



THE ORIGIN OF THE SOME FESTIVITIES



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A large, bright bonfire is the central focus, with intense yellow and orange flames rising into a dark night sky. In the foreground, the dark silhouettes of several people are visible, looking towards the fire. The overall scene is dramatic and festive.

BONFIRE NIGHT

ORIGIN



In Great Britain, Bonfire Night is associated with the tradition of celebrating the failure of Guy Fawkes' actions on 5 November.

This Bonfire Night also has its roots in the sectarian struggle between Protestants and Catholics.

It celebrates the Battle of the Boyne of 1690, in which the Protestant William of Orange defeated the Catholic James II.



WHAT IS?



Bonfire Night is an annual event dedicated to bonfires, fireworks and celebrations. Sometimes known as St John's Eve, a similar bonfire tradition survives in parts of Scandinavia and is known as Walpurgis Night; in Australia, the Queen's Birthday.

Several other cultures also include night-time celebrations involving bonfires and/or fireworks.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



Bonfire Night celebrations can pose a risk to public safety due to the possibility of fires, injuries, or fights. For example, in London calls to firefighting services are nearly tripled on Bonfire Night



The tradition of Bonfire Night has been criticized for its environmental impact.

WHERE IS IT CELEBRATED?



Celebrations are held throughout Great Britain, in parts of Northern Ireland, and in some other parts of the Commonwealth





GROUNDHOG DAY

ORIGIN



When German settlers arrived in the 1700s, they brought a tradition known as Candlemas Day, which has an early origin in the pagan celebration of Imbolc



It came at the mid-point between the Winter Solstice and the Spring Equinox. Superstition held that if the weather was fair, the second half of Winter would be stormy and cold.





ORIGIN

The day's weather continued to be important. If the sun came out on February 2, halfway between Winter and Spring, it meant six more weeks of wintry weather.



OFFICIAL CELEBRATION



Pennsylvania's official celebration of Groundhog Day began on February 2nd, 1886 with a proclamation in *The Punxsutawney Spirit* by the newspaper's editor, Clymer Freas: "Today is groundhog day and up to the time of going to press the beast has not seen its shadow."





THE NAME

The groundhog was given the name "Punxsutawney Phil and the Weather Prophet."

Thus, his hometown is called the "Weather Capital of the World."

The refrain says: "no shadow - early Spring".





FAMILY FESTIVITIES



FATHER 'S DAY

It is a celebration honouring fathers and celebrating fatherhood, paternal bonds and the influence of fathers in society.

Many countries celebrate it on the third Sunday of June.



FATHER 'S DAY



This festivity was inaugurated in the United States in the early 20th century to complement Mother's Day. This is a way of celebrating fatherhood and male parenting.

Many people wanted to thank their fathers for all their love, help and hard work.





MOTHER 'S DAY

In Britain, the fourth Sunday of Lent was called Mothering Sunday. Centuries ago, people visited the "Mother" Church in their town on this day. Later, when young people started to leave home to work, and live further away, they had a day's holiday once a year to visit their mother and the Mother Church.





MOTHER 'S DAY

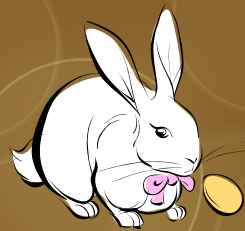
In 1914, an American woman called Anna Jarvis had a special service in her church to remember her mother when she died. She wanted to have a special day for mothers. Anna's mother died on the second Sunday in May, and Anna wanted that day to be Mother's Day.



EASTER



EASTER



Easter is a Christian festival and a holiday, celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ, on the third day after his crucifixion at Calvary as described in the New Testament.

The last week of Lent is called Holy Week.

Easter is a moveable feast, meaning it is not fixed in relation to the civil calendar.

It is always between 22 March and 25 April.



EASTER BUNNY



The Easter Bunny is a rabbit-spirit. Long ago, he was called the "Easter Hare", hares and rabbits have frequent multiple births so they became a symbol of fertility.

The custom of an Easter egg hunt began because children believed that hares laid eggs in the grass.



EASTER EGGS



This tradition started in Europe in the early nineteenth century and came to Britain in the 1870s. Some mothers and fathers tell their children that the Easter Bunny brings the eggs and hides them in the garden, and that the children must go outside and look for them.



TRADITIONS



Some women and children decorate hats, called Easter Bonnets. They put lots of spring flowers, rabbits, or chickens on them, and wear them in Easter bonnet parades. And of course many people go to church on Easter Day. There are lots of flowers in the churches and people sing special Easter songs.

