

# **Teacher Guide & Lesson Plans For A History of Hispanic Achievement in America**

**For grade 7 - College**

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### **MATERIALS IN THE PROGRAM**

**Teacher's Guide** -This teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this program. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following:

- *Suggested Instructional Notes*
- *Student Learning Goals*
- *Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students.*
- *Timeline of Events*
- *Gallery of Hispanic Achievers*

### **INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES**

It is suggested that you preview the program and read the related Lesson Plans, Student Goals and Teacher Points. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt the program to the needs of your class. You will probably find it best to follow the programs in the order in which they are presented in this Teacher's Guide, but this is not necessary. It is also suggested that the program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional program outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the programs you may wish to copy the **Test Questions on Blackline Masters 1A, 2A, etc.** and distribute to your class to measure their comprehension of the events.

### **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF SERIES**

*A History of Hispanic Achievement in America* is a new approach to presenting in an exciting way *Hispanic* achievements in United States history. The series is designed to present Hispanic history in a way that promotes successful student learning. The series begins with the discovery of the Caribbean by Christopher Columbus in 1492. It then looks at the Hispanic explorers, conquistadors and colonists and follows Hispanic contributions and achievements to the beginning of the 21st century.

The eight programs are laid out so they can be viewed in their entirety, or by selecting individual segments, be viewed separately. Each segment presents a complete story of a unique historical figure, as well as themes of the unique Hispanic American identity, the fight for equal rights, groundbreakers who opened doors for others to follow, heroes and heroines, and the expression of the Hispanic soul. The segments show how Hispanics and Hispanic culture were a part of the American historical fabric; how they impacted not only their specific eras, but how they influenced future generations and American history. Most importantly historical themes and figures are clearly presented using state of the art visuals.

Below is a list of the programs and their segments. Using these programs, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues, themes and historical figures mentioned.

*A History of Hispanic Achievement in America*

### **Program 1: Spain Comes to the New World**

- 1492 – Christopher Columbus Arrives in the New World
- 1513 – Ponce de Leon Discovers Florida
- 1514 - Bartolomé de las Casas Establishes Anti-Racism Policy in Spanish Colonies
- 1519 – Hernan Cortes Brings Horses from Spain to the Americas

### **Program 2: Spanish American Exploration and Colonization**

- 1539 – Hernando De Soto Explores Southern U.S.
- 1540 – Francisco Vasques de Coronado Maps America’s Southwest
- 1565 - Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles Finds Florida’s St. Augustine
- 1608 – Juan De Oñate Expedition Establishes Santa Fe, New Mexico
- 1711 – Gallegos Family, Pioneers of the Desert Southwest

### **Program 3: Spanish Americans Move Toward Independence**

- 1720 – Father Antonio Margil de Jesus Helps Found San Antonio, Texas
- 1740 - Governor Manuel de Montiano Defends St. Augustine against English Attack
- 1769 - Junipero Serra Finds a Mission in San Diego
- 1779 – Bernardo de Galvez Leads Spanish Forces Against Britain in America’s Fight For Freedom
- 1810 – Spain’s North American Colonists Begin Forging an American Hispanic Identity

### **Program 4: A New Hispanic Identity Emerges**

- 1819 – Luís de Onís Prevents a War between Spain and the United States
- 1821 – Don Facundo Melgares Inaugurates Trade on the Santa Fe Trail
- 1836 - José Antonio Navarro and Lorenzo de Zavala, Founding Fathers of the Texas Republic
- 1836 - Juan Seguin Stands with Americans at the Battle of the Alamo
- 1836 - Juana Briones Establishes San Francisco

### **Program 5: Hispanics Become United States Citizens**

- 1848 - The Treaty Guadalupe Hidalgo Cedes Mexican Southwest to the United States
- 1853 – Joaquin Murieta – Becomes the Inspiration for the Cisco Kid and Zorro
- 1855 – Francisco Ramirez Finds the First Spanish Language Newspaper in Los Angeles
- 1862 – Indian Fighter Rafael Chacon and Kit Carson Defeat the Navajo
- 1863 - Hispanics Distinguish Themselves in the American Civil War
- 1866 – David Farragut Becomes the First Admiral in the U.S. Navy
- 1866 - Mexican Vaqueros Begin the American Cowboy Tradition

### **Program 6: Hispanics Become an American Minority**

- 1898 - Spanish American War
- 1905 – Noted Philosopher George Santayana Publishes *The Life of Reason*
- 1929 – United States Begins Its Mexican American Repatriation Campaign
- 1936 – Dennis Chavez is First Hispanic Elected to the U.S. Senate
- 1944 – Luis Walter Alvarez Helps Develop Atomic Bomb
- 1949 – Pancho Gonzales Becomes First Hispanic American Superstar

### **Program 7: Emergence of a Unique Hispanic Culture**

- 1959 - Ritchie Valens Initiates Hispanic/Latin Renaissance in American Culture
- 1961 - Emilio Azcarraga Brings Hispanic Television to the United States
- 1963 – Poet William Carlos Williams Wins the Pulitzer Prize
- 1963 – Joan Baez Sings at Civil Rights March on Washington D.C.

