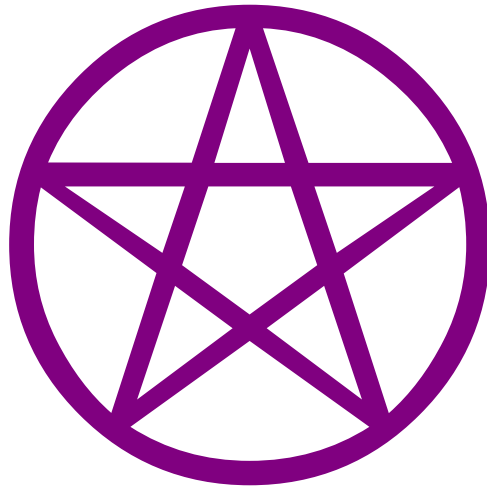


Wicca 101

Student Handbook



A DRAGON PALM CIRCLE HANDBOOK

DRAGON PALM CIRCLE

Wicca 101 - Student Handbook

2nd Edition

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Sevierville, TN 37876

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Introduction

This manual is for the student of Wicca 101. It has the questions and assignments needed by the class.

This manual is made to take a year and a day to complete. Besides this manual you will also need the following books: **Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft** by *Raymond Buckland*, **To Ride A Silver Broomstick** by *Silver RavenWolf*, **A Witches Bible** by *Janet and Stewart Farrar*, and **Wicca: A Guide for the Solitary Practitioner** by *Scott Cunningham*.

In this second edition there will also be articles that are now on the website to supplement your

Week One - An introduction to Wicca and Dragon Palm Circle

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT :

1. Read pages 1 - 8 of Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (1 - 11 2nd edition)
2. Find out other information about the History of Witchcraft.

Week Two - History part 1

Class Discussion: The Old Religion, what was it?

QUESTIONS :

1. Who is Dr. Margaret Murray.
2. When were the origins of the religion that became Witchcraft.
3. What is Sympathetic Magick?
4. What does Wicca mean?
5. Who was Pope Gregory the Great?
6. Who was Pope Innocent VIII?
7. Who were Heinrich Kramer and Jakob Sprenger?
8. What was the Malleus Maleficarum?
9. Who was King James I?
10. Who is Dr. Gerald Gardner?

ASSIGNMENT FOR NEXT WEEK :

1. Read pages 283 - 286 "To Rider A Silver Broom" by Silver RavenWolf
2. Write why the history of Witchcraft is Important

The origins of modern Witchcraft – maybe.

Today we have a lot of different traditions of Witchcraft – many claiming to be more “real” or more of a “direct descendant “of Real Witchcraft or Original Witchcraft or whatever. None of these have any REAL proof of what they say. (Please – if you are part of one of these groups – don’t start yelling – just read on). Now there is nothing wrong with these beliefs within a tradition as it is part of the mythology of the tradition – they only get bad when a member of the trad starts preaching it to others. (Hey guys – things like that are some of the secrets of your trad – you don’t want others to know)

Let’s look at what we know historically – 1. In the 1950 – Gardner brought about his form of the Craft and started using the name Wicca as another name for Witchcraft. 2. Charles Leland wrote Aradia, Gospel of the Witches in 1899 telling about the Strega or Italian Witches.

OK that’s about it. Just about everything else is speculation. Witchcraft goes back at least to 1899. When Gardner came out of the closet in the 50’s he felt that there were no other Covens left, but to his surprise others did start popping up. Now did they already exist or did they come into existence because of Gardner?

Now we are going to MY origins of Witchcraft. This may have no truth at all to it, since it is speculation. Pre-Christian Church Witches are talked about in Mythology and other sources, but usually they were nothing like our Modern Witch. Today’s Witch is more like the Witch that came from the Middle Ages.

Let’s look at a few things we know. The early Church took over Rome and most likely was a major cause of the downfall of the Empire. A few of the things that were done by the Church was outlaw all the Old Religions within the Empire. Outlawed education for the common person. By the time of the inquisition, being educated was a crime that could be punished by death.

When the old religion were torn down the Priest and Priestess had to go into hiding. They were educated and with their religions gone – they were common people. Yet they were still needed by the people. The church had done nothing to replace these people who in many cases were the doctors, midwives, herbiest, and other scientist. (Barbers took over much of the medical work – scary).

They had to go underground. In cases like this small cells are used. 13 was a good number. They became the Witches. As time went on, only one member of the group would be taught to read and write. This can be reflected to the modern Coven of six working pairs – with HP and HPS and a Maiden who is leaning to become a HPS. The 13th person would be the one learning to start a new cell or Coven.

This would give us the different types of Witchcraft and why so many different ways of doing something works. Now for another step – a lot of the secret societies and other groups that modern Pagans get a lot of their materials form – may have been formed by some of these Covens or from people who had studied with them. Remember we have a long period of time where the Craft was completely hidden in most parts of the world. Some wanted to come more out in the open – being part of one of these organizations was more “honorable” than being a Witch.

OLD RELIGIONS ----UNDERGROUND CELLS OR COVENS---SECRET SOCIETIES -----MODERN WITCHCRAFT.

As I said there is nothing to back up my theory and it just speculation. Today we have many groups that claim one thing or another – and as a Witch or a Pagan or response should always be ok. But these same people should not try to preach to others on their way – but they do. And Goddess help the person who says, look you believe it your way and I’ll believe it my way – and since all paths lead the same way – Blessed Be. They yell and say “Your wrong” MY WAY IS THE ONLY WAY. Please you are starting to sound like members of other religions that we will not name now!

One of the things about history is it’s a fiction based on facts and influenced by the Winners or who is in power. And in the Western World the Christian is who is in power and they have done their best to keep the information away from the common man. How many books and scrolls are there about the old religions that were either destroyed are locked away? What do we really know about the old religions? We have myths, but they are just stories, much like bible stories are today – and we don’t know how much they reflected the old religions and much was just a work of fiction.

We don’t even know how much our beliefs are like the old religions. But for our religion to work we must accept some of our own myths as truth, even when we know that there is a good chance that they are not. This helps us form the basis of our religion. But even though these stories have been passed down through your

Coven or from you teacher – when someone makes a statement you may feel is wrong – don't say you are wrong – state the way you look at it, and you both may be right.

As pagans we state that all paths lead to the same place, yet we want our path to be a narrow one, not a superhighway that have the paths (lanes) right next to one another, just a little off being the same path. Let's be the superhighway – don't fight.

