

THE MUSIC SETTLEMENT

IDEA COMMITTEE



HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

SEPTEMBER 2022



The Music Settlement
OHIO CITY • UNIVERSITY CIRCLE

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH FACTS



- ❖ National Hispanic Heritage Month is celebrated from September 15 to October 15
- ❖ National Hispanic Heritage Month celebrates the histories, cultures and contributions of American citizens whose ancestors came from Spain, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central and South America
- ❖ The observation started in 1968 as Hispanic Heritage Week under President Lyndon Johnson
- ❖ It was expanded by President Ronald Reagan in 1988 to cover a 30-day period
- ❖ It was enacted into law on August 17, 1988
- ❖ The day of September 15 is significant because it is the anniversary of independence for Latin American countries Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua
- ❖ In addition, Mexico and Chile celebrate their independence days on September 16 and September 18, respectively
- ❖ Also, Columbus Day or Día de la Raza, which is October 12, falls within this 30-day period
- ❖ The Law Library of Congress has compiled guides to commemorative observations, including a comprehensive inventory of the Public Laws, Presidential Proclamations and congressional resolutions related to National Hispanic Heritage Month

QUESTIONS ANSWERED...

What does Día de Los Muertos/Day of the Dead celebrate?

It is one of the most important celebrations in Mexico, with roots dating back thousands of years. It has become a blend of Catholic tradition and Mexican mysticism, commemorating death as another element of life and as a way to remember and honor loved ones.



What is the difference between Hispanic and Latino?

Hispanic and Latino are often used interchangeably though they actually mean two different things. Hispanic refers to people who speak Spanish or are descended from Spanish-speaking populations, while Latino refers to people who are from or descended from people from Latin America

What are some Hispanic cultural values?

Hispanic families instill in their children the importance of **honor, good manners, and respect for authority and the elderly**. Preserving the Spanish language within the family is a common practice in most Hispanic homes. Spanish speakers tend toward formality in their treatment of one another.



What is the Hispanic Heritage Month theme for 2022?

Unidos: Inclusivity for a Stronger Nation.

FAMOUS HISPANICS



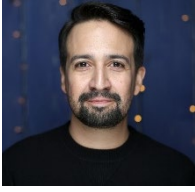
Rita Moreno, born Rosa Alverio on December 11, 1931 in Humacao, Puerto Rico, captivated audiences with her fierce portrayal of Anita in 1961's *West Side Story*, becoming the first-ever Hispanic American woman to win an Academy Award. She made her Broadway debut in *Skydrift* at age 13, and went on to star in dozens of film, TV and stage shows through her decades-long career.



Cesar Chavez, born in Arizona to a Mexican American family, he grew up around the people he later helped through his activism. The defining moment in Chavez's life came when his family moved to California during the Great Depression to become farm workers, cementing his fight for farmers rights. With fellow activist, Dolores Huerta, they founded the National Farm Workers Association, later the United Farm Workers labor union, becoming primary figures for Latin American civil rights.



Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, born in 1989 in the Bronx, New York, has become one of the major leading voices for Hispanic Americans in politics. It was after attending the Dakota Access Pipeline protests that she decided to run for office. In June 2018, she challenged Democratic incumbent Joe Crowley and pulled off a surprise primary win, becoming the youngest person elected into the House of Representatives during the midterm elections that year.



Lin-Manuel Miranda, born in 1980 in the Washington Heights neighborhood of New York City, wrote his first musical, *In the Heights*, which opened on Broadway in March 2008, and earned four Tony's. *Hamilton*, opened on Broadway in 2015. He once again won several Tony Awards for the show, including Best Musical and Best Original Score.



Ellen Ochoa, born in 1958 in Los Angeles, California, was the first Hispanic American woman to go to space in 1993. Through her impressive research work, NASA selected Ochoa in 1991 and she became an astronaut in July of that year. Two years later, Ochoa made history on board the Space Shuttle *Discovery* on a mission to study the Earth's ozone layer. Ochoa became the first Hispanic American director of the Johnson Space Center in 2013, only the second woman to take the helm.



Roberto Clemente, born in 1934 in Puerto Rico, joined the island's amateur baseball league at 16 and at 18 made the professional league. In 1954 the Pittsburgh Pirates scouted him during training in Richmond, Virginia and he was called up to the majors by November of that year. He was the first Latin American and Caribbean to win a World Series as a starting player in 1960. He died in a plane crash in 1972 while on his way to Nicaragua to deliver aid to earthquake victims when he was 38.



Gloria Estefan, born in Cuba in 1957, fled with her family fled to Miami during the Cuban Revolution in 1959. She met her future husband Emilio Estefan in 1975 and she and her cousin were invited to join his band (Miami Sound Machine) leading to hits like "Rhythm Is Gonna Get You," and "Hot Summer Nights." She embarked on a successful solo career in 1989 and has received three Grammy Awards and a Presidential Medal of Freedom under President Obama in 2015.



