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Celtic Myths and Art at Samhain



The _____ festival, celebrated by the ancient Celts, marked the end of the harvest season and the beginning of winter. This festival, held on October 31st, was seen as a time when the boundary between the living world and the _____ realm became blurred. The Celts believed that during Samhain, the _____ of the dead returned to earth. To commemorate this event, they would light huge _____ and wear costumes to ward off roaming ghosts.

One important aspect of Samhain was honoring the _____. Families would set places at their dinner tables to invite the spirits of deceased relatives. The _____ also made offerings of food and drink to ensure a prosperous year ahead. Druids, the Celtic priests, played a significant role in these _____, often making predictions about the future.

In terms of art, the Celts were known for their intricate _____, which often featured in their Samhain celebrations. These designs, found on everything from metalwork to _____, showcased their belief in the interconnectedness of life, death, and rebirth. Animals, especially those associated with _____, were common motifs in Celtic art. The _____, for instance, was sacred to the goddess Epona, often linked with Samhain festivities.

Mythologically, Samhain was associated with various _____. Besides Epona, the god _____ himself, after whom the festival was named, was believed to gather souls during this time. Another key figure was the _____, a representation of the old year passing away.

Samhain's influence can still be seen today in modern _____ celebrations. Many of the traditions, like dressing up and honoring the dead, have their roots in this ancient Celtic festival. It's a rich blend of history, _____, and spirituality that continues to captivate people around the world.

spiritual

horse

mythology

Halloween

rituals

culture

Samhain

designs

deities

spirits

Samhain

Celts

ancestors

manuscripts

Crone

bonfires