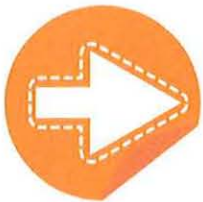




Meeting 19 Honey



Here are three fun ways that you can teach Builders about honey and bees. Adapt the activities to meet the needs of your Builders or create your own activities.





The following activities partially complete the requirements for the Honey award.

ACTIVITY

1

Bee Facts

15

MINUTES

WHAT YOU DO

MATERIALS NEEDED

- Different types or flavors of honey

Ahead of time: Select a book, DVD, or YouTube clip about bees to share with the Builders. Try searching [YouTube.com](https://www.youtube.com) for “high speed beehive,” “bees,” “honey,” and “beekeeper.”

Read Proverbs 24:13-14 (NET): “Eat honey, my child, for it is good, and honey from the honeycomb is sweet to your taste. Likewise, know that wisdom is sweet to your soul.” Discuss what it means.

Next, read a book, watch part of a DVD, or view some YouTube clips on bees and how they make honey. Then let the children sample some different types or flavors of honey.

Be aware of any food allergies or medical conditions before giving the children honey.



Bubble Wrap Beehive

WHAT YOU DO

15
MINUTES

2 ACTIVITY

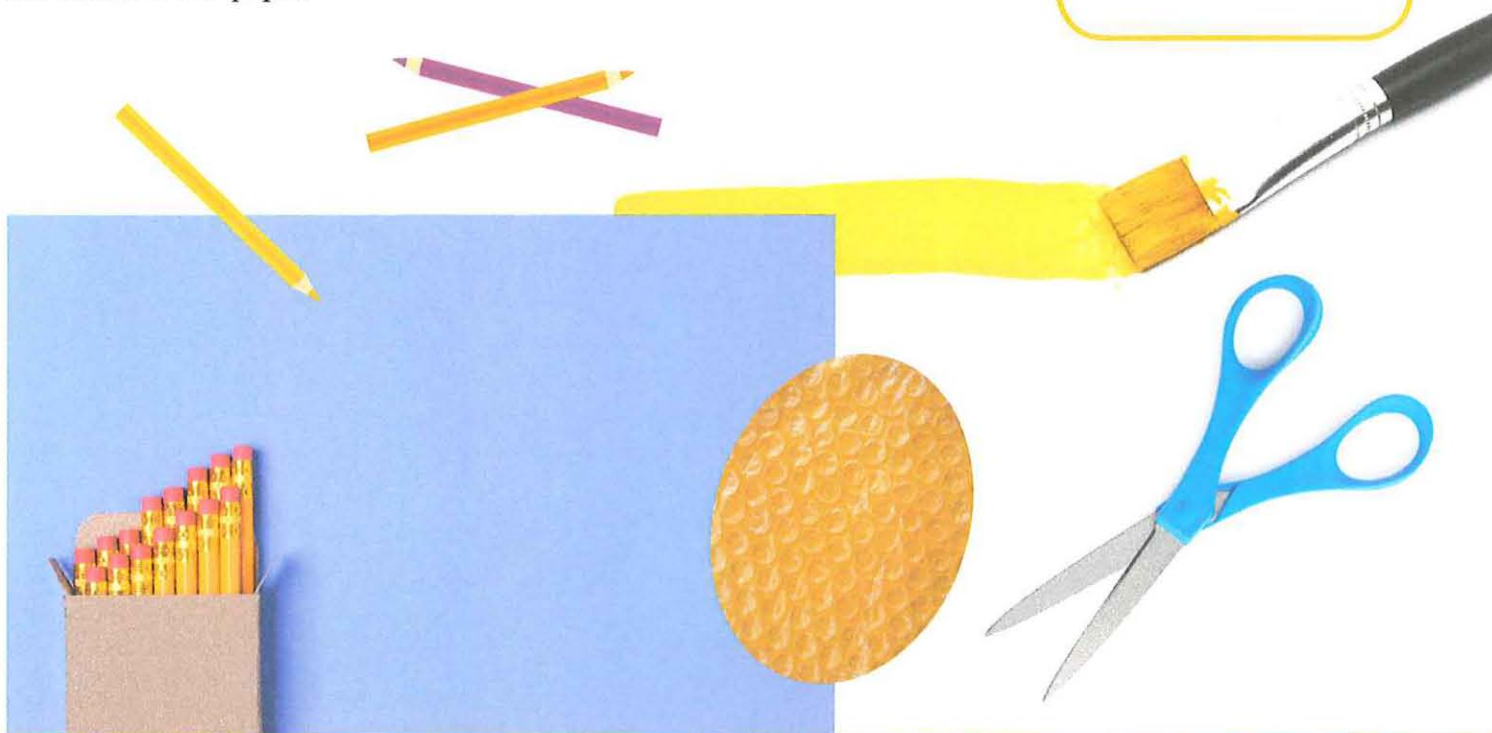
Ahead of time: Cover the work area with newspaper.

