

PART 1
(1:01-1:23)

The day of the dead is a festival and in that sense it is very much a c_____ ¹ and I suppose that is something that **appeals to** European and North American people because that's not the way we understand d_____ ².

Death is for us, a s_____ ³ moment. We do remember our d_____ ⁴ but we remember them in times of **solemnity**.

PART 2
(2:05-2:39)

It's a **multi-sensory** e_____ ⁵, I think both for the people who make **the altar** and for the dead that v_____ ⁶.

People go on journeys with the o_____ ⁷ and take them to their **burial** places and they're sort of e_____ ⁸ this idea of the **boundary** 'between' the l_____ ⁹ and the dead.

PART 3
(3:54-4:22)

What we're really talking about is what you see in a lot of cultures, which is material culture or images and ideas being t_____ ¹⁰ through time, obviously **evolving** as they come into c_____ ¹¹ with other cultures, so Mexican culture is very much a mix of the d_____ ¹² **pre-Hispanic Meso-American** cultures that e_____ ¹³ before the Spanish **conquest** and all the influence that came from Europe which wasn't just from Spain.