

# DOWNLOAD PDF 100 HISPANIC-AMERICANS WHO SHAPED AMERICAN HISTORY

## Chapter 1 : The Hispanic Latinos Who Have Most Influenced America

*Hispanic-Americans Who Shaped American History [Rick Laezman] on theinnatdunvilla.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Details the lives and accomplishments of one hundred Hispanic-American men and women, and their impact on American history.*

A First Grade Lesson written by: Include a lesson each week of the month and end it with a fiesta! In addition, Mexico achieved independence on September 16th, and Chile on September 18th. To identify cultural practices of a culture through the study of the folktales, music, and art created by people living in that culture. Describe family and local community customs and traditions. Describe life in other countries with emphasis on daily life. Do one lesson each week between September 15th and October 15th. During National Hispanic Heritage Month many celebrate the histories, cultures and contributions of American citizens whose ancestors came from Spain, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central and South America. Be ready to list two things that are the same and two that are different. Fold a paper in half lengthwise. On one side write two things that the boys in the book had in common. On the other side write two things that were different. Assign each student a Hispanic country. Then use this website <http://> Because of this there are different animals, different foods, plants and different lifestyles. This book shows the animals, clothing, festivals, schools and more that are found specifically in Mexico. But many of these characteristics can be found in other Hispanic countries. Choose 2 or 3 of the categories in the book, for example, animals. The students should write about their favorite animal from the book and draw a picture. Hispanic Americans have positively influenced and enriched our nation and society. She was a storyteller, too. The book is written in English on one page and Spanish on the facing page. Provide an assortment of books about Hispanic Americans for the children to view in their spare time. Below are some great choices. *Es tiempo de fiesta!* Choose some lively music from the local library to add to the mood. Decorate the backside of a white paper plate. Use markers, paint or crayons. Encourage students to cover it completely with bright colors. Then close up the hole. Staple four strips of crepe paper to the edge. Make some noise in time with the music! *His World and Ours*. Abrams Books for Young Readers, *I Love Saturdays y Domingo*. First Aladdin Paperback, Abrams Book for Young Readers,

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## Chapter 2 : 25 Most Influential Hispanics in America - TIME

*Hispanic-Americans Who Shaped American History* The list below is from the book *Hispanic-Americans Who Shaped American History*, Bluewood Books (), written by Rick Laezman. The individuals in this book are not ranked relative to each other.

From the first explorations into North America nearly a century before Jamestown to the banning of Mexican-American Studies in Arizona, here are 18 Latino historical events that every American should know. Hispanics, including mestizos, indigenous and Afro-descended people from the area today known as Mexico, explored North America almost a century before the British first founded Jamestown. Latinos, particularly those with Mesoamerican roots, have deeper roots in North America than those with other European backgrounds. A group of Spaniards, Afro-Latinos, indigenous people and mestizos setting out from colonial-era Mexico traveled into California and founded the city of Los Angeles. Perhaps not for the most altruistic of reasons, the United States extended both citizenship and, shortly after, military conscription to Puerto Rico in , as World War I raged on in Europe. Puerto Ricans are American just like anyone born in the 50 states. Because score Team Latino! Board of Education in , the courts ruled it unconstitutional to segregate students of Mexican heritage into inferior schools. The plaintiff, Sylvia Mendez, sued after being turned away from a "whites only" public school in California. The decision from the 9th U. Circuit Court of Appeals helped pave the way for *Brown v. Board of Education* and played a key role in making school segregation illegal. This undated image provided by the U. Postal Service shows a cent postage stamp, to be released Friday, Sept. When his body was recovered and returned to his hometown of Three Rivers, Texas, the director of the funeral home forbade the family from using the chapel because he feared white residents would disapprove. Forum, a civil rights organization led by Hector P. Garcia, organized a campaign that caught the attention of then-U. He arranged for Longoria to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Following the triumph of the Cuban Revolution in and its sharp leftward turn within the next two years, Fidel Castro established a Communist government that remains in place today. More than one million Cubans left the island as the Revolution became more radical, with most of them settling in Miami, Florida, a city they transformed. In , Filipino and Latino farmworker unions joined in a strike , and later a boycott of grapes in the Delano area of California to protest poor conditions. The five-year campaign ultimately succeeded in forcing the grape producers to sign union contracts. In the s, tensions in California rose between Chicanos and the Anglo sailors living there. Authorities viewed many young Chicanos, who favored baggy zoot suits, as criminals. Sailors went around beating them up. The tensions eventually erupted into a week of rioting in June , when some sailors descended upon Los Angeles and severely beat several " pachucos ," at times stripping the suits from their bodies. The violence was met with indifference from police. The Zoot Suit Riots stand as a prominent example of the discrimination faced by the Mexican-American community that offers context for the Latino civil rights movement. During a riot in , police shot prominent journalist Ruben Salazar with a tear gas canister while he was drinking a beer at the Silver Dollar Bar and Cafe in Los Angeles, killing him. Salazar was one of the great Mexican-American journalists of his time, who covered local politics with the same vigor as he covered foreign wars. His killing is viewed by many as a symbol of the injustices committed against the Chicano community in California. A champion of black and Hispanic rights who began his career before the end of segregation, Roberto Clemente was the first Latino in professional baseball to reach 3, hits. He died in a plane crash in while delivering supplies to Nicaragua after an earthquake. The trailblazing Puerto Rican-born ballplayer not only built a stellar career, but also acted as politically conscious representative of the Latino community at a time when professional sports included few Hispanics. In , President Ronald Reagan signed an immigration reform into law that legalized the status of some 3 million people. It proves that passing comprehensive immigration legislation is possible. Mexico, the United States and Canada signed a free trade agreement in that reduced trade barriers between the three countries. Though money was allowed to