The Wicca/ Witchcraft debate is so dumb. We have on one side people who claim they are the same and on the other people claiming they are different. Why? If you feel they are different – fine – you have your reasons. If you feel they are the same – fine – again you have your reasons. Friendly debate is fine – but when one side starts calling the other names and saying they don't know what they are talking about it not fine. You are following your path of the Craft – if within it you feel they are not the same, that is your path – but where do you feel you have the right to tell someone whose trad says they are the same that they are wrong? Their path of the craft says they are the same. (For the record – I follow that they are the same)

But can you all see why it's good for us to believe in our myths and stories that form our trad or coven or solitary path. And why we don't have the right to tell others their beliefs are wrong. We have very little true history of the craft before Garner except Leland. Most of it is written by Christians which contain the slant that we worshiped the Devil – even giving the Devil names of Pagan Gods. And giving him horns like the Horned Hunter.

Blessed Be

Dreamweaver

Week 3 - History part 2

Class Discussion:

1. Is your local paper pro or anti Witchcraft?
2. Is it safe to say you are a Witch where you live?
3. Does your public library carry books on Witchcraft as a religion?
4. Does it bother you when someone says they are a Witch and they start talking about Witchcraft its something completely different from what Witchcraft is?
5. Discuss Modern people in Witchcraft.

QUESTIONS:

Tell who the following people and places are:

1. Magot Adler
2. Raymond Buckland
3. Z. Budapest
4. Laurie Cabot
5. Scott Cunningham
6. Janet and Stewart Farrar

7. Starhawk
8. Doreen Valiente
9. Otter and Morning Glory Zell
10. Church of All Worlds

ASSIGNMENT FOR NEXT WEEK :

1. Read pages 8 - 11 Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (11 - 15 2nd Ed.)
2. What are your views on Wicca.

Week 4 - Philosophy part 1

THE WICCAN REDE Bide the Wiccan Laws we must In Perfect Love and Perfect Trust.

Live and let live, Fairly take and fairly give.

Cast the Circle thrice about To keep the evil spirits out.

To bind the spell every time Let the spell be spake in rhyme.

Soft of eye and light of touch, Speak little, listen much.

Deosil go by the waxing moon, Chanting out the Witches' Rune.

Widdershins go by the waning moon, Chanting out the baneful rune.

When the Lady's moon is new, Kiss the hand to her, times two.

When the moon rides at her peak, Then your heart's desire seek.

Heed the North wind's mighty gale, Lock the door and drop the sail.

When the wind comes from the South, Love will kiss thee on the mouth.

When the wind blows from the West, Departed souls will have no rest.

When the wind blows from the East, Expect the new and set the feast.

Nine woods in the cauldron go, Burn them fast and burn them slow.

Elder be the Lady's tree, Burn it not or cursed you'll be.

When the Wheel begins to turn, Let the Beltane fires burn.

When the Wheel has turned to Yule, Light the log and the Horned One rules.

Heed ye Flower, Bush and Tree, By the Lady, blessed be.

Where the rippling waters go, Cast a stone and truth you'll know.

When ye have a true need, Hearken not to others' greed.

With a fool no season spend, Lest ye be counted as his friend.

Merry meet and merry part, Bright the cheeks and warm the heart.

Mind the Threefold Law you should, Three times bad and three times good.

When misfortune is enow, Wear the blue star on thy brow.

True in Love ever be, Lest thy lover's false to thee.

Eight words the Wiccan Rede fulfill:

An ye harm none, do what ye will.

THE WITCHES' RUNE

Darksome night and shining Moon. East then South then West then North

Harken To The Witches' Rune. Here we come to call thee forth.

Earth and Water, Air and Fire. Wand and pentacle and sword

Work ye unto our desire. And harken ye unto our word.

Cord and censer, scourge and knife. Power of the witches' blade

Waken all ye into life. And come ye as the charm is made.

Queen of Heaven, Queen of Hell. Horned Hunter of the night

Lend your power unto our spell. And work our will by our magic rite

By all powers of land and sea. By all the might of the Moon and Sun

As we do will so mote it be. Chant the spell and it be done.

Eko, eko Azarak

Eko, eko Zamilak

Eko, eko Cernunnos

Eko, eko Aradia.

DISCUSSION :

What does "an' it harm none, do what thou wilt." Mean?

What is Wicca.

QUESTIONS :

1. What are the principles of Wiccan Belief?

2. What was the Council of American Witches?
3. What is the Wiccan Rede?
4. What is the power within?
5. Why is religion important to Spells and Charms.

Bonus Question 1: In your reading you read about the Council of American Witches. As a historic side note the council only lasted about six weeks and the only thing they did was write the Principles of Wiccan Belief. Why did they last such a short time. What kinds of things keep us from having a Council of American Witches? What are some of the good things that could come from a Council such as this and what are some of the bad things.

Bonus Question 2: Explain what the Wiccan Rede means to you.

ASSIGNMENT FOR NEXT WEEK:

1. Read pages 135 - 144 in part 2 of the Witches Bible by Janet and Stewart Farrar.
2. Why is religion needed in Witchcraft?

Week 5 - Philosophy part 2

Class Discussion: Ethics of Witchcraft

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain why Wiccan ethics are positive, rather than prohibitive.
2. Mother Earth, why must we protect her.?
3. Should we use drugs in our rituals? Why or why not.
4. What kind of spells are justified under the REDE?
5. What is the boomerang effect?
6. Explain: Never accept money for the use of the art, for money ever smareth the taker.

Bonus Question 1: What is a Warlock and his relationship to modern Witchcraft?

Bonus Question 2: What are some of the important reasons for having an Oath when joining a Coven or a Covens outer court?

Bonus Question 3: In Wicca we do not search out people to join, but let them seek us out. Why? Will this view change?

Bonus Question 4: Should Witches start churches for Pagans?

ASSIGNMENT FOR NEXT WEEK:

1. Read pages 13 - 25 Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (19 - 35 2nd ed)
2. Where do you like to hold your Rituals?

Week 6 - Beliefs part 1

Class Discussion: Why so many deities if we only believe in the Goddess and the God?

Reincarnation and Where to hold ritual.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the "Ultimate Deity"?
2. Why worship a Goddess and a God?
3. What is reincarnation?
4. What is the three fold law?
5. What does Buckland mean by "Your Temple"?
6. What should not be used as an alter?

Bonus Question: Karma and the three fold law. How does the Witch view Karma as opposed to some other religions.

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 3 - 30 To Ride A Silver Broom by Silver RavenWolf.

Think about your beliefs.

Week 7 - Beliefs part 2

More about what makes you a Witch.

