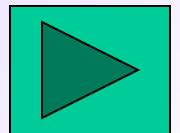


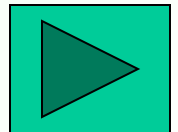
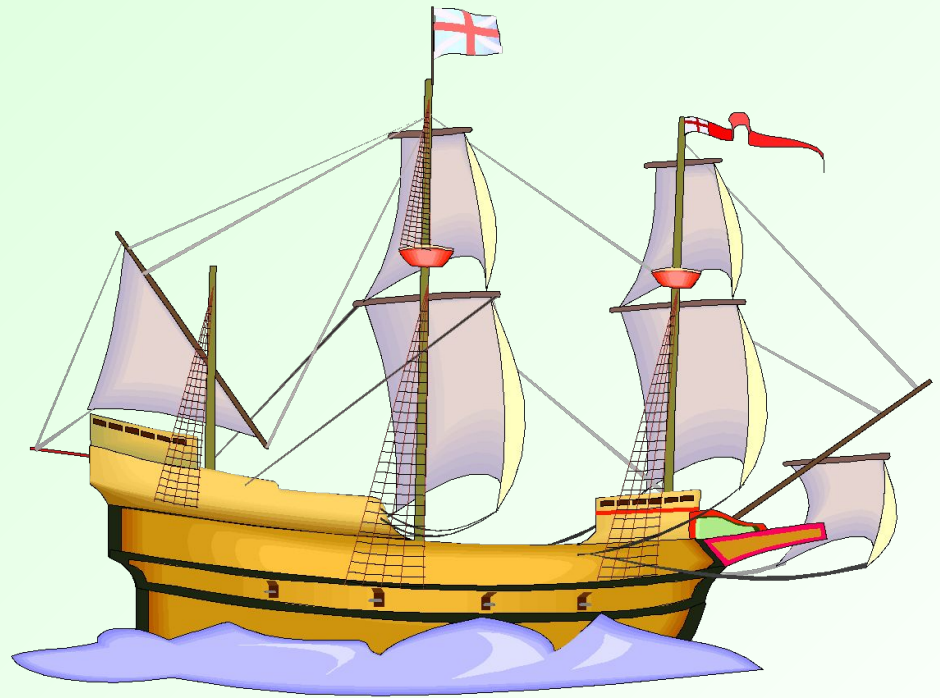
Thanksgiving D

November 26, 1621



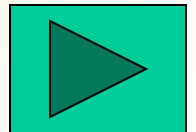
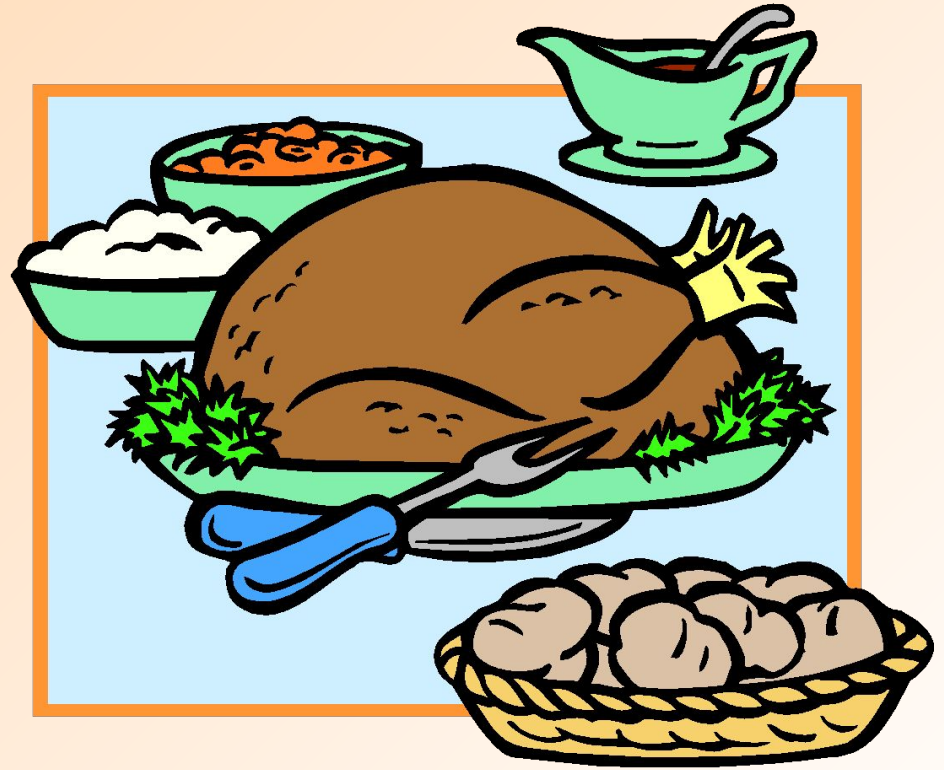
Thanksgiving is Originated!