1965 – Cesar Chavez Founds the United Farm Workers of America

### **Program 8: Era of the Hispanic American Hero Begins**

1969 - Judy Baca Brings the Hispanic Muralist Movement to the United States

1973 – Roberto Clemente is the First Hispanic Elected into Baseball’s Hall of Fame

1978 - Hispanic Golfer Nancy Lopez Wins Her First LPGA Championship

1980 – Walter Alvarez Proposes Dinosaur Extinction Caused by Asteroid Impact

1986 - Franklin Chang-Diaz Becomes the First Hispanic American in Space

1990 – Dr. Antonia Novello, First Hispanic Surgeon General

2001 – Linda Alvarado Wins Horatio Alger Award

### **LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS**

The design for this series was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Era 3: Revolution and the New Nation-Standards 1 and 3 for grades 5-12, Era 9 Postwar United States -Standard 4 for grades 5-12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 - Standards 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (#4 - #7), Standard 8.8 (#1) and Grade 11, Standards 11.1 (#2, #3), 11.3 (#5), 11.5 - (#3, #4) and 11.10 (#2, #3) and Grade 12, Standards 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5.

### **LESSON PLANS FOR PRINCIPLE THEMES OF A *History of Hispanic Achievement in America***

Below is a list of the lesson plans for *A History Hispanic Achievement in American*. Using the segments listed for each lesson plan, teachers can cover the specific issue, themes and historical figures involved.

#### **Hispanic Explorers**

#### **Hispanic Heroes**

#### **Hispanics and Culture**

#### **Hispanics and Civil Rights**

#### **Hispanic Athletes**

#### **Hispanic Scientists**

### **Hispanic Explorers**

This lesson plan looks at the people who pushed the frontiers of the Spanish Empire from Columbus’s arrival in the New World in 1492 to Juana Briones founding of San Francisco in 1836.

- 1492 - Christopher Columbus Arrives in the New World
- 1513 - Ponce de Leon Discovers Florida
- 1519 - Hernan Cortes Brings Horses from Spain to the Americas
- 1539 - Hernando De Soto Explores Southern U.S.
- 1540 - Francisco Vasques de Coronado Maps America’s Southwest
- 1565 - Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles Founds Florida’s St. Augustine
- 1608 - Juan De Oñate Expedition Establishes Santa Fe
- 1711 - Gallegos Family, Pioneers of the Desert Southwest
- 1720 - Father Antonio Margil de Jesus Helps Found San Antonio
- 1769 - Junipero Serra Founds a Mission in San Diego

- 1836 - Juana Briones Establishes San Francisco

## **Hispanic Heroes**

This lesson plan studies the individuals whose heroic actions played an important part in the formation of the Hispanic identity in America from the pioneering civil rights efforts of Bartolomé de Las Casas in the 1500's to 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century military heroes, to modern day heroes in business, science, sports and the arts — men and women such as Judy Baca, Walter Alvarez, Roberto Clemente and Linda Alvarado.

- 1514 - Bartolomé de Las Casas Establishes Anti-Racism Policy in Spanish Colonies
- 1740 - Governor Manuel de Montiano Defends St. Augustine Against English Attack
- 1779 - Bernardo de Galvez Leads Spanish Forces Against Britain In America's Fight For Freedom
- 1836 - José Antonio Navarro and Lorenzo de Zavala, Founding Fathers of the Texas Republic
- 1836 - Juan Seguin Stands with Americans at the Battle of the Alamo
- 1853 – Joaquin Murieta Becomes the Inspiration for the Cisco Kid and Zorro
- 1862 - Indian Fighter Rafael Chacon and Kit Carson Defeat the Navajo
- 1863 - Hispanics Distinguish Themselves in America's Civil War
- 1866 - David Farragut Becomes the First Admiral in the U.S. Navy
- 1936 - Dennis Chavez is First Hispanic Elected to the U.S. Senate
- 1949 – Pancho Gonzales Becomes First Hispanic American Superstar
- 1965 - Cesar Chavez Founds the United Farm Workers of America
- 1973 - Roberto Clemente is the First Hispanic Elected into Baseball's Hall of Fame
- 1978 - Hispanic Golfer Nancy Lopez Wins Her First LPGA Championship
- 1986 - Franklin Chang-Diaz Becomes the First Hispanic American in Space
- 1990 – Dr. Antonia Novello, First Hispanic Surgeon General
- 2001 – Linda Alvarado Wins Horatio Alger Award

## **Hispanics and Culture**

This lesson plan examines the development of Hispanic culture through the rich legacy of pioneers and the vaqueros, through the thoughts and beliefs of writers and philosophers, through the extraordinary vision of artists and musicians, and through the outstanding achievements of talented sports figures.