BOOK REPORT:

Between now and week 10 we need the first book report. We are not looking for a High School type book report. We want a small review of the book, then you recommendations on how good it is. Do you feel it covers the subjects correctly. Is it interesting. Is it easy to read. The book can be any book that relates to Witchcraft.

Class Discussion: What are your view as to what is a Witch.

Could Witchcraft work with a central organization making Witch Rules.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is a Witch (in your own words)?
2. How does society in general accept the practice of Witchcraft?
3. What is a new generation Witch?
4. What are some of the different traditions?

ASSIGNMENT FOR NEXT WEEK:

Read pages 57 - 60, 75 - 84 To Ride A Silver Broom.

Week 8 - Beliefs part 3

Class Discussion: You have just moved into a new house. You have three roommates and you are the only Witch. Tell how you will set up your Sacred Place.

You have just moved into a new house. The people moving in with you are the people you live with in real life now. How will you set up your Sacred Place?

QUESTIONS:

1. Ways of finding your Magickal Name.
2. What is a Sacred Place?
3. What is the Alter?
4. What is a Stang?

ASSIGNMENT FOR NEXT WEEK:

Read pages 29 - 33 Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (41 - 48 2nd Ed) Pages 85 - 97 To Ride A Silver Broom.

Week 9 - Ethics / Responsibilities

ASSIGNMENT FOR NEXT WEEK:

Read pages 29 - 33 Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (41 - 48 2nd Ed) Pages 85 - 97 To Ride A Silver Broom.

- 5.

Week 10 - Tool part 1

Class Discussion: Other ways to make or personalize tools.

QUESTIONS:

Tell what the following is and what it is used for:

1. Athame
2. Wand
3. Broom
4. Chalice
5. Pentacle
6. Bolline
7. Incense Burner
8. Cauldron

Where can you find Magickal items?

ASSIGNMENT FOR NEXT WEEK:

Read pages 251 - 267 Witches Bible part 2

Book Report is due if you have not already done it.

Week 11: Tool - part 2

CLASS ASSIGNMENT:

Build a Scrying mirror.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the use of the Necklace?
2. What is the use of the Garter?
3. What type of marking are on an Athame?

ASSIGNMENT FOR NEXT WEEK:

Read pages 33 - 39 in Bucklands Complete Book of Witchcraft (48 - 57 2nd Ed)

Week 12 - Dress

Class: Make a robe if you do not have one out of an old sheet. Discuss what you wear to ritual and why. What are your feelings about skyclad, Robed, and street clothes?

Questions:

1. What does skyclad mean?
2. When making a robe, what kind of materials is best to us?

Assignment for Next Week:

Read pages 41 - 49 in Bucklands Complete Book of Witchcraft (61 - 72 R. Ed.)

Week 13 - Getting Started

Class Discussion: Types of rites of passage. Why self dedication

QUESTIONS:

1. What is a Rite of Passage
2. What is a circle for
3. How large is a Coven circle
4. In what direction is a circle drawn.

ASSIGNMENT NEXT WEEK:

Read Circle Handbook

Week 14 - Casting Circle

QUESTIONS:

1. Can you feel the power of the Circle?
2. Why do we need the Magick Circle?

ASSIGNMENT FOR NEXT WEEK:

Read pages 53 - 55 in Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (79 - 82 2nd Ed)

Read pages 180 - 192 Witches Bible part 2

Week 15 - Covens

Coven = A group of 13 Witches

Coven = Family

Class Discussion: Teaching Covens, Why perfect love, perfect trust and are Covendoms out dated.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is a Coven?
2. What is the tradition size of a Coven?
3. What is a High Priest or High Priestess?
4. What is a Covenstead?
5. What is a Covendom?
6. What is the original meaning of a Coven?
7. What does Hive Off mean?
8. What is a working pair?
9. What is banishment?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 55 - 63 Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (82 - 92 2nd ed.)

Read pages 119 - 132 To Ride A Silver Broom

Week 16 - Rituals part 1

Class Discussion: Adapting rituals for your use. What should be done at an Esbat?

QUESTIONS:

1. What is another name for a book of rituals?
2. What do the four directions stand for?
3. What is an Esbat?

4. What is a Sabbat?
5. What is the basic outline of a circle?
6. Why not use rituals written by someone else?

NEXT WEEK:

Read pages 111 - 118 Ride a Silver Broom

Week 17 - Book of Shadows

Discussion: Types of Books Of Shadows, what goes into a Book Of Shadows, and why is the Book Of Shadow so important to a Witch.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is a personal Journal?
2. What is a dream journal?
3. What is a Book Of Shadows?

NEXT WEEK:

Read pages 7 - 102 Witches Bible part 2.

Week 18 - Rituals part 2

Class Discussion: How to write a ritual. Give an outline for a Sabbat ritual.

QUESTIONS:

1. What are the difference between a 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Degree Witch?
2. What are the two basic purposes of consecrating tools?
3. How do you consecrate Salt and Water?
4. What is a Cone of power?
5. What is Drawing Down the Sun?

NEXT WEEK ASSIGNMENTS

Read pages 67 - 74 of Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft. (Pages 97 - 105 2nd edition)

Week 19 - Major Sabbats

Class Discussion: The Major Sabbats and their place on the Wheel of the Year.

QUESTIONS:

1. What are the Major Sabbats?
2. Why are they Major Sabbats?
3. Name the Major Sabbats?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 88 - 93 Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (125 - 131 R. Ed.)

Week 20 - Minor Sabbaths

Class Discussion: Which came first, the Major or Minor Sabbaths? We are at the mid-point of the 101 course. Reflect back on what you know now that you didn't know at the start of the course. Second Book Review is now due.

QUESTIONS:

1. What are the Minor Sabbaths?
2. Are Major Sabbaths more important than Minor Sabbaths?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 80 - 92, 121 - 136 of the Witches Bible part 1

Week 21 - Samhain / Beltane

(sow-in) (by ol - tinnub) (byal-ten)

Class Discussion: Origins of Samhain and why we celebrate Samhain. Maypole Dance, Greenwood marriages, and the last spring Sabbat.

QUESTIONS SAMHAIN:

1. What is the date of Samhain?

2. What is a pooka?
3. What is one of the main things Samhain is known for?
4. What are some of the other names of Samhain?

QUESTIONS BELTANE:

1. What is the date of Beltane?
2. What is a Bel-fire?
3. Modern name of Beltane?

NEXT WEEK ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 61 - 71, 102 - 115 Witches Bible part 1

Week 22 - Imbolc / Lughnasadh

(Im molg) (IOO - nus - ub)

IMBOLC

Class Discussion: Imbolc, first of the spring sabbats.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the Christianized name for Imbolc?
2. What is the date of Imbolc?
3. Who is Brid?