Thanksgiving became a holiday almost 400 years ago, in 1621. The holiday started in Massachusetts when the pilgrims(from England) arrived and settled in 1620. They were greeted by the Indians (native Americans) and one year later they had a Thanksgiving Feast.

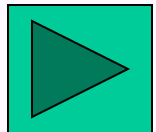
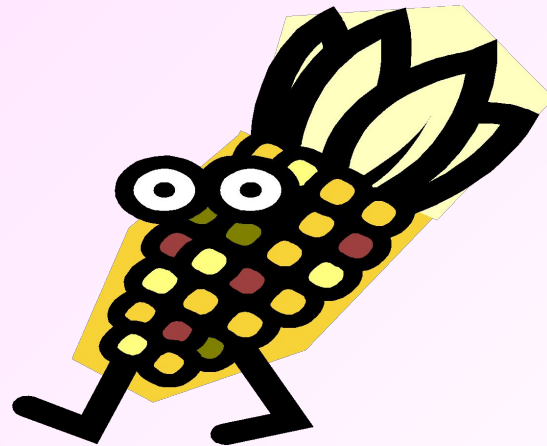
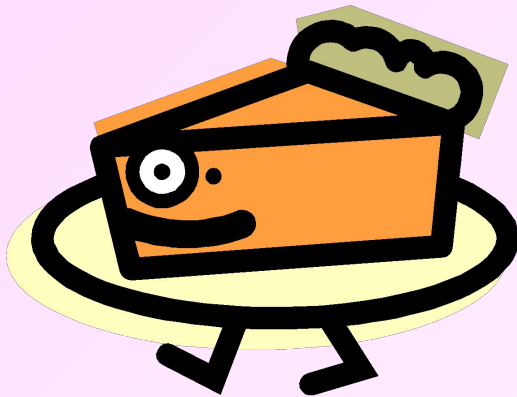
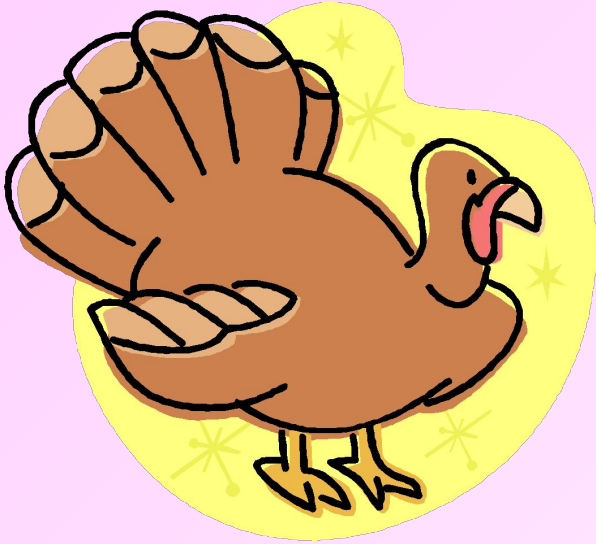


Thanksgiving Celebration

On Thanksgiving families get together and have a big harvest feast! They eat turkey, corn, sweet potatoes, pumpkin pie cranberry sauce and crops.

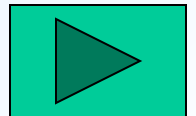
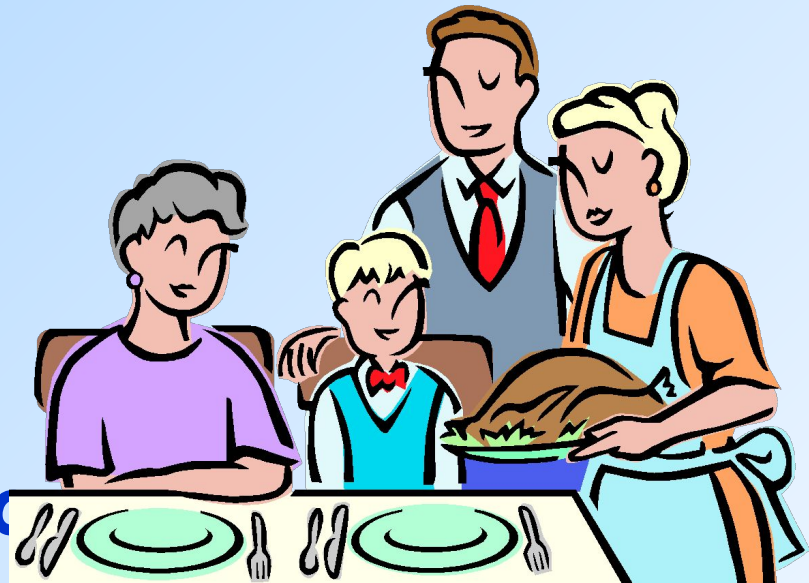