- 1711 - Gallegos Family, Pioneers of the Desert Southwest
- 1810 - Spain's North American Colonists Begin Forging a Hispanic American Identity
- 1855 - Francisco Ramirez Founds the First Spanish Language Newspaper in Los Angeles
- 1866 - Mexican Vaqueros Begin the American Cowboy Tradition
- 1905 - Noted Philosopher George Santayana Publishes *The Life of Reason*
- 1959 - Ritchie Valens Initiates Hispanic/Latin Renaissance in American Culture
- 1961 – Emilio Azcarraga Brings Hispanic Television to the United States
- 1963 - Poet William Carlos Williams Wins the Pulitzer Prize
- 1963 - Joan Baez Sings at Civil Rights March on Washington D.C.
- 1969 - Judy Baca Brings the Hispanic Muralist Movement to the United States
- 1973 - Roberto Clemente is the First Hispanic Elected into Baseball's Hall of Fame
- 1978 - Hispanic Golfer Nancy Lopez Wins Her First LPGA

## **Hispanics and Civil Rights**

This lesson plan follows the the long road of Hispanic civil rights through the individuals who helped shape the movement of equality, from its early beginnings with a humble Catholic priest to the mid 20<sup>th</sup>

century leaders such as Cesar Chavez, Joan Baez and Roberto Clemente. In addition, it examines the roadblocks to equality after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo made 80,000 Mexicans U.S. citizens.

- 1514 - Bartolomé de Las Casas Establishes Anti-Racism Policy in Spanish Colonies
- 1848 - The Treaty Guadalupe Hidalgo Cedes Spanish Southwest to the United States of America
- 1853 – Joaquin Murieta Becomes the Inspiration for the Cisco Kid and Zorro
- 1855 - Francisco Ramirez Finds the First Spanish Language Newspaper in Los Angeles
- 1929 - United States Begins Its Mexican American Repatriation Campaign
- 1949 – Pancho Gonzales Becomes First Hispanic American Superstar
- 1963 - Joan Baez Sings at Civil Rights March on Washington D.C.
- 1965 - Cesar Chavez Finds the United Farm Workers of America
- 1973 - Roberto Clemente is the First Hispanic Elected into Baseball’s Hall of Fame

### **Hispanic Athletes**

This lesson plan explores the impact of sports heroes on Hispanic American culture and on the United States.

- 1949 – Pancho Gonzales Becomes First Hispanic American Superstar
- 1973 - Roberto Clemente is the First Hispanic Elected into Baseball’s Hall of Fame
- 1978 - Hispanic Golfer, Nancy Lopez Wins Her First LPGA Championship

### **Hispanic Scientists**

This lesson plan looks at the important contributions of Hispanic Americans in science.

- 1943 - Luis Walter Alvarez Helps Develop Atomic Bomb
- 1980 - Walter Alvarez Proposes Dinosaur Extinction Caused by Asteroid Impact
- 1986 - Franklin Chang-Diaz Becomes the First Hispanic American in Space
- 1990 - Dr. Antonia Novello, First Hispanic Surgeon General

## **SUMMARY OF SERIES PROGRAMS**

### **Program 1: Spain Comes to the New World**

Program one discusses the Conquistadors who landed in the new world and conquered the Native American empires there.

Segment one covers the explorations of Christopher Columbus.

Segment two looks at the discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon.

In segment three, the new world’s first civil rights activist, Bartolomé de Las Casas is examined.

Hernan Cortes’s conquering of the Aztec Empire is shown in segment four.

### **1492 - Christopher Columbus Arrives in the New World**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Christopher Columbus made his historic journey to the New World in 1492.
- He was supported by Spain’s King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella.
- Spain’s interest in the new world would change European affairs.

- Columbus made four voyages to the New World landing on the coast of South America on the third one.
- Life on board ship was dangerous and the work hard.

### **1513 - Ponce de Leon Discovers Florida**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- As the 15th century drew to a close, Spain and Portugal were in a tight competition to find a sea route to India and China. Spain and Portugal divided the unknown world between them through the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494.
- Ponce de Leon was one of the first Conquistadors, conquering Puerto Rico and then landing in Florida.
- Ponce de Leon established the oldest European City in Puerto Rico.

### **1514 - Bartolomé de Las Casas Establishes Anti-Racism Policy in Spanish Colonies**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Bartolomé de Las Casas, was Europe's earliest and most courageous voice for Native American civil rights.
- Spanish colonists enslaved Native Americans and forced them to mine for gold and work on sugar plantations.
- Spain established political control in the New World by implementing two laws: the Encomienda System and the Repartimiento.
- Bartolomé de Las Casas helped turn the Catholic Church into a defender of Native Americans.
- The Catholic Church began the process of *mestizaje*, the blending of Spanish and Indian civilizations.

