

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Medieval Christmas Traditions



In medieval England, _____ was more than a one-day celebration. It marked the beginning of a twelve-day festival known as _____. During this time, people enjoyed various activities and customs. One of the most important events was the _____. Lords and ladies would host grand banquets with an abundance of food. The highlight of these feasts was the _____ head, a symbol of prosperity and abundance.

Another key tradition was the _____ of Misrule. This person, usually a peasant, was chosen to oversee the festivities. They had the power to command anyone to join in the fun, creating a sense of equality and unity. People also engaged in _____, which involved singing and drinking to the health of their apple trees, hoping for a bountiful harvest.

Gift-giving was not as common as it is today, but it was still a part of the _____. However, gifts were usually simple, such as handmade items or food. The _____ played a significant role during Christmastide. Special services and _____ were held to celebrate the birth of Jesus. The carols were more than just songs; they were often accompanied by dances and _____ through the village.

Decorations were simpler compared to modern times. Homes were adorned with _____ and ivy, bringing a touch of nature indoors. The use of evergreens symbolized everlasting life and hope in the midst of winter's darkness.

Finally, Christmas was a time for _____. People were encouraged to help the less fortunate, reflecting the spirit of generosity and kindness. This tradition is still alive today, reminding us of the true meaning of the holiday season.

Christmastide Christmas celebration wassailing carols boar's Lord
holly feast charity church processions