Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits the gap.

THE HISTORY OF NOTTING HILL CARNIVAL



At the end of August, the streets of West London are **(1)** _____ [FORM] into a **(2)** _____ [CELEBRATE] of colour, music, and all things Caribbean. The Notting Hill Carnival is an annual street festival that comes around on the final weekend of August to celebrate the culture, arts, and heritage of Caribbean people.

Where did it all begin?

The origins of Notting Hill Carnival trace all the way back to the age of the slave trade. During this period, Caribbean culture was **(3)** _____ [CLOSE] tied to the pre-Lenten festival of Mardi Gras and the **(4)** _____ [MASK] balls held by the French **(5)** _____ [PLANT] owners. These balls saw all the landowners and their families enjoying **(6)** _____ [AMAZE] celebrations while **(7)** _____ [SLAVE] people were **(8)** _____ [STRICT] forbidden from getting involved.

After **(9)** _____ [EMANCIPATE], the people of the Caribbean created their own traditions, drawing in part from these masquerades, but also **(10)** _____ [TRADITION] African **(11)** _____ [TRIBE] dance and music. Their own masquerading, songs, and dances were often used to ridicule and mock their former **(12)** _____ [ENSLAVE].

The beginnings of Notting Hill Carnival

By the time of the first Notting Hill Carnival, over 30,000 Caribbean people were living in the UK after the SS Empire Windrush's **(13)** _____ [ARRIVE]

Trinidadian human rights **(14)** _____ [ACT] Claudia Jones is credited with the first ideas for the carnival. The first outdoor festival took place in 1966 and was organised by social **(15)** _____ [WORK] and activist Rhaune Leslett, who wanted to create an outdoor space to be enjoyed by children and the local West Indian community. Trinidadian **(16)** _____ [MUSIC], Russell Henderson, got involved, playing steel pans with his band and attracting more attention. Soon, more and more people were dancing, getting involved, and enjoying the **(17)** _____ [FEST] spirit.

Bringing the stage to Notting Hill

By 1974, 100,000 people were attending the event and enjoying a taste of Caribbean culture and music. Wilf Walker introduced the first stages in 1979, with reggae and punk bands stepping up to perform. Music from dub to ska to traditional calypso rang out across the streets, and today, over 2 million people turn up over the weekend to enjoy the **(18)** _____ [SEE] and sounds. It is as big as 11 Glastonbury festivals combined. Alongside diverse **(19)** _____ [PERFORM] and stages, there is also traditional Caribbean food, sound systems, and **(20)** _____ [CULTURE] activities.

Source: History

LIVEWORKSHEETS