LUGHNASADH

Class Discussion: Lughnasadh, the first of the fall Sabbaths.

QUESTIONS:

1. What date is Lughnasadh on?
2. Another name for Lughnasadh
3. Who was Lugh?
4. Lughnasadh is the Autumn parallel to what spring Sabbath.

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT :

Read pages 72 - 79, 93 - 101 Witches Bible part 1

Week 23 - Ostara/ Midsummer

The Spring Equinox and Summer Solstice

O S T A R A

Class Discussion: Ostara - night is equal to day - the sun is reborn. Compare Ostara to the Christian holiday.

Q U E S T I O N S :

1. What Christian holiday is a reworking of Ostara and when does it happen in relation to Ostara?
2. Eggs were originally from what animal?

M I D S U M M E R

Class Discussion: The longest day of the year

Q U E S T I O N S :

1. The importance of the Oak King and the Holly King.
2. What is in the Cauldron on MidSummer?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT :

Read pages 116 - 120, 137 - 150 of the Witches Bible part 1

Week 24 - Mabon / Yule

Autumn Equinox and Winter Solstice

M A B O N

Class Discussion : The Middle Harvest Fest.

QUESTIONS :

1. What is the bird of the Equinox.?
2. What harvest is Mabon?

YULE

Class Discussion: The Robin Hood aspect in Yule. Why is the Winter Solstice such a popular holiday.

QUESTIONS :

1. What aspect is the Goddess?
2. Who in Christianity undid Jesus treatment of Women
3. Who are the Oak King and the Holly King

ASSIGNMENT NEXT WEEK:

Get ready for Midterm review

Week 25 - Review for Midterm

Time to ask questions and update BOS

Class Discussion: Questions on the first 24 weeks

QUESTIONS :

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT :

Get ready for Midterm

Week 26 - Midterm

**(Next Weeks Assignment:
We will go over the Midterm**

Week 27 - Midterm Conferences

How well did they do?

ASSIGNMENT NEXT WEEK:

Read pages 79 - 85 in Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (111 - 117 R. Ed.) 61 - 74 Ride a Silver broomstick.

Week 28 - Meditation

Class Discussion and activity: Meditate for ten minutes, then tell what you did and what you felt. Talk about different types of Meditation and Self Worth.

QUESTIONS:

1. Name the Chakras.
2. When should you meditate?
3. What is an affirmation?

ASSIGNMENT NEXT WEEK:

Read pages 84 - 88 Bucklands Complete Book of Witchcraft (pages 117 - 125)

Week 29 - Dreams

Class Discussion: Types of dreams you have had.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is a dream?
2. What universal symbol does the apple stand for?
3. What should you do to help remember dreams?
4. What does a repeated dream mean?
5. What is a group dream?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 38 Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (51 - 56 R. Ed.)

Week 30 - Theban

THEBAN

A = ᵰ B = ᵱ C = ᵲ D = ᵳ E = ᵴ F = ᵵ G = ᵶ H = ᵷ I = ᵸ J = ᵹ

K = ᶀ L = ᶁ M = ᶂ N = ᶃ O = ᶄ P = ᶅ Q = ᶆ R = ᶇ S = ᶈ T = ᶉ

U = ᶊ V = ᶋ W = ᶌ X = ᶍ Y = ᶎ Z = ᶏ

The above is the font version of Theban. The font can be downloaded from the file section of either the Dragon Palm list or the Dragon Palm 101 list. Use this for translating type written Theban .

Class Discussion: Reasons for Theban.

QUESTIONS:

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NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read page 97 - 101 of Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (137 - 142 R. Ed.)

Week 31 - Marriage, Birth, and Death

Class Discussion:

1. There are several different types of handfastings, what are they and how are they different.
2. How do parents pledge to raise there children in a Wiccaning.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the Wiccan word for marriage?
2. What is the main difference between a Wiccan and Christian marriage?
3. What is a hand parting?
4. What is a Wiccaning?

5. What is crossing the bridge?

ASSIGNMENT NEXT WEEK:

Read Pages 101 - 107 of Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft. (Pages 142 - 152 2nd Edition)

Week 32 - Channeling

Class Discussion: Demonstration of channeling and pendulum.

QUESTIONS:

1. What are the two general categories of channeling.
2. What are the three types of trances?
3. How do you use a Pendulum?
4. What is Psychometry?
5. What is sensory deprivation?
6. What is a Witches cradle?

ASSIGNMENT FOR NEXT WEEK:

Read Pages 227 - 256 To Ride A Silver Broomstick.

Week 33 - Channeling, Astral Travel, Past Lives.

Class Discussion: How does body language help in reading people? What is the importance of Focus. With the use of a guide try either a Past Life regression or Astral Travel. The guide may be either a person adept in this or a video or audio tape made for this purpose.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is Telepathy?
2. What is empathy?
3. What is the universal telephone line?
4. What is Psychometry?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 111 - 131 Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft. (pages 157 - 182 2nd Edition)

Read pages 200 - 219 Witches Bible part 2.

Week 34 - Divination

Class Discussion: Talk about different types of Divination. Do a reading - choice of divination.

QUESTIONS:

1. How many cards in a normal Tarot deck?
2. What are the four suits in Tarot?
3. What is Cheiromancy
4. What is scrying?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 147 - 172 To Ride a Silver Broomstick

Week 35 - Tarot

Class Discussion: Is Tarot a gift or a skill. Do a Tarot reading. You will be given a card, tell what it means.

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the following types of Divination.
 - A. Cartomancy
 - B. Scrying
 - C. Dowsing
 - D. Numerology
 - E. Palmistry
 - F. Runes
 - G. Graphology
 - H. Geomancy
1. Give the meaning to the following cards of the Major Arcana.
 - A. The Fool

- B. The Priestess
- C. The Chariot
- D. Justice
- E. The Devil/Pan
- F. The World.

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Scrying - have your mirror.

Week 36 - Scrying

Class Discussion: What are different items that can be used for Scrying.

Class Project: Take your scrying mirror and work with it.

Try other items for scrying like: (make notes on the differences)

- A. Flame or fire or both
- B. Water in a pan or cauldron
- C. Crystal or crystal ball
- D. Shiny surface.

NEXT WEEK ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 135 - 151 Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (Pages 187 - 218 2nd Edition)

Week 37 - Herbalism

Class Assignment: What are the different uses of herbs in Witchcraft. Have several different types of herbs. Feel them, smell them, grind them. Read the following by Lady Aurora Leilani.