### **1519 - Hernan Cortes Brings Horses from Spain to the Americas**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn**

- Conquistadors like Hernan Cortes, Francisco Pizarro and Francisco Coronado who would the mainland and change the course of American history.
- The greatest of all the Conquistadors was Hernan Cortes
- Cortes would defeat of the Aztec Empire in 1521
- His victory would establish a Spanish empire in the southern half of North America for 300 years.
- The horse was the greatest of all Spanish weapons in defeating native American Indians.
- Cortes' introduction of the horse would later create a North American Plains Indian warrior culture.

### **Answers to Blackline Master 1A Quiz**

**1-b; 2-d; 3-b; 4-c; 5-a; 6-d; 7-a; 8-c; 9-b; 10-b**

## **Program 2: Spanish American Exploration and Colonization**

Program Two examines the role of the explorers and colonists as they mapped and settled the southern portion of the present day United States.

Segment one looks at the explorations of Hernando de Soto throughout the southeastern U.S.

Francisco Vasques de Coronado's travels are outlined in segment two.

Segment three describes the founding of the United States oldest settlement, St. Augustine.

The settling of New Mexico and Santa Fe is examined in segment four.

Segment five examines the colonization of the American southwest through land grants.

### **1539 - Hernando De Soto Explores Southern U.S.**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- By 1530, Spain's first generation of Conquistadors, led by Hernan Cortes, expanded her western empire to include all of Mexico and Central America.
- De Soto was part of Francisco Pizzaro's campaign to overthrow the Incas.
- De Soto's expedition lasted four years.
- His expedition covered more than 4000 miles, exploring the southeastern part of what would become the United States.

### **1540 - Francisco Vasques de Coronado Maps America's Southwest**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Francisco Vasquez de Coronado was seeking the fabled golden cities of Cibola.
- His expedition would cover the American Southwest.
- Spain would enlarge its holdings in North America to include Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California.

### **1565 - Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles Finds Florida's St. Augustine**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- This Spanish fort, Castillo de San Marcos was built from 1672 to 1695 in order to protect St. Augustine, the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States.
- Don Pedro Menendez was named the Captain General of Spain's West Indian treasure fleets in the 16th century.
- Menendez was an able tactician and diplomat who chased the French out of Florida and made peace with the Native Americans.

### **1608 - Juan De Oñate Expedition Establishes Santa Fe**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Juan de Oñate was an explorer/warrior in the mold of Cortes and Coronado.
- Oñate led a group of 500 soldiers, colonists and Franciscan friars along with 7000 head of cattle to settle northern New Mexico.
- A Castilian-born adventurer, Juan Martinez de Montoya, founded Santa Fe.
- In 1680 the Pueblo revolt kicked the Spanish out of New Mexico for 12 years.
- The Spanish retook the city in 1692.

### **1711 - Gallegos Family, Pioneers of the Desert Southwest**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- The large cattle ranch symbolizes the west.
- Land grants were Spain's strategy for settling the southwest – Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

- Spanish haciendas used geographical points such as rivers, mesas, and mountains to plot land claims.
- After the Mexican American War ended in 1848, many of the original Spanish and the Mexican land grants were not honored.

### **Answers to Blackline Master 2A Quiz**

**1-a; 2-c;3-d; 4-c; 5-b; 6-b; 7-a; 8-c; 9-d; 10-a**

## **Program 3: Spanish Americans Move Toward Independence**

Program three follows the course of Hispanic colonizing through the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the creation of an American Hispanic identity separate from Spain by the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In segment one the exploits of Father Margil de Jesus and the founding of San Antonio and the Texas missions is recounted.

The colonists' defense of Spain's empire in North America is outlined in segment two.

The founding of the California mission system is discussed in segment three.

Segment four shows the bravery of Bernardo de Galvez as he helps America's English colonists win independence from Britain.

Segment five outlines the formation of an America Hispanic culture and identity separate from Spain.

### **1720 - Father Antonio Margil de Jesus Helps Found San Antonio**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Father Antonio Margil de Jesus, and because of his unflagging efforts, San Antonio became a thriving settlement, and East Texas remained part of the Spanish Empire into the 19th century.
- The San Antonio missions would set the pattern of Hispanic settlement in Texas and later California - missions to convert the Indians to Christianity; military forts, known as presidios, to protect the missions; and settlers brought in to establish a town near the missions and forts.
- Margil founded the San Jose Mission, also known as the Alamo, in San Antonio.
- Canary Islanders helped settle San Antonio in 1731.

### **1740 - Governor Manuel de Montiano Defends St. Augustine Against English Attack**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- St. Augustine's the Castillo de San Marco was built to guard Spain's northern flank in North America.
- In 1702 St. Augustine survived an attack by the English when the fort protected the towns people.
- In 1740 Governor Manuel de Montiano and a militia led by an escaped slave, Captain Menendez, once more protected the town, this time from English colonists.
- Spain lost Florida to England in 1763 but got it back after the American Revolutionary War.

