

El Día de los Muertos Webquest—Catalina Vivlamore y Carla Morgan—Periodo 6

Actividad Uno

1. 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?

En los Estados Unidos, creemos que muerte es mal y deprimida. Nuestra vista de muerte es negativa. No nos gusta muerte y la evitamos.

2. When are All Saints Day and All Souls Day celebrated?

Se celebran el primero y el segundo de noviembre.

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

En todos, hay decoraciones de color, reuniones familiares, comidas especiales, y ofertas.

4. November 1 is reserved to remember niños y infantes muertos.
5. November 2 is reserved to remember adultos muertos.
6. From mid-October to the first week in November, what are some of the items markets and shops stock up on?

Obtienen esqueletos, otros juguetes de muerte, papel picado, coronas, cruces, velas, y flores frescas.

7. List 5 edible goodies enjoyed on Day of the Dead.

- Cráneos y ataúdes de azúcar
- Chocolate
- Semillas de amaranto
- Pan de muerto
- Panes integrales que se llaman animas

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

Usan papel picado, velas, flores, fotos, dulces de cráneos, y comidas favoritas.

9. What occurs on November 2?

La familia se reúne en el cementerio. La reunión es festiva y a veces la familia tiene un picnic.

10. How do Aztecs view death?

Los aztecas creían que muerte era una bendición a veces, especialmente en batalla, sacrificio humano, o nacimiento de niño.

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

Hay *la lloraba* y las personas se encienden velas cuando se hace la noche. Van a casa a la medianoche.

Actividad Dos

1. Who is la Katarina?

Katarina es un esqueleto. Lleva un sombrero y un vestido. Es simbólico del Día de los Muertos.

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

Las comidas son las comidas que los muertos gustaban. Es la comida favorita de los muertos. A veces es mole o tamales. Pan de Muertos es una comida popular.

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

Usualmente, Pan de Muertos es redondo, pero a veces Pan de Muertos es en la forma de una gente o un animal. A veces, Pan de Muertos tiene semilla del anís o azúcar.

4. What do children love to eat?

Los niños les encantan comer cráneos de azúcar.

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

La taza de agua es para los muertos porque tienen sed.

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

Los cementerios tienen muchas floras bonitas con fotos de los muertos. También tienen muchas velas. Me gustan las decoraciones porque es una manera muy hermosa para celebrar las vidas de los muertos.

7. 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?

Sí, ambos Pan de Muerto y tamales son muy deliciosos.

