

Christmas in Spain

In Spain someone gets a huge present just before Christmas every year – the grand lottery draw takes place on 22 December!

On Christmas Eve – known as Nochebuena – the whole family meets for a large dinner, which is a real feast that includes seafood or meat and lots of sweet things, too. Christmas is considered to be a time for family, and children have to wait for their presents until Epiphany (6 January). So that they aren't sorry for their long wait, Papá Noel (a Santa Claus

figure) leaves them a few small presents under the tree, and they open these the following morning. After dinner it is common for people to visit their friends to wish them a happy Christmas. Every home has a Christmas tree and a nativity scene. In Catalonia el caganer is added to the nativity scene. This special figure is of a boy apparently emptying his bowels – symbolizing good fortune and a good harvest! Catalanian homes also have a yule log on display.







Christmas in Venezuela

enezuelan Christmas is filled with colour, music and fun. People leave their homes before dawn to attend mass. Car-driving is forbidden, so people travel to mass on roller skates! The sound of Christmas carols hangs in the air, and everything is beautifully illuminated by fireworks. Whoever fears that he might oversleep ties one end of a length of string to his big toe and dangles the other from his window. Passing skaters can give this a tug to wake the sleeper. On the evening of 24 December another great mass is celebrated and after families they sit down at a sumptuously laid table to give thanks for an exceptional evening.



Typical foods include:

Baked ham
pan de jamón (a savoury roll
with ham and olives)
hallaca (corn-based dough with
a filling, wrapped in a banana
leaf). Dessert: dulche de lechoza
(sweet dessert made of papaya)



Some homes have a decorated Christmas tree, although small **nativity scenes** – known as pesebres – are more typical.







