**La Semana Santa y Pascua:**

**Easter Cultural**

**Webquest**



QR Code Webquest for iPads, smartphones, or computers

Easter Cultural Webquest

* This webquest is designed for Spanish I or Exploratory Spanish students and is almost entirely in English. Any ability level will be able to complete this cultural activity.
* Because some schools have more access to technology than others, this webquest is meant for use in a variety of ways.
* Students may work in groups with class sets of iPads in “stations” for each activity topic by scanning the QR code for the specific websites. Just set a timer, students complete the task, and switch!
* As another option, students may use the QR codes by using their own smartphones with a barcode scanner app. Divide the class into groups with at least one person with a smartphone in each group, set a timer for each “station”, and switch!
* Students may also do the same assignment individually with laptops or computers in a lab. Simply type in the URL address or search for the website online. Or, an easier option is to copy and paste the list of URLs from the TpT description and add to your class website for students to click the hyperlinks.
* If you’re on a photocopy limit, I recommend making a class set of the questions and keeping them in sheet protectors (especially for the group options). Students will answer on their own paper in complete sentences.
* A special thanks to [www.mycutegraphics.com](http://www.mycutegraphics.com) and [www.openclipart.com](http://www.openclipart.com) for the fun clipart!



If you liked this activity, check out my other downloads at:

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/SraStephanie>

Topics

* Semana Santa en España – Sevilla, Barcelona, and foods are featured in this section, with a bit of information about each city’s Easter festivities. The focus is mainly on Seville, where the religious processions (and crowds!) are most famous.
* Comida para la Semana Santa – This section looks at foods and treats for Easter in Barcelona, Mexico, and Latin Caribbean islands. Some questions focus on desserts and others focus more on the Easter Sunday meal.
* Las Alfombras de Guatemala – The unique tradition of the *alfombras* in Antigua Guatemala is an impressive display of art and sacrifice. People spend days making these elaborate carpets, only to see them destroyed by the religious processions.
* La Fiesta de Cuasimodo en Chile – Chile has a special holiday that is actually the week after Easter Sunday. On Cuasimodo Sunday, priests go out to give communion to the elderly and sick. This section looks at the traditions and modern-day practices of Cuasimodo, as well as common foods for the Semana Santa holidays.
* Los Cascarones de México – The Easter tradition of the *cascarón*, or, hollowed-out eggshell filled with confetti, is a fun and colorful Mexican tradition. This section looks at the background story of *cascarones* andhow to make them, as well as explaining how our version of Easter eggs and the Easter Bunny are not a part of Mexican culture!

\*For Las Alfombras de Guatemala, I have a FREE Youtube video guide that could be used as an extension activity!

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Easter-in-Guatemala-Semana-Santa-Authentic-Video-Activity>



# http://qrfree.kaywa.com/?l=1&s=8&d=http://www.exploreseville.com/events/semana-santa.htmhttps://encrypted-tbn2.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQOc9ttpE7x_IP3wY2i5Rf6i5QUt7JxoI73gWlpFzN42FHE_z1xSemana Santa en España

<http://www.exploreseville.com/events/semana-santa.htm>

1. In Seville (Sevilla, in Spanish), trying to see every procession in one week is a recipe for what?
2. Looking at the vocabulary list, why is the *paso* a special float?
3. The *capirote* is a unique article of clothing worn during the procession. What is it and what does it represent?
4. Down at the bottom of the page, under the “Semana Santa Tips, Rules and Customs” section, why should you be careful not to leave a glass bottle on the ground?



<http://www.oh-barcelona.com/en/blog/2013/culture/fiestas/easter-in-barcelona-4474>

1. In Barcelona, the city becomes much quieter during the Easter weekend, as over half a million vehicles head out of town in an annual exodus known as what?
2. What do people not eat on Good Friday? What do they eat instead?
3. What is the most significant event in Barcelona during Semana Santa?



<http://www.spain.info/en/reportajes/los_dulces_sabores_de_la_semana_santa_espanola.html>

1. *Torrijas* are a common Easter treat in Spain. What are they?
2. *Hornazo* is reserved for Easter Sunday. What’s in it?
3. *Bartolillos, rosquillas, leche frita, pestiños, and buñuelos* are all examples of what?