Write Psalm 19:9-10 (NET) on the dry erase board: “The judgments given by the Lord are trustworthy and absolutely just . . . they bring greater delight than honey, than even the sweetest honey from the honeycomb.” Discuss what the verse means.

Show the Builders a completed project. Give each child a sheet of construction paper. Have the children write the Bible verse around the outside edges of the paper to form a border. Then have them cut out a large oval from the bubble wrap. This will be used for the hive print later in the project. Have them place the bubble wrap hive on the paper and lightly trace around it with the pencil. Set the bubble wrap hive aside. Next, have the children draw a branch with leaves that the hive hangs from and draw several bees flying around the hive. Have the children color the branch, leaves, and bees with the colored pencils. Last, have the children paint the bubble wrap hive (the bubble side) with yellow acrylic paint. Once the bubble wrap hive is painted, have the children press it, bubble side down, onto the construction paper to make the hive. Remove the bubble wrap from the construction paper.

MATERIALS NEEDED

- Construction paper, 9 × 12 in (23 cm × 30.5 cm)
- Acrylic paint, yellow
- Bubble wrap
- Brushes, 1 in (2.5 cm)
- Paper plates or cups
- Scissors
- Pencils and erasers
- Colored pencils
- Dry erase board or a large sheet of paper
- Marker
- Smocks
- Newspaper





ACTIVITY

3

Honeybee Game

15
MINUTES

WHAT YOU DO

MATERIALS NEEDED

- Index cards
- Pen
- Containers of water
- Eyedroppers
- Clear measuring cups
- Dry erase board or large sheet of paper
- Marker



Ahead of time: Write the names of objects in the room on index cards, preparing one set per group of children. Place a container of water next to each item written on the cards. The container should be large enough for several children at a time to get water from it with their eyedroppers.

Explain to the Builders that bees use movement to communicate where flowers are. Teach them the movements listed below. (Write the movements on a dry erase board for the children to refer to during the game.)

Circle Dance: When a bee dances in a circle, it means the flowers are nearby.

Waggle Dance: When a bee waggles (moves up and down or side to side quickly) its stomach, it means the flowers are farther away.

Straight Line: When a bee moves in a straight line to the left or the right, it shows the other bees which direction to go.

Divide the children into groups of four or five. Give each child an eyedropper. Have an adult show one of the children a card with the name of an object located in the room. The child then does a bee dance to help the other members of the hive locate the “flower.” (You might want to designate which part of the room is near and which part is far.) The children find the “flower” and each gather “nectar” (water) in their eyedropper. Repeat until you’ve gone through all of your index cards and all of the children have had opportunities to do the bee dances.

When the children have gone through all of the index cards, compare how much “nectar” they brought back to the “hive” (the clear measuring cup). Share with the children that on a single flight one honeybee can visit more than 1,000 flowers. The bee sucks up the nectar through a proboscis (a straw-like tongue) then stores the nectar in its honey stomach, which holds about one eyedropper’s worth of nectar. When the honey stomach is full, the bee returns to the hive and empties its nectar into a hive cell. Each bee produces about $\frac{1}{12}$ of a teaspoon of honey in its lifetime. For one pound (453.6 g) of honey, bees visit more than 2 million flowers and fly more than 55,000 miles (88,513 km).



Award: Honey

To complete this award, check the requirements on p. 137 and add activities as needed.