

## Activity #2 – HTML Text and Images

**Objective:** Create individual web pages for three Philippine holidays using HTML text and image tags and attributes.

### Learning Outcomes:

- Create a basic HTML document.
- Use text and image tags and attributes effectively.
- Structure a web page with multiple elements.

### Instructions:

1. **Create an HTML file** for each holiday. Ensure each file has a descriptive name, e.g., new\_year.html, independence\_day.html, christmas.html.
2. **Use the following HTML structure** as a template for each webpage:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Holiday Name</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Holiday Name</h1>
  <p>Date: Month Day, Year</p>
  <p>Description: A brief description of the holiday.</p>
  
</body>
</html>
```

3. **Insert relevant information** for each holiday, including a suitable image in PNG format (32 bits per pixel, true color with alpha).
4. **Upload the files** to a folder in your Google Drive. Ensure the folder permissions are set to "Anyone with the link can view."
5. **Submit the link** to the Google Drive folder on Canvas.

## Content Guidelines:


- Include the name of the holiday, the date it is celebrated, and a brief description.
- Use high-quality images related to the holiday.
- Provide meaningful alt text for images.

## Expected Output:

← → ↺ File | C:/Users/mbtal/Desktop/Holidayss/chinese.html 🔍 📄 ☆ ⚙️ 📱 🖨️ 👤 ⋮

# CHINESE NEW YEAR

## HISTORY



**Chinese New Year** is the festival that celebrates the beginning of a new year on the traditional lunisolar Chinese calendar. In Chinese, the festival is commonly referred to as the Spring Festival (traditional Chinese: 春節; simplified Chinese: 春节; pinyin: Chūnjié) as the spring season in the lunisolar calendar traditionally starts with lichun, the first of the twenty-four solar terms which the festival celebrates around the time of the Chinese New Year. Marking the end of winter and the beginning of the spring season, observances traditionally take place from New Year's Eve, the evening preceding the first day of the year to the Lantern Festival, held on the 15th day of the year. The first day of Chinese New Year begins on the new moon that appears between 21 January and 20 February. Chinese New Year is one of the most important holidays in Chinese culture, and has strongly influenced Lunar New Year celebrations of its 56 ethnic groups, such as the Losar of Tibet (Tibetan: ལོ་གསལ་), and of China's neighbours, including the Korean New Year (Korean: 설날; RR: Seollal), and the Têt of Vietnam, as well as in Okinawa. It is also celebrated worldwide in regions and countries that house significant Overseas Chinese or Sinophone populations, especially in Southeast Asia. These include Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. It is also prominent beyond Asia, especially in Australia, Canada, Mauritius, New Zealand, Peru, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as various European countries.

The Chinese New Year is associated with several myths and customs. The festival was traditionally a time to honor deities as well as ancestors. Within China, regional customs and traditions concerning the celebration of the New Year vary widely, and the evening preceding the New Year's Day is frequently regarded as an occasion for Chinese families to gather for the annual reunion dinner. It is also a tradition for every family to thoroughly clean their house, in order to sweep away any ill fortune and to make way for incoming good luck. Another custom is the decoration of windows and doors with red paper-cuts and couplets. Popular themes among these paper-cuts and couplets include good fortune or happiness, wealth, and longevity. Other activities include lighting firecrackers and giving money in red envelopes.

Before the new year celebration was established, ancient Chinese gathered and celebrated the end of harvest in autumn. However, this was not the Mid-Autumn Festival, during which Chinese gathered with family to worship the Moon. In the Classic of Poetry, a poem written during Western Zhou (1045 BC – 771 BC) by an anonymous farmer, described the traditions of celebrating the 10th month of the ancient solar calendar, which was in autumn. According to the poem, during this time people clean millet-stack sites, toast guests with miju (rice wine), kill lambs and cook their meat, go to their masters' home, toast the master, and cheer the prospect of living long together. The 10th-month celebration is believed to be one of the prototypes of Chinese New Year. The records of the first Chinese new year celebration can be traced to the Warring States period (475 BC – 221 AD). In the Lǚshì Chunqiū, in Qin state an exorcism ritual to expel illness, called "Big Nuo" (大傩), was recorded as being carried out on the last day of the year. Later, Qin unified China, and the Qin dynasty was founded, and the ritual spread. It evolved into the practice of cleaning one's house thoroughly in the days preceding Chinese New Year.

The first mention of celebrating at the start of a new year was recorded during the Han dynasty (202 BC – 220 AD). In the book Simin Yueling (四民月令), written by the Eastern Han agronomist Cui Shi (崔寔), a celebration was described: "The starting day of the first month, is called Zheng Ri. I bring my wife and children, to worship ancestors and commemorate my father." Later he wrote: "Children, wife, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren all serve pepper wine to their parents, make their toast, and wish their parents good health. It's a thriving view." The practice of worshipping