Wordplay Quest Sheet

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

1. avlasecra calaveras
2. oelm mole
3. lpoalic copalli
4. otlae atole

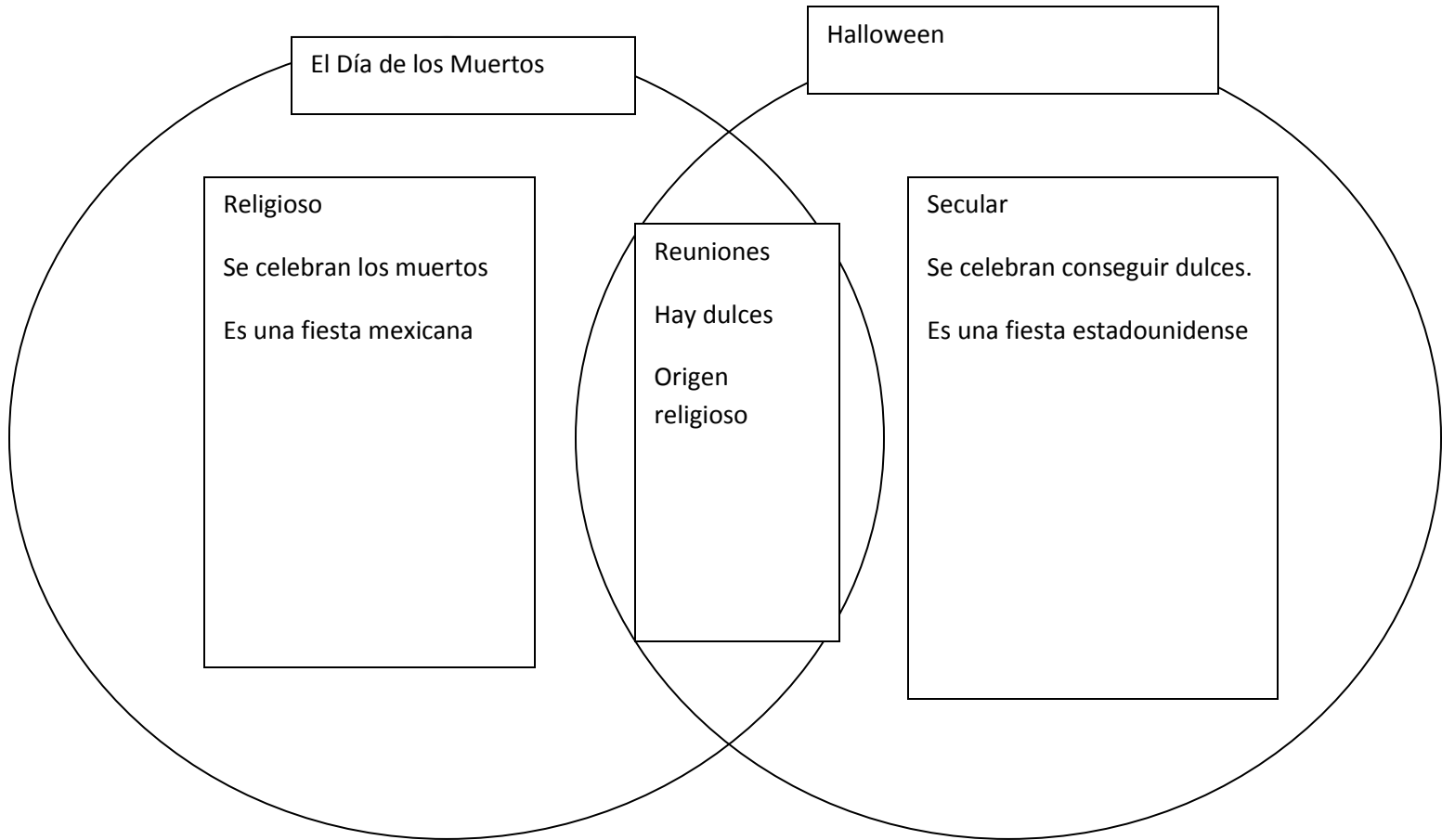
5. gatnielso angelitos
6. tacera careta
7. acavlaer calavera
8. fodraen ofrenda
9. qfelnaieu alfenique
10. apn ed osl ermtuso Pan de los Muertos
11. zpmchtleui cempazuchitl

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 cornmeal and water and flavored with various fruits.
5. The souls of the children who have died.
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, also known as cempasuchil or zempasuchitl.

Actividad Tres

Day of the Dead vs. Halloween



Actividad Cuatro

Ofrenda Notes

Carla Morgan y Catalina Vivlamore

- At the centerpiece of the ofrenda is a photo of the person to whom the altar is dedicated.
 - The frame is personalized with momentos that represent the individual.
- It is important to prepare a feast for the spirits to enjoy.
 - Traditionally, tamales, mole, pan de muerto, and seasonal fruits are placed at the altar.
- Yellow and orange marigolds are left at the altar because of their strong aroma.
- The calacas offer those in the physical world something tangible that captures the loved one's spirit.
- Candles are important.
 - Purple candles represent pain.
 - Pink candles represent celebration.
 - White candles represent hope.
- A bar of soap, bowl of water, towel, and other grooming items are left for the dead to refresh themselves.
- Items that represent the personality of the honoree are added.

- Copal incense is traditionally left at most Dia de los Muertos altars, but other fragrances can be used.
- A small pinch of salt is left for the dead on most altars so that he or she can add a pinch of flavor to the foods which have lost some flavor for them.

Actividad Cinco

(see other attachments on Wiki)