chicken with its head cut off	c. Behaving in a careful manner so as not to offend someone.
4. <u>d</u> chicken feed	d. A small sum of money
5. <u>f</u> lucky break	e. The way people are ranked in relation to each other.
6. <u>g</u> egg on your face	f. Unexpected good fortune
7. <u>i</u> counting your chickens before they hatch	g. Embarrassed
8. <u>J</u> Don't put all your eggs in one basket.	h. Very angry
9. <u>h</u> mad as a wet hen	i. Depending on getting something before you actually get it
10. <u>e</u> pecking order	j. Don't risk all you have on just one thing.