

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Seasonal Customs in the Middle Ages



In Medieval England, the changing of the _____ brought various celebrations and customs. During _____, people celebrated the end of winter with festivals like May Day, where they danced around the Maypole. In _____, the Midsummer festival was popular, involving bonfires and feasting. The harvest _____ in autumn was marked by the Harvest Festival, a time for thanksgiving and sharing. Winter brought Christmas, a significant _____ with special church services and festive meals.

People in Medieval times also observed saints' days. For example, St. George's Day in _____ was celebrated with plays and parades. Each _____ had its own patron saint, and their feast day was a local holiday. Life in these times was deeply connected to the _____, which played a central role in organizing and endorsing these festivals.

One interesting aspect was the role of the _____ of Misrule during Christmas. This person, often from the lower classes, was chosen to oversee the Christmas festivities, ensuring fun and merriment. On Twelfth Night, marking the end of the Christmas _____, people enjoyed a final burst of feasting and fun.

These festivals were not just about _____, but also about community bonding and taking a break from the hard life of the Middle Ages. They provided a sense of _____ and continuity in a world that was often uncertain and challenging. Today, many of these customs and celebrations continue in different forms, reminding us of our rich _____ and the importance of seasons in human life.

spring festival village church summer Lord season seasons heritage
celebration season identity April