

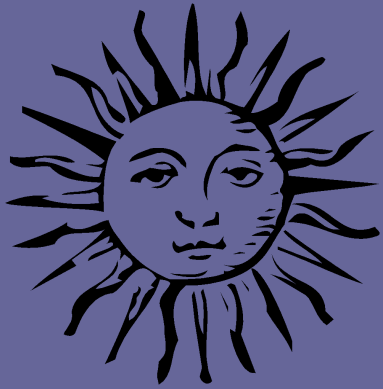
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HISTORY OF HALLOWEEN

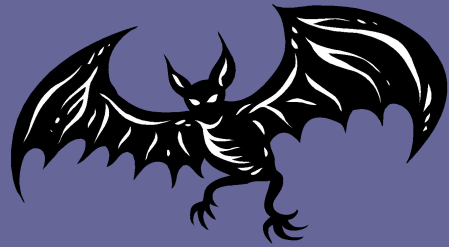
Many years ago in Britain there lived the Celts, who believed in **the Sun-god**. At that time they thought that the year had 2 parts: winter and summer.





Samhain was the god of the darkness and the dead. He fought with the Sun-god. The night of the 31st of October was the victory of Samhain ,winter, and death.

The people put out the fire, dressed up scary costumes and tried to frighten the evil spirits.



At that night the people believed that the souls of the dead returned to the places where they lived to warm near the fire.

Ghosts, witches, devils, vampires, bats and black cats came to the Earth.

The people put out the fire and tried to frighten the evil spirits dressing the scary costumes.



The traditions were mixed when the Romans invaded the Celts.

Two Roman holidays were added to the Celts' one: Pheralia- the day of memory of the dead relatives and the holiday of the Goddess Pomona.



She liked apples, that is why the tradition to play games with apples appeared. And children like to play with apples.



In the 8th century the Christian church gave the name to the holiday as “**ALL SAINTS’ DAY**”.

The night before it was called “**ALL HALLOWS EVE**”, then it became “**HALLOWEEN**”.



The main symbol of Halloween is a **pumpkin**. People decorate the houses with pumpkins .

They put them in front of their houses to scare spirits from their homes.

The fire inside the pumpkin frightens the dead souls, saves the people.



People arrange Halloween parties, dress up as witches, ghosts, vampires, cats and bats.

It's hard to imagine a party without a scary story told in a low voice on Halloween night.





TRICK OR TREAT!

Children knock at the houses and ask a treat. If you don't give any money or sweets they can trick on you.

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