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cross borders more freely, people were not. Millions of Mexican farm workers lost their jobs as cheap U. Many of those migrants eventually wound up in the United States. Many Americans think that Latinos leave their countries of origin in order to pursue the American dream. In fact, economic policies that dry up Latin American jobs drive illegal immigration more than the intangible lure of a foreign lifestyle. Pete Wilson R championed this draconian referendum that would have made it illegal to provide public services, including schools and hospitals, to undocumented immigrants. Challenged in the courts, the law never went into effect. Prop paved the way for a long series of anti-immigrant legislation championed by nativists generally allied with the Republican Party. These laws, that many Latinos view as an attack on their communities, help to explain why the GOP consistently underperforms among Hispanic voters. Following allegations that an experimental Mexican-American Studies curriculum in Tucson, Arizona politicized students, Republican politicians passed legislation to shut it down. Under pressure from state officials, the local board of education dismantled the program, credited by independent researchers with boosting student achievement and fostering critical thinking skills. A lawsuit challenging the legislation has been appealed to the 9th U. Circuit Court of Appeals. There are those in this country who feel so threatened by Hispanics that they refuse to let us learn our history. In fact, about two-thirds of U. Hispanics were born in this country. Many of them were not told the pill was experimental and were unaware of the potential negative side effects. Additionally, their symptoms were often ignored or thought to be psychosomatic. Three women who participated in the trial died. No investigation was ever conducted to see if the pill had caused their deaths.

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## Chapter 3 : Timeline | Latino Americans | PBS

