**Day of the Dead Quest Sheets**

Nombres Lauren Jepson and Morgan McGonigle Periodo 2

**Day of the Dead Quest Sheet**

Octavio Paz writes the Mexican has no problems with death that he "... chases after it, mocks it, courts it, hugs it, sleeps with it, it is his favorite plaything and his most lasting love." In your opinion, how is this idea similar to or different from our "United States" view on death?

Octavio Paz observes that, undaunted by death, the Mexican has no qualms about getting up close and personal with death.

When is All Saints Day and All Souls Day celebrated?

-All Saints Day is on November 1 and All Souls Day is celebrated on November 2.

Even though each region in Mexico celebrates Day of the Dead differently, what are things that they do have in common.

-Common to all, however, are colorful adornments and lively reunions at family burial plots, the preparation of special foods, offerings laid out for the departed on commemorative altars and religious rites that are likely to include noisy fireworks.

November 1 is reserved to remember deceased infants and children, often referred to as angelitos (little angels).

November 2 is reserved to remember those who have died as adults.

From mid-October to the first week in November, what are some of the items markets and shops stock up on?

-They stock up on: skeletons and other macabre toys; intricate tissue paper cut-outs called papel picado; elaborate wreaths and crosses decorated with paper or silk flowers; candles and votive lights; and fresh seasonal flowers, particularly cempazuchiles (marigolds).

List 5 edible goodies enjoyed on Day of the Dead.

1. skulls
2. coffins and the like made from sugar
3. chocolate or amaranth seeds and special baked goods
4. notably sugary sweet rolls called pan de muerto
5. unadorned dark breads molded into humanoid figures called animas (souls)

What are some things that are used to create an altar?

-The arrangement often consists of a table and several overturned wooden crates placed in tiers. The offerings are then laid out in an artistic and fairly symmetrical fashion. The smell of burning copal (incense) and the light of numerous candles are intended to help the departed find their way.

What occurs on November 2?

-On November 2, family members gather at the cemetery for gravesite reunions more festive than somber.

How do Aztecs view death?

- It was considered a blessing to die in childbirth, battle or human sacrifice, for these assured the victim a desirable destination in the afterlife.

In Mixquic, what takes place to celebrate Day of the Dead?

-At 2 p.m. November 1, relatives gather at each tomb to mourn the loss of loved ones with la llorada — the weeping. Later, when dark would normally envelop the graveyard, the glow of thousands of votive candles illuminates the way for the departed. At Midnight they are called home with the mournful tolling of bells.

Food Quest Sheet

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Who is la Katrina?

Famoso icono del Día de los muertos hecha por el artista José Guadalupe Posada. Catrina significa una mujer rica, dicho de una manera sarcástica.

What are some foods that are made during Day of the Dead?

Pan de muerto

What are the different types of Pan de Muertos or Bread of the Dead?

El más común está alrededor; otras pudieron ser formas de seres humanos, de animales, o, particularmente, de conejos en perfil. Algo de panes tienen semilla del anís. Éstos se compran de las panaderías, que emplean a veces a panaderos adicionales para batir hacia fuera una gran cantidad de panes para cubrir la demanda.

What do children love to eat?

cráneos del azúcar

What is the purpose of having a glass of water at the altar?

porque después del viaje aquí, las almas tienen sed y bastante cansadas

In your own words, describe the cemeteries in Mexico? What do you like or dislike about the cemetery decorations?

Los cementerios en México son muy elaborados y adornados maravillosamente

Look at the two recipes along the right side of the page. Would you eat either one of these recipes? What do you like and do not like about each?

Yo comería el pan de los muertos

Nombre\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Clase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Periodo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Wordplay Quest Sheet**

Unscramble the vocabulary word, then using the glossary, write the definition.

1. avlasecr **calaveras**
2. oelm **mole**
3. lpoalic copalli
4. otlae **atole**
5. gatnielso **angelitos**
6. tacera **careta**
7. acavler **calavera**
8. fodraen **ofrenda**
9. qfelnaieu **alfenique**
10. apn ed osl ermtuso **pan de los muertos**
11. zpamchtcleui **cempazuchitl**

**Definitions**

1. songs and poems about the festival
2. a thick sauce made from a variety of ingredients, including chilis, sesame seeds, herbs, spices, chocolate and fruit
3. A scented resin used to make incense
4. an ancient drink made from corn meal and water and flavored with various fruits
5. the souls of the children who have died; literally "little angels"
6. mask worn by dancers to scare the dead away at the end of the celebrations
7. a skull; also a slang term for "daredevil"
8. an offering; refers to the goods set out on the altars
9. a special confection used to fashion skulls, fruits and other figures
10. bread of the dead
11. a yellow marigold, the symbol of death

Day of the Dead vs. Halloween

- is a welcoming of the spirits of the dead

- celebrated in Mexico

-a common symbol of the holiday is the skull

- a time of celebration and superstition

- people would light bonfires and wear costumes

- child-friendly activities such as trick-or-treating

- originated for scaring away evil spirits and those of the dead

-community-based event