

This packet will be due on _____. You may choose to complete an independent project instead. See me because the project must have my approval before you begin.

Grading:

1.	Vocabulary	_____	10 points
2.	Five sentences using vocab word	_____	10 points
3.	Crossword	_____	10 points
4.	Article and questions	_____	10 points
5.	Find a word	_____	23 points
6.	Video worksheet	_____	16 points
	Total	_____	79 points

A 79-71

B 70-63

C 62-55

D 54-47

F 46-0

Please write five sentences using a vocab word from the next page in Spanish.

Some helpful hints for the five sentences are:

Hay = there is, there are

Me gusta = I like

Es=he/she/it is

Tengo=I have

Miro = I see

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

El vocabulario

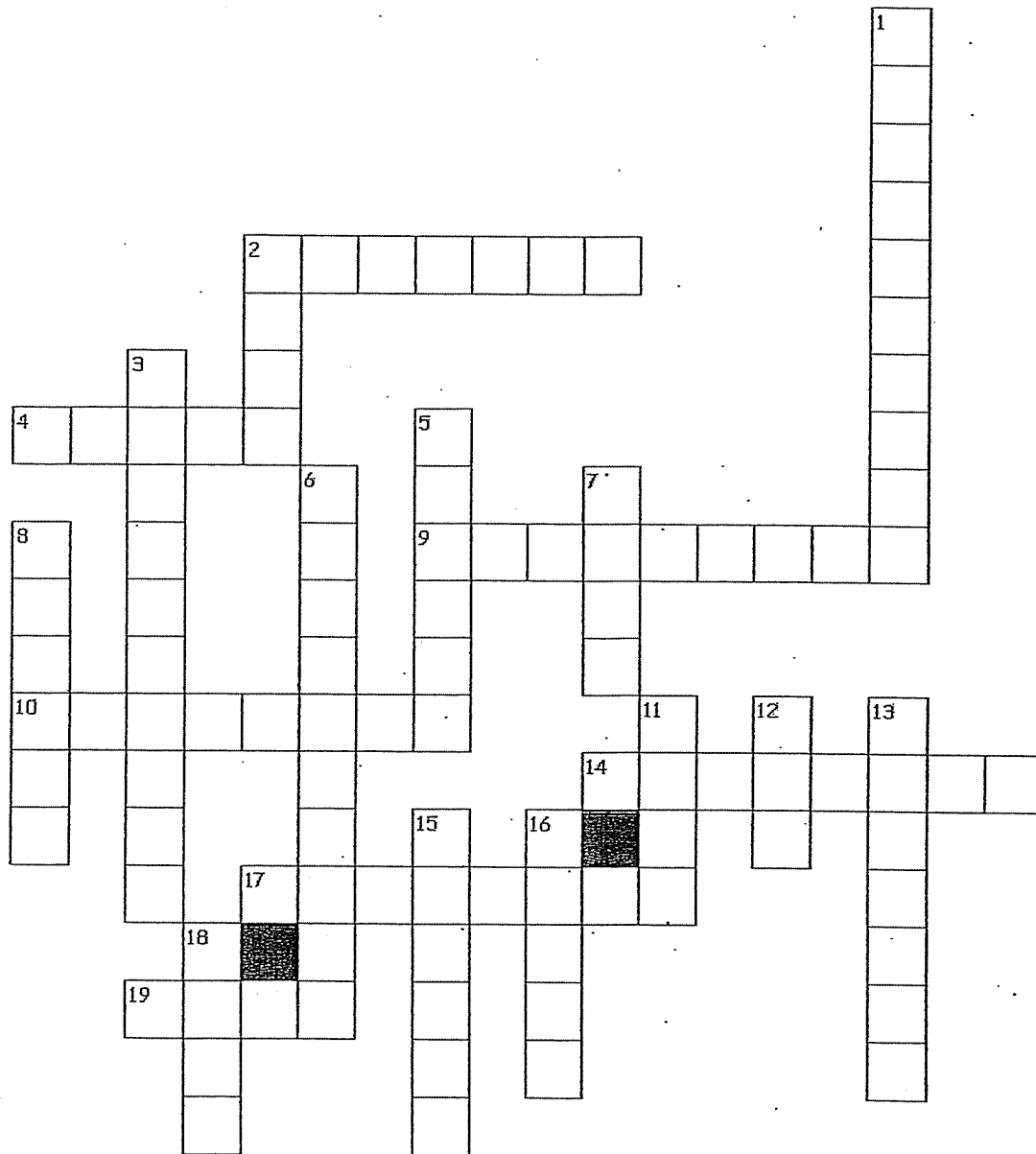
La Víspera de Todos los Santos es el 31 de octubre.