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Spanish missions in Louisiana In , France ceded Louisiana to Spain to compensate for the loss of Florida, which had been ceded to the British in after losing the war of the 7 years Spain and France were allies. In , Spain returned Louisiana to France, although it sell it to the U. The descendants of Spanish settlers still living there. The Californias The first European explorers, flying the flags of Spain, sailed along the coast of California from the early 16th to the midth centuries, but no European settlements were established. The most important colonial power, Spain, focused attention on its imperial centers in Mexico , Peru , and the Philippines. Confident of Spanish claims to all lands touching the Pacific Ocean including California , Spain simply sent an occasional exploring party sailing along the California coast. The California seen by these ship-bound explorers was one of hilly grasslands and forests, with few apparent resources or natural ports to attract colonists. The other colonial states of the era, with their interest on more densely populated areas, paid limited attention to this distant part of the world. It was not until the middle of the 18th century, that both Russian and British explorers and fur-traders began encroaching on the margins of the area. The Spaniards conjectured that these places may be one and the same. An expedition in discovered a bay, most likely that of La Paz , before experiencing difficulties and returning. Francisco de Ulloa[ edit ] Also: He made it to the mouth of the Colorado, then sailed around the peninsula as far as Cedros Island. The account of this voyage marks the first recorded application of the name "California". The smaller islands located in the "channel" were mentioned in an early myth and subsequently included by mapmakers over the centuries who took it on faith that region had actually been explored. In June, Cabrillo led an expedition in two ships from the west coast of what is now Mexico. Cabrillo and his crew landed on San Miguel , one of the Channel Islands , then continued north in an attempt to discover a supposed coastal route to the mainland of Asia. Cabrillo likely sailed as far north as Pt. He ventured inland south along the coast, and recorded a visit to what is likely Carmel Bay. Reacting to interest by Russia and possibly Great Britain in the fur-bearing animals of the Pacific coast, Spain created a series of Catholic missions, accompanied by troops and ranches, along the southern and central coast of California. These missions were intended to demonstrate the claim of the Spanish Crown to modern-day California. The first quarter of the 19th century continued the slow colonization of the southern and central California coast by Spanish missionaries, ranchers, and troops. Outside of this zone, perhaps , to , Native Americans were continuing to lead traditional lives. First Spanish colonies[ edit ] Spain had maintained a number of missions and presidios in its richer lands not including California since By then the Spanish empire could only afford a minimal effort. Alta California was to be settled by Franciscan monks protected by a few troops in California Missions. Between and , the Crown sent forth a number of small expeditions to further explore and settle California and possibly the Pacific Northwest. Although they were looking for Monterey Bay , the group failed to recognize it when they reached it. Ironically, the Manila Galleons had sailed along this coast for almost years by then. The group returned to San Diego in

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## Chapter 4 : Hispanic-Americans Who Shaped American History by Rick Laezman

*Get this from a library! Hispanic-Americans who shaped American history. [Rick Laezman] -- "This book includes people from diverse backgrounds who have made their marks in various fields such as the early explorers (Pedro Menendez de Aviles and Juan Bautista de Anza) ; politics (Pio de.*

Texans and "Tejanos" unite in opposition. All the defenders of the Alamo, men, are killed. Conflict over the official border line arises. On June 14, Military Commander of California Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo is awakened by an angry mob of Anglo settlers forcing him to sign the Articles of Capitulation to make California an independent republic. Constitution is adopted, declaring all people of Hispanic origin born in the United States as U. Eighty years later, his body would be returned to Texas and buried with honors. The United States subsequently declares war on Spain. The war lasts 13 weeks. The United States acquires Puerto Rico through war and claims it as a territory. The United States reserves the right to build a naval base on Cuba and enforces that Cuba cannot sign treaties with other countries or borrow money unless it is deemed agreeable to the United States. With these parameters in place, the U. The railroads that had once served as a means for trade and development now serve as the main escape from the violence of the revolution. In February, Congress passes the Immigration Act of , which enforces a literacy requirement on all immigrants. With many able-bodied American men off to war, "temporary" Mexican workers are encouraged and permitted to enter the United States to work. In May, the Selective Service Act becomes law, obligating Mexican immigrants in the United States to register for the draft even though they are not eligible. Between , and , Mexican Americans would be forced out of the United States in the s. Cuban dictator Gerardo Machado is overthrown. The Fair Employment Practices Act is passed, eliminating discrimination in employment. Mexican American veterans, however, have trouble receiving these benefits. Operation Bootstrap, a program initiated by Puerto Rico to encourage industrialization and to meet U. Hector Garcia, a witness to racial injustice, begins holding meetings for Mexican Americans to voice their concerns, and in March they establish a new Mexican American movement: This group gets national attention after a Latino soldier killed in action, Pvt. Longoria, is refused burial in Texas. Johnson, appalled by this blatant bigotry, makes arrangements for Longoria to be buried at the prestigious Arlington National Cemetery. The State of Texas, the Supreme Court recognizes that Latinos are suffering inequality and profound discrimination, paving the way for Hispanic Americans to use legal means to fight for their equality. This is the first Supreme Court case briefed and argued by Mexican American attorneys. The initiative is a government effort to locate and deport undocumented workers over the four-year period, 3. Gonzalez, determined to stop them, stages an effective filibuster, speaking for 22 straight hours. He would later represent San Antonio in Congress. Kennedy runs for President, with Lyndon B. Johnson as his running mate. Johnson enlists in the help of Dr. Hector Garcia to help carry the Latino vote. Over the next three years, more than , Cubans flee to Miami. Aspira Aspire is founded to promote the education of Hispanic youth and acquires a national following, serving Puerto Ricans wherever they live in large numbers. Travel to and from Cuba is prohibited. The United States blocks a Soviet plan to establish missile bases in Cuba. The Soviet Premier withdraws the missiles on the condition that the United States publicly declares it will not invade Cuba. They form the National Farm Workers Association. Kennedy is assassinated, leaving Lyndon B. President Johnson appoints more Mexican Americans to positions in government than any president before; he passes landmark legislation advocating desegregation. The act establishes affirmative action programs, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of gender, creed, race, or ethnic background: It brought Mexican laborers into the country to replace the American men who were fighting overseas. When the war ended the program continued. March 17, the morning following the hearings, Cesar Chavez sets out with farm workers to begin his pilgrimage to the San Joaquin Valley. After 25 days, their numbers swell from hundreds, to an army of thousands. On Easter Sunday, the state capital is finally in sight. With public sympathy mounting and the spring growing season upon them, growers finally agree to