## **1769 - Junipero Serra Finds a Mission in San Diego**

### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Along the El Camino Real in today's California can be found a series of beautiful Spanish missions.
- Father Junipero Serra founded 21 missions in California.
- Politically Spain, which occupied parts of present day Florida, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, sought to protect her holdings in the New World.

## **1779 - Bernardo de Galvez Leads Spanish Forces Against Britain In America's Fight For Freedom**

### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- During the French and Indian War, Spain lost its colony of Florida to Britain, but retained Mexico, Central and South America.
- Spain also received Louisiana from France after the French and Indian War.
- To rule over the Louisiana territory, the Spanish Crown appointed a daring young officer, Bernardo de Galvez.
- Galvez led Spanish militia against Britain during America's Revolutionary War, winning crucial victories at Baton Rouge, Natchez, Mobile and Pensacola.
- As a result of Galvez's actions, Spain regained Florida in 1783.

## **1810 - Spain's North American Colonists Begin Forging a Hispanic American Identity**

### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- By 1776, Spain's empire stretched from Tierra del Fuego at the tip of South America to Canada.
- At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Spanish colonists were creating their own American identity, very different from their Spanish forbearers.
- In South America, the leader of the independence movement was a Spanish aristocrat from Caracas, Venezuela - Simon Bolivar.
- In Mexico, the leader of the independence movement was a humble Priest, Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla.
- Mexico won Independence in 1821, after many setbacks, when two powerful Hispanic leaders emerged - Agustin de Iturbide, a military officer, and Vicente Guerrero, a rebel general.
- Over the next thirty years, Mexico's northern provinces would undergo a metamorphosis as trade between the U.S. and Mexico increased.

## **Answers to Blackline Master 3A Quiz**

**1-d; 2-b; 3-a; 4-a; 5-c; 6-b; 7-d; 8-a; 9-b; 10-c**

## **Program 4: A New Hispanic Identity Emerges**

Program Four looks at the process by which Mexico's Hispanic citizens in the American southwest and Florida begin the journey to becoming Hispanic Americans in the United States.

Segment one examines the Adams-Onis Treaty that made Spanish Florida part of the United States.

Segment two recounts the opening of the Santa Fe Trail through the efforts of Don Facundo Melgares.

Segments three and four examine the heroic contributions of Hispanic American patriots Jose Antonio Navarro, Lorenzo de Zavala and Juan Seguin in winning Texas Independence from Mexico.

The founding of San Francisco by Juana Briones is recounted in segment five.

### **1819 - Luís de Onís Prevents War Between Spain and the United States**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Spanish diplomat Luís de Onís prevented war with the United States by ceding Florida to the U.S.
- Knowing that U.S. interests were spreading westward, Onís worked to preserve as many of Spain's possessions as he could, saving Mexico, Texas, California, New Mexico, Puerto Rico and Cuba.
- The Adams-Onís treaty, also known as the Treaty of Amity, was a good treaty for both countries.
- Florida became the first territory gained by the U.S. under its philosophy of Manifest Destiny.

### **1821 - Don Facundo Melgares Inaugurates Trade on the Santa Fe Trail to St Louis**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- The Santa Fe Trail opened the west to American migration.
- From its founding by Juan Martinez de Montoya in 1608, Santa Fe had been an important crossroads for Spanish traders.
- In 1821, after Mexico won its independence from Spain, the American trader Captain William Becknell led a caravan of pack mules loaded with cotton cloth to Santa Fe.
- New Mexico Governor, Don Facundo Melgares welcomed trade with the Americans.
- The trail was more than about commerce; it was also an exchange of cultures.

### **1836 - José Antonio Navarro and Lorenzo de Zavala, Founding Fathers of the Texas Republic**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- José Antonio Navarro and Lorenzo de Zavala were founding fathers of the Texas Republic.
- Navarro, Zavala and Francisco Ruiz, were the only Tejano delegates to the Texas Independence Convention.
- Navarro then served on the committee that wrote the Texas Republic's constitution.
- Zavala was the Texas Republic's first Vice President.
- Zavala and Navarro started a tradition of Hispanic involvement in politics.

### **1836 - Juan Seguin Stands with Americans at the Battle of the Alamo**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Juan Seguin was a leader of the Texas Revolution.
- Seguin stood with Crockett, Bowles and Travis at the Alamo.
- After independence, Seguin returned to his home in San Antonio and became mayor.
- Seguin was recognized as a hero of the Texas revolution.
- Later, believing he was a traitor, Anglos turned against Seguin and forced him into exile.
- Seguin's 84-year life would span the transition from Spaniard to Mexican to Tejano.

### **1836 - Juana Briones Establishes San Francisco**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Juana Briones was one of a select group of visionaries who founded America's greatest cities.

