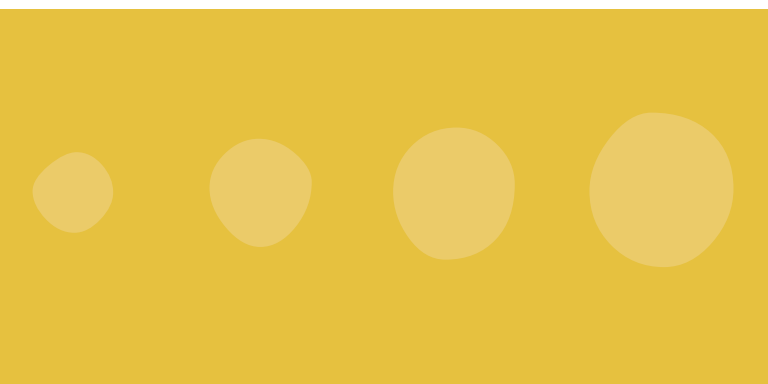




HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH



Hispanic Heritage Month

According to FactMonster.com, Hispanic Heritage Month begins on September 15, the anniversary of independence for five Latin American countries including Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. In addition, Mexico declared its independence on September 16, and Chile on September 18. Hispanic Heritage Month has been celebrated in the United States since 1974, when President Gerald Ford issued a Presidential Proclamation extending Hispanic Heritage Week into a month-long observation.

The term Hispanic, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, refers to Spanish-speaking people in the United States of any race. On the 2000 Census form, people of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin could identify themselves as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or “other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.” More than 35 million people identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino on the 2000 Census.



Historic Moments In Florida's Hispanic History

1513..... Ponce de León lands on the coast of Florida and claims it for Spain. Amazed by the beauty of the land he names it “Pasqua Florida,” or Feast of Flowers. When the Spanish arrive, there are approximately 350,000 Native Americans from three major nations living in the Florida area: the Apalachee, the Timucua and the Calusa.



1565

Spanish soldiers establish the first permanent Spanish settlement at St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States. Destroyed and rebuilt many times, the city becomes the key to Spain's hold on the Florida coast as Spaniards fight the French and British for control of the New World.

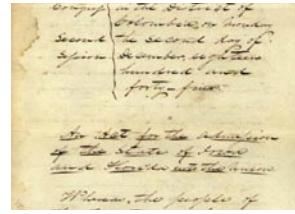
1566

Pedro Menendez de Aviles and Brother Francisco Villareal are the first Europeans to set foot in what is now Miami. They come to build a Jesuit mission in lands heavily populated by Tequestan Indians.



1656

Mission San Luis established in what is today Tallahassee.



1959 - 1962

Fleeing Castro's revolution, 155,000 Cubans leave their homeland. A large number of these Cuban "exiles" settle in an area of Miami known as "Little Havana" because of its overwhelmingly Cuban population. Today, more than 60 percent of Miami's population is Latino, and more than 700,000 Cubans live in the Miami area.

1672-1695

Castillo de San Marcos built by Spanish in St. Augustine.



1819

Spain cedes Florida to the United States as part of an agreement that recognizes Texas as part of New Spain. Florida's population is an eclectic mix of U.S. settlers, Spaniards, Seminoles, runaway slaves, and English traders.

1845

Florida becomes part of the United States.



1822

Citizens of Florida elect Joseph Marion Hernandez to Congress as a territorial delegate. He is the first Latino in the history of the U.S. to serve in Congress.

1931

Regular air service is established between Miami and Havana. This service fortifies Miami's role as the United States main link to Cuba.



1698

Pensacola established by the Spanish.



1985

Miami elects its first Cuban-American mayor, Xavier L. Suárez.





