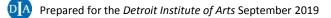


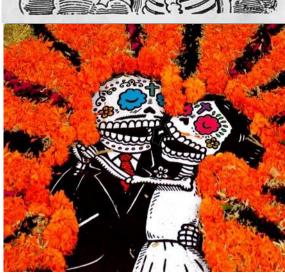
Students can recognize the elements of a traditional ofrenda of Día de Muertos and can even relate some elements to their own culture





Todo sobre Día de muertos

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DA Prepared for the *Detroit Institute of Arts* September 2019



Empareja las fotos con las palabras/ Pair the pictures with the words

- 1. Pan de muertos 2. Una Ofrenda
- 3. Velas

4. Cempasúchil

- 5. Incienso
- 7. Calaveras de azúcar

- 6. El copal
 - 8. Papel Picado







2. Una Ofrenda

- 3. Velas
- 4. Cempasúchil





6. El copal

A THINK A THINK A THINK

8. Papel Picado

5. Incienso

1. Pan de muertos

7. Calaveras de azúcar



ABOUT THE HOLIDAY

- Holiday observed throughout Mexico and in other Latín American countries
- Celebrated on November 1st & 2nd
- Family and friends gather to pray and remember family members and friends who are deceased
- It is not a sad time, but a happy time a celebration of life.Families gather around the ofrenda and welcome the spirit of el difunto (the deceased) (the deceased) (the deceased) back for the night of celebration
- Ofrendas (altars) are created in homes honoring el difunto (the deceased) decorating it with calaveras (sugar skulls), marigold flowers, favorite food and items of the deceased
- Family members and friends gather at the cemetery to decorate the gravesite of the deceased, often dining and spending the night there

HISTORY

- It originated over 3,000 years ago by the indigenous group known as the Aztecs.
- It is an ancient pre-Aztec celebration.
- It merges indigenous beliefs with Christianity and coincides with All Saints Day and All Souls Day, which are holidays on the Roman Catholic calendar.
- The first day of the holiday is to remember the children, or los angelitos
- The second day of the holiday is to remember the adults.

UNA OFRENDA Y LOS ELEMENTOS

- Ofrendas (altars) are created in homes honoring the difunto (the deceased) decorating it with calaveras (sugar skulls), marigold flowers, favorite food, favorite objects pictures of the deceased and many other objects
- They have different levels representing different layers of life (heaven, earth, underworld)

INFOGRAPHIC GAP fill

• With a partner you both will receive different infographics. Your job using your infographic is to answer your partner's questions in Spanish



la tierra el inframundo

De los lugares más coloridos y alegres en este día en México son Xochimileo, Mixquie y Janitzio.

• Calabaza en tacha En 2003 la Unesco declaró el Día de Muertos como patrimonio Frutas de la temporada (naranjas, cañas, tejocotes, jícamas, mandarinas etc.) intangible de la humanidad

Mole

Se cree que si se prueban los alimentos una vez que el "alma" ha visitado su altar, éstos carecen de olor o de sabor, debido a que el espíritu ha consumido su "esencia". También se dice que los anfitriones no pueden comer de su propio altar, pero sí puedes ofrecer a quienes te visitan

*Presencia de Dios en la Religión Católica

Fuente: Notimex, Instituto Cultural Raíces Mexicanas, Portal Dia de Muertos, Enciclopedia Libre Investigación y redacción: Mónica Fuentes Arte y diseño: Elizabeth Sieres 🚽



Ofrendas

¿Cuál es una similitud entre las ofrendas y una lápida? ¿En qué se diferencia? /

What is a similarity between an ofrenda and a tombstone? How are they different?



Lápida=tombstone





PAN DE LOS MUERTOS

- ¿Hay una comida tradicional que comen ustedes en la cultura para honrar un difunto (the deceased) ? /
- In your culture is there a traditional food you eat to honor a deceased loved one?

CALAVERAS DE AZÚCAR

- Calaveras de azúcar are traditional skulls that are made of sugar. Many are painted in vivid colors to further portray that death is not a sad moment in life but a time to be celebrated and celebrate the passing through to the next stage of life
- ¿Cuál es un símbolo popular reconoces tú por la muerte? /
- What is a popular symbol for death that you can think of?



PAPEL PICADO

A special paper that is cut out into different shapes and hung up around la ofrenda. Serve as the union of the living and dead







Candles and marigold flowers placed around the difunto (the deceased) light the path for the returning spirits

VELAS



CEMPASÚCHIL





EL COPAL/EL INCIENSO

 Incense is burned to ensure any bad spirits stay away from la ofrenda. In addition the spirit of el difunto like the smell of incense





 $D[\Lambda]$

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v =iSzJEzJ7mVg Entrevista en Azteca Noticias de los elementos de una ofrenda tradicional