El Día de Todos los Santos es el primero (1) de noviembre.

El Día de los Difuntos (Muertos) es el 2 de noviembre.

1	La aparición, la fantasma		21	el hombre lobo	
2	la araña		22	la luna	
3	el ataúd		23	la máscara	
4	la bruja/el brujo		24	la media luna	
5	el buho		25	misterioso	
6	el cadáver		26	el monstruo	
7	la calabaza		27	la momia	
8	la calavera		28	el murciélago	
9	la casa de fantasmas		29	los niños	
10	el cementerio		30	la noche	
11	la comida		31	la nube	
12	el disfraz		32	oscuro	
13	Drácula		33	el pan	
14	los dulces		34	la telaraña	
15	el espantapájaros		35	el terror	
16	el esqueleto		36	la tumba	
17	Está nublado		37	el vampiro	
18	la fiesta		38	la vela	
19	las flores		39	el zombi	
20	el gato negro				

El Dia de Los Muertos



Across

- 2. vampire
- 4. witch
- 9. skeleton
- 10. skull
- 14. pumpkin
- 17. monster
- 19. owl

Down →

- 1. cemetery
- 2. candle
- 3. bat
- 5. party
- 6. mysterious
- 7. cloud
- 8. candy
- 11. cat
- 12. bread
- 13. mask
- 15. dark
- 16. spider
- 18. moon

PART TWO: DAYS OF THE DEAD/LOS DIAS DE LOS MUERTOS

Los Dias de los Muertos, or the Days of the Dead, on November 1 and 2, is an annual national holiday in Mexico. This is a ritual time when the dead are expected to visit the living and are honored guests for the night. The holiday is celebrated in many different ways throughout Mexico and the Americas. It has its origins in ancient Indian ceremony.

The way families like to celebrate Los Dias de los Muertos is to visit the cemetery and the graves of family and friends who have died. During this special visit people come bearing offerings of panes de muertos (bread of the dead), flowers, food, drink, and often special toys to adorn the graves of loved ones. Important at this time is to clean and restore the graves, repaint and tend to details. Families often stay the entire day into the night, lighting candles in the cemetery.

For days before and after November 1 and 2, death is present everywhere in Mexico: in bakery windows where the special panes de muertos are made in animal and human form; and in the candy shops where wonderful sugar skull candies are prepared with their bright tinsel eyes and curly hair of frosting. Names can be painted in icing on a sugar skull! These are given to children and are exchanged by lovers and friends. Everyone wants his name on a sugar skull!

In many homes a ritual altar is prepared to honor the returning dead souls. The altars can be attractively adorned with the Zempasuchitl, a kind of marigold which is the traditional flower of the dead. There is incense and a candle to light the way for each returning dead soul. Food that the dead were fondest of in life is prepared. It is believed that the dead partake of the food in spirit; the living eat it afterwards.

For children, delightful toys, usually skeletons made of papier mache and balsa wood, are created for Days of the Dead. These skulls and dancing skeletons are wonderfully amusing and often dressed with gay hats and funny boots. There are even cardboard coffins from which a skeleton, pulled by a string, can be made to jump. One can also see many kinds of masks, which are created especially for the day, decorated with paint and tinsel.

An amusing feature of the Days of the Dead in cities are the verses called "calaveras" printed on billboards and sold on the streets and in the market places. They are mocking and satirical, addressed to well-known persons in public life, such as the policemen. No one is spared from the good-natured fun. The following verses are the religious calaveras from 1925 when the priests refused to officiate because the government insisted that they register like ordinary citizens.

Las Preguntas

1. How do you say "Days of the Dead" in Spanish? _____
2. How do families celebrate these days?
3. What kinds of foods are made?
4. Describe the altars that may appear in homes.
5. What kinds of toys are created for children?

Dia de los Muertos

D O Z A C S C A L A B A Z A D
I Z I H M E E S S L Z C C I S
A F I R N A A T N A A M A A E
D L L S E B R O E L L D U D N
E B G O M T I I A U E E D N O
L U M U R G N V L S G F V E I
O L T A I E E E A L D U Z R C
S T T L P R S N M X O F J F A
M O E O A R T O S E U H I O R
U R E E V O A G U A C L J F O
E T Y K S E R B M U T S O C Z
R I O C S E R F E R W X T U I
T L F R I J O L U M A S R C A
O L F X Z P Z E X F N C U K M
S A U R R Y V U D P Y I X I D

Recorridos: Search for the Día de Muertos words that are underlined in the sentences below. Words may be vertical, horizontal, diagonal or backwards.