Antonia Coello Novello



Benecio Del Toro

Famous Hispanics:

- Member of U.S. Congress: Joseph Marion Hernández, 1822, delegate from the Florida territory.
- U.S. Representative: Romualdo Pacheco, a representative from California, was elected in 1876 by a one-vote margin. He served for four months before his opponent succeeded in contesting the results. In 1879, he was again elected to Congress, where he served for two terms.
- U.S. Surgeon General: Antonia Coello Novello, 1990–1993. She was also the first woman ever to hold the position.
- U.S. Attorney General: Alberto Gonzales, 2005.
- Admiral, U.S. Navy: David G. Farragut. In 1866, he became the first U.S. naval officer ever to be awarded the rank of admiral. The first Hispanic American to become a four-star admiral was Horacio Rivero of Puerto Rico, in 1964.
- Oscar, Best Supporting Actress: Rita Moreno, 1961, *West Side Story*.
- Oscar, Best Supporting Actor: Benecio Del Toro, 2000, *Traffic*.

Source: <http://www.factmonster.com/ipka/A0933896.html>

Activities To Celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month

U.S. Geography. Many U.S. place names are derived from the Spanish language. Invite your children or students to locate, tag on a U.S. map, and translate the following states and cities:

States—Arizona, Colorado, Florida, and Montana.

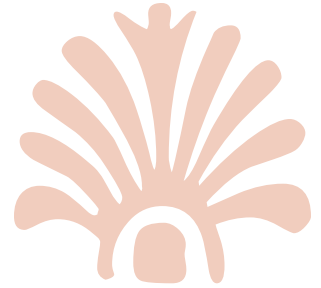
Cities—El Paso, Texas; Los Angeles, California; Pueblo, Colorado; San Antonio, Texas; San Diego, California; San Francisco, California; San Jose, California; and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Challenge them to find additional U.S. place names of Spanish origin.

Graphing. Ask your children or students to use the following information from the U.S. Bureau of the Census to create a bar graph, a picture graph, or a circle graph showing the country of origin of U.S. Hispanics. The information below shows how many of every 100 Hispanic Americans list each of seven different countries as the nation from which their ancestors came.



Mexico 67 out of 100
 Puerto Rico 9 out of 100
 Cuba 4 out of 100
 Nations in Central & South America 14 out of 100
 Other Hispanic Nations 6 out of 100



Art. Ask your children or students to design a postage stamp that could be part of a Hispanic Heritage stamp series. The stamp might show a famous Hispanic American or some aspect of Hispanic-American history or culture.

Word Skills. Many common English words are very similar to Spanish vocabulary. Following are a list of Spanish words and their English translations. Invite your children or students to read each Spanish word below and to tell what the English equivalent might be.

Spanish	English	Spanish	English
armadillo	armadillo	banana	banana
barbacoa	barbecue	botella (boh-TEH-yah)	bottle
cafetería	cafeteria	cañón (kan-YOHN)	canyon
chocolate	chocolate	colores	colors
ensalada	salad	explorador	Explorer
inteligente (in-teh-lee-HEN-teh)	intelligent	mapa	map
mucho (MOO-choh)	much	música (MOO-see-cuh)	music
no	no	números (NOO-meh-rohs)	numbers
papel (pah-PEL)	paper	patio	patio
rosa	rose	tomate (toh-MAH-teh)	tomato
tornado	tornado	vegetal (veh-heh-TAHL)	vegetable

World Geography. Introduce your children or students to the idea that the United States is a “melting pot,” which means that people of many cultures have joined together to make this country great. Invite students to learn where their ancestors came from. Place a tag(s) on the world map to indicate his/her place(s) of family origin.





Recommended Reading from Just Read, Florida!

This recommended reading list provides an excellent source of suggested books for children of all ages, as well as some suggested books for adults. Just Read, Florida! makes reading a priority in Florida's public schools and among the community groups and volunteer organizations that support them.



Elementary (Pre K – Grade 2)

Doña Flor, Pat Mora

Abuela, Arthur Dorros

Gathering the Sun, Alma Flor Ada

Moon Rope, Lois Ehlert

Piñata!, Rebecca Emberley

Pablo's Tree, Pat Mora

Chato's Kitchen, Gary Soto

Sing, Little Sack!, Nina Jaffe

Xochtil and the Flowers, Jorge Argueta

New Shoes for Silvia, Johanna Hurwitz

The Spirit of Tío Fernando, Janice Levy

Hispanic Scientists: Ellen Ochoa, Carlos A. Ramirez, Eloy Rodriguez, Lydia Villa-Komaroff, Maria Elena Zavala, Jetty St. John