- Juana Briones was born near Santa Cruz, California, in 1802 and moved to Yerba Buena in 1836.
- At Yerba Buena, Juana Briones established the first businesses and welcomed the first settlers.
- Yerba Buena became San Francisco in 1848.
- Juana Briones succeeded with San Francisco because of her leadership, shrewd business skills and flexibility.

### **Answers to Blackline Master 4A Quiz**

**1-b; 2-a; 3-c; 4-c; 5-d; 6-b; 7-c; 8-a; 9-d; 10-b**

## **Program 5: Hispanics Become United States Citizens**

Program five follows the impact of the United States' and Manifest Destiny on Hispanics and their culture.

Segment one examines the Mexican American War and the beginning of the journey of 75,000 Mexicans to becoming Hispanic Americans.

The legend and truth behind Joaquin Marietta's banditry in the California goldfields is covered in segment two.

In segment three, the founding of the first Spanish language newspaper in the U.S. shows the beginning of a Hispanic American voice in the United States.

Segments four, five and six recount the heroic military exploits of Hispanic Americans in America's Indian Wars and the Civil War.

The founding of America's cowboy culture by Hispanic vaqueros is shown in segment seven.

### **1848 - The Treaty Guadalupe Hidalgo Cedes Spanish Southwest to the United States of America**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Since the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Spain had stamped its imprint across the southern portion of what would become the United States – from exploration, to settlement, to independence.
- The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo settled the Mexican American War.
- In 1848, the Hispanic era of the American desert Southwest changed when 80,000 Hispanic settlers became American citizens overnight.
- The treaty established the boundary between Texas and Mexico at the Rio Grande River and ceded New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada and parts of Utah and Colorado to the United States.
- The treaty also offered rights of citizenship, as well as guaranteeing property rights to Mexicans in the conquered territory.

### **1853 - Joaquin Murieta Becomes the Inspiration for the Cisco Kid and Zorro**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Joaquin Murieta was a Hispanic working in the California gold mines who lost his claim to Anglos.

- Joaquin Murieta would come to symbolize the fight against discrimination; the fight to gain justice for Mexican Americans.
- The writer, John Rollin Ridge romanticized Murieta in his 1854 dime novel, *The Life and Adventures of Joaquin Murieta, Celebrated California Bandit*.
- Joaquin Murieta's exploits would become the inspiration for the fictional heroes Cisco Kid and Zorro.

### **1855 - Francisco Ramirez Finds the First Spanish Language Newspaper in Los Angeles**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Francisco Ramirez was 17 years old when he started *El Clamor Publico*.
- Entirely in Spanish, *El Clamor Publico* was an activist newspaper that campaigned for better treatment of Hispanics.
- *El Clamor Publico* would be the predecessor for America's 21st century Spanish-language press.

### **1862 - Indian Fighter Rafael Chacon and Kit Carson Defeat the Navajo**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- During his long life, Chacon made his living as a farmer and a trader on the Santa Fe Trail; led Union troops against rebel Confederates in New Mexico; and fought Indians with Kit Carson.
- Both conqueror and conquered, Chacon's life reflected the complexity of life for Hispanics in the tumultuous history of America's 19<sup>th</sup> century southwest.

### **1863 - Hispanics Distinguish Themselves in America's Civil War**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Hispanic Americans fought on both sides of the Civil War: they fought for the north's abolition and for south's slavery, and they fought for Abraham Lincoln's union and for Jefferson Davis's states rights.
- Colonel Federico Fernandez Cavada served gallantly for the Union.
- Colonel Santos Benavides served with distinction for the Confederacy.
- Cavada and Benavides were just two of over 10,000 Hispanic Americans who served in either the Union or Confederate Army.

### **1866 - David Farragut Becomes the First Admiral in the U.S. Navy**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- From the beginning of the country, Hispanics had played a key role in America's wars.
- At age 12, Farragut, a natural leader, commanded his first vessel - a captured British ship - during the War of 1812.
- Farragut captured New Orleans and Mobile Bay during the Civil War.
- The highest ranks in the U.S. Navy - Rear Admiral, Vice Admiral and Admiral - were created to honor David Farragut's ability and courage.

### **1866 - Mexican Vaqueros Begin the American Cowboy Tradition**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- The first rodeos took place in Spanish held New Mexico, and the first cowboys were known as *vaqueros*.
- In the 19th century, the traditions of the *vaqueros* played an essential role in the taming of the west by Americans.
- Everything about the cowboy came from the traditional garb and methods of *vaqueros*.

## **Answers to Blackline Master 5A Quiz**

1-c; 2-d; 3-b; 4-a; 5-b; 6-a; 7-c; 8-d; 9-d; 10-b

## **Program 6: Hispanics Become an American Minority**

Program Six describes the growth and difficulties of Hispanic American culture from the last gasp of Manifest Destiny during the Spanish American War to the opening of the Cold War.

Segment one recounts the last vestiges of Spain's empire lost to the United States in the Spanish American War.