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meet with union representatives. Approximately 10, students peacefully walk out of four schools and are joined by parents and supporters. Police are sent to maintain order—and things get out of hand. Following the police riot, on March 7 the students walk out again. The walkouts continue for two weeks until the demands are met. Just days after the opening of the HemisFair in San Antonio, Chicano high school students stage walkouts—first in San Antonio, then in 39 towns across Texas, eventually spreading to nearly high schools in 10 states. Jose Angel Gutierrez is the mastermind behind much of this activism. House of Representatives, making him the first Puerto Rican to serve in Congress. Elections in April see an unprecedented victory for Chicanos. Gutierrez is elected county judge and La Raza Unida controls not only the school board, but city and county government as well. Maurice Ferre becomes mayor of Miami, making him the first Puerto Rican to lead a major city in the mainland United States. He notices, however, that the problem is not the number of Latino voters, but the electoral system. He later would file voting rights lawsuits—never losing a case. Congress passes the Equal Educational Opportunity Act to create equality in public schools by offering bilingual education to Hispanic students. Her push for an English-only Miami is a harbinger of broader anti-immigrant sentiment that would spread across the country in the late 20th and early 21st century. Shortly after this declaration, a ramshackle armada sails from South Florida to the port of Mariel. Over a period of five months, more than , Cubans arrive in South Florida. The newly arrived Cubans are quickly branded as mentally ill or criminal, following a CBS News story. Although only 4 percent are from mental hospitals, more than 25, have criminal records. The media perpetuates the stereotype of mentally ill or criminal in shows and movies, such as Miami Vice and Scarface. The English-only campaign comes roaring back, with Emmy Shafer again at the helm. In the election, voters approve the ordinance to end official bilingualism. It is intended to toughen U. Twenty-five other Hispanics are appointed to positions needing Senate confirmation under this presidency. Imports from the maquiladoras become duty-free. On November 8, Californians pass Proposition with 59 percent of the vote. This bans undocumented immigrants from receiving public education and benefits such as welfare and subsidized health care with the exception of emergency services ; makes it a felony to manufacture, distribute, sell, or use false citizenship or residence documents; and requires any city, county, or state officials to report any suspected or apparent illegal aliens. Eliseo Medina spearheads the movement to file lawsuits against Proposition They report unauthorized border crossings or other illegal activity to the U. The legislation, SB, cracks down on anyone harboring or hiring undocumented immigrants and gives local police unprecedented powers. Marco Rubio, a second-generation Cuban American, is elected U. By the middle of the century, the Latino population is expected to reach million—nearly 30 percent of the projected population of the country. Send Us Your Videos! Make a video describing what being Latino means to you, share your family traditions, tell us how you celebrate your heritage and culture or let us know about your role models. Share your story and become part of ours.

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