Each person takes an ofrenda to the grave of their loved ones on Día de los Muertos. (offering)

The beliefs of a person form his religion, and it can be Catholic, Lutheran, Hindu, etc.

We carve an orange calabaza and burn a candle inside of it for Halloween here in the States. (pumpkin)

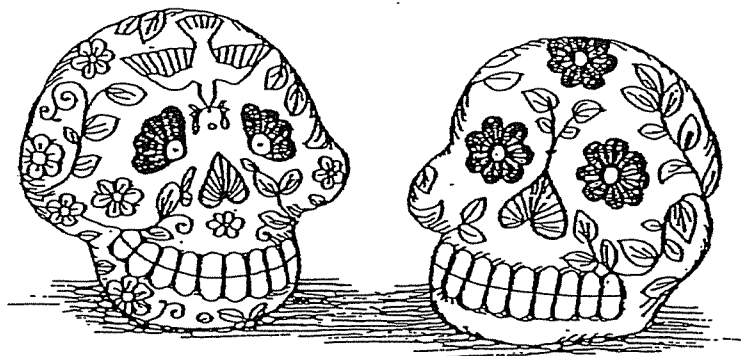
4. To carry an offering to a grave, one forms a bulto. (bundle)
5. Tortillas were a common offering for departed loved ones, and they are made from this yellow vegetable--maíz. (corn)
6. A small red pepper that can really burn your mouth is a chile.
7. Jesus died on a cruz and this is a common symbol on graves nowadays. (cross)
8. The color of death for the Aztecs is amarillo. (yellow)
9. The basic food for the Aztecs and Mexicans is the tortilla, it is used like bread and is made from corn.
0. Each person is made from flesh and hueso; together they form the human body. (bone)
1. To wash the tombs and water the flowers agua is needed. (water)
2. The large bone that forms the head is the calavera. (skull)
3. Long sticks of wax with wicks in them are burned on Day of the Dead and are known in Spanish as velas. (candles)
4. When people die, they are buried in tumbas. (tombs)
5. One of the most basic of all foods in the Mexican diet is the frijol. (bean)
6. The ancient celebration that we are studying is known as Día de los Muertos. (Day of the Dead)
7. The religious celebration that we celebrate even today is Día de Santos. (Saint's Day)
8. Another word for beverages in Spanish is refresco, and they can be bought in the cemeteries on Day of the Dead. (soft drinks)
9. The part of plants that comes in various colors and that is used as an offering are flores. (flowers)
0. Words of thanks and petitions to God are oraciones. (prayers)
1. Beliefs and actions that are part of a culture are also known as costumbres. (customs)
2. Little children play with juguetes, a common offering for young members of a family. (toys)
3. The place where many tombs and graves are is called a cementerio. (cemetery)

EL DÍA DE LOS MUERTOS— DAY OF THE DEAD

On November second, soon after children in the United States have celebrated Halloween, the Mexican people observe a day that is also filled with the images of skeleton bones and the sweet taste of candies and cakes. But unlike Halloween, *El Día de los Muertos*, which means the Day of the Dead, is not meant for costumes and pranks. Instead it is a special occasion when families remember and honor their friends and relatives who have died.

Yet, *El Día de los Muertos* is not a sad time. On this day, bakers make their famous *pan de muerto*, or bread of the dead, delicious anise-scented loaves that are filled with raisins and decorated with crossbones made of dough or sugar icing. A favorite treat of Mexican children on *El Día de los Muertos* is the specially made *dulces*, sugary marzipan candies formed in the shape of little skulls and coffins. During the holiday, the bake shops and markets of Mexico are filled with these colorful confections.

Of course, food is not the only way that Mexican families remember their dead. On *El Día de los Muertos*, families visit the cemeteries where their loved ones are buried. There they picnic together and discuss happy memories. Often, they bring marigolds, known in Mexico as the flower of the dead, to decorate the graves. At night, the cemetery becomes aglow with flickering candles and smoky incense that loving friends and relatives have placed on the tombstones. In this way, the past is kept alive.



Skull-shaped candy

El día de los Muertos

Nombre: _____

1. What are the beginning and ending dates of this holiday?

2. Is this a happy or a sad time? _____
3. Name two items that are offered to the dead.

4. How does the Mexican treat death? _____
5. What kinds of items are bought in markets? _____
6. Describe the skeletons.
7. Describe the "panes de muerto".
8. What is copal? _____
9. Tell something about candles _____
10. Name one type of flower. _____
11. Describe the home altar.
12. What types of foods are offered? _____
13. Why is the bread hard and the pop flat? _____

14. Each candle represents a _____
15. Describe what happens at the graveyard.