I Am Latino: The Beauty of Me, Sandra Pinkney

Domitila: A Cinderella Tale from the Mexican Tradition, Adopted by Jewel Reinhart Coburn

Elementary (Grades 3 – 5)

Family Pictures, Carmen Lomas Garza

Extraordinary Hispanic Americans, Susan Sinnott

Baseball in the Barrios, Henry Horenstein

The Bossy Gallito, Lucia Gonzalez

Love to Mamá: A Tribute to Mothers, Pat Mora





Snapshots from the Wedding, Gary Soto

Jalapeño Bagels, Natasha Wing

Iguanas in the Snow and other Winter Poems, Francisco X. Alarcón

Under the Royal Palms: a Childhood in Cuba, Alma Flor Ada

Cinco de Mayo: A Mexican Holiday about Unity and Pride, James Garcia

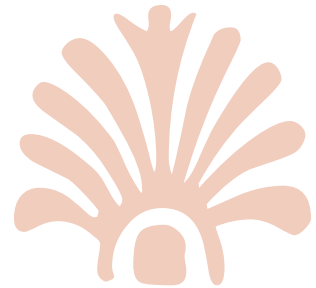
Emiliano Zapata: Revolutionary and Champion of Poor Farmers, R. Conrad Stein

Alicia Alonso: First Lady of the Ballet, Sandra Martin Arnold

The Biographical Dictionary of Hispanic Americans, Nicholas E. Meyer

Famous Hispanic Americans, Janet Morey

Ellen Ochoa: The First Hispanic Woman Astronaut, Romero Maritza



Middle School (6 – 8)

Cesar Chavez: A Voice for Farmworkers, Barbara C. Cruz

When I was a Boy Neruda Called Me Policarpo, Poli Delano

Jessie De La Cruz: Profile of a United Farm Worker, Gary Soto

Crossing the Wire, Will Hobbs

My Land Sings: Stories from the Rio Grande, Rudolfo A. Anaya

Under the Same Sky, Cynthia DeFelico

Struggling to Become an American, Robin Santos Doak

The Music Thief, Peni Griffin

Call Me Maria: a Novel, Judith Ortiz Cofer

Hispanic, Female and Young: An Anthology, Edited by Phyllis Tashlik

My Daughter, My Son, the Eagle, the Dove: An Aztec Chant, Ana Castillo

Platero and I, Juan Ramón Jiménez

Cuba 15, Nancy Osa

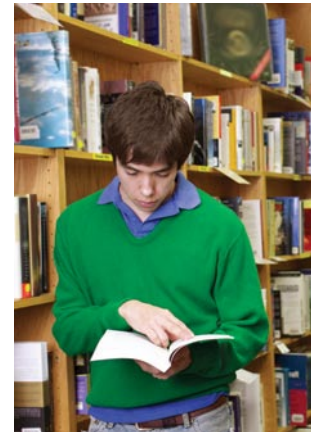
Becoming Naomi León, Pam Muñoz Ryan

The Tree Is Older Than You Are, Edited by Naomi Shihab Nye

Petty Crimes, Gary Soto

Flight to Freedom, Ana Veciana–Suarez

Among the Volcanoes, Omar S. Castañeda





High School (Grades 9 – 12)

Journey of the Sparrows, Fran Leeper Buss

Jesse, Gary Soto

Yo!, Julia Alvarez

Laughing Out Loud, I Fly: Poems in English and Spanish, Juan Felipe Herrera

How the Garcia Girls Lost their Accents, Julia Alvarez

Bless Me, Ultima, Rudolfo Anaya

When I Was Puerto Rican, Esmeralda Santiago

Red Hot Salsa: Bilingual Poems on Being Young and Latino in the United States, Lori Marie Carlson

Collected Fictions: Book Three, Jorge Luis Borges

The Shadow of the Wind: A Novel, Carlos Ruiz Zafon translated by Lucia Graves

One Hundred Years of Solitude, Gabriel García Márquez

American Chica, Maria Arana

Taking Sides, Gary Soto

Before We Were Free, Julia Alvarez

Riding Low on the Streets of Gold: Latino Literature for Young Adults, edited, with an introduction, Judith Ortiz Cofer

