FINAL POWERPOINT FOR HUM260

By Leonard Hurley
An altar for Día de los Muertos, a tradition for Mexicans and some Hispanics. Adorned with Marigold flowers, calaveritas, candles, Catrinas, Pictures of loved ones and food and drinks.
In this altar we can see a bridge where the dead ones can cross into the land of the living and visited their loved ones and enjoy their favorite foods.
Celebrating Día de los Muertos at the Cemetery.
Alebrijes are animal spirits that protect us from evil spirits and that’s why most altars have them, to protect the loved ones when they come to visit from the land of the dead. They became popular during the 1960s and now they can be found on almost every altar.
Catrinas represent the loved ones that have passed away and are placed in the altar so the loved ones know where to come and enjoy their favorite foods and drinks. In the movie Coco Miguel has a painted face once he crossed the land of the dead and blend in and not draw any attention.
Xoloitzcuintle is a Mexican hairless dog and in the movie Coco he is a loyal friend of Miguel and stays with him in the land of the dead. He’s just like, any other dog, loyal, protective and loveable.
These are calaveritas and are seen on almost every altar on Día de los Muertos. In the movie coco, Miguel painted himself, so he could blend in the land of the dead. Calaveritas symbolize life beyond death.
The Aztecs used to celebrate Día de los Muertos for one month, after the Conquista it was celebrated for 2 days. This tradition can be traced back 3 thousand years prior. Mexicans will continue to celebrate their dead ones because it is part of their identity.
Works Cited

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