Herbs by Lady Aurora Leilani

Introduction

BOTANICALS 01 (an introduction to alternative food and medicine sources)

The medical uses listed in this course are from various home-remedy sources and worldwide lores. None of these botanicals have been tested or approved by the USFDA. While some of these herbs are medically approved elsewhere in the world, many are not. Most of these remedies have undergone little or no clinical trials. Therefore, any benefits and/or side-effects are unproven. I have attempted to list the chemical(s) in each plant that should cause the desired effect, possible interactions

and side-effects, and any nutritional information on the plant where ever possible. However, I must urge anyone interested in herbals to practice extreme caution when ever trying a new food or supplement for any reason. Reactions can be sudden and extreme.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:

1. Anyone with a serious medical condition; allergies, asthma, or hay fever; or taking any medications or alternate herbals should consult a qualified professional before trying ANYTHING new.
2. When switching from another herb or over-the-counter medicine always wait 2-3 days before starting something different. This gives your body time to rid itself of any last traces of the previous substance.
3. When buying whole plants for harvest, wait at least one full cycle new growth to occur before harvesting. Never eat the fruits, leaves, or flowers that are on the plant when you buy it. Most are sprayed with harmful chemicals either before shipping, or at the nursery.
4. When harvesting from the wild: Be 100% sure that you are picking what you think; there are many plant mimics, and some are poisonous. Never pick plants from roadsides or other highly polluted areas, some toxins may have been absorbed by the plant.
5. When buying pre-made remedies, always buy from a source you know and trust. If you are unsure of a particular store or brand-name, ask someone you know for a recommendation. Check the label for dosage and DO NOT take more than recommended, some things are safe only in small amounts. Look for warnings on the label, some brands do include these.
6. Never buy flowers for consumption from a florist or nursery, most have preservatives, dyes, etc. added.

Edible Flowers:

Apple	Lavendar	Tulips
Anise Hyssop	Mustard	Violets
Basil Blossoms	Nasturtium	Yucca
Beebalm	Pansy	
Broccoli	Pineapple Guava	
Calendula	Pineapple Sage	
Chamomile	Red Bud Blossom	
Chives Blossoms	Red Clover	
Chrysanthemum	Roses	
Dandelion	Rose of Sharon	
Daylilies	Rosemary Blossoms	
Dianthus	Sage	
English Daisy	Scented Geraniums	
Garlic Blossoms	Signet Marigold	
Hollyhock	Squash Blossoms	
Honeysuckle	Sweet Woodruff	
Hyssop	Thyme	
Johnny-Jump-Ups	Tuberous Begonias	

Sugared Flowers

Here's how to sugar-coat edible flowers to preserve and enhance them. Gently wash fresh edible flowers in water. Place on white paper towels and let air dry or gently blot dry. Stir together 2 tablespoons water and 1 tablespoon thawed frozen egg product in a small bowl. Using a small, clean paintbrush, brush the egg mixture on each side of each petal in a thin, even layer. Sprinkle each flower evenly with sugar; shake to remove excess sugar. Let flowers dry on waxed paper for 2 to 4 hours. Store in an airtight container between layers of waxed paper for up to 4 weeks. For longer storage, freeze sugared flowers for up to 6 months.

Edible Flowers

Colorful Alternatives

Borage's star-shape blossoms practically fall off the plant when they are ready to eat. They have a mild cucumber flavor that is delicious in lemonade.

Tulips have a wonderful crunch—especially at the base of the petals. The flavor ranges from pea- to bean like. Use tulip petals as a low-calorie substitute for chips with dip.

Pinks and other Dianthus have a sweet, clove like taste. Do not eat whole—remove individual petals. Infuse petals in water for tea, or top a cracker and cheese with several petals. Makes a delectable sorbet. 'Tangerine Gem' marigold and the other Gem hybrids are the only good-tasting marigolds, with a citrusy tarragon flavor. Use petals in deviled eggs. Lilacs are another variable flower, with a grassy taste or a delightful perfumed flavor. Use in chicken dishes and fruit salads.

Edible Flowers

Popular Options

Pansies span every color of the rainbow, so you can have fun decorating food. Plan a party months ahead and grow pansies to match your decor, best outfit, or favorite color. Their flavor is slightly minty. Nasturtiums may be vivid yellow, orange, or red as well as muted tones and bicolors. Both the leaves and the flowers have a peppery flavor and are best eaten uncooked. Toss petals into salads.

Roses may be tasteless, sweet, perfumed, or slightly spicy. Chop the petals and mix with sugar. Let them infuse for a week and use for baking and desserts.

Medical Terms

ABORTIFACIENT: Induces or causes premature expulsion of a fetus.

ACRID: Has a biting taste or causes heat and irritation when applied to the skin.

ADJUVANT: An herb used to aid the effect of a principal ingredient when added to a mixture.

ALTERATIVE: A vague term to indicate a substance which alters a condition by producing a gradual change toward the restoration to health.

ANALGESIC: Relieves or diminishes pain; anodyne.

ANAPHRODISIAC: Reduces sexual desire or potency.

ANODYNE: Eases pain.

ANTACID: Neutralizes excess acid in the stomach and intestines.

ANTHELMINTIC: Expels or destroys intestinal worms.

ANTIABORTATIVE: Helps to inhibit abortive tendencies (help prevent miscarriages)

ANTIASTHMATICS: Relieves the symptoms of asthma.

ANTIBIOTIC: Destroys or arrests the growth of micro-organisms.

ANTICATARRHAL: Eliminates or counteracts the formation of mucus.

ANTICOAGULANT: Prevents clotting in blood, or liquid.

ANTIDOTE: Agents which counteract or destroy the effects of poison or other medicines.

ANTIEMETIC: Counteracts nausea and stops vomiting.

ANTIHISTAMINE: Stop or minimizes the body's allergic reactions by blocking the body's production and/or use of histamines.

ANTIHYDROTIC: Reduces or suppresses perspiration.

ANTILITHIC: Reduces or suppresses urinary stones and will dissolve existing stones and gravel.

ANTIPERIODIC: Counteracts periodic or intermittent diseases such as malaria.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC: Reduces inflammation.

ANTIPYRETIC: Prevents or reduces fever.

ANTISCORBUTIC: Counteracts scurvy.

ANTISCROFULOUS: Counteracts scrofula.

ANTISEPTIC: Destroys or inhibits bacteria.

ANTISPASMODIC: Prevents or allays spasms or cramps.

ANTITUSSIVE: Relieves coughing.

APHRODISIAC: Stimulates the sex organs.

APERIENT: Herbal agents that are mild laxatives to the intestines, being gentle in peristaltic action.