Thanksgiving Symbols



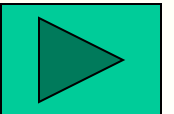
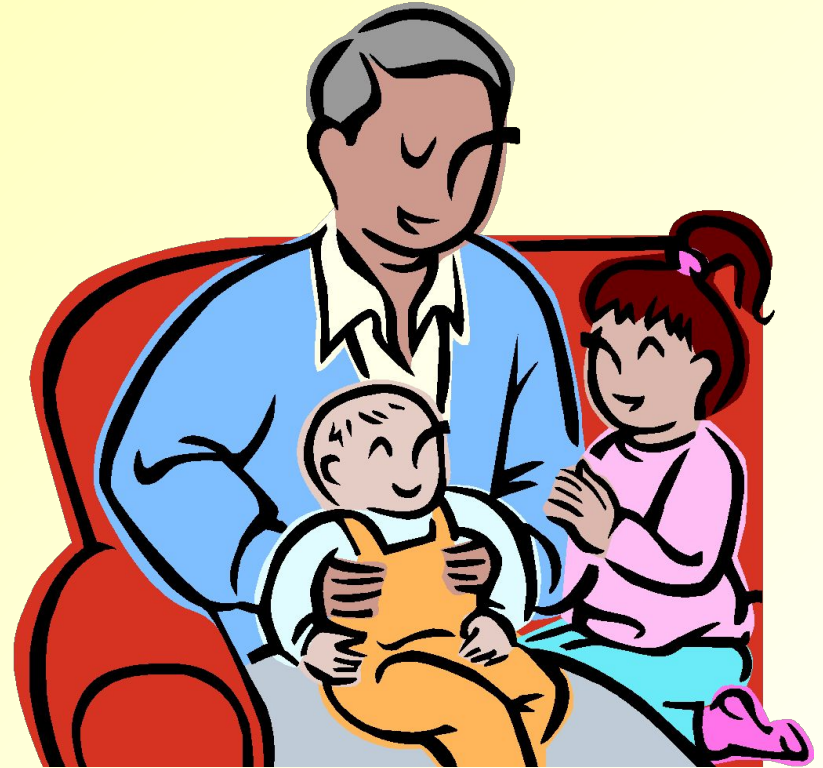
Thanksgiving Customs

The customs of Thanksgiving are, eating, seeing your family, singing, thanking people for coming over and coming to their celebration! It is a thankful holiday!



More Thanksgiving Customs

One of the customs on Thanksgiving is being thankful for people coming to your house. We are thankful for this because some people don't see their family too much.



Holi Hai!



Hope U have a great time!

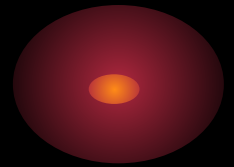
Holi

- **A Hindu Festival of colours**

What is Holi?



- **Holi is a Hindu festival held in the spring celebrated mostly in India.**
- **It's a time when people remember when good triumphed over evil.**
- **Do we know any other Hindu festivals?**



The story of Holi

A long time ago, In India, there was a king called Hiranyakashup who had a son called Prahlad.

The king wanted everyone to think of him as God and to worship him. As Prahlad grew up he realised that this was not true and refused to worship his father. He worshipped *Vishnu*, a real God.



- ***Hiranyakashup* was very angry and punished his son. However *Prahlad* still refused to worship him and so the king decided that his son must die. The king tried many different ways to kill *Prahlad*.**
- **He was put in a pit full of snakes, he was beaten by soldiers and he was trampled by elephants, but each time he prayed to *Vishnu* and he was saved.**
- **The king's sister, *Holika*, agreed to help the king. She was thought to have magical powers which made her fireproof. *Holika* took *Prahlad* to the top of a bonfire and the bonfire was lit. *Holika* expected *Prahlad* to die. Instead, it was *Holika* who died and again *Prahlad* was saved.**
- ***Prahlad* felt sorry for *Holika* and promised to name the festival after her.**
- **Every year, at the time of Holi, Hindus light bonfires to remind them of this time when good triumphed over evil.**

How do Hindus celebrate Holi?

- Last year's rubbish is burned so that people can make new beginnings.



Holi aayi re...
and here's me to say...
may joy & laughter
brighten your every day.
Yehi hai my wish...
dil se !



Festival processions and dancing take place.



People throw coloured water or paint at passers by.
People are allowed to be rude to those they normally respect.
For instance, pupils may throw things at teachers!!!



