



DAY OF THE DEAD : DIA DE LOS RTOS

A Mexican holiday. The holiday focuses on gatherings of family and friends to pray for and remember friends and family members who have died, and help support their spiritual journey. In 2008 the tradition was inscribed in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.[1]

Important Facts:

- 1. It is a very Family Oriented Festivity
- 2. You Pray and Remember the life of yours loved ones
- 3. You eat their favorite dishes and beverages
- 4. You make a very nice altar in order to compete with your neighbor's
- 4. You visit the cemetery and bring flowers, food and candles to the grave of your loved ones
- 5. You go to the local market and buy a sugar skull with your name on it and buy one for every one of your friends in school
- 6. You paint your face as a skull in a very original way

It is particularly celebrated in Mexico where the day is a public holiday. Prior to Spanish colonization in the 16th century, the celebration took place at the beginning of summer. It was moved to October 31, November 1 and November 2 to coincide with the Roman Catholic All Saints' Day

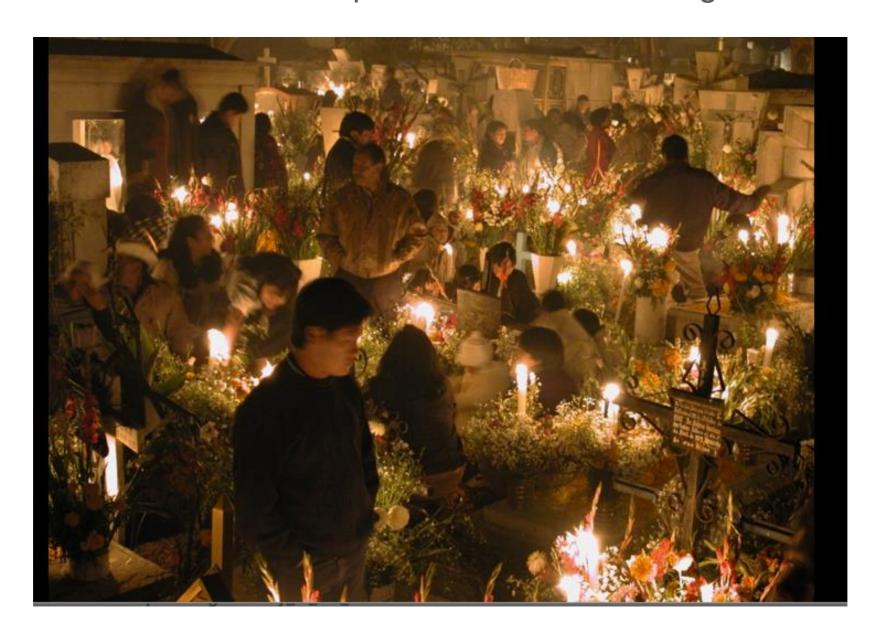




Traditions connected with the holiday include building private altars called ofrendas, honoring the deceased using sugar skulls, and the favorite foods and beverages of the departed, and visiting graves with these as gifts. Visitors also leave possessions of the deceased at the graves.



Scholars trace the origins of the modern Mexican holiday to indigenous observances dating back hundreds of years and to an Aztec festival dedicated to the goddess Mictecacihuatl. The holiday has spread throughout the world, being absorbed within other deep traditions for honoring the dead.



WHY THE SKULL?

➤ The Mexican Indigenous used to celebrate their "War Victory" keeping the skulls of the enemies and show them as a trophy







Let's watch a short film about "El dia de Muertos"

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