APPETIZER: Stimulates the appetite.

AROMATIC: Agents which emit a fragrant smell and produce a pungent taste. Used chiefly to make other medicines more palatable.

ASTRINGENT: Causes contraction of tissues.

BALSAMIC: A healing or soothing agent.

BITTER TONIC: Bitter tasting properties which stimulate the flow of saliva and gastric juice. Used to increase the appetite and aid the process of digestion.

CARDIAC: Agents which have an effect on the heart.

CARMINATIVE: Expels gas from the stomach, intestines or bowels.

CATHARTIC: Causes evacuation from the bowels. There are different types of cathartics. Aperient or laxatives are mild and gentle in their actions. Purgatives are powerful and produce copious evacuations and are used only by adults afflicted with stubborn conditions.

CAUSTIC: Acts as a laxative to empty the bowels.

CHOLAGOGUE: Increases the flow of bile and promotes its ejection.

CORDIAL: Invigorating and stimulating.

COUNTERIRRITANT: Agents applied to the skin to produce an irritation for the purpose of counteracting a deep inflammation.

CURATIVE: Healing.

DEMULCENT: Soothing, bland. Used to relieve internal inflammations. Provides a protective coating and allays irritation of the membranes.

DEODORANT: Destroys or masks odors.

DEPRESSANT: Eases nervousness or functional activity.

DEPURATIVE: A purifying agent.

DETERGENT: Cleansing.

DIGESTIVE: Aids digestion.

DIAPHORETICS: Herbal agents that increase eliminative secretions through the sweat glands, thus facilitation elimination of toxic and accumulative waste matter.

DISINFECTANT: Cleans infection by destroying or inhibiting harmful micro-organisms.

DIURETICS: Herbal agents that promote secretions of the urinary system, increasing toxic elimination and accumulative matter along with excess water.

EMETICS: Herbal agents that cause evacuation of the stomach contents via induced vomiting and are usually anti-poisonous.

EMMENAGOGUES: Herbal agents that act upon the reproductive system by strengthening and balancing the cellular tissues by regulating the body's hormonal flow.

EMOLLIENTS: Herbal agents that soothe and soften the external skin surfaces and promote healing by removing foreign toxic matter through absorption.

ERRHINE: Substances which, when applied to the lining membrane of nostrils, creates a discharge of mucous.

EUPHORANT: Produces an abnormal sense of vigor and buoyancy.

EPISPASTICS: Causes blisters, when applied to the surface of the body, and causes sloughing.

EXANTHEMATOUS: Pertains to skin eruptions or skin diseases.

EXPECTORANTS: Herbal agents that act upon the mucosal membranes of the respiratory tract, facilitating catarrhal discharge, by rendering them less viscid.

FEBRIFUGE: Reduces fever.

GALACTAGOGUE: Promotes the secretion of milk from the nursing breast.

GERMICIDE: Destructive to germs.

HALLUCINOGEN: Produces hallucinations.

HEMOSTATIC: Capable of slowing down or stopping hemorrhage.

HEPATIC: Acts on the liver.

HYDRAGOGUE: Purgative that will produces large amounts of watery discharge.

HYPNOTIC: Capable of inducing sleep.

INVIGORANT: A strengthening agent.

IRRITANT: Capable of producing local inflammatory reaction.

LAXATIVE: Causes the bowels to act.

LITHOTRIPTIC: Help dissolve and eliminate urinary and biliary stones and gravel.

MUCILAGINOUS: Emits a soothing quality to inflamed parts.

NARCOTICS: Herbal agents that have a sedative effect by diminishing the action of the nervous system and vascular system.

NAUSEANT: Produces the tendency to vomit.

NEPHRITIC: Applies to diseases of the kidneys.

NERVINES: Herbal agents that regenerate the entire nervous system, having a calming effect, by altering deranged nervous tissues and neutralizing toxins, that cause irritation of the nerve fibers.

NUTRIENT or NUTRITIVE: Nourishing.

OXYTOCIC: Capable of producing uterine contractions

PALLIATIVE: Relieves or lessens symptoms without curing.

PECTORAL: Relieves affections of the chest and lungs.

POISON: Harmful, destructive, or fatal.

PROPHYLACTIC: Protects from disease; preventative.

PURGATIVE: Causes copious evacuations from the bowels. More drastic than laxatives or aperient, and are generally combined with other agents to control or modify their actions. Used only by adults.

REACTIVATOR: Restores to a state of activity.

REJUVENATOR: An agent which imparts renewed vigor.

RUBEFACIENT: A substance used externally which causes redness and increased blood supply when rubbed into the skin.

RESTORATIVE: Restores consciousness or normal physical activity.

SEDATIVE: Calms the nerves.

SIALAGOGUES: Increases the flow of saliva.

SOPORIFIC: Induces sleep.

SPECIFIC: Agent or remedy that has a special effect on a particular disease.

STIMULANTS: Equalizes circulation and regenerates the tissues of the arterial system.

SUDORIFICS: Increases perspiration, thus facilitating the elimination of toxic waste through the skin.

STOMACHIC: Stimulate the flow of digestive secretions and increases the volume.

STYPTIC: Contracts the blood vessels and stops bleeding.

TENIAFUGE: Expels tapeworm.

TONICS: Tones the alimentive tract, thus correcting problems of the digestive system. Promotes regeneration of tissues throughout the body.

TOPICAL: Applied to the skin only.

VASOCONSTRICTOR: Narrows the blood vessels and raises blood pressure.

VERMIFUGES: Kills and/or expels parasites or worms.

VESICANT: Raises blisters.

VULNERARY: Tone and heal the muscular and skeletal systems and are often employed along with emollients as a poultice for external wounds.

INTERPRETATIONS OF OLD OCCULT HERBAL INGREDIENTS:

Tears (or Sleep Sand) of a Hamadryas Baboon - Dill Juice

Blood of Hephaistos - Wormwood

Hairs of a Hamadryas Baboon - Dill Seed

Semen of Hermes - Dill

Blood of Ares - Purslane

Blood From a Shoulder - Bear's Breach
 From the Loins - Chamomile
 A Man's Bile - Turnip Sap
 A Pig's Tail - Leopard's Bane
 Blood of Hestia - Chamomile
 An Eagle - Wild Garlic
 A Lion's Hairs - Tongue of a Turnip (the leaves of the taproot)
 Kronos' Blood - Cedar Blood (sap)
 Semen of Helios - White Hellebore
 Blood of a Goose - A Mulberry Tree's Milk (sap)
 Semen of Herakles - Mustard Rocket
 A Titan's Blood - Wild Lettuce
 Blood From a Head - Lupine
 A Hawk's Heart - Heart of Wormwood
 Semen of Hephaistos - Fleabane
 Semen of Ammon - House Leek
 Semen of Ares - Clover
 From the Belly - Earth Apple
 From the Foot - House Leek

BOTANICAL SOURCES OF...

