

Ancient Egyptians celebrated the winter solstice by filling their homes with green palm fronds that symbolized resurrection. c. 3000 BCE-30 BCE



Ancient Romans celebrated the winter solstice with the festival of Saturnalia by decorating their homes and temples with evergreens to celebrate life and rebirth. c. 510 BCE-480 CE



Devout German Christians celebrated Christmas in their homes with evergreen trees in winter to symbolize Christ's triumph over death. 16th century CE



3000-2500 BCE	2500-2000 BCE	2000-1500 BCE	1500-1000 BCE	1000-500 BCE	500-0 BCE	0-500 CE	500-1000 CE	1000-1500 CE	1500-2000 CE
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Celtic Druids and decorate their temples with evergreen boughs during the winter solstice as a symbol of everlasting life. c. 2000 BCE-present



The Vikings decorated with evergreen trees and wreaths to ward off the evil spirits they associated with the winter solstice. 4th-11th centuries CE



Decorated trees became Christmas tradition as the holiday was popularized by Moore's *The Night Before Christmas*, Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* and Nast's Santa Claus cartoon. 19th century CE



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*The History of the Holiday Evergreen*



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