History of Christmas Study Guide

| 1. | Sol Invictus | Roman celebration also known as the "birthday of the unconquered sun." |
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| 2. | yule | Ancient northern European winter festival that included feasting and evergreen decorations. |
| 3. | Mithras | Deity honored in the Roman festival "dies natalis solis invicti." |
| 4. | St Nicholas | Fourth-century bishop whose generosity influenced the modern Santa Claus. |
| 5. | Christmas tree | Decorated evergreen tradition popularized in Germany before spreading worldwide. |
| 6. | celebration | General term for the communal joy and gatherings central to Christmas throughout history. |
| 7. | Saturnalia | Roman festival known for feasting, role reversals, and gift-giving. |
| 8. | evergreens | Plants symbolizing life and resilience during the winter season. |
| 9. | Germany | European country famous for Christmas markets and early tree traditions. |
| 10. | nativity play | Performance reenacting the birth of Jesus. |
| 11. | nativity | Christian celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ. |
| 12. | commercialization | Modern criticism of Christmas for becoming too focused on shopping. |
| 13. | Charles Dickens | Victorian author whose work helped revive Christmas traditions. |
| 14. | Easter | The most important Christian holiday in the early centuries of the church. |
| 15. | Victorian era | Period in which Christmas became more family-centered and charitable. |
| 16. | Puritans | Group in New England that banned Christmas celebrations in the 17th century. |
| 17. | feasting | Common activity in ancient winter festivals such as Saturnalia and Yule. |
| 18. | Sinterklaas | Dutch figure who contributed to the modern Santa Claus image. |