VITAMIN A (carotene): carrots, broccoli, beets, garlic, sweet potatoes, spinach, lamb's-quarters,
 dandelions, violet leaves, parsley, garden cress, butternut squash, hubbard squash, pumpkin, cantaloupe

VITAMIN B1 (thiamin): Dried beans, brown rice, nuts, sunflower seeds, millet, turnip greens,
 dried peas, sesame seeds, soy beans

VITAMIN B2 (riboflavin): dried beans and peas, sunflower seeds, mushrooms, millet, collard greens,
 broccoli, amaranth, lamb's-quarters, kidney bean sprouts

VITAMIN B3 (niacin): broccoli, tomatoes, potatoes, peanuts, sunflower seeds, ginkgo nuts, wild rice, brown
 rice, dried beans, peas, collards, mushrooms, whole wheat, barley, oats

VITAMIN B6 (pyridoxine): carrots, lima beans, bananas, avocado, spinach, dried lentils and dried garbanzo beans,
 orange juice, brown rice, soybeans, kale, black-eyed peas, pigeon peas, potatoes (with
 skins), sunflower seeds, peanuts, parsley, whole grains

BIOTIN: most fresh vegetables

CHOLINE: legumes, grains

FOLIC ACID: escarole, spinach, romaine, beans, legumes, seeds, nuts, oranges, avocado, asparagus

INOSITOL: fruits, vegetables, lima beans, peas

PABA: rice, molasses, whole grains

VITAMIN C: broccoli, berries, citrus, cantaloupe, kiwi, papaya, brussel sprouts, kale, turnip greens, cauliflower, parsley, watercress, currants, honeydew melon, sweet peppers, snow peas, violet leaves, rape, alfalfa, rose hips, chili peppers,

VITAMIN E (tocopherol): vegetable oils, dark green leafy vegetables, brown rice, whole grain rice and wheat, roasted peanuts, sesame seeds, lima beans, cabbage, asparagus, oats, sunflower seeds, sweet potatoes

VITAMIN K: broccoli, soybeans, spinach, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, tomatoes, peas

POTASSIUM: legumes

CALCIUM: bok choy, broccoli, collard greens, flax seed, figs, almonds, black-eyed peas, kale Legumes, mustard greens, okra, sesame seeds, sunflower seeds, soybeans, dandelions, rutabagas, many seaweeds, fava beans, spinach, chard, sorrel, beet greens, parsley, lamb's-quarters, rhubarb, wheat bran

MAGNESIUM: avocado, banana, potato, spinach, lentils, walnuts, seeds, brown rice, peanuts

FLAVONOIDS: apples, citrus, cranberries, grapes, broccoli, celery, onions

CAROTENOIDS: carrots, peppers, tomatoes, dark green leafy vegetables

ALLICIN, SULFURALLYL CYSTEINE: chives, garlic, leeks, onions

ISOTHIOCYANATES: broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower

INDOLES: broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower

TERPENES: citrus

BORON: apples, pears, purple grape juice

FOLIC ACID: soybeans, sunflower seeds, wheat germ and bran, pinto beans, watercress, spinach, garbanzo beans, brussel sprouts, romaine lettuce, mung beans, white beans, kidney beans, lima beans, peanuts, pigeon peas, black-eyed peas, potatoes, orange juice

PANTOTHENIC ACID: sunflower seeds, fava beans, peanuts, soybeans, oats, pigeon peas, lentils, broccoli, brussel sprouts, sweet potatoes, green peas, filberts, cashews, ginko nuts.

PHOSPHORUS: pumpkin and squash seeds, sunflower seeds, millet, dried beans, lima beans, peas, corn, soybeans, wheat germ and bran, dark green leafy vegetables

IRON: parsley, pumpkin and squash seeds, dried beans, millet, sesame, amaranth, pigeon peas, sunflower seeds, sorghum syrup, dark rye, wild rice, sunchokes, prune juice

How To Can Food For Long-Term Storage

1. Gather necessary equipment
2. Blanch product
3. Skin/pit/slice product as needed
4. Poach if needed
5. Place product in jar and add liquid (to within half an inch of the jar's top)
6. Cook and seal: Put on a dome lid that is screwed down snug, but loose enough to let air escape. Place filled jar in boiling water bath or pressure canner for specified amount of time.
7. Label (name and date)
8. Cool and store

- This method is appropriate for acidic foods. Non-acidic foods must be pressure cooked to avoid contamination (sea level - 1000' =250 degrees at 10 pounds/ higher elevations at 15 pounds)

How To Freeze Food For Long-Term Storage

1. Gather necessary equipment
2. Place empty tray in freezer
3. Boil item(s) to be stored
4. Chill cooked product in ice water
5. Cut as needed
6. Put in zipper-seal freezer bags
7. Label (name and date), and seal
8. Place on cold tray in freezer

To Press Flowers

1. Pick flowers in the morning after the dew has dried
2. Lay, so they don't touch each other, between sheets of paper towel.

Gently place them between the pages of a heavy, old phone book.
3. Put the book in a warm, dry spot and place more heavy books on top of it.

Leave in the book for at least six weeks to dry completely and quite flat. If they are damp or stick to the paper towels, leave them to dry for another week.

Air-Drying Flowers

Hanging is the easiest way to air-dry bulky or thick-petaled flowers.

1. Gather several flower stems together, remove the leaves, and secure stems tightly with a rubber band
2. Bend a paper clip into an S-shaped hook. slip one end of the paper clip through the rubber band. Twist the other end onto a coat hanger.
3. Hang the coat hanger with the suspended bundles of flowers in a warm, dark place where they wont be disturbed. Spread out newspaper on the floor beneath because some flowers mat release seeds or pollen as they dry.
4. Allow between three days and a week for bouquets to air-dry., depending on temperature, humidity, stem thickness, size of bundles, and flower type.

QUESTIONS :

1. What is Cascara Sagrada used for?
2. What is Cat's Eye?
3. What is Chicken Toe?
4. What is Horse Tail?
5. What are the different uses of herbs?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT :

Read Pages 205 - 226 To Ride a Silver Broomstick

Week 38 - Herbs, Rocks, and Crystals

Class Discussion: Healing VS Magickal properties of herbs. Have several different types of rocks and crystals, feel them and talk about what is different or what you feel.

