

# Virtual Field Trip: *el Dia de los Muertos* DAY OF THE DEAD!



Mexico City is a great place to celebrate Dia de los Muertos. The holiday originated in Mexico so pride and passion fill the air during the celebrations every year.

Every year Mexico City has a huge Day of the Dead parade. Huge, colorful floats, dancing skeletons, music, and performers make their way through the city's center in a huge celebration of remembering and honoring ancestors.

Seasonal/Holiday

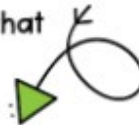


# Social Studies



## WHAT IS DÍA DE LOS MUERTOS ALL ABOUT?

Read along with the book to learn what Day of the Dead is all about!



What is Day of the Dead a h



Are there people that you ce  
they are no longer alive? Wri



# Integrates Reading



## CEMPASÚCHIL

Read this Aztec legend to learn how the cempasúchil flower became the flowers of Día de los Muertos.

Xóchitl and Huitzilin were two young Aztec children. They were the best of friends, always playing and exploring their town. Over the years, a great love began to grow between Xóchitl and Huitzilin.

One of the pair's favorite things to do was hike to the top of a nearby mountain. They would offer flowers to the Sun god Tonatiuh. The Sun god appreciated their offerings and smiled from the sky, beaming down at Xóchitl and Huitzilin. One day on the mountain, the two professed their love and promised it would last forever.

Soon after, war broke out in the city. Huitzilin left to fight and protect their homeland, leaving Xóchitl behind. Later, dreaded news of Huitzilin's death came. Xóchitl's heart was shattered. Xóchitl walked one day to the top of the mountain. She begged the sun god Tonatiuh to allow her to join her love Huitzilin. Her prayers moved Tonatiuh, so he cast a ray that gently touched Xóchitl's cheek. She was instantly transformed into a beautiful flower that was as fiery and bright as the sun's rays.

A hummingbird approached and gingerly touched the center of the flower with its beak. It was reborn as a hummingbird. The flower spread its 20 petals and released a lovely scent.

Xóchitl and Huitzilin would be together as long as cempasúchil flowers and hummingbirds existed on Earth.

This is how the cempasúchil flower came to be the Day of the Dead Flower.

# Interactive Scrapbook



1. Mexico City
2. Guerrero
3. Yucatán
4. Los Angeles, CA

## LET'S CELEBRATE

Click on each location to learn about el Día de los Muertos, or Day of the Dead, and find out how each place celebrates this special holiday.

Before moving on to the next location, grab an item to place on your ofrenda, or altar, below. Use copy (Ctrl+C) and paste (Ctrl+V) to insert them onto this slide.

Have fun celebrating el Día de los Muertos (Day of the Dead)!



# Engaging & Educational Media



## THE HISTORY OF DÍA DE LOS MUERTOS

Watch the video to learn a brief history of Day of the Dead. Then, move a sugar skull to the correct answer for each question.



1. With what people did el Día de los Muertos originate?

Ancient Aztecs

Ancient

2. When is Day of the Dead celebrated?

Oct 31<sup>st</sup> - Nov 2<sup>nd</sup>

October

3. What flowers are thought to guide the spirits back to the world?

Roses

Marigolds

# Critical Thinking Skills



## CALAVERA ABECEDARIO



1. The sons help their father make skeletons for the  Día de los Muertos.
2. They craft the skeletons with  and .
3. Don Pedro, his sons, and his grandsons start making more calaveras for .

Fill in the blanks using the word bank!

next year

fiesta

paste

paper