The philosophy of George Santayana is described in segment two.

Segment three examines the brutal policy of the Mexican American Repatriation Campaign during the Depression.

The emergence of Hispanic Americans in national politics is told in segment four.

The story of Walter Luis Alvarez and his contribution to the atomic age is discussed in segment five.

Segment six looks at the impact for Hispanic Americans by Ricardo Alonzo 'Pancho' Gonzales on professional sports.

### **1898 - Spanish American War**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- America opened the 19<sup>th</sup> century with one kind of expansion, Manifest Destiny, and closed the century with a new kind of expansion, imperialism.
- A new powerful force, the press, stirred the fervor for war.
- Spain ceded the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico to the United States, and Cuba became an independent nation.
- The United States moved into the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a world leader.

### **1905 - Noted Philosopher George Santayana Publishes *The Life of Reason***

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- George Santayana was renowned for his legendary wisdom and insightful writing.
- Santayana's writing was a predecessor to multi-culturalism and pointed the way to a spiritual life without having to be a religious believer.
- In 1905 Santayana turned his lectures on the philosophy of history into his most acclaimed philosophical work, *The Life of Reason*.

### **1929 - United States Begins Its Mexican American Repatriation Campaign**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- The Mexican Repatriation Campaign singled out nearly 2,000,000 Mexican and Hispanic American citizens nationwide and deported them to Mexico.
- Following WWI, Hispanic Mexicans came to the U.S. during the boom times, looking for work.

- When the Depression hit, local, state and federal governments focused on Hispanics as the cause of the problem.
- In 1930, President Herbert Hoover endorsed the Campaign called Mexican Repatriation.
- Estimates are that 60% of the people deported to Mexico under the Mexican Repatriation Campaign were American citizens.

### **1936 - Dennis Chavez is First Hispanic Elected to the U.S. Senate**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Hispanic Americans have become a powerful force in U.S. politics.
- The legacy of Hispanic American involvement in politics goes back to two Texas heroes - Jose Antonio Navarro and Lorenzo de Zavala.
- In 1936, Dennis Chavez stepped onto the national stage with his win as U.S. Senator for New Mexico.
- Dennis Chavez showed to all Americans that Hispanics could lead at the highest level of government.

### **1943 - Luis Walter Alvarez Helps Develop Atomic Bomb**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Luis Walter Alvarez was the Thomas Edison of the Atomic Age.
- A physicist, Alvarez's greatest contributions would be in the science of atomic energy.
- Luis Alvarez developed the trigger for the first atomic bomb.
- In 1968 Alvarez won the Nobel Prize in Physics for his study of subatomic particles.

### **1949 - Tennis Player Pancho Gonzales Becomes First Hispanic American Superstar**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- In 1948, as an unknown 20-year-old, Pancho Gonzales won his first Grand Slam event, the U. S. Championships at Forest Hills, New York.
- Gonzales then turned professional in 1949 and became America's Mr. Tennis.
- Gonzales dominated professional tennis in the 50's and 60's.
- Rosemary 'Rosie' Casals opened women's tennis to Hispanics.
- Casals won 90 tournaments, including grand slam events in singles and doubles.

### **Answers to Blackline Master 6A Quiz**

**1-d; 2-b; 3-c; 4-d; 5-a; 6-b; 7-a; 8-d; 9-d; 10-b**

## **Program 7: Emergence of a Unique Hispanic Culture**

Program Seven examines the process of Hispanics becoming part of the American cultural scene in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Segment one and segment three explores the Hispanic renaissance in American culture.

Segment two looks at the beginnings of Hispanic Television in the United States.

In segment four and segment five discusses the Hispanic civil rights movement, and its prominent voices are profiled.

### **1959 - Ritchie Valens Initiates Hispanic/Latin Renaissance in American Culture**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- America's love affair with Hispanic culture began in the late 1950's with a rock and roll star - Ritchie Valens.
- A Hispanic pioneer of Rock and Roll, Valens would influence later artists, including Chis Montez, Freddy Fender, Linda Ronstadt and Carlos Santana.
- Hispanic music ranges in forms from the traditional Indian music of Mexico and the South American Andes to the fiery sounds and complex polyrythms of Caribbean Calypso, Mambo, and Reggae.
- Hispanic culture has become a part of mainstream American culture.

### **1961 – Emilio Azcarraga Brings Hispanic Television to the United States**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Early U.S. television showcased a few Hispanic characters.
- The real Hispanic television in the United States is Hispanic cable television that commands the loyalty and the buying power of Hispanic American citizens.
- Hispanic television was brought to the United States by Emilio Azcarraga.
- Hispanic television networks have a loyal audience in the U.S. with an estimated \$650 billion in buying power.

### **1963 - Poet William Carlos Williams Wins the Pulitzer Prize**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- William Carlos Williams was a doctor who also was a poet.
- Williams searched for a poetic style that embraced America's regional dialogues and idioms.
- Williams won the Pulitzer Prize in 1963 the same year he died.