QUESTIONS :

1. What are the properties of rocks?
2. What are some of the characteristics of the following:
 - A. Amber
 - B. Amethyst
 - C. Geodes
 - D. Malachite
 - E. Rose Quartz
1. What are the Magickal uses of the following herbs:
 - A. Apples
 - B. Bay
 - C. Clover
 - D. Garlic

E. Holly

F. Rose

1. What is the medicinal use of the following herbs:

A. Anise

B. Basil

C. Caraway

D. Fennel

E. Ginger

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 155 - 170 of Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (Pages 221 - 240 2nd Edition)

Week 39 - Magick

Part One

Class Project: Work with energy balls

QUESTIONS:

1. What is Magick?
2. What you need to do to prepare yourself for Magick?
3. What is the circle used for?
4. What is a cone of power?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 235 - 245 Witches Bible part 2

Week 40 - Magick

Part Two

Class Projects: What is the proper use of Magick. Cast a circle and work with energy.

QUESTIONS :

1. what is a spell?
2. What are the best spells?
3. What book by Crowley is considered an indispensable handbook of Magick?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENTS :

Read pages 173 - 204 To Ride A Silver Broomstick

Week 41 - Magick

Part Three

Class Projects: Explain spells and their uses

QUESTION

1. How long should there be between drinking Alcohol and doing Magick?
2. What are quarter spells?
3. What is Grey Magick?
4. What is Drawing Down the Moon?
5. What are Magickal Alphabets?
6. How do you Brake a Spell?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT :

Read pages 175 - 188 Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft (pages 247 - 264 2nd Edition)

Week 42 - Power of the Written Word

Class Project: Do we still have a need for Magickal Alphabets? Try writing using several different alphabets.

QUESTIONS :

1. Why should we use Magickal alphabets?
2. What is the more popular name of Honorian?
3. What is a Talisman?

4. What is an Amulet?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 193 - 200 of Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft. (Pages 267 - 277 2nd Edition)

Week 43 - Healing

Part One

Class: Faith Healing Vs Witchcraft?.

Project:

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the Aura?.
1. What is Pranic Healing
1. What is Gem Therapy?
1. What is a poppet and how is it used for healing?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

: Read pages 220 - 234 Witches Bible part 2

Week 44 - Healing

Part 2

Class: The use of psychology in Wiccan healing.

Project:

QUESTIONS:

1. How are herbs used for healing?

1. What is an image spell?

1. What is Auric healing?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read pages 203 - 211 Buckland's Complete Book of Witchcraft.

Week 45 - Getting Set Up

Class: Why should Magick only be done when there is a need for it
Coming out of the broom Closet.

Project:

QUESTIONS:

1. Can I write my own rituals?

1. How do you find members for a Coven?

1. What is a Wiccan Church?

1. What is the long form of Blessed Be.

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Read Wicca: A guide for the Solitary Practitioner.

Week 46 - Solitary Witches

Part 1

Class: Are we all Solitary, even when we are part of a Coven

Project:

QUESTIONS:

1. What was the first religion?
1. What is the supreme power personified as?
1. What are the three aspects of the Goddess?
1. What are the 3 sources of Magick energy?
1. What is a ritual?
1. What is a mirror book
1. What are the 13 goals of a Witch..

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT :

Read pages 215 - 221 in Bucklands Complete Book of Witchcraft..

Week 47 - Solitary Witches

Part 2

Class: Why do many traditions not allow solitary Witches?

Project:

QUESTIONS :

1. What are the main difference between being a Coven Witch and a solitary Witch?

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT :

Read pages 276 - 282 in the Witches Bible part 2...

Week 48 - Wicca Today

Class: How has Wicca changed since the 1950's to the present. Is all the change for the good.

QUESTIONS:

1. What happened in England in 1951.
1. Why isn't Wicca a proselytizing religion?

Week 49 - Wicca Tomorrow

Class:

1. What will Wicca be like in the future?
1. Will there be a pagan unification?
1. Should there be a Wiccan ruling body?
1. Since the government recognizes Wicca, will this bring a better understanding to the common man about our religion?

Project: If you have a copy of Wiccan/Pagan Paths view it and discuss it, if not just do the Class discussion.

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Questions and Answers - Yours

Week 50 - Q & A - You Ask

Get ready for the final

Class:

1. Why do you want to be a Witch?
1. What does Witchcraft mean to you?
1. What did you get out of Wicca 101?

Project: This is the last time before the Wicca 101 final exam that you can ask questions. They can be anything except a direct question from the 101 exam.

Week 51 - WICCA 101 FINAL EXAM

Open BOS

Project: This exam will be oral.

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

NEXT WEEK: You Become A First Degree Witch

Week 52 - First Degree Ritual

This is it -

Project: This is it, the year is over. Last week you should use your knowledge of the written word - tonight you will prove to us you are a Witch. You will cast circle, you may use what ever you want to do this. Before the circle you must give to your teacher all ritual items you have made over the year including robes. They will be returned to you in the ritual.

Year and a day

Items: Min. Setup, white candles, Student's tools.

Ritual:

The Circle is cast in the normal way by Student with Teacher and other Coveners outside of circle.

Once the circle is ready the Student will go over and cut a doorway for the others to enter the circle. The HPS/HP will go to the Alter and the student and teacher will come face the HPS

Teacher: I bring forth tonight, a Student, who has been studying the craft for a year and a day.

HPS: What is your name?

Student: I am, give mundane name, and I have been following the path of the Lady and the Lord for a year and a day.

HPS picks up Student's tools and says to her.

HPS: Do you know the use of these tools?

Student says yes and explains the use of them.

HPS: You have shown us you know how to cast circle, and to call upon our Lady and Lord, is this done with a pure heart?

Student says yes.

HPS: What shall we call you.

Student will say Wiccan name or choose a new name if she wants one.

HPS rings bell

HPS: Let it be known to all in this Circle and to the Lady and her Lord, that this is _____ and from this day forth she can be called a Witch!

HPS: Will the Maiden lead _____ to each captain so they may introduce her to the Guardians.

The Maiden does so.

After this is done, she is brought back to alter

HPS: At this time is there anything you would like to say?

Student at this time will say a few words, rededication herself to the God and Goddess.

After this cakes and ale

Then we do a normal closing of the circle.

NEXT WEEKS ASSIGNMENT:

Now the really hard learning begins...

Notes: Ritual was Written by Dreamweaver of Dragon Palm Circle 1999ce. Feel free to change it, add to it, or personalize it in anyway. Please note HPS can be changed to HP or both and if the student is male please make the changes necessary.