

La historia de la piñata

Based on the article by Wendy Devlin at: http://www.mexconnect.com/mex_/travel/wdevlin/wdpinatahistory.html

1. The piñata was originally discovered in _____ by _____.
Instead of candy, it contained _____.
2. Piñata comes from the _____ word _____ which means _____.
3. The Spanish first used the piñata to celebrate _____. Originally it was not decorated. Later they added _____, _____, and _____.
4. In North America, _____ used the piñata to draw in converts. However, the native people already had a similar tradition. They would put a clay pot on a pole at the end of the year, cover it with feathers and fill it with goodies. This tradition celebrated the _____ of an _____.
5. For the Christian missionaries, the adorned pot represented _____.
The original piñata had _____ points to represent the _____.
The goodies inside represented _____, as well. The person was blindfolded to represent _____ and then turned around _____ times to represent the life of Christ.
6. The piñata was also a symbol of _____. The piñata was hung in the air so people would look up to heaven. The stick represented _____, defeating evil. The goodies were a _____ for maintaining faith.
7. The piñata could also be considered a symbol of _____ because when it broke, everybody got a small gift. The moral of the piñata was: _____.
8. Today, piñatas no longer have religious symbolism. They are used at _____, _____, Cinco de Mayo, or any party.
9. Today's piñatas can be shaped like cartoons, fruits, baskets, rockets, or anything! _____ are popular at Christmas to represent the Star over Bethlehem.
10. Piñatas are filled with _____.
11. The little baskets of extra candy for children who don't get any when the piñata spills on the ground are called _____.