### **1963 - Joan Baez Sings at Civil Rights March on Washington D.C.**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- In 1963, Báez sang *We Shall Overcome* at the Civil Rights march on Washington, D.C.
- Her face, her music and her voice were permanently linked with America's protest movements.

### **1965 - Cesar Chavez Finds the United Farm Workers of America**

#### **Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Cesar Chavez's Farm Workers' Strike in 1965 signaled the beginning of the Hispanic Civil rights movement.
- The Hispanic Civil Rights Movement encompassed a broad range of issues - restoration of land grants, farm workers rights, equality in education and voter rights.
- Chavez started the United Farm Workers of America to help migrant farm workers.
- The Hispanic Civil Rights Movement was also known as the Chicano Civil Rights Movement, and it focused on improving conditions for Hispanic Americans.
- In the present century, the issue of Hispanic rights has re-emerged over illegal immigration.

## Answers to Blackline Master 7A Quiz

1-c; 2-b; 3-a; 4-d; 5-d; 6-a; 7-b; 8-c; 9-c; 10-b

## Program 8: Era of the Hispanic American Hero Begins

Program 8 shows how Hispanic Americans have become full partners in the American dream.

Segment one discusses the influence of art in Hispanic culture.

Segment two examines the creation of the Hispanic sports superhero.

Segment three recounts the rise of Hispanic women in sports, politics, science and entertainment.

Walter Alvarez's *avant-garde* theory of dinosaur extinction is profiled in segment four.

Segment five looks at two Hispanic superstars in space.

Hispanics in science and education is examined in segment six.

The achievements of Hispanics Americans in business and what may lay in store for Hispanics in the future is recounted in segment seven.

### 1969 - Judy Baca Brings the Hispanic Muralist Movement to the United States

#### Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:

- *The Great Wall of Los Angeles* is the brainchild of Hispanic artist, Judy Baca.
- Hispanic Muralism began in the 1920's through the politically charged work of renowned Mexican artists such as Diego Rivera.
- Hispanic muralism steps away from the aristocratic style of easel painting and chooses to tell monumental stories of Hispanic Americans on the sides of buildings or other large walls.

### 1973 - Roberto Clemente is the First Hispanic Elected into Baseball's Hall of Fame

#### Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Roberto Clemente was the first Hispanic superstar of baseball's major leagues.
- Following Clemente's triumphs, more Hispanic players began to make names for themselves.
- In the 21st century, Hispanic ballplayers have become a dominant force in the Major Leagues.

### 1978 - Hispanic Golfer Nancy Lopez Wins Her First LPGA Championship

#### Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Long before Tiger Woods became a household name to America's golfing enthusiasts, Nancy Lopez was already known throughout the country.
- Lopez was part of a culture that had to persevere through discrimination to succeed.
- Today Hispanic women are making a name for themselves in all walks of American life.
- Lopez's skill and personality raised the level of interest in women's golf more than any woman since Babe Didrikson.

### 1980 - Walter Alvarez Proposes Dinosaur Extinction Caused by Asteroid Impact

**Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Dr. Walter Alvarez was the son of Nobel Prize winning Physicist Dr. Luis Alvarez.
- 65 million years ago all but the bird-like dinosaurs and most of the life on earth vanished.
- The Cretaceous die off of dinosaurs happened when a giant asteroid slammed into the earth.
- A 180-mile crater, dubbed Chicxulub, just off the tip of the Yucatan Peninsula, is believed to be the site of the asteroid.

**1986 - Franklin Chang-Diaz Becomes the First Hispanic American in Space**

**Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Franklin Chang-Diaz and Ellen Ochoa are two astronauts in the U.S. Space Program.
- Chang-Diaz was one of America's greatest astronauts, logging over 1,601 hours in space, including 19 hours and 31 minutes in spacewalks.
- Ochoa was Deputy Director, Flight Crew Operations at the Johnson Space Centre.
- Both Ochoa and Chang-Diaz followed in the footsteps of their Hispanic forebearers who settled and explored the New World 500 years ago.

**1990 - Dr. Antonia Novello, First Hispanic Surgeon General**

**Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- In 1990 President George Bush chose Novello to be Surgeon General of the United States.
- She was both the first woman and the first Hispanic to be appointed to this post.
- Dr. Antonia Novello, is an example of Hispanics who use education as a steppingstone to greatness and achievement.

**2001 - Linda Alvarado Wins Horatio Alger Award**

**Student Goals - In this Hispanic Achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Linda Alvarado is one of America's leading business entrepreneurs.
- Hispanic impact on U.S. business and industry.
- The future of Hispanic American culture in the United States.

**Answers to Blackline Master 8A Quiz**

**1-d; 2-a; 3-b; 4-a; 5-c; 6-a; 7: a=5; b=1; c=4; d=3; e=2; 8-b; 9-d; 10-b**