History of Halloween

Listen to the recording/watch the video and complete the missing information. You will hear ALL the words you need to write.

The holiday we know as Halloween, whose roots date back round _____ years, was celebrated under this very name in what is today Scottland and Ireland, as well as on the _____.

The Celtic calendar was based on _____ seasons. The end of October was believed to be the period when the boundary between two different realms was very _____.

The Celts came up with several ways of ensuring goodwill from the spirits: they would _____ food and drink - to make sure the next year would be _____ they would also dress up so as to_____ from vengeful spirits.

In the _____ Roman Catholic church changed the name of the holiday to Hallowtide in order to suppress some of the _____. The new holiday went on for _____.

_____, a tradition that appeared in the 15th century, had people walk from _____ . They sang songs and recited poems, for which they were given the so-called soul cakes, food that was supposed to pacify _____.

Guising, another tradition associated with the holiday, called _____ in some regions of Britain, appeared in the 16th century. It was pretty similar to the older one, but here people would also _____ in costumes and ask for _____ and _____.

The 19th century saw an influx of Irish and Scottish immigrants to _____ and with them came these ancient traditions.

The Victorians had a morbid interest in the _____ and _____ , hence the popularity of Halloween parties and meetings.

Trick or treating did not become a Halloween thing until the 1950s in Philadelphia, after a group of kids _____ they raised to UNICEF, which with time became so massive an event that it ended in winning the _____.

There are many customs and traditions associated with Halloween, but one remains unchanged: it's the night of celebrating the _____ and _____ as well as of _____ food.