Dolores Huerta, born in 1930, in New Mexico. She co-founded the Agricultural Workers Association in 1960 and collaborated with Cesar Chavez to found the National Farm Workers Association in 1962. She made a name for herself in California by supporting and leading various strikes for workers' rights. Huerta now runs the Dolores Huerta Foundation and received an inaugural Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights in 1998 under President Clinton and the Presidential Medal of Freedom under President Obama in 2012.

MEDIA

Books

***Our America: A Hispanic History of the United States* by Felipe Fernández-Armesto**

In this nonfiction work, historian Felipe Fernández-Armesto sweeps aside the premise that America's history began with the first English settlers in Jamestown, Va., and instead traces America's beginnings through its Hispanic past. Starting with the colonizing conquistadors of Spain, the author traces how missionaries and rancheros brought Spain's expansive drive to the United States, settling California, mapping the American interior to the Rockies, and charting the Pacific coast. He explores the Mexican-American War and the Hispanic resurgence that followed and Latinx immigration to the United States.

***Finding Latinx: In Search of the Voices Redefining Latino Identity* by Paola Ramos**

In this nonfiction travelogue, activist and journalist Paola Ramos travels across the United States interviewing young people who are defining what it is to be Latinx. She introduces readers to the growing population of Latinx, who are increasingly influencing society and politics. She speaks to Afro-Latinx, trans-Latinx, Cuban-Americans, and more. With Latinx people making up the youngest demographic in the country, many rapidly coming of age to vote, and the growth of online activism, Ramos hopes to shed light on the growing power and the many diverse identities within the Latinx community.

***Bless Me, Ultima* by Rudolfo Anaya**

The novel follows Antonio Marez, a young boy whose life is changed when a woman named Ultima, a curandera (medicine woman or spiritual healer), enters his life. She has come to live her last years in the Marez family home and offers wisdom and guidance to Antonio as he deals with bigotry, a diabolical possession, his wayward brother, and the death of loved ones. As Antonio grows from a boy into a young man, Ultima teaches him about magic, spirituality, and his cultural ties to paganism.

***Cemetery Boys* by Aiden Thomas**

Yadriel, an aspiring brujo (witch), is having trouble convincing his traditional Latinx family to accept that he is transgender. Desperate to find a way to prove himself, he enlists the help of his cousin and best friend, Maritza, to summon the ghost of a murdered relative and set it free. But something goes awry, and Yadriel instead summons the ghost of his school's late bad boy, Julian Diaz, who is determined to *not* go quietly into that good night. Instead, Diaz convinces Yadriel and Maritza to help him uncover how he died and to tie up some loose ends. Annoyed at first, Yadriel agrees to help him, but finds that the more time he spends with Julian, the less he wants to set his spirit free.

Videos

I'm No Longer Here (Ya No Estoy Aquí)

Synopsis: A drama about a teenager from Monterrey, Mexico, who migrates to New York City after a run-in with a local cartel. This film captures the isolation new immigrants feel in the United States, particularly those fleeing from traumatic situations. It also shows how immigrants find new communities and families in the U.S. Where to watch: Netflix

Y Tu Mamá También

Synopsis: Two teenage boys and an older woman embark on a road trip through Mexico. Directed by Academy Award winner Alfonso Cuarón, this movie depicts Mexico during a time when the PRI political party that ruled Mexico for 70 years lost the presidential election. It shows class differences between the relatively wealthy protagonists and the rural communities they come across. Where to watch: Amazon Prime

La Llorona

Synopsis: A Guatemalan general accused of war crimes is haunted by the ghost of a weeping woman. *La Llorona* was directed by a Guatemalan-born director and came out in 2019, the same year the American film *Curse of La Llorona* was released. Both draw inspiration from the same folktale, but the American version turns the ghost of a weeping woman into a monster; *La Llorona* honors the folktale by using it to explore themes of colonialism and feminism. Where to watch: Available to rent on Amazon Prime

City of God

Synopsis: A story of crime and romance in the slums of Rio de Janeiro. One of the many things that stand out in this cult classic is its depiction of poverty. The film takes a humanistic and empathetic approach to the characters, even if they are flawed. It forces the audience to empathize with people they might otherwise ignore in public. Where to watch: Available to rent on Amazon Prime

El Norte

Synopsis: Siblings flee war-torn Guatemala only to find a different kind of deadly threat in the United States. This movie was made in the 1980s, decades before DACA, child separation and the border wall. It shows that many of today's hot button issues have been simmering for decades. The film also shows how immigrants who come to the United States do not always end up living out the American Dream. Where to watch: Available to rent on Amazon Prime



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THANK YOU.