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Skill Focus: Listening ESL Level: Requires upper middle/advanced materials: Projector to play one worksheet and video per student. Time Needed: 30 Minutes Worksheet Download: History Halloween Video esl.docx Here is a short worksheet I made based on a video from National Geographic on Halloween History. It contains a pre-browsing section to teach some vocabulary and discussion questions. Video: Halloween Pre-browsing History: Vocabulary Matching a) Frown on Something) Big Outdoor Fire) Vandalism Often used in Christian ceremonies commemorating the Last Supper intended to intentionally damage a thin part of someone's property, often covering the dissoing face of something, what did they believe had happened in Sawwen? What did they do on holiday? What was November 1 known as? idiom: In some parts of the church, bringing more people into the fold was a calculated move à a What does the idiom bring to fold? What was the difference between holidays in the 930s? give us candy or we'll trash your house! à What's the meaning of the trash in this sentence?- English current Halloween worksheet copyright Matthew Burton.com's History recommends grammar as a learning tool to reduce English mistakes. If you find this page useful, consider donating to your hosting bill and show your support. We hope you enjoy using our free worksheets and handouts. It is recommended that you save it to your computer as it contains advanced features that you may lose if you print directly from your browser. Halloween is a national holiday celebrated on October 31 every year, and Halloween 2020 takes place on Saturday, October 31. The tradition comes from the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain, where people light bonfires and wear costumes to drive away ghosts. In the 8th century, Pope Gregory III designated November 1 as the time to honor all Saints. Soon, all Saints' Day will feature some of Samhain's traditions. The night before, it was known as all Hallow's Eve, and later Halloween. Over time, Halloween evolved into a day of activities such as trick-o-treatments, jack-o-lantern sculptures, festive gatherings, costume donations, and candy meals. Read more: The idea of the best Halloween costumes inspired by history The ancient origins of Halloween Halloween date back to the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain (seeding and pronunciation).Cold winters, often times associated with human death. The Celts believed that on the eve of the New Year, the boundaries between the worlds of the living and the dead had become blurred. On the night of October 31, they celebrated Samhain, who was believed to have returned to Earth with the ghost of the dead. The Celts thought that in addition to causing trouble and hurting crops, the presence of other-world spirits made it easier for druids, or Celtic priests, to predict the future. For those who are completely dependent on the volatile natural world, these prophecies have been an important source of comfort during the long, dark winter months. To commemorate this event, druids built huge sacred bonfires, and people gathered to burn crops and animals as a sacrifice to the Celtic gods. During the celebrations, the Celts tried to convey each other's fates, wearing costumes usually made up of animal heads and skins. When the celebrations were over, they relighted the fires of their core, extinguished that evening, from sacred bonfires to protect them during the coming winter. Did you know that a quarter of all candies sold annually in the United States were purchased for 43 Halloween.By BC, and the Roman Empire had conquered most of the Celtic territory. During the 400 years they ruled celtic lands, two festivals of Roman origin were combined with samhain's traditional Celtic celebrations. The second was a day honoring Pomona, the goddess of Roman fruits and trees. Pomona's symbol is an apple, and this festive int incorporating into Samhain probably explains Bob's tradition for apples, which takes place today on Halloween. And all martyrs' day Catholic feasts were founded in Western churches. Pope Gregory III later expanded the festival to include all saints as well as all martyrs and from May 13 to November 1 of the 9th century. Moving adherence to By, Christian influences were gradually blended and spread to Celtic lands that replaced old Celtic rituals. In 1,000 B.C., the church created All Souls Day on November 2, a day to honor the dead. Today, it is widely believed that the church was trying to replace the Celtic Festival of the Dead with a related church-sanctioned holiday. Every Soul's Day was celebrated, as was Samhain, dressed up in costumes as a big bonfire, parade, saint, angel and devil. All Saints' Day celebrations are also called All Hallow's or All Hallowama (from the Middle English Allo MesseAll Saints Day) and the eve of it, Samhain's traditional night in the Celtic religion began to be called All Hallow's Eve, and eventually, Halloween celebrations, how Halloween, early Catholic Church Christian Halloween comes to America, There was very limited in colonial New England due to the strict Protestant belief system. Halloween was much more common in maryland and southern colonies. As the beliefs and customs of different European ethnic groups and American Indians meshed, a decidedly American version of Halloween began to emerge. The first celebrations included a play party, a public event held to celebrate the harvest. Neighbors shared stories of the dead, told each other's fates, danced and sang. Did you know that more people, especially millennials, are buying pet costumes. In 2018, the number increased by 20%, up from 16% in 2017. Colonial Halloween festivities also featured ghost stories and all sorts of prank-making stories. By the mid-19th century, the annual fall festivities were common, but Halloween has yet to be celebrated throughout the country. In the late 19th century, America was flooded with new immigrants. These new immigrants, especially the millions of Irish fleeing the Irish potato famine, have helped popularize Halloween celebrations nationwide. Read more: Monsters in the White House: The best presidential Halloween costume tricks and treatments history Borrowing from European traditions, Americans started wearing costumes and going home for food and money. The young woman believed that on Halloween, she could occupy her future husband's name and appearance by doing tricks with threads, apple parings and mirrors. Read more: How trick-or-treatments became a Halloween tradition In the late 1800s there was a movement to mould Halloween into holidays about community and neighborhood gatherings rather than ghosts, pranks and witchcraft. At the turn of the