# QRCodeComida para la Semana Santa

<http://www.oh-barcelona.com/en/blog/2013/culture/food-and-drink/mona-pascua-3899>

1. In Barcelona, *La Mona de Pascua* is a very popular cake. What does the word Mona mean?

1. What are the two types?
2. How many do bakeries plan on selling?



<http://www.mexconnect.com/articles/2118-the-food-of-semana-santa-a-seasonal-celebration-of-popular-cuisine>

1. In Mexico, aguas frescas are a very popular drink during the Easter holidays. What is it?
2. What do the raspadores sell?
3. Decorated booths will sell roscas and muéganos. What are these?
4. Other booths are stacked with dulces regionales, candies made from coconut and tamarind. Why do you think they are called that?



<https://www.thespruce.com/top-latin-caribbean-easter-menu-recipes-2137986>

1. Perú has many different *chupes* – what is that?
2. What are the ingredients in *sopa de queso* in Nicaragua?
3. Instead of jelly beans, what do they eat in the Dominican Republic for Easter?

# QRCodeLas Alfombras de Guatemala

<http://gocentralamerica.about.com/od/guatemalaguide/a/AntiguaProfile.htm>

1. In Guatemala, Easter is a huge deal in the city of Antigua Guatemala. What does “Antigua Guatemala” mean, and for whom is it a popular destination?

2. The week before Easter Sunday is called Semana Santa; what does that mean, and what do people make to decorate the streets?

3. Antigua Guatemala can be dangerous at night. What three things should you NOT carry with you?



<http://www.odditycentral.com/pics/the-colorful-street-carpets-of-semana-santa-in-antigua.html>

4. What are the beautiful street carpets made of sawdust called?

5. To get started making these carpets, why do you need sand and a screen?

6. How do people make sure the wind doesn’t ruin all their hard work?

7. Why do people not mind when their carpets are trampled by the processions?



<http://kidworldcitizen.org/2012/04/06/photos-of-guatemalan-alfombras-street-decorations-for-holy-week/>

8. In Guatemala, the ancient Mayan tradition of creating elaborate *alfombras* of feathers and flowers was for whom to walk upon? Now, who walks on them?

9. Other than sawdust, what materials are used to create the alfombras?

10. The floats carried in the processions are huge. How much do they weigh, and how many people are needed to carry them?

**La Fiesta de Cuasimodo en Chile**

<http://gosouthamerica.about.com/od/culfiestas/a/SemSantaChile.htm>

1. In South America, Chile also celebrates on the Sunday after Easter. What did they used to do in colonial times?

2. Who guarded the priests as they went?

3. How is *Cuasimodo* in Chile related to the Quasimodo of fiction?

4. The *huasos* wear traditional clothing of red, white and blue. Click on the link to see what their clothing looks like. How would you describe it?



<http://cachandochile.wordpress.com/2010/04/19/cuasimodo-chilena/>

5. Why is it such a big deal that Catholics get to take communion (Holy Sacraments) around Easter? Couldn’t the priests just not worry about it?

6. The tradition of escorting the priests has been passed down through the ages and continues today. Now, who else does the procession include?



<http://www.chileculture.org/food-in-chile/>

7. Because of Chile’s long coast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the main ingredient of its many dishes, mostly in the center and the south of the country.

8. Corn, or maize, has a different name in Chile. What is it called?

9. What are the three main types of empanadas in Chile? Which is the most popular?

10. What are the ingredients for a *pastel de choclo?*

**Los Cascarones de México**



<http://www.mommymaestra.com/2011/04/brief-history-of-cascarones.html>

1. What exactly are *cascarones*?

2. According to historians, this Mexican craft actually originated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. How and when did this tradition arrive in Mexico?

4. Many people believe that breaking cascarones over your friends’ heads brings what?



<http://muybuenocookbook.com/2012/03/how-to-make-cascarones/>

5. How do you get the yolk out of the egg so that the shell of the *cascarón* doesn’t break?

6. When the eggs are dry, what do you do?

7. What do you do once they are filled?



<http://www.mexconnect.com/articles/1878-pascua-easter-holy-week-in-mexico>

8. Does the Easter Bunny visit children in Mexico?

9. What are some things you might expect to find in Mexico for Easter, but they don’t have?

10. What WILL you find in Mexico?