

Día de los Muertos (“Day of the Dead”)



- Celebrated on November 1st (Dia de los Inocentes) and 2nd (Dia de los Muertos)
- A traditional Mexican holiday with indigenous and Catholic influences
- Honors and remembers deceased loved ones
- Families create altars (ofrendas) with offering like food, candles, and marigolds.
- Celebrated in Mexico and by Mexican communities worldwide

Provide reference for photograph or Photo courtesy of Aljazeera.com

History of Día de los Muertos



- Dates back thousands of years, originating from Indigenous Mesoamerican traditions.
- Aztecs and other pre-Hispanic civilizations believed the spirits of the dead returned to visit the living.
- Rituals included offerings of food, flowers, and personal items to honor deceased ancestors.

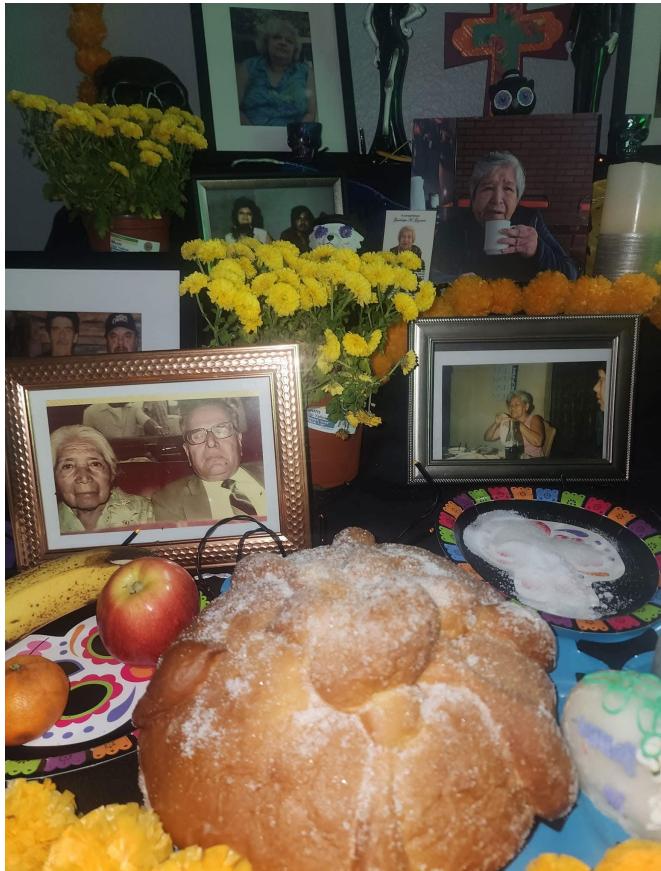
How Día de los Muertos is Celebrated

- Families create ofrendas (alters) with photos, candles, marigolds, and favorite foods
- Traditional foods include pan de Muerto, tamales, and sugar skulls
- Cemeteries are visited to clean and decorate graves
- Marigolds are used to guide spirit's home
- Music, dance, and storytelling honor the deceased



Provide reference for photograph or Photo courtesy of Mariana Montes (Vibe adventures)

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