century, Halloween parties for both children and adults have become the most common way to celebrate the day. The party focused on games, seasonal food and festive costumes. Parents were encouraged by newspapers and community leaders to take horrible or grotesque stuff from Halloween celebrations. Because of these efforts, Halloween lost most of its superstitical and religious overrings by the beginning of the 20th century. Halloween Parties By the 1920s and 1930s, Halloween had become a secular but community-centric holiday, with parades and town-wide Halloween parties becoming featured entertainment. Despite the best efforts of many schools and communities, the vandalism began to haunt some celebrations in many communitiesThis time. By the 1950s, town leaders restricted vandalism, and Halloween evolved into a holiday aimed primarily at young people. The high number of young children during the baby boom of the 50s made it easier for parties to move from the town's civic centers to classrooms and homes. Between 1920 and 1950, centuries of trick-or-treatment practices also revived. Trick-or-a-treatment was a relatively inexpensive way for the entire community to share their Halloween celebrations. In theory, families can also prevent pranks on them by offering small sweets to children in the neighborhood. In this way, a new American tradition has been born and continues to grow. Today, Americans spend an estimated \$6 billion a year on Halloween, the second-largest commercial holiday in the country after Christmas. Classic Halloween movies include the Halloween franchise, directed by John Carpenter and based on the original 1978 film starring Donald Pleasant, Nick Castle, Jamie Lee Curtis and Tony Moran. In Halloween, a boy named Michael Myers murders his 17-year-old sister, escapes as a teenager on Halloween night, and commits to prison only to search for his old home and new target. Considered a classic horror movie for its spooky soundtrack, it inspired franchises and 11 other Slasher movies like Scream, Nightmare on Elm Street and 13 Fridays. A direct sequel to the original Halloween starring Jamie Lee Curtis and Nick Castle has been released in 2018. Family-friendly Halloween movies include Hokas Pocus, Nightmare Before Christmas, Beetle juice, The Great Pumpkin and Charlie Brown. Read more: All soul days in classic horror movies and the American Halloween tradition of real story tricks and treatments behind soul cakes probably dates back to England's early All Souls Day parades. During the festival, poor citizens will ask for food and families will give pastries called soul cakes in return for promises to pray for the family's dead relatives. The distribution of soul cakes was encouraged by the church as a way to replace the ancient practice of leaving food and wine for roaming spirits. The practice, which was called taking the soul, was eventually taken up by children who would visit neighborhood homes and be given ale, food and money. The tradition of costume attire for Halloween has both European and Celtic roots. Hundreds of years ago, winter was an uncertain and frightening time. Food supplies are often scarce, and for many people who fear darkness,It was full of constant worry. On Halloween, when it was believed that ghosts had returned to the world on earth, people thought they would encounter ghosts if they left home. To avoid being recognized by these ghosts, people wore masks as they left their homes after dark, making them mistake ghosts for fellow spirits. On Halloween, to keep ghosts away from the house, people would put bowls of food outside the house to protect them and prevent them from trying to get in. Read more: Halloween's most hair-raising folk legend Black Cat and Ghost Halloween 8 has always been a holiday filled with mystery, magic and superstition. It began as a late Celtic summer festival where people felt particularly close to decerting relatives and friends. Because of these friendly spirits, they set a place at the dinner table, left sweets on the doorstep or on the side of the road, and lit candles to help their loved ones find their way back to the spirit world. Today's Halloween ghosts are often portrayed as more frightening and malicious, and our habits and superstitions are too scary. We avoid crossing paths with black cats for fear that they may bring us bad luck. The idea had its roots in the Middle Ages, and many people believed that witches were transforming into black cats to avoid detection. We try not to walk under ladders for the same reason. This superstition may come from the ancient Egyptians, who believed the triangle was sacred (it may also have something to do with the fact that walking under a leaning ladder tends to be rather unsafe). And around Halloween, in particular, we try not to break mirrors, step on cracks in the road or spill salt. Read more: Why do witches fly to brooms?Halloween matchmaking and little-known rituals But what about the Halloween traditions and beliefs that today's trick-or-treaters have forgotten all about? Many in particular needed to help young women find their future husbands and be hearty that one day they were lucky enough to get married next Halloween. In 18th-century Ireland, a matchmaking cook may bury a ring in her mashed potatoes on Halloween night, hoping to bring true love to the diner who found it. In Scotland, a fortune teller recommended that a qualified young woman give each of her suitors a hazelnut name and throw nuts into the fireplace. Rather than jumping out or exploding, the ash-burned nut, the story went, representing the girl's future husband. (In some versions of this legend, the opposite was true: the burnt-out nut symbolized a love that would not last.) Another story had it if a young woman ate a sweet make-up made of walnuts, hazelnuts and nutmeg before going to bed on Halloween nightwould dream of her future husband. The young woman pulled the apple peel up over her shoulder in the hope that the skin would fall to the floor in the form of her future husband's initials. Peering at the yolks floating in a bowl of water, I stood in front of a mirror in a dark room, held a candle, looked over my husband's face over my shoulder and tried to learn about their future. Other rituals were more competitive. At some Halloween parties, the first guest to find Bali on a chestnut hunt will be the first to get married. In others, the first successful apple bobber will be the first under the aisle. Of course, whether we're seeking romantic advice or trying to avoid seven years of bad luck, every one of these Halloween superstitions relies on the very same spirit goodwill that the early Celtic presence felt so acutely about. Sharp.

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