Chuseok-Korean Thanksgiving

- -Korean Traditional Holiday



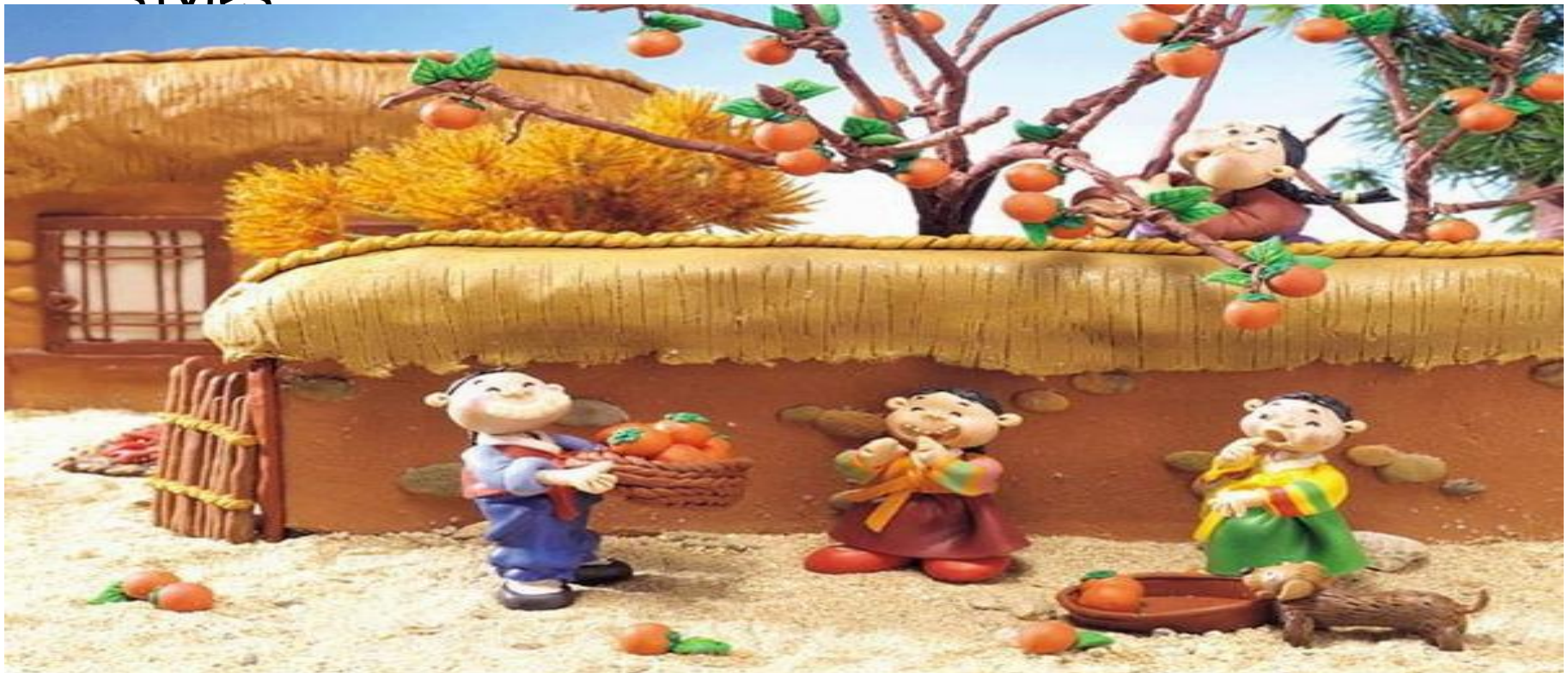
Origin of Chuseok

According to a widespread belief, Chuseok originates from Gabae which started during Silla dynasty. Another belief is that Chuseok may originated from ancient shamanistic celebrations of the harvest moon. New harvests are given to ancestors (предки), which means Chuseok may have originated as a worship ritual.



Features of Chuseok

- Chuseok is Korea's important custom from old times.
- We love one another, felt the spirit of unity, and cooperation.
- We can see our great-grandparents' sensible life styles



Food



One of the major food prepared and eaten during the Chuseok is 'songpyeon', a crescent (полумесяц)-shaped rice cake which is steamed upon pine needles (сосновые иголки). Other dishes commonly prepared are japchae (beef & vegetable vermicelli noodle), bulgogi (spicy marinated pork) and many kinds of fruit. They are all delicious.



Things we do in Chuseok

- We cut the weeds of our ancestors' (great-grandparents' graves).
- We visit our ancestors' graves and we do ancestral (фамильный) rites.
- We play Ganggangsulrae, traditional Korean circle dance played by women under the bright full moon.