Growing Up Inside the Sanctuary of My Imagination, Nicholasa Mohr

Curse of the Chupa Cabra, Rudolfo Anaya

Accidental Love, Gary Soto

Adult Selections

Hunger for Memory: The Education of Richard Rodriguez, Richard Rodriguez

The Line of the Sun, Judith Ortiz Cofer

Empress of the Splendid Season, Óscar Hijuelos

In the Time of the Butterflies: A Novel, Julia Alvarez

Never Through Miami, Robert Quesada

Down These Mean Streets, Piri Thomas

Our House in the Last World, Oscar Hijuelos

The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love, Oscar Hijuelos





Florida Knowledge Network Hispanic Heritage Programming

The Florida Knowledge Network will feature Hispanic Heritage programming in October, Monday - Friday from 3 - 5:30 p.m. EDT. "A History of Hispanic Achievement in America" will be one of the featured programs, and includes a rich history that started 500 years ago when Christopher Columbus stepped ashore in the new world. It is a history of unsurpassed achievements, heroic exploits, unflagging courage and remarkable exploration. The contributions of Hispanics to the development and success of America are woven into many segments of the nation's history. To envision America untouched by Hispanics is to imagine a country without much of its folklore and many of its achievements.

From the American Revolutionary War to the Persian Gulf War, Hispanic Americans have proudly served this country in the Armed Forces. And throughout U.S. history, Hispanics have contributed in building the West; in medicine and science; in entertainment, journalism, business, education, civil rights, politics, in sports and more.

Join Patricia Lopez, as she takes you through history on this 500-year odyssey of Hispanic Achievement in American History.

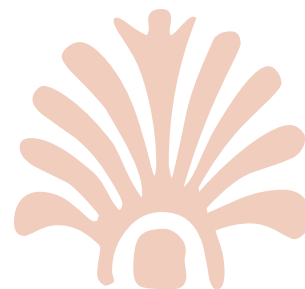
To view the broadcast schedule for this program and many others, visit www.floridaknowledgenetwork.org.

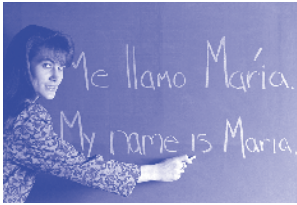
Hispanic Heritage Month Activities

Florida, a Tapestry of Cultures – Celebrating our Diverse Hispanic Roots

In honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, Gov. Charlie Crist is inviting all Florida students in kindergarten through 12th grades to take part in the Florida Hispanic Heritage Month essay contest. One winner will be selected from each of the three grade-level categories, elementary (grades K-5), middle (grades 6-8) and high school (grades 9-12). Winners will receive a full four-year tuition scholarship to a Florida college or university of their choice, provided by the Florida Prepaid College Foundation, and a computer. Essays should answer the question: "In what way will you impact the future of the Hispanic community in Florida and why?"

The Governor is also encouraging students, parents, teachers and principals to





nominate Hispanic, full-time educators in elementary, middle or high schools for the inaugural Hispanic Heritage Month Excellence in Education Award. Three winners will be selected: one elementary school (K-5) teacher, one middle school (6-8) teacher and one high school (9-12) teacher. Winners will receive a check for \$1,500 and a \$500 gift card for classroom supplies.

For more details, visit www.floridahispanicheritage.com or www.fldoe.org/hhm.



Blessing of Animals – Celebration of La Florida

Saturday, Oct. 6, 10 a.m. – 2 p.m.

The public is invited to bring their pets to Mission San Luis in Tallahassee to be blessed. The Blessing of Animals originated in the 13th century in remembrance of St. Francis. He believed that all animals should be treated with dignity and respect. Similar ceremonies are held across the country each October.

Mission San Luis
2020 West Mission Road
Tallahassee, FL 32304



For information, call (850) 487.3655 or visit www.missionsanluis.org.



Useful Links About Hispanic Heritage Month

Teacher's Guide and Web Resources – www.fldoe.org/justforteachers

Hispanic Heritage Foundation - www.hispanicheritage.org/

Scholastic - <http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/hispanic/>





Florida Department